

A Study of Homelessness

*An Interactive Qualifying Project submitted to the Faculty of
WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.*

By:

Margaret Fulton

Lindsey Kut

Melissa Morianos

Lindsay Spencer

Advisor: Professor Hossein Hakim

Date: March 16, 2010

Abstract

Homelessness has been a problem throughout the world for centuries. The problem continues to grow every year, but there is still no solution. Shelters located throughout the United States are often the only support provided for the homeless. There is not nearly enough government funding to keep these shelters running; most of the money that makes these shelters successful comes from private donations. Due to the nature of this growing problem, it was decided that awareness on the WPI campus needed to be raised and that students needed to join in the effort to help the homeless. Preparatory analysis included an identification of local shelters' problems through various interviews with their staff. After speaking with them, it became apparent that lack of knowledge of the issue was a large part of the problem. The goal of the project was to raise awareness in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute (WPI) community and raise funds for local homeless shelters. An informative movie on homelessness was shown to increase awareness, while a website template, clothing drive and fundraiser were completed to directly aid the homeless of Worcester.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1: Homelessness as a Problem

Imagine a world where food is a struggle to obtain, hygiene is a forgotten afterthought and safety is desperately hoped for. While this may sound like the backdrop for dystopian literature, it is instead the tragic reality for so many people. There are countless people in this world who live without a permanent shelter over their heads or enough money to purchase the basic essentials of life, such as food, hygienic materials or clothing. These people, regardless of circumstance, are collectively called the homeless. They come from all walks of life, with no restriction on race, sex, age, color or creed. While they all share the same name, no two situations are alike. For this reason, these people are classified in completely different ways.

When people in industrialized civilizations think of homelessness, they generally imagine third-world countries where poverty is rampant. While this is a valid example of homelessness, the problem exists in nearly every country of the world. The homeless are generally classified by experts into several groups; impoverished, seasonal homeless, mentally ill and handicapped. A homeless person may be attributed with one or several of these categories.

The impoverished are simply those without any, or at least very little, income. They are unable to change their economic situation on their own, either because of geographic location, lack of technical skills or by holding outstanding debts which cannot realistically be paid in full. Generally the impoverished are thought of to exist in third-world countries only, but they are present even in the largest cities of the world.

The hidden homeless are those who are not physically without shelter, but do not have a permanent home. Most hidden homeless are working-class families who became unable to keep up with expenses and have moved in with family members. While the hidden homeless do have shelter, their families must now deal with cramped, and possibly dangerous, living conditions. The hidden homeless are considered an actual problem because those who are unable to rebound from their situation are sent into the streets when their families can no longer suffer the burden.

The seasonal homeless include those with seasonal employment, such as farming jobs, those affected by natural disasters and the occasional runaway. These men and women had homes and a sufficient living, but due to circumstances beyond their control, they have lost or were forced to give up their physical possessions. These individuals do not appear homeless, but do not actually possess homes of their own and are often forced to live in overcrowded living conditions, such as with extended family or friends. These people all rely on the welfare systems implemented by the government, and local aid groups, and as such cannot be omitted from consideration. The seasonal homeless generally are seen as able to recover from their situation when given immediate aid and time.

The mentally ill are those who suffer emotional or chemical imbalances, typically making them unable to function normally in society and, especially in the case of homelessness, are unable to work or maintain a job which can sufficiently suit their economic needs.

The handicapped, much like the mentally ill, have a medical condition which prevents them from being able to adequately support themselves. This is one of the broadest categories

since it can include such a vast range of people, from those who were born with medical disabilities and will never be able to work, to those on temporary medical leave who may have a permanent job but are not paid while they receive treatment for their condition.

1.2 National Problem

While a majority of homeless groups exist solely in modernized cultures, homelessness remains a problem throughout the world. Everywhere there are people in constant search of food, water and shelter. Many of these people have nowhere to go and can find no end or relief to their suffering. Homelessness was originally believed to be a cultural problem but is now revealing itself as a global problem. It is a problem suffered by all of humanity and must be faced and solved as such. Although this problem exists everywhere, it is more severe in certain parts of the world. Due to the differing circumstances of homelessness around the world, there can be no one solution or one set of guidelines for everyone to follow.

Even the United States constantly struggles with homelessness, despite being one of the wealthiest countries in the world. One study estimates that between 2.3 and 3.5 million people experience homelessness in America. Another study found that an estimated 671,888 people were homeless on a given night in January 2007 [PBS]. Of these people, fifty-eight percent resided in shelters, while the other forty-two percent did not have any shelter [PBS]. The current recession is causing these numbers to increase drastically. A recent study estimated in the next two years, the recession will force approximately 1.5 million more people into homelessness [PBS]. As the recession continues, jobs will become increasingly scarce and employers looking to hire will become more selective in their choices. This, coupled with the

fact minimum wage, in any of the fifty states, is not enough to actually live on, means those people, left with no or little resources, will be forced to either live on the streets or in shelters.

Between 1980 and 2003, federal support for low-income housing fell 49% [National Coalition for the Homeless]. Currently, most of the funding for shelters and soup kitchens comes from private donors. Of those donors, many are decreasing donations to shelters in an effort to keep their own families off the streets. A larger portion of people in the US, however, have developed a stereotypical view of the homeless as lazy or helpless, which is far from the truth. One study conducted in 2005, of twenty cities in the United States, found 13% of the homeless have steady jobs, but are still unable to support themselves or their families [Resource Center]. In addition, with the recent downturn of the economy, the number of people losing jobs has been increasing and, in turn, increasing the demand for shelters. This increased demand has strained the already limited capacity and resources of these shelters.

Combined with the overall lack of donations coming to shelters, this has made it harder for shelters to operate and stay open. Over the past few years, many shelters have been forced to closed, leaving the homeless they helped with nowhere to go. Unfortunately, many people do not understand how large this problem is becoming or how wide spread it is. Education in this area of knowledge is severely lacking, allowing ignorance to run rampant.

Although homelessness does exist throughout the United States, it is most prominent in cities. It has been found approximately seventy-five percent of the homeless population in the United States is found in urban areas [National Alliance to End Homelessness]. Of this population, approximately two-thirds are found in cities where 1,000,000 or more people

reside [National Alliance to End Homelessness]. Worcester, Massachusetts, as the second largest city in New England, consequently has homelessness as a major problem. In order to assist people within cities, the government does allocate funding to shelters and soup kitchens throughout the country, but even with this funding, the homeless still suffer.

1.3 Project Statement

The goal of the project is to raise awareness in the WPI community and raise funds for local homeless shelters. Homelessness is a growing problem across the world with no end in sight. Decisive steps need to be taken to understand and solve this problem. To this end, the answer begins with educating people. If the general population does not understand the issue at hand, then they cannot possibly help. Fighting the ignorance surrounding homelessness, and those affected by it, is the first step in changing the attitude and views of the general public. With this knowledge in place, solutions can be found and real help can be given towards these people who so desperately need it.

Without the help of people who are fortunate enough to have a home and all the other luxuries one could want, homelessness is not going to be resolved. Since the recession began in December 2007, the unemployment rate in the United States has been steadily rising, with over 14.8 million people currently unemployed [Shedlock]. Additionally, 37 million people in the United States live below the poverty line [Center for American Progress]. There are far more people who need help than there are willing to contribute and this needs to change. Society needs to understand homelessness can happen to anyone, whether they are wealthy or not. A bad investment, a divorce, an addiction, loss of a job or hundreds of other reasons can cause a

person's life to suddenly change dramatically. Homelessness is not a problem which can be resolved overnight, or even in a decade, but it is a problem which needs to be addressed with abundant and rigorous education.

Chapter 2: Background

2.1 History

Throughout the course of English history, there has always been a defined class hierarchy and a variety of ways these classes were handled. Classically, the poor would toil and work each day for little to no profit. Despite how much work they did, many poor were still unable to afford the simple grains needed to provide for their families. The ones which simply could not work, or were unwilling to work, placed a heavy burden on society. In an age without modern technology, the work of each person was valuable and having to support even one extra person was an enormous burden.

With the rise of Puritanism, a set of poor laws was defined to provide a public system of relief to those of lower status. This system of relief was established so those without could obtain the necessities for life. Despite how it helped those in need, these poor laws were often a source of discontent.

How were the “unworthy,” “undeserving” poor distinguished from the “worthy” and “deserving,” and why was it that first the former and then the latter became the primary focus of the social problem? How did the concept of the “deserving poor” become redefined so as to make them eligible for public assistance, when earlier they were thought deserving precisely because they were self-sustaining, hence not in need of assistance? [Himmelfarb,8]

Many who indirectly helped to keep the system running felt their assistance was inconsequential and ultimately futile. Those of higher status were unable to understand the poverty gap and felt as though everyone should be able to take care of themselves without the blatant aid of the community. [Himmelfarb,25]

England served as a social laboratory for other countries... England was generally thought to be in the vanguard of social philosophy and social policy, in thinking about the problem of poverty and in trying to ameliorate it.” English poor became wards of the state “practical effects of a system of relief that seemed to create as many problems as it solved—created, some claimed, the very problem it sought to solve—even they conceded the moral impulse behind that system. During the whole of this time, private charity continued to flourish in England. Indeed it flourished most when public relief was most generous, thus belying the familiar prediction that the assumption of responsibility by the state would diminish the sense of private responsibility; clearly the same moral impulse that expressed itself in charity also expressed itself in parish relief... the state having become, symbolically at least, the repository of the national conscience.[Himmelfarb,5]

The debate raged on until Daniel Defoe presented new mercantilist ideas in 1704. The basis of the system would grant “work for those that will labour, punishment for those that will not, and bread for those that cannot.” [Himmelfarb,27] This device reaffirmed the aid given to the poor would not go to waste. People would not be able to choose to be poor for the convenience of it, but at the same time those truly in need would still receive aid from society. Labor became highly valued, so much the Puritan ethic took on aspects of the mercantilist ethic as it valued productivity in society. Suddenly society was less concerned with the moral failings of the poor but rather scrutinized their lack of productivity [Himmelfarb,28].

This emphasis on productivity began encompassing other aspects of life. The education of children, based upon their class, became a point of contention. Some debated educating the children of the poor would help them ultimately escape their life of poverty, thus ending the vicious cycle. Others argued educating the children would only take away from the productivity of society, even going so far as to say, “[g]oing to school in comparison to working is idleness, and the longer boys continue in this easy sort of life, the more unfit they’ll be when grown up for downright labour, both as to strength and inclination.” [Himmelfarb,30].

As economics and religion further split, the Methodists reasserted the moral needs of the community to be charitable. Their stand insisted upon “the idea of individual moral responsibility which held every human being, rich or poor, responsible to God, to his fellow human beings, and to himself.”[Himmelfarb,32] A greater emphasis was reapplied to the ideals of those which can, should help others and consider their state of being in comparison to their own.

Philosophers also continued these morals, agreeing “that while self-interest—self love, as it was more commonly called—was a basic fact of human nature, that fact had to accommodate itself to the higher virtue of the love of others, the public good.”

[Himmelfarb,35] The idea of the public good suddenly became a prominent ideal among the upper and middle classes. New reform was set into place to protect children born into poorhouses, attempting to slow the mortality rate of the poor and continue to release them from the endless cycle many were being born into.

With the onset of the Industrial Revolution, the idea of a mercantile society became more prominent than ever. The notion a society could not exist without poverty became prevalent and the poor were simply forced into labor roles. The social implications of this revelation were outstanding. A new class of people were forever defined, as well as the need for constant, compulsory relief for “just a price” became part of the norm [Himmelfarb,41]. A new national understanding of “the idea that while poverty was a natural condition, it was an unfortunate one, to be alleviated if possible, and that society had some responsibility for that alleviation. It was in this sense that 'decent provision' for the poor was the 'true test of civilization,' the 'true mark of national discrimination.'”[Himmelfarb,4]

The rising favor of businesses put them in control of the poor. The model of a corporation was established to benefit the company itself but never the people beneath. The working class was ill served by this system. They paid high prices for consumer goods, which received little competition, while these companies made ever larger profits by paying meager wages. Despite the pleas of the working class, those in power fought to keep methods as they

were, reasoning “[e]very one but an idiot knows, that the lower classes must be kept poor, or they will never be industrious.” [Himmelfarb,51] Adam Smith was one of the top minds against this argument and attempted to convince others it was possible to have a successful economy with high wages and low prices. His laissez faire standpoint on the economy turned heads and brought forth a new approach to the problem of aiding the poor.

Smith was revolutionary in he praised the farmers over laborers and the laborers over upper class. He insisted the way to a more successful country was to educate everyone in basic and rudimentary schooling. With the government paying most of the cost of school, every child would be able to attend and as such, every man should have a basic mastery of the “three R’s” [Himmelfarb,58]. His arguments for equality of the masses became stronger as it was revealed a majority of the poor were indeed sober and industrious, despite the general conception of the masses. Through this he was able to connect the problems of the poor to the general interests of society, making them one issue and enforcing the moral standards of the people.

When, after the crisis of the Napoleonic Wars, Smith did not step forward, others emerged in his place. Surrounded by the rising cost for government to support the poor, Edmund Burke took an extremist standpoint by creating a new divide between the poor and the laboring workers. In his system, only those too young, too old or too sick to work, or the disabled, could receive charity. “The laborer was not 'poor', not to be pitied, and above all not to be deluded into thinking that he could depend upon anything other than his own 'industry, and frugality, and sobriety.’”[Himmelfarb,69]. Burke attempted to reform the entire political

structure, including abolishing the poor laws. Due to his extremist views and his ever contradictory ways, he was unable to convince the people of his vision.

Jerry Bentham was another who, in many ways, shared the ideals of Smith. He set forth an ambitious plan to establish a “National Charity Company organized on the model of the East India Company“, whose sole purpose was to handle the issues of the poor whose numbers kept rising [Housing,79]. Bentham’s plan was to force the poor living under the National Charity Company to labor in any way they could, essentially making a profit in the poorhouses. Even the children “would enjoy advantages not available to ordinary children. Put to work at the age of four rather than at the conventional age of fourteen, they would be spared the loss of those 'ten precious years in which nothing is done!'"[Himmelfarb,81]

The extreme ideals of Bentham continued to control all aspects of a pauper’s life, including decisions of marriage, at the cost of all their needs and the needs of their children being provided for. Bentham led bitter tirades against the king for preventing all forward development of his “Utopia”. The abrupt halt to these plans left little record of public response [Himmelfarb,83].

Thomas Robert Malthus was another great philosopher who contributed his ideas to the issue of poverty. He rejected the poor laws for what they were and proposed a new system to help better the lives of paupers by allowing them their primal necessities. He maintained it was the government’s duty to decrease the numbers of the lower class and promote a larger middle class. He pointed out the current poor laws, designed to "help" the people, actually increased their misery and provided far too little money in ways which would actually help them. He

insisted upon education for the lower classes, so the poor could improve themselves and have a greater chance to stay out of the lower classes. In his works, he clearly defined the conception of the problem and gave it an angle which had never been thought of before.

His ideals, however, were not destined to come to fruition. His first manuscript was misunderstood and each attempt to correct his position would do more to hurt his case, rather than help it. In addition, his works seemed to overly criticize the government, while simultaneously offending the same people he was trying to help.

As the advancements from the Industrial Revolution began to plateau, the poor laws were clearly making the poor even poorer. The laws encouraged population growth, which in turn raised unemployment rates and decreased wages. With this realization, the need for a new set of poor laws became apparent and research began. Researchers came upon the decision to reform the old poor laws, redefining the definition of the poor who were eligible to receive assistance.

The laws would allow for paupers to be placed into workhouses, allowing the status of the pauper to be enforced and weeding out those who are ineligible. These workhouses, while hosting a better standard of living within, removed the liberties of those confined within. These individuals were completely separated from the outside world and from others who did not fall into their category of need. The thought was the infirm would enjoy the amenities within the poor house, while those of able body would be repelled by the simple thought of their liberties being taken away and thus making falsified claims transparent.

Homelessness is not a recently discovered or occurring problem in this country, but instead had been around since the country's inception. For example, a majority of European settlers came to America, willingly or not, because they were homeless in their native European countries. With all the available land opportunities, it proved simple to convince the homeless to leave a bleak future in their homeland for the dangers and opportunities of the New World. As such, this became an easy way for those in power to clean their streets of its vagrants and vagabonds.

Dissimilar to the way citizens approach the issue of poverty and homelessness now-a-days, it was expected of community members to unite and work together in order to help provide for their fellow citizens in Colonial America. It was extremely uncommon to find people begging on the streets. Instead, they received help and guidance from their neighbors because it was everyone's religious duty to help the unfortunate. The small number of homeless people that lived in Colonial America, however, soon began to increase as the years continued. By the late seventeenth century large cities, such as New York City, began to provide emergency housing for homeless residents. These buildings were commonly occupied by the extreme poor or runaway slaves. Over the years these emergency houses became a place to nurture the ill, disabled, addicted and stranded.

As time progressed, those without homes helped to build the industrial economy of the United States, while at the same time becoming known as a disturbance to social harmony. Migrant workers travelled from job to job, building transportation systems and expanding the European influence further west. Migrants worked the odd jobs required to help build towns

and cities across the country, taking on lower class and freelance jobs to help establish the first major businesses of the United States. Many of these homeless were also conscripted into the military, adding critical numbers to the nation's armed forces. In this migration of the homeless, homelessness may have appeared to diminish but it never disappeared.

During the Great Depression the lack of employment caused an increase in homelessness. Shelters located in different cities housed thousands of men. In the mid 1900s a group known as "skid row" men formed. They were characterized by old age, poverty and addiction. A majority of them never formed a bond towards family, community or work, and were looked down upon by communities because of their lack of order. By the 1930s, job opportunities were offered in preparation for World War II and many homeless were again conscripted into the military, emptying most shelters. Aside from skid row men, very few men were considered homeless after World War II. For the most part, the only people who remained in the houses were the elderly and disabled. As the twentieth century approached, citizen's knowledge of homelessness began to take a turn and shelters took on different uses.

Beginning in the 1960s, a new class of homeless emerged as a result of government influence. Several measures were passed in this time period, advocating the rights of the mentally ill. While these measures were beneficial to many, by suddenly protecting the rights of the mentally ill who were previously prevented from these rights, these measures also caused a number of problems. All of the sudden, a large number of mentally ill patients were released from their facilities, only to find themselves without a place to live, any money in their pockets or a job to work. Without the ability to acquire an income, or at least a sufficient

enough income to support themselves, these newly released patients were soon counted among the homeless.

Besides looking solely at the United States as a whole, Massachusetts has its own specific issues with homelessness, in addition to ones plaguing the nation. In the Boston Globe on February 16th, 2010, there was an article titled "Homeless in high school". Massachusetts has been experiencing an increase in the amount of high school students who are homeless. Students are becoming homeless for various reasons, such as leaving to escape abusive environments or being kicked out of their homes by their parents upon their 18th birthday. Either way, these students are being put out on the streets to fend for themselves with no knowledge of how to do so. In 2005, the Massachusetts Department of Education conducted a survey in which they found an estimated 4.2% of high school students in Massachusetts are homeless [Ballou]. Another issue which comes with homeless high school students is academic performance. There are strong trends which suggest homeless students are absent from school more frequently and perform more poorly than those students who have a home.

Although it appears Massachusetts does have some problems with homelessness, they are not the only state experiencing this. In fact, in many studies, Massachusetts ranks well in its ability to deal with the issue of homelessness, having a high minimum wage and keeping more people over the poverty line than the national average. Massachusetts polls have shown the general public is in favor of increasing state spending on items such as rental assistance for families at risk of homelessness. All of these combined are steps in the right direction to minimizing the issue, therefore making Massachusetts a model for other states.

2.2 Location of the Homeless

The homeless tend to concentrate themselves in certain areas, often seeking safety in numbers. These areas are usually located around institutions which best serve their needs. Consequently, the concentration of institutions can reflect the distribution of the homeless, providing a useful tool for studies and research. In the early 1980s, police used to let homeless people create special congregation areas where they could set up camps in public areas and have their own small community. By the late 1980s though, the public was tired of seeing the congregated, homeless people and police began making the homeless leave these encampments which, in turn, increased the demand for shelter beds. In addition, the 1980s was home to many studies and surveys done on homelessness. As a result of these studies, and the removal of the public homeless encampments, approximately 3500 new homeless shelters were opened nationwide between 1984 and 1988 [Jencks, 15]. Homeless people were encouraged to get off of the streets and into the shelters. As a result, in 1990 the shelters counts were consistently higher than street counts.

The issue of homelessness is apparent in urban areas because of the large percentage of visible homeless people. In contrast, fewer shelters and public locations are available in rural communities resulting in a lack of acknowledgement towards the homeless. Rural communities have few public locations for the homeless to reside. Instead they have woods, campgrounds and remote landscapes where homeless people are able to live unnoticed. Similar to their urban counterparts, rural poor people resort to a variety of temporary living arrangements in

order to prolong housing. A few common approaches to resist homelessness are short-term living arrangements, resorting to inadequate housing and continuous mobility.[Baumohl,85]

Short-term living arrangements usually involve living with family or friends for a limited amount of time. Restrictive land-use regulations, along with landlord and welfare officials, commonly outlaw or limit these living options.

When one cannot afford a safe living environment, it is not uncommon for the struggling person to reside in inadequate housing. "In nonmetropolitan America as a whole, 23% of poor homeowner households and 27% of poor renter households live in inadequate housing." [Baumohl,84] These percentages are higher than those present in urban communities.

Frequent moves are also common among the rural poor. Whether it is from trailer park to a house, house to house, or even countryside to village, the poor are constantly moving in hopes of finding any work and affordable shelter.

Assisting the homeless in rural communities tends to be a more personal affair than it is in urban communities. Locals are more likely to be well-acquainted, and a certain percentage of them want to help and take care of their fellow community members. On the other hand, rural homelessness receives little acknowledgement from authorities because of their general isolation and invisibility.

2.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Homeless

The typical homeless stereotype, shared by much of society, is of men who have either spent all their money on vices, such as drugs and alcohol, or are just too lazy to find a job at all.

While there does exist a kernel of truth in this stereotype, these people, by no means, make up the majority of the homeless population. Many homeless are just the resultant consequence of an unfortunate, and often unavoidable, set of circumstances. Single individuals, both male and female, and family units, many of which include children, become homeless when their source of income is insufficient, or disappears completely, through loss of job, divorce, death, unexpected medical bills, acts of nature or some combination of these factors. When awareness of homelessness arose in the early 1980s the public had two general perceptions of it; either something was wrong with the homeless person, such as a physical or mental illness, or it was a direct result of the societies unorganized and wrongly distributed resources. While on the other hand, the political aspect saw the homeless as “well-adjusted people who had fallen on hard times.”[Baumohl,25]

Drug and alcohol addiction are common causes that are seen by the public eye, but these are only a few of the many heart wrenching reasons why people are homeless. Mental illness, domestic violence, job deprival, education, disruptive experiences, divorce and lack of low income housing are just a few of the many reasons.

Although it is difficult to gather a numerical value for the amount of people who are actually homeless, it is possible to gather statistics about what kind of people are most frequently homeless. In a 1987 study, approximately 75% of the homeless people surveyed were single adults without children. Out of those single adults, however, only about 35% of them would stay in a shelter on any given night. This means that a majority of homeless people are sleeping on the streets or in their cars. On the contrary, 96% of homeless families with

children spend the night in a shelter. In general, homeless children generate much more sympathy than adults do. Due to this fact, many homeless families get their children taken away from them and put into foster care.[Jencks, 11]

The dominant gender among the homeless is male. One of the possible reasons for this is because more sympathy and help is offered to women than men, especially pregnant women. Also, families are generally more protective of women. They are more likely to let a male family member become homeless than a female family member.

Race and ethnicity are very different in the homeless population than in the overall population of the country. Blacks are overrepresented while whites are underrepresented. One study shows in most cities sampled, the proportion of homeless African American and Hispanic people is greater than of the general population. The community under study has been shown to have a large effect on the ethnic composition of the homeless. So the distribution of ethnicities in the population should be similar to that of the homeless people in the area.

An aspect of homelessness which gets a lot of attention is the homelessness among children. Children generate much more sympathy than adults do, since children are often seen as helpless and innocent. According to the National Center on Family Homelessness in 2009, there are 17,505 homeless children in Massachusetts alone [United Way of Massachusetts Bay and Merrimack Valley]. This is an overwhelmingly large amount of children who are out on the streets. Children living on the streets experience many more complications than those who have homes. For example, 18% of homeless children in Massachusetts experience moderate to severe health complications whereas only 8.5% of middle class children experience these same

complications. There are many more experiences like this which homeless children have. Sadly, 1 out of every 33 children in Massachusetts do not know where they are going to get their next meal from [United Way of Massachusetts Bay and Merrimack Valley].

The employment opportunities of the homeless are very different from those with a place of residence. The majority of homeless people have held jobs at the bottom of the occupational hierarchy. If a homeless person ever held a more prominent job, it was most likely during the beginning stage of their occupation. The unsuitable work opportunities are one reason why they are homeless. All it would take for someone with a very low paying job to become homeless is a layoff. With the downturn in the economy, layoffs have put many people on the streets. Getting a job is very difficult for a homeless person because they do not have a permanent place of residence. When filling out an application they have no home address and usually no telephone number to put down for contact information. Additionally, if they were to get hired, it is difficult for them to keep up an appropriate appearance for work since most homeless do not have daily access to a shower.

2.4 Vulnerability to Homelessness

Some people are more vulnerable to homelessness than others. A large proportion of the homeless have a history with at least one classic problem. Studies have stated it is extremely rare for a person to not have any of the problems described below. These problems prevent them from getting jobs and therefore prevent them from being able to take care of themselves financially.

The problems homeless may have include mental illness, physical health problems and criminal convictions, all of which makes it difficult for a person to get out their current situation. Most employers will not hire someone with any of these issues. In fact, they will rarely employ anyone who is homeless with the fear their filth will scare business away. Add in any of the problems stated above and it makes the chance of being hired very slim. Mental and physical health problems are an ongoing issue for the homeless due to the fact they often need medication, but are unable to afford it.

One reason homeless are frequently thought of as being mentally ill is due to the usage of mental institutions in the early 1970s. Police would frequently bring homeless people there, whether they appeared to be mentally unstable or not, just as a way to get people off the streets. Due to these events, the public eye began to see the homeless as being mentally ill as a whole and it has been difficult to break this stereotype. Thankfully, by the late 1970s, the mental institutions could not handle the volume of occupants they were receiving, so the process of being admitted was revised. Someone could only be admitted voluntarily or if they were an apparent danger to themselves or others.

Alcoholism and drug abuse is another problem many of the homeless face. These kinds of addiction are ones which cause a large number of people to become homeless each year. The little money substance abusers do make is spent on alcohol and drugs, instead of day-to-day needs, bills or being saved. Unless these homeless overcome their addictions, they are likely to be homeless for the rest of their lives.

2.5 Measuring the Homeless

Without a common definition it is difficult to conduct a study of the homeless population. The problem of definition is one reason why estimates of the homeless across the country differ throughout collected studies. The variations on the vague definition of homelessness have caused many disagreements in studies. Some studies say that the homeless live in shelters or welfare hotels, some on the streets, and some live nowhere, sleeping in a different location every night. Other studies suggest that being homeless could be as simple as living with family or friends, but not paying any bills or rent. This difference greatly impacts the estimates and makes it very difficult to determine how many people are actually homeless.

The main focus of homelessness is mainly on people sleeping in places which are not meant for human habitation or in shelters. Narrowing down these qualifications, however, does not eliminate the difficulty of estimating the homeless population. Measuring the homeless population is difficult due to of the small segment of society which homeless people occupy and because the homeless status can begin or end unexpectedly. Although some people may spend the majority of their lives living homeless, others may experience it for a short period of time. Such circumstances make it challenging to estimate the amount of homeless people living not only in the United States but throughout the world.

A precise number of homeless has always been difficult to track but “historically, the rise and fall in the number of homeless appears to be directly related to the structure of the labor market and overall economic conditions.” [Housing,xxiii]. Simply speaking, when there are more jobs available, a greater number of people are able to afford a place to live. As the

economy falls, and fewer people are able to spend freely, the job market also begins to fall, causing people to lose their jobs and ultimately their homes.

The sampling frames that are used in studies also greatly affect the sample data. The sampling frame for studies of the homeless is very different from that of the domiciled population. Homeless people do not have addresses so they cannot easily be communicated with. Since it is so hard to contact people not living in homes, these people are often not sampled, causing the data to be skewed.

Proper data cannot be collected by visiting shelters and other places of homeless aid either. It is believed that many homeless never step foot into a shelter and deny all sources of aid. Others only attend shelters seasonally, making it impossible to track the actual number of individuals a shelter is helping without tracking names as well. Tracking names will drive many away from shelters, as many are unwilling to give their actual name to a shelter because of pride. Another factor which makes measuring homelessness difficult is communication. A large percentage of homeless people have basic communication problems. These may include disabilities, poor education or even unwillingness to talk to strangers. Conversing with these people is proven to be difficult and therefore makes the surveying process harder.

With so many homeless, of varying backgrounds and degrees, it has become almost impossible to track and accurately calculate the actual number within this country. Estimates in 1980 ranged from 250,000 to 3,000,000, depending on the reporting agency [Housing,xxvi]. The actual number of homeless has never been provably calculated, meaning very few, if any, truly understand the scope of this problem, much less where a solution for it exists. The

number of perceived homeless seems to affect how much effort actually goes into alleviating the problem. The fewer perceived homeless, the fewer resources the government actually puts forth towards the issue. The homeless numbers also affect where and how the money is spent. When the problem is believed to be under control, the money goes toward maintaining housing facilities and food pantry supplies. When the problem is perceived to be out of hand, money is instead spent towards research as to why individuals are homeless and what solutions exist to mitigate these factors.

As is the case with many statistical reports, statistics on homelessness can be skewed to represent this issue in any light. In "The Homeless" by Christopher Jencks, there is an example used of a shelter which had 40 beds, 10 of which are filled by someone different every week, and 30 of which are filled for a year by the same inhabitant [Jencks, 13]. The statistics could say 95% of the people who enter the shelter leave within a week which makes it seem like homelessness is improving and only a small portion of people stay homeless for a long period of time. On the contrary, the statistics could also be reported as saying that 75% of their resources go towards people inhabit the shelter for an entire year, making it sound like there must be many people who remain homeless for a long time. Due to these kinds of discrepancies in reporting statistics, it can be difficult to see the actual facts and therefore difficult to make a difference where it is really needed the most.

In May of 1982, a study found there were approximately 2,500 homeless people in Worcester. A different study estimated between 700 and 3,250, with the most reliable range being 1,500-1,900 [Housing,135]. This number has not changed much in the past 30 years. A

“casual count”, conducted during the census in 1980, found 166,000 homeless living on the streets of America. Given the estimation of the number of homeless increasing 10% a year, on average, it can be estimated there are now, as of 2010, 1,116,800 homeless on the streets [Housing,137]. This number is far lower than current predictions, yet there exist no extensive or official studies which have been recently published. The last official study by the US government was in 1983, by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which found between December 1983 and January 1984, the homeless ranged from 192,000 to 586,000. The results of their survey immediately received criticism by advocacy groups for being too low, despite their rigorous standards and methods. The attacks claimed the government was trying to cover up the extent of the problem, and was attempting to hold back funding by reporting low numbers [Housing,146-8].

Each of the above problems on their own makes measuring the homeless population difficult. When taking into account all of the issues, measuring this group of people has proven to be a nearly impossible task.

2.6 Defining Homelessness

The definition of homelessness is by no means simple to understand. Homelessness is not discriminatory of race, sex, age, disability or even previous social status. The people themselves are an enigma; difficult to understand in how they can continue to live with such hardship.

In fact, even if it were possible to count all of the homeless people, not everybody would agree that the correct definition of homelessness was used. However, a well accepted view of homelessness says that if a person falls into at least one of the following three categories they are considered to be homeless:

- 1.) No permanent place of residence.
- 2.) Residing in a shelter, a hotel with vouchers, or a location not intended for human living.
- 3.) Living in someone else's home without a regular arrangement.

Not only are the definitions varied throughout the globe, they also differ from region to region within the same country. Worcester has its own unique homeless demographic, different even from the demographic of Boston, which is in the same state and only 45 miles away.

The major groups of the Worcester homeless seem to be from the categories of mentally ill, substance abuse, and seasonal homelessness. There are several transitional housing units for mental illness in the Worcester area. These places consist of a large building with several individual rooms for residents, with communal bathrooms, kitchens and living areas overseen by a 24-hour staff. Residents are expected to be mostly self-sufficient but staff is on hand to make sure the house is stocked with necessities and residents are not consistently exposing themselves to unsafe conditions. Many of these houses may be lived in for extended or even permanent lengths of time.

As with most major cities, substance abuse is a prevalent problem in Worcester. Especially in the lower income areas, many people choose to find relief from hardship in both legal and illegal vices. These vices may deplete the funds of a household to the point that families are just barely able to survive, or can go as far as to put a family onto the streets. Many homeless may also become a product of substance abuse in the home. Worcester has many runaway teens and young adults attempting to escape abuse. Other individuals become homeless as a result of vices encouraging illegal acts. Family members are affected as the sole provider of a family is imprisoned, or the providers of a family are forced to pay enormous sums of money to protect their loved ones who have committed illegal acts.

The seasonal homeless in Worcester are also a vast group. While some instances of seasonal job loss and homelessness through natural disaster are still an issue in Worcester, the usual weather patterns and urban nature keep these instances to a minimum. A larger problem is due to the recent economic downturn. Worcester is facing more and more families unable to keep up with the cost of daily living. In order to be without a home, many families are living together in tighter conditions than most people would normally accept. This has become such a problem in Worcester that new tenant laws have been put into effect, restricting the number of occupants in an apartment without the landlord first receiving special approval from the state.

Identifying who is homeless has also proven to be very challenging. It is uncommon to be able to acknowledge whether or not a person is homeless based on their appearance. Often, homeless people are mistakenly thought to be wealthy. These people are commonly referred to

as the invisible homeless. The invisible homeless put forth a great deal of effort to make sure that the average person cannot derive that they are homeless, and they often do not tell anyone, even their family, friends, or coworkers about the situation they are in. The stereotype is that if a person is homeless, then they are dirty and not well dressed. This is assumption is not true. In order to determine if a person is homeless, an interview is usually required. This poses another problem since it is not feasible to interview everyone in the country.

2.7 Living Homeless Life

The daily life of a homeless person involves relatively little structure. As humans, we have grown to focus our lives around the structured schedules forced upon us, as early as our first days in elementary school. For the homeless, the only activity which is definite is the overnight shelter opening in the evening and then closing in the morning. If they choose to sleep in a shelter, these homeless men and women are awoken early, forced out into a cold and cruel world of harsh elements and uncertain fates. Even those which sleep on the streets are forced to withstand getting little sleep, so they do not wake to find all their possessions gone. Some homeless work during the day, while others search for more creative sources of income, while still others wander between what little safe areas exist until shelters open again at night.

Many homeless are able to work but unable to find employment which suit their specific needs. The employment opportunities for the homeless are limited, due mainly to the social stigma created against them. Americans as a whole have developed an idea of homelessness as an illness which causes discomfort or disgust in those exposed to it. As such, employers are hesitant to employ such people, preventing any tension, real or imagined, in the workplace. In

addition to these prejudices, the homeless often do not have a permanent residence, or phone, with which potential employers could contact them, causing them to miss out on potentially life-saving opportunities. Additionally, homeless people are typically of a lower level of education, granting them access to only menial and low-paying jobs. For many people, working full-time at minimum wage is simply not enough to sustain a household, leaving them gainfully employed, but still homeless. Another problem is the homeless reliance on public transportation, which prevents them from working certain shifts, as well as providing yet another expense.

There is another group of homeless who are physically unable to work. As such, they are forced to work their way through the system of government agencies intended to help those in need. Instead of outright helping those genuinely in need, the government paperwork locks the homeless in a complex downward spiral and paradox of needing housing to receive benefits and needing benefits to receive housing.

As every other human, the homeless rely on their bonds to other people. Some of the homeless are complete family units, living together and keeping their ties strong to survive. Others try to maintain long-distance connections to their families, oftentimes attempting to hide their status from their loved ones to prevent animosity. The final group consists of those who have experienced loss, either through death or disassociation from loved ones who will not or cannot help their kin. Despite their current relations, thoughts of loved ones keep those in the homeless system going, with the hope they will one day return to “normal” society.

In addition to family, the homeless also have the support of those around them. As people of the same set of circumstances, they are able to create unique bonds of circumstance. The social connections they create form a supportive network which helps to uplift people, or at least keep them going, despite their seemingly hopeless situation. These connections can become so strong; sometimes a person presented with an opportunity is reluctant to remove themselves from homelessness. The thought of living in an apartment alone seems far too lonely, regardless how much it improves the situation.

In addition to the rotating stream of people around them, the homeless must also find solace within themselves. It is ultimately the person's own self-drive which keeps them persevering despite a system so seemingly hopeless, desperate and inescapable. Many people find this inner drive through the memories of their past, or even in the faintest glimmer of hope for the future. A large number of people also find drive through faith and religion. Their religion becomes an every-day affair, instead of the once a week commitment many observe.

Overall, the homelessness system, as it stands, is inherently flawed. The government programs set in place are underfunded, or understaffed, leaving those in need waiting far longer than necessary. Those who volunteer their time in those dark and hopeless shelters ultimately burn out. Their original ideals and drive to help are eventually worn down by week after week of witnessing the most hopeless aspect of human life. Their initial desire to help is soon replaced by a rage and desperation, rivaling the negativity which already exists there and soon consuming all the hope they once brought to those they were trying to help.

2.8 Homeless Life in Worcester

Discussions with some of Worcester's homeless led to some interesting findings and insights into what homeless life in Worcester is like. The people spoken to were rather willing to speak about their life in order to help others currently in or facing their fate in the future.

One of the girls spoken to had been living in a sort of half-way house for mental illness for about a year. Her life at the group home she described was far from ideal. She had her own room that was supposed to lock, but did not. As a result, she needed to stay inside the house at all times or her possessions would be stolen. Over the past year she had lost over \$500 out of her room, many of her possessions and 6 bottles of pills she needed for her illness. The communal areas, such as the kitchen and the bathrooms, were to be cleaned by the residents of the house. Many people never did, and those which did try to keep the places tidy were soon discouraged at the extent of the task, leaving the rooms to be filled with mold and grime caked on so thick you could flake it off with your fingernails. The residents which smoked were only allowed outside 4 times a day. Otherwise, they had to stay in the house all day, every day, with the exception of one day a week when they were allowed out to go shopping. Any complaints about the previous conditions to the staff were dealt with as though the residents were in the wrong. She genuinely believed some of the staff members were involved in the theft of some of her items. When she made such accusations, she was put in restraints “for her own safety”. This girl was extremely smart, but due to her illness and her reliance on public healthcare, was not allowed to live on her own or she would lose her insurance. Her mental

condition was declining as a result of her living conditions, putting her in the hospital now for the 5th time this year. The date was February 4th.

One of the men interviewed was in his 40's. He was in the emergency room for a broken hand. He was genuinely friendly as he shared his story with me. It was plainly obvious when he spoke he had a mild degree of mental retardation, but was functional enough to be able to work small jobs. He lived in a men's home since losing his last job -- he was fired after yelling at a customer who had been making fun of his disability. He talked fondly of his friends at the home, but became sour when asked about other conditions at the home. "The staff is mean and tries to provoke you so they can kick you out.", he explained. Earlier in night, he had asked to be able to go out shopping the next day for some essentials and the staff member began yelling at him. In response, naturally, he raised his voice. The staff member responded by slamming the door in the man's face, crushing his hand in the door frame and breaking all 4 fingers. The staff member called the police on him for excessive violence, and the man was taken to jail for a week after his hand was attended to by the hospital.

From the stories told by this group, these were the best living conditions. Many of the people said they would have preferred to live in the PIP, a shelter notoriously known for excessive violence and drug use, than to be living in their current conditions. They all agreed they appreciated the city's efforts to provide housing situations for the homeless and halfway housing for people with issues. Their upset fell upon the conditions of the housing and the demeanor of the people in charge of the housing. The "lifers", as they called themselves, explained how many staff members started with the best intentions, but then got lost in the

despair themselves and resorted to force and anger when dealing with the residents when it was not at all necessary.

One of the “lifers” had even chosen to live on the streets. He was a rather large, grizzly-looking man, who, although had a friendly enough demeanor, stated simply his appearance (on top of never having finished high school) prevented him from being able to secure a job. He told me of how he has been living on the streets for the past seven years, and anticipates spending the rest of his life there. He doesn’t interact with his family because he is ashamed of his status and assumes most of his family would prefer him to be dead. He described to me how he finds places in abandoned buildings, and back alleys, to protect him from the wind in the cold of winter, and in the summer he must carry his winter clothing everywhere to prevent it from being stolen. He only has about three sets of clothing which he carries with him always, but begging and finding spare change here and there earns him enough each day to provide him with 3 meals worth of food, sometimes even a little extra. By visiting the same local restaurants, they allowed him to use the bathrooms all day where he could attend to his daily hygienic needs. To him, this seemed like a perfectly reasonable way to live. He talked about how he’s met other homeless people and continually talks and travels with some of them, but can never fully trust any of them. “Out there, it becomes a world of every man for himself.” To prove his point, he was in the hospital after fighting with one of his “friends.” The bones over his left eye were broken and he was genuinely remorseful, almost angered, to receive treatment for his wounds without ever being able to pay the bill.

2.9 Shelters

Abby's House is a non-profit organization in Worcester, Massachusetts which provides various services, including shelter, to homeless women and children. The organization opened in 1976 under the name the Abby Kelley Foster House, which has now been shortened to Abby's House. It was one of the first overnight emergency shelters for women with or without children in the United States. The main goal of Abby's House is to help women and end homelessness.

The emergency shelter at Abby's House serves approximately 300 women each year. This shelter provides all services completely free of charge for the women, and is the only shelter which provides to domestic violence victims in the entire Worcester area. Some of the services the emergency shelter provide are trauma-sensitive advocacy and supportive services, development and achievement of short term goals, referrals to community organizations providing health, mental health, residential programs, long-term housing, public assistance, and legal services, meals, assistance obtaining restraining orders, clothing from the thrift shop, domestic violence counseling and transportation to appointments. Abby's House is also the only agency in Worcester which does not receive state funding. This is both a blessing and a burden. The shelter has much more freedom to run their program the way they want to, accepting women who would be turned down from other state funded shelters. Since there is no funding coming from the state, however, this requires Abby's House to spend more time and energy fund raising and hoping on donations.

The Women's Center at Abby's House helps to provide many of the services mentioned above. This center helps to provide prevention programs to current and former shelter guests. This program works alongside various community organizations to bring approximately 100 women services like mental and physical health services or education. They also provide crisis counseling. These services can be provided in person or over the phone, depending on the scenario. The services provided include the following: information on restraining orders, safety planning, supportive listening, and education on domestic violence.

Today, Abby's house has 78 units of affordable housing around downtown Worcester. Of these 78 units, seven are two bedroom apartments for women with children, and the rest are single bedroom for single women. These units are considered to be a long term location for these women and many of them stay for between 1 to 2 years while they try to get back on their feet. Many of the women who occupy these units struggle to maintain a dependable source of income, and therefore the rental rates are far below the market rates. Due to the low rents obtained from these women, Abby's House ends up covering about 50% of the actual cost of running the housing program.

The Thrift Shop at Abby's House accepts donations of new and gently used clothing to help raise funds for the shelter. Any women occupying the shelter can receive clothing from the thrift shop free of charge. The general public can also purchase clothing from the thrift shop at a reduced price. The shop is run almost entirely by volunteers, therefore making it an effective method to help raise funds for the shelters aspect of Abby's House.

Another important aspect of Abby's House is Abby's Kitchen. This is where the women can go to be served meals, free of charge. Each week about 160 meals are served, which averages out to more than 7000 meals a year. Women staying in the shelter, living in the low income housing, or who are part of the Women's Center can receive meals. The food in the kitchen is both donated by individuals and groups, as well as purchased from the Worcester County Food Bank. On holidays larger celebratory meals are prepared for the women by both the Abby's House staff and volunteers.

Abby's House also works to educate the women staying at the shelters. A new program, called the Financial Literacy program which began in 2008, helps the women to learn basic financial skills. Some aspects of the program are one-on-one budget counseling, the opportunity to apply for modest grants for support or access to voluntary pay-back grants for debt relief.

Another shelter in Worcester is Friendly House. This shelter mainly works to serve homeless women and families. There are various sites the Friendly House works through, with their main site housing up to about 40 people. Besides the main site, Friendly House has 20 apartments scattered around Worcester. Families are usually placed in the scattered apartments rather than single women or mothers.

Unlike many other shelters, friendly house does not select who gets to stay in their facilities. The homeless must go to the state's Department of Transition first. This department then decides where people get placed. In order to be placed in, and to stay in the shelter, people must stay drug and alcohol free. Friendly House conducts random urine tests to ensure

this rule is followed. Also, for those people who the Department of Transition says are not qualified for space at Friendly House, the shelter has a common space which consists of 3 rooms. People can stay in this space for 60-90 days, although they must be saving a minimum of 50% of their income.

Another service Friendly House offers is their weekly meetings with the people staying in the shelter. They allow the homeless to use the computer and other resources at their disposal in order to search for jobs, manage finances and other essential tasks. The Friendly House aims to help these people get back on their feet as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Friendly House does not provide meals for their inhabitants. They do, however, have some food at their main site people can eat if they are hungry. The homeless are budgeted a certain amount for food and are encouraged to get their own meals and establish independence in at least one aspect of their lives. Friendly House gets donations from various local churches, Wal-Mart and private donors.

2.10 Resolving Homelessness

Once the issue of homelessness is recognized and clearly defined, actions must be put forth. Taking actions against homelessness, however, is much more complicated than attempting to understand it. With an enormous count of homeless people, with differing reasons as to why they are homeless, it is nearly impossible to strategize a single action which will make a lasting impact. With a wide variety of situations to take into consideration, minimizing homelessness is an endless battle. The only similarity every homeless person shares

is he or she does not have a home because they cannot financially afford it. Although the homeless population is proportionally smaller in comparison to the rest of the population, there is not nearly enough funding, private or government, to support all of the homeless. Therefore, one of the most affective steps which can be taken towards minimizing homelessness is providing more affordable housing. In order to do so, there must be federal spending for housing. The low income housing plan provides government funding, making living in a home more affordable for the poor and homeless. Over the years, cities and advocacy groups have tried to improve the overall conditions for the homeless. The system for doing so, however, is inherently flawed. Many homeless are driven away by the conditions and environments in shelters, so much they are willing to risk their lives out on the streets in the middle of winter, rather than stay in provided housing.

Another solution to homelessness is private shelters. Private shelters do not receive government funding. Instead, they run strictly on donations and volunteers. Private shelters often help homeless people who do not qualify for help from a government funded program. Private shelters also have the benefit of knowing the occupants of the shelter on a more personal basis. This personal connection allows them to focus their attention on the specific needs of the occupants of the shelter, being able to help fewer people with fewer resources. Government programs suit to help many, with little focus on each of several large tasks, causing some people to get just enough help to hurt themselves further. If they can rely on the government to feed them, but are unable to receive job assistance, it is sometimes easier for the homeless to remain in their situation.

The book, *Housing the Homeless*, suggests the problem of homelessness be dealt with in three phases: emergency response, transition and stabilization. In emergency response, the homeless are given access to food, clothing and shelter. Satisfying these immediate needs keeps the person alive, and allows them to move onto the second phase. Worcester was one of the first major cities to establish a comprehensive network of places, where the homeless could go for assistance without waiting in long lines for one-night beds. While shelters are still temporary, they do allow a longer stay and can help the homeless find their way to the second step.

The second phase, transition, should provide homeless with the assistance needed to break their cycle of homelessness. For those with mental illness and substance abuse problems, they need to be provided with medical treatment to begin the process of breaking their cycle. For those who are victims of natural disasters, sudden loss of income or have completed their medical treatment, assistance is provided to find and secure an income with which to provide for them.

The final phase, stabilization, focuses on reinforcing the tools needed to prevent a relapse of homelessness. People are assisted in finding permanent shelters. Shelters can take the form of their own home or even a group home for those who are permanently unable to live on their own.

Most experts agree the optimal approach to solving homelessness is prevention. It would take far fewer resources for the government to give an extra boost to people on the

brink of homelessness, often struggling with income, than it currently takes for cities and states to house, feed and clothe the countless number of homeless stuck in temporary shelters.

The problem with implementing any sort of solution is people, as a whole, are unwilling to support a problem they either cannot see or which does not affect them. The homeless are the outcasts of our society: “their condition results from being cast off, degraded, uprooted, excluded from rewarding work—by other classes, by economic policies, and by a value system that cherishes individual achievement, despises individual failure, and is profoundly suspicious of ‘misfits’” [70]. The perception of the homeless has changed over time, from that of a religious duty to help the less fortunate in their time of need to the more self-sufficient, every man for himself, stance seen today. The homeless have also served as a source of political advancement, as those in power will show their “graciousness” by providing assistance to the lower classes. While their support can be genuine, many political leaders today have gotten ahead and maintained their position by providing only nominal support to individuals in need. The public often returns this small act with overwhelming support, while the politician turns around and passes reform which ultimately hinders those classes far more than they were helped.

Chapter 3: Methodology

3.0 Introduction

After speaking with shelter workers and several other people in the community about how homelessness affects our area, a set of project goals was formulated. We worked to set goals which would most efficiently make an immediate effect upon WPI and the surrounding community. The primary goals were to understand the knowledge of the issue within the WPI community, educate the WPI community, and help provide relief to local shelters set in place a system to continue the works started through this project.

3.1 Collect Data

In order to better understand homelessness, specifically in regards to Worcester, visits to numerous shelters around Worcester were scheduled. The hope was to gain locally applicable knowledge about the issue and make this information publicly available. Since statistical data on local shelters is typically outdated and hard to obtain, it was decided it would be more useful to visit shelters and speak with staff members and homeless first hand. Through discussions with residents and staff at local shelters, information was gathered about the daily life of the homeless, the aid available to them and what it meant to be homeless in Worcester.

It was not clear how well the WPI campus understood this ever present problem, so an online survey was created to attempt to establish their level of understanding. A 14 question survey was created and sent out via email to part-time and full-time graduate students,

undergraduate students and faculty. This survey asked questions about global homelessness as well as the local problem. The answers to these questions were intended helped us to understand the general perception of homelessness, as well as be able to compare the answers between age and level of experience. The survey also included questions about interest in volunteering at shelters. This was intended to gauge the interest of WPI in helping out with this problem.

3.2 Help the Local Homeless

One of the primary aspects of this project was to provide additional help for the homeless shelters of Worcester. To this end, it was determined establishing fund raisers and clothing drives would give these local shelters the resources they so desperately need. In particular, Abby's House was chosen as a Worcester local shelter to help with these efforts.

3.2.1 Fundraise

In order to raise money for local shelters, two fundraisers were organized. A friend of a group member generously donated a box of lotion/scrub combinations. Right before the holidays, the team reserved a table in the Campus Center, a very popular on-campus building, and sold the lotions and scrubs. All the money made, and the additional voluntary donations from gracious individuals, was directly donated to Abby's House.

Another approach to raising money was a 50/50 raffle at a Valentine's dance on-campus. Fifty percent of the proceeds were given to the winner of the raffle and the other fifty percent was donated to Abby's House. People from the Worcester area, and on campus were

invited to the dance. The focus of the dance was to raise funds for the newly created Abby's Empowerment Fund which would empower Abby's House to provide funding to homeless women seeking assistance in job searching and continuing their education. In order to get more publicity, the event was advertised via Facebook event invites.

3.2.2 Organize A Clothing Drive

While visiting Abby's House, it was discovered they also run a thrift shop in which people are able to donate new or lightly worn items. This clothing and household goods are sold for very low prices, or for free for the people living in the shelter. All of the money earned in the thrift shop benefits Abby's House. Since collecting cash donations can be a little bit challenging at times, especially on a college campus where people have little money to spare, a clothing drive would be created to benefit Abby's house. It was decided that the best time for a clothing drive would be the days immediately after winter break, as the campus community came back from the holiday season. Emails were sent out to the entire student body, as well as the faculty, before and during winter break. Various student organizations were also informed about the clothing drive in order to get maximum exposure. For a few days, the group sat at a table in the Campus Center collecting new and gently used clothes from students. A collection box was then placed in a easy-to-find location, accessible to all students and faculty, in order to ensure all donations were able to be taken.

3.3 Educate the WPI Community

Perhaps the most important aspect of this project was to increase the knowledge and awareness of the WPI community about the growing problem of homelessness. In order to do this, a number of plans were put into motion. An educational movie was screened on campus, hoping this would draw some of the student body and have a large impact on them. In addition, a website was created to detail the homeless shelters in Worcester, serve as a place to take donations online, as well as create a foundation for future project groups. An on campus group was also established, giving students who want to contribute to community service ventures, such as volunteering in homeless shelters, an outlet for doing so.

3.3.1 Show a Film

In order to educate the campus on homelessness in an entertaining way, it was decided a movie screening would be an effective methods. To advertise for this event, posters were hung up around campus, in both academic buildings and residence halls, and emails about the movie were sent to students and faculty. The movie shown was “It was a Wonderful Life”. The film follows six homeless women through their daily lives. Some were married and some had children. Some were well educated while others were not. Each one of these women are extremely different from the next, but the one thing they have in common is that one unfortunate circumstance forced them to become homeless. The movie displays the struggles each of the women face on a daily basis. By showing this film, the viewers could learn about the current problem of homelessness, the daily life of the homeless and how it can happen to just about anyone.

3.3.2 Create a Website

WPI is a technical school at heart and therefore, students spend a great deal of their time on computers. Many students who would normally be unreachable by an on-campus event would be more willing to visit a website from the comfort of their own residence. There are currently no websites specifically for homelessness in Worcester and finding information which pertains strictly to local shelters is a difficult and time consuming task. By creating a template for a website about homelessness, the community will eventually be able to learn about homelessness in Worcester by only visiting one website. The website template gives information on the homelessness problem in Worcester, as well as information about local shelters. There is a description of each shelter in Worcester, including its name and address, as well as a map of where it is and links to the shelter's website if available. Information on this site may be able to assist those who are in need of shelter, but do not know where to find it. It also will be useful for those who want to volunteer or donate, but do not know enough about the shelters in Worcester to know where to go.

3.3.3 Begin a Volunteer Group

Many WPI students volunteer at an array of places around Worcester, but very few seem to volunteer at homeless shelters. Given the number of shelters in Worcester, it is surprising how few students volunteer at any of these. In order to increase the amount of student volunteering at shelters, and the knowledge students have about homelessness, a group of students willing to donate their time and energy to shelters around Worcester was formed. This group seeks to volunteer about once a month at shelters in Worcester. This

volunteering starts at Abby's House and then branches out to other shelters as the group grows. The group will also run food and clothing drives, among other events on campus to support local shelters and raise awareness. Many students require community service hours as part of their student work study and making an easily accessible group which encourages community service will gain the commitment of these people. This group will hopefully continue to grow and more students will become involved in volunteering at shelters in Worcester.

Chapter 4: Results and Analysis

4.0 Introduction

The foundation for this project was research into the growing problem of homelessness, specifically in Worcester, MA. In order to better understand homelessness, literary works were researched and shelters around Worcester were visited. By doing this we were able to better understand all aspects of homelessness, such as who it affects and how it happens. The results discussed are based on the data collected and information gathered.

4.1 Analysis of the Shelter Visits

One of the first steps in analyzing the current problem was visiting shelters around Worcester. On each visit, staff members were spoken with to gather a variety of information. Many of the questions asked were about the current issue of homelessness and about how each shelter was run, however insight was also given as to what the people who use the facilities were like. At each shelter visited, the staff members told us stories of the difficulty which comes along with working in such an environment, as well as the triumphs and failures of those utilizing the shelters. During a visit to Abby's House, it was observed there was consistently a long waiting list to get into the shelter. This is especially concerning since this is a shelter solely for women and children. If women and children have to wait to get into a shelter in Worcester, it becomes concerning how long the wait must be for everyone elsewhere.

After a visit to Friendly House, it was again seen how local homelessness is such an enormous problem and not nearly enough effort is being made to solve it. Interviews with the

staff showed they too had a large waiting list, and not nearly enough space or funding to help everyone they would like to. Based on both interviews, the strongest parallel was the lack of resources for the increasing number of homeless.

4.2 Analysis of Fundraising

Fundraising was a major focus of this project. The first fundraising event was selling lotions and scrubs. The face value of these products was close to \$30, however, a \$10 donation was asked for in exchange for the lotions and scrubs. Many customers generously gave donations, frequently giving double of what we were asking. Within a few hours of setting up, all of the lotions and scrubs were sold out. The total amount of money raised was \$300.00. The second fundraising event was a 50/50 raffle at a Valentine's dance, the Valentine Milonga. The total amount of money raised was \$156.00, but only \$78.00, fifty percent is donated. The total amount of money raised during the course of this project was \$378.00, all of which was added to "Abby's Empowerment Fund". This fund was established with the goal of supporting homeless and battered women and children at Abby's House.

4.3 Analysis of the Clothing Drive

The WPI community was helpful in making the clothing drive a success. The result was over 40 large garbage bags of new or gently used clothing. Even after the conclusion of the posted collection time, several people and organizations on campus continued to express the want to donate more and more materials. It took several trips to Abby's House to deliver all the clothing. The Abby's House Thrift Shop staff was very excited about the clothing drive and

amount of clothing donated. One of the ways that Abby's House is able to raise money is by running the thrift shop. All of the clothes, shoes, accessories, and any other items are sold at low prices so that even those without much money are able to make purchases. For everyone living at the Abby's House shelter, the clothes are free. If clothes donated to the thrift shop are more than lightly worn and they are unable to sell them there, they are donated to other locations where they will be used. The volunteers work very hard to make sure that no clothing goes to waste.

4.4 Analysis of the Movie Showing

The movie shown on campus helped with the goal of increasing the knowledge and awareness of homelessness. Approximately 25 people attended the screening, with a mix of both student and faculty guests. Before the screening, an explanation was given to the group about how the movie was touching and would seek to help them understand just how large the current problem of homelessness is. At the end of the film, nine students decided to volunteer at Abby's House help out at the emergency shelter.

4.5 Analysis of the Survey

The survey was able to give us insight into WPI's understanding of and familiarity with the homeless. Questions were asked about their knowledge and experiences with homelessness, as well as their interest in helping the homeless community. Some of the results were surprising, but more importantly we are able to use these results to help the local homeless.

4.5.1 Current Knowledge

One purpose of the survey was to better understand how well the campus knows homelessness. A few factual questions were asked about homelessness in the world as well as more locally in Worcester. The majority of the people surveyed know that homelessness is a larger problem in the United States than it is in Europe. They also know that men are more likely to become homeless. Only 14% of the people surveyed know that there are more than 15,000 homeless children in Massachusetts [United Way of Massachusetts Bay and Merrimack Valley]. This means that 86% of the community does not understand how large the problem of homelessness has become among children. Almost half (44%) of the people surveyed responded correctly to the question that asks how many people are homeless on a given night in the United States. Therefore, over half of the people answered incorrectly, underestimating the amount of people homeless on a given night. Approximately 25% of the people surveyed chose a response less than 400,000. When asked 'How many people are homeless in Worcester?', only 30% answered correctly. The correct answer is that approximately 1500 people are currently homeless in Worcester. The other 70% chose an answer less than 1500. From looking at the data collected, it becomes clear that the community does not have a good understanding of how many people are homeless and how large the problem is becoming.

4.5.2 Experience

The second purpose of the survey was to see how many people have had direct exposure and experience with homelessness. One question asked to about personal experiences was 'Have you or any of your family members ever been homeless?' We expected this number to be

very close to zero since WPI is an expensive school and we assumed most people come from middle to upper-class backgrounds. But surprisingly, 32 people responded that they have been homeless or have had a homeless family member. This is approximately 6% of the people surveyed. Although this number is larger than we expected, it still shows how few people in the community have had personal experiences with homelessness. We also asked 'How many times have you volunteered at a homeless shelter in the past year?' 90% of the community surveyed has volunteered not at all or once in the past year. Therefore, a very small proportion has directly had contact with homelessness in the year. Only 10% have volunteered more than once. From looking at the data collected, we can see that the majority of the community has had very little experience with homelessness over the past year.

4.5.3 Interest in Volunteering

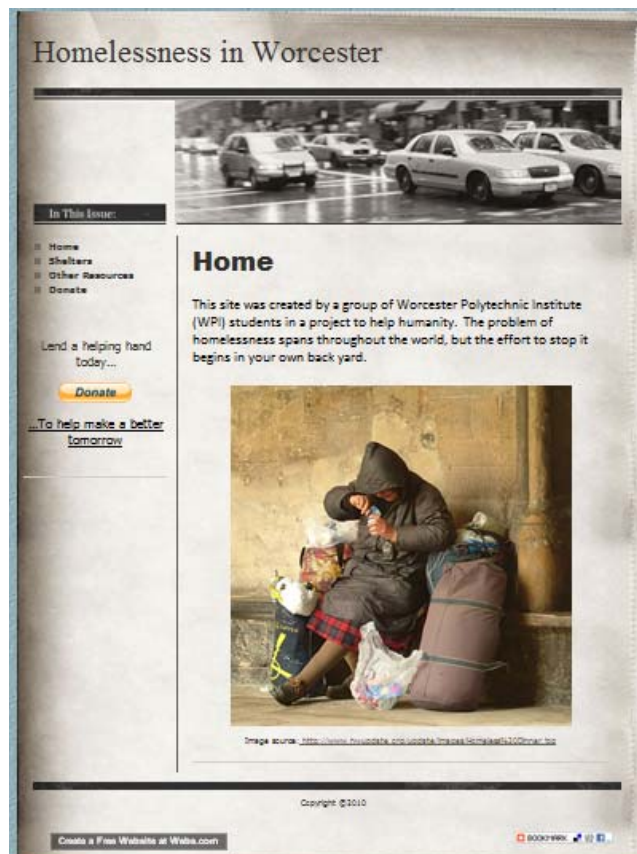
The last purpose of the survey was to see how many people are interested in volunteering at shelters around Worcester. Almost half (42%) of the community answered that they would like to volunteer their time in the future, while only 21% responded that they are not interested in volunteering. Of everyone surveyed 75% responded that they would like to volunteer at least once per month. Since so many people are interested in helping shelters in Worcester, it is feasible to gather a group of people and volunteer at shelters in Worcester at least once a month.

4.6 Analysis of the Website

The website was able to adequately satisfy the original goals set forth. The website provides comparable information about each of the shelters in Worcester categorized by shelter type: family, men and women. Each of the shelters has its location and phone number listed for the visitor's ability to contact each shelter easily, as well as a link to Google Maps to the location of the shelter. There are also links to government programs in Worcester to aid people suffering from, or about to fall into, homelessness. For those that want to help, there are also direct links to organizations that help the homeless people of Worcester. Functionality also exists for PayPal donations directly to the Abby's Empowerment Fund, but this is currently disabled.

During the creation of the website, there were several problems. Several different web hosting services were used in order to find a service which would best allow the desired capabilities of the website. There were also problems concerning the HTML code in attempting to properly format the external links and properly sizing the fonts. Finding pictures was a difficult process since owner permission was needed to be obtained prior to using the picture to avoid copyright infringement. Of 20 sites asked for use of their pictures, only one site responded within the time frame. All together, however, the site is completely functional and can easily be improved over time given the proper materials. The home page contains a picture of a homeless woman in order to draw the attention of the viewer along with a directory of the website. The site now includes a link that categorizes the shelters by availability to families, men, and women. These individual links then supply information about all 20 shelters in

Worcester along with a link to the websites of the shelters that have sites. There is also a link from the home page that lists various informational websites about homelessness in general and ways to help. There is a link for donations to the Abby's Empowerment Fund that is currently disabled but will hopefully be running in the near future. The link to the website is the following <http://help-worcester.webs.com/> . Below is a screen print of the home page of the website.



4.7 Organizing a Group

The process to form an official group on campus is a long process. We entered the paperwork and are still waiting on a response as to whether or not we can officially be a club on campus. As for student members, we have lists of several students who are interested in

continuing our efforts. Initial attempts to hold meetings were undermined by blizzard-like conditions and lack of advanced notice. From this point, in order for the club to be successful, meetings should be held to recruit and inform members and begin activities.

Chapter 5: Conclusions and Recommendations

Upon the conclusion of this project, many problems have become apparent. The largest problem of all is the lack of knowledge people have about homelessness. The general public does not understand homelessness, which in turn causes the majority of other problems, such as the lack of funding, homelessness is faced with. Another problem is in addition to their current predicament, the homeless suffer from the interactions with those around them who are not properly informed. There are various ways this problem could be approached, but to spread knowledge to enough people to make a large difference would be a costly endeavor. Therefore, it is up to each individual person to spread their knowledge and help others to understand. If a company or organization did want to raise awareness of homelessness in their community, however, there are a few cost effective ways to do this. First, local businesses could be asked for a donation in order to help the homeless. Donations made are tax deductible for most companies and it would also show the community they care about the community. Another method would be to ask local stores and shops if a collection jar could be left near the register in order to try to get donations from people purchasing items at their stores. If enough funds were raised, extensive projects could approach the difficult task of continually bringing awareness to the public about homelessness. Newspapers could run articles on the stories of homeless people in the area, or a local news station could do the same. With proper funding and awareness, further efforts to understand and alleviate the nation's homeless problem

would be justified. People would no longer feel as if their money was being wasted and the government would be held more accountable for their part in the solution.

Another problem the homeless suffer with is the stereotype the general public has given them. One way to get people to see the real problem with homelessness is to get them to volunteer. If people go to a shelter and see the people who use the facilities and hear their stories, it will bring the problem to life and put a face on the issue. People will begin to see homeless people are not all the same and each person has a unique story and struggle they need to overcome. In theory, this will make people more empathetic towards the homeless and in turn more likely to help them.

After working on this project, it would be recommended this project be continued. Homelessness is a large issue in Worcester, but in general the WPI campus is filled with fortunate people who are essentially blind to the issue. WPI has a lot of potential and power to give back to the Worcester community and help the homeless. Every event, no matter how big or how small, can make a difference in somebody's life.

Fundraising for the "Abby's Empowerment Fund" should be continued in the following years. This fund has the potential to help so many people with all the things that WPI students tend to take for granted. As the fund grows, it will be able to support a much larger portion of the Worcester area and help more people. It is the hope that the creation of a fund like Abby's Empowerment Fund will encourage others to do the same. With the support of multiple funds in Worcester, Worcester can become the leader in their support of the homeless.

In addition to this project being continued, it is also recommended a project be done in the future to further develop the website which has been started. There is no website specific to homelessness in Worcester and this would be a great resource for people to learn more about the immediate effects homelessness is having in their community. An increasing number of average people are using electronic sources as their only method of research. By having the information online, and in an easily accessible format, more people will be compelled to read more about the issue.

Further, we recommend the volunteer group be turned into a campus organization. This would be an excellent way for the WPI community to give back to Worcester and to make a difference in the lives of the homeless right outside our campus. This would also further emphasize WPI's drive to produce well-rounded, well educated and community-aware students.

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Appendix A

WPI Survey

Survey on Homelessness

Please help us by taking this quick survey on homelessness!

* Required

Gender *

- Male
- Female

Class Year

- Freshman (2013)
- Sophomore (2012)
- Junior (2011)
- Senior (2010)
- Graduate Student
- Faculty

Have you or any of your family members ever been homeless?

- Yes
- No

How many times have you volunteered at homeless shelters in the past year?

- 0-1
- 2-5
- 2-10
- More than 10

How often would you be willing to volunteer per month?

- Not interested in volunteering
- 1-2
- 2-5
- >5

Where do you think homelessness is a bigger problem in Europe or the United States?

- Europe
- United States

Approximately how many people in the US are homeless on a given night?

- 50,000
- 100,000
- 400,000
- 700,000

Approximately how many children do you think are homeless in Massachusetts?

- 1000
- 5000
- 10000
- 15000
- More than 15000

Approximately how many people in Worcester are currently homeless?

- 100
- 500
- 1000
- 1500

Do you think that men or women are more likely to be homeless?

- Men
- Women

Do you think that single people, families with children, or couples make up the majority of the homeless in the United States?

- Single people
- Families with children
- Couples

Approximately how many homeless shelters are there in Worcester?

- 5
- 15
- 35
- 50

Please name as many shelters in Worcester as you can.

Gender	Class Year	Have you or any of your family members ever been homeless?	How many times have you volunteered at homeless shelters in the past year?	Would you be willing to volunteer at a local homeless shelter?	How often would you be willing to volunteer per month?	Where do you think homelessness is a bigger problem in Europe or the United States?	Approximately how many people in the US are homeless on a given night?	Approximately how many children do you think are homeless in Massachusetts?	Approximately how many people in Worcester are currently homeless?	Do you think that men or women are more likely to be homeless?	Do you think that single people, families with children, or couples make up the majority of the homeless in the United States?	Approximately how many homeless shelters are there in Worcester?	Please name as many shelters in Worcester as you can.
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	400000	15000	1500	Men	Single people	5	don't really know.
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	50000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	PIP shelter veterans shelter there is a battered womens/family shelter don't remember the name
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	?
Male	Graduate Student	Yes	0-1	Maybe	2/5/2010	Europe	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	500	Men	Single people	5	PiP Shelter Abbey's House Friendly House
Male	Faculty	No		Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Families with children	5	PiP
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe		United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	100	Women	Single people	15	I'm sorry, but i don't know the names.
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	5000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	I don't know, only been here 2 years.

Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	/:
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Single people	5	Vets Shelter
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	10000	100	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Graduate Student	Yes	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Women	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	2/5/2010	Europe	700000	10000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500		Families with children	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	700000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	PIP shelter
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Graduate Student	Yes	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	5000	1500	Women	Single people	5	Not a one
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	10000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	50000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	Yes	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	100	Men	Single people	5	...
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	50000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	I can't name any. Who the heck goes to WPI comes from a homeless background? There's more people that get to WPI from yacht clubs than from homeless shelters.
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	5	Abby's House
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	

Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	500	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	Abby's House
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	500	Men	Single people	35	Mustard Seed
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Faculty	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	Jremiah's Inn Abby's House PIP shelter Friendly House
Male	Faculty	No	More than 10	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	15	pip; abby's house, mustard seed housing; mason street st. theresa; halfway house on fruit street;
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Single people	5	
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	500	Women	Families with children	5	Dont live there just guessed
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	1000	100	Women	Single people	5	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	50000	1000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	Vietnam Vets Abbys House Daybreak As an FYI, in the past I have provided housing in my own home for homeless families.
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	500	Women	Families with children	15	

Male	Faculty	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering							5	PIP Jeremiah's Inn Catholic Workers Movement (Mason Street)
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Graduate Student		0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000		1500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Graduate Student	No	2/5/2010	Maybe	2/5/2010	United States	700000	10000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	People in Peril Veterans shelter Jeremiah's Inn Saint something Abby's house Friendly house Mustard Seed (don't know if they just do meals or have housing too)
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Female		No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	50000	5000	500	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1000	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	Pip Veterans Day Break
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	400000	1000	1000	Women	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010		400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	1500	Men	Single people	35	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	50	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	5000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	?

Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	50	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	2/5/2010	No	Not interested in volunteering					Men			
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	2/5/2010	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	1000	Men	Couples	15	Mustard Seed
Male	Senior (2010)	Yes	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	100	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	Yes	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1000	Men	Couples	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	2/5/2010	United States	50000	10000	1500	Women	Single people	50	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	1000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	

													Who cares? Monday is trash night and there's bags on the streets for all. FEAST for a bum. Quit being a hippy.
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	50	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No		Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	400000	10000	500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	2/5/2010	No	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	1000	1000	Men	Single people	15	none... sorry
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1000	Men	Single people	5	I don't even know if we have one, but I'm going to assume there is at least one.
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	100000	10000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Women	Families with children	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States		5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	35	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	15	

Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	400000	10000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Women	Families with children	5	Can't name any, just took a guess on the number of homeless shelters
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	>5	United States			1500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	50000	1000	100	Men	Families with children	5	Abby's House Sherri's House
Male	Junior (2011)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Graduate Student	No	2/5/2010	Maybe		United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	5	???
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	Jeremiah's Inn
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Single people	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	50	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	chicken
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	700000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Junior (2011)	Yes	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Senior (2010)		0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1000	Women	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	2/5/2010	United States	700000	5000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	500	Men	Single people	5	I don't know any by name
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	100000	5000	1000	Women	Families with children	5	

Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	Europe	100000	1000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	100000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	15	worcester animal shelter
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	Pip
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Single people	5	I know more food banks than homeless shelters.
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	1000	1500	Men	Single people	5	Friendly House
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	500	Women	Families with children	5	Abby's House
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	35	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	10000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1000	Women	Families with children	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Couples	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	Youville House, Shepherd's Place, Friendly House, Abby's House, YWCA, Florence House, Sigourney House

Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1000	Women	Single people	35	
Male		No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	50000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	Abbie's House Local Churches
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	>5	United States	400000	More than 15000	1000	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	Yes	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	Abby's House
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	35	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	100000	5000	100	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	100000	1000	100	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	100000	5000	1000	Women	Families with children	15	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1000	Women	Families with children	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	1500	Men	Single people	15	Friendly House?
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	>5	United States	400000	15000	1000	Women	Families with children	35	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	50	wpifml.com
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	PIP shelter, Veteran's shelter
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	1500		Couples	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	500	Women	Families with children	5	I don't know of any.
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	50000	1000	100	Women	Single people	5	Sorry, I am not from Worcester and hence do not have information.

Female	Freshman (2013)	Yes	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	1000	Women	Families with children	5	friendly house, youville house
Male	Junior (2011)	No	2/10/2010	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	700000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	Yes	0-1	Yes	>5	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	700000	10000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1000	Men	Single people	50	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	1000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	700000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)		2/5/2010	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	Abbys House Veterans Jeremiah's Inn PIP St. Frances
Male	Senior (2010)	Yes	More than 10	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	The Mustard Seed Soup Kitchen
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Senior (2010)	Yes	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	1500	Women	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	50000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male		No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Single people	35	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	50000	1000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Couples	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	

Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Couples	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	35	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	100	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	1000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	1000	500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	>5	United States	400000	10000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	100	Women	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No		Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	10000	500	Women	Families with children	5	Friendly House
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	700000	10000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	5000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	700000	10000	1500	Men	Single people	15	N/A
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	500	Men	Families with children	5	

Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States		5000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	None come to mind.
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	>5	United States	700000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	700000	5000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	Heroin Junkies Anonymous ...why would I know the names of homeless shelters? Going to WPI will hopefully mean I'll never have to.
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	Europe	700000	1000	1000	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	400000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	I dont know any.
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	>5	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	50000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	Yes	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	Abbey's House? Others...?
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	700000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	15000	1000	Men	Single people	5	?
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	I know of none
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	100	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	Friendly House Youville House YWCA

Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States		5000	100	Women	Single people	15	christopher house,
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	1000	100	Women	Single people	5	Abby's House? I'm not from Worcester so I really have no idea.
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	15000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	5000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	15	None
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	2/5/2010	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	I just came in during the C term this year, so I am not that familiar with Worcester.
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	PIP shelter, Jeremiah's Inn, Abbie house, Dismus House Some of your questions don't have enough choices, so I put in the closest answer...but here are my real answers. I'm a staff member (not faculty) Otherwise, for your choices on how often would I volunteer, my answer would be 2-4 times/year (not 1-2/month)
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1000	Women	Couples	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	I cannot name any.

Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	500	Men	Single people	15	
													PIP Massachusetts Veterans Homeless Shelter Florence House Worcester Housing Authority
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	1000	Men	Single people	35	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	Friendly House
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	1000	Women	Families with children	15	
													Friendly House Horizons for Homeless Children There's a shelter for veterans
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	100	Women	Couples	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	2/5/2010	United States	700000	5000	1500	Women	Families with children	35	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	50	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	700000	More than 15000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	700000	5000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010		400000	15000	1000	Women	Families with children	15	Interfaith Hospitality Network
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000		1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	5000	1000	Women	Single people	15	Christopher's House
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	100	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	50000	1000	100	Women	Single people	5	i really dont know of any

Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Families with children	15	
Female		No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Women	Families with children	5	PIP Veterans Abby's House Daybreak MA Housing Coalition
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	5000	1000	Women	Families with children	15	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	1000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	15000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	Mustard Seed PIPS Shelter
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Families with children	5	Don't know any, just guessed that there are 5 shelters.
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	50	Don't know a single one.
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	35	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	5000	100	Men	Single people	5	No clue. I don't know a lot about homelessness.
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Women	Single people	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male													
Female													
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	Yes	2/10/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	2/5/2010	United States	700000	15000	1500	Men	Single people	50	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	

Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	Europe	700000	More than 15000	500	Women	Families with children	15	Worcester Vetreans Shelter Worcester Social Services Facilities People in Peril
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	Homeless people are bums wrecked by their own apathy for the most part.
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	1000	Men	Single people	15	I recently moved to Worcester and I haven't heard of any.
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	Yes	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	pip
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	Yes	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	1000	500	Women	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	35	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Women	Families with children	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	5000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	Yes	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	None

Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	500	Women	Families with children	5	I know nothing about this. I took wild guesses at the answers that involved numbers and slightly less wild guesses at the other answers.
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	I'm a ALDS student and am unfamiliar with Worcester.
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	N/A
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	10000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	Yes	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Single people	15	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	the veteran's one down the street.
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	Yes	2/5/2010	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	dont know
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	PIP Shelter, Jeremiah's Inn
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No		Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	5	<(^_^)>
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	1000	Men	Single people	35	I don't know any
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	1000	1000	Women	Single people	35	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	No clue
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Women	Families with children	15	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	1000	Men	Single people	15	

Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	2/5/2010		100000	1000	1000	Men	Single people	5	don't know any
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	10000	500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	Yes	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	50000	5000	500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	100000	1000	1500	Women	Families with children	35	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	500	Women	Single people	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	>5	United States	700000	10000	500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	35	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	2/5/2010	Europe	400000	10000	500	Men	Single people	15	Don't remember
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	100	Women	Families with children	15	Not from Worcester, no clue.
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1000	Women	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	15000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	100000	10000	1000	Women	Single people	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Women	Single people	5	Worcester Food Bank... not really a homeless shelter but i have seen it before.
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	50000	5000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1		1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	5000	500	Women	Families with children	35	

Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	Yes	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	15000	1000	Men	Single people	15	i dont know of any
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	Yes	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	1000	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	15000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	50000	1000	100	Women	Families with children	5	ywca
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1		>5	United States	700000	15000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	none
Male		No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	15000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	1000	500	Women	Families with children	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000		1000	Women	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	1000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Women	Single people	35	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	500	Men	Single people	15	

Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	2/5/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	friendly house, abby house
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Women	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010		400000	5000	500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	PIP Central Mass Veterans Friendly House Abby's House
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1000	Women	Families with children	15	I don't know any.
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe		1000	500	Men	Single people	5	none
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	10000	1500	Women	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	50000	1000	500	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	Yes	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	5000	1500	Women	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	700000	10000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	15	abby's house
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	...
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Single people	35	

Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	15	PIP- People in Peril
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	10000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	1000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	2/5/2010	United States	100000	10000	100	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	Mustard Seed
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	I don't know any shelters in Worcester.
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	10000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000			Men	Single people		
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	PIP Abbey's House Mustard Seed
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010		400000	More than 15000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1000	Men	Couples	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Couples	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	>5	Europe	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	Can't name any.
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1500	Men	Couples	5	none I would have selected zero on the last question if that were an option.

Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States			1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	10000	500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1		1/2/2010	United States	100000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	50000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Women	Families with children	35	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	700000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	I don't know any
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	2/5/2010	United States	400000	10000	500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Women	Families with children	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	Yes	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	5000	1000	Women	Single people	35	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	5	Don't know of any but I once invited a homeless guy to sleep in my apartment when I was very drunk.
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1000	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	Yes	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	15000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	100	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	2/5/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	

Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	5000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	5000	1000	Women	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	1000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	15	friendly house
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	1000	500	Men	Families with children	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	>5	United States	700000	More than 15000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	700000	5000	1000	Men	Single people		
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	35	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	No		United States				Women		5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	Friendly House
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/10/2010	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	15000	1500	Women	Single people	35	
Male	Sophomore (2012)		0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	Europe	700000	1000	1500		Single people	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	Yes	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	0
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Women	Families with children	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010					Women	Single people		
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Families with children	5	none
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	Shepard's Place II Horizons For Homeless Children Massachusetts Veterans Shelter
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	10000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	1000	Women	Single people	5	
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Women	Families with children	5	

Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	More than 10	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	35	Grove St. Veteran's Shelter
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States		10000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	2/10/2010	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	1000	1500	Men	Single people	5	I'm not from around here, so I'm afraid I can't name any.
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	More than 10	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	700000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010					Men	Single people		
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	1000	100	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	Europe	400000	1000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000		100	Women	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	5	cant name any
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	I don't know of any.
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	Not interested in volunteering		700000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	I don't live in Worcester, but I can't name any.
Female	Junior (2011)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	5	Haley House
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	No idea!
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	15000	1000	Men	Single people	5	I don't know any.
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	700000	15000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	None, unless I'm allowed to look them up.
Male	Junior (2011)	Yes	0-1		Not interested in volunteering	Europe	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Graduate Student	Yes	0-1	Maybe	2/5/2010	United States	700000	1000	1000	Women	Families with children	5	
Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1500	Women	Single people	35	

Female	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	Pip shelter.
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	100000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	50	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	PIP, Homeless Vets
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	400000	More than 15000	1000	Women	Families with children	15	I went to a training for Horizons for Homeless Children and I know I should be able to list a few but my memory fails me and I'm too lazy to think further. The Friendly House or the Vet plave on Grove Street, maybe? Sorry.
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	500	Men	Single people	5	Don't know.
Female	Faculty	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	1000	Men	Single people	5	Do not know any by name.
Female	Junior (2011)	Yes	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	5000	500	Women	Single people	5	I don't know of any - I don't live in Worcester though.
Male	Junior (2011)	Yes	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	700000	15000	500	Women	Single people	15	
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Women	Families with children	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	2/10/2010	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	The Mustard Seed (not really a shelter) Abby's House Shepard's Place II
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	15	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Graduate Student	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	700000	10000	1000	Men	Single people	5	Friendly House Pip shelter Abbe's house

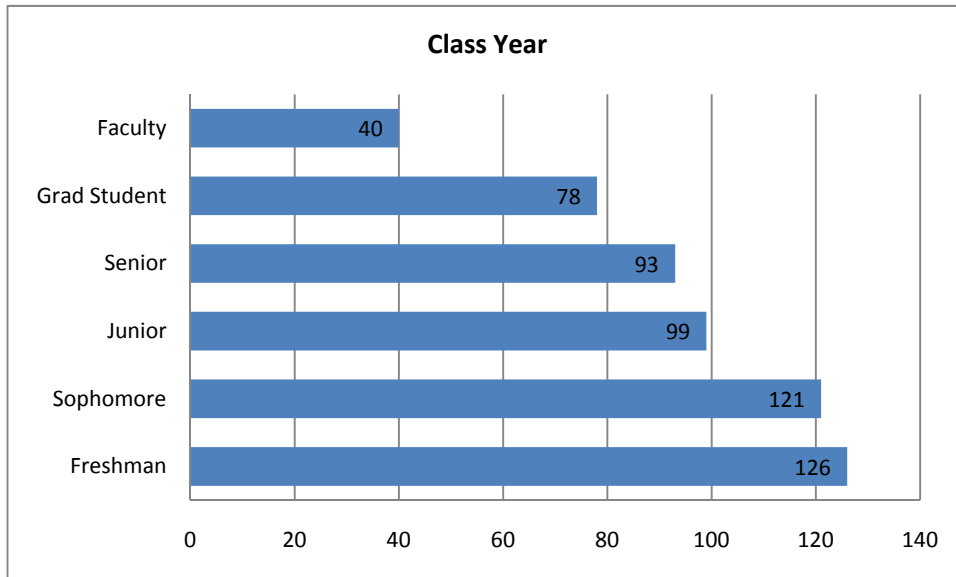
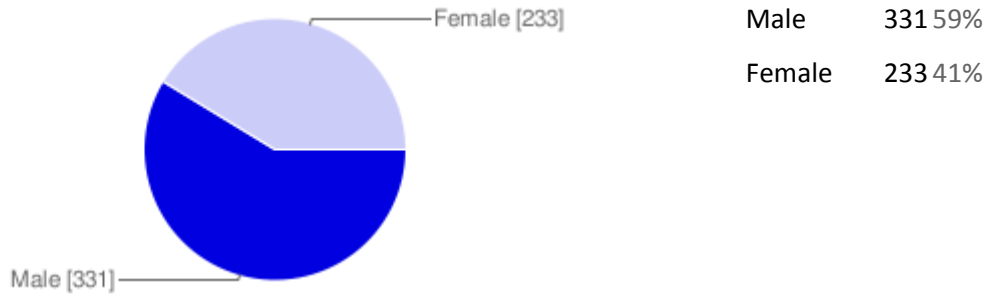
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	50000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	700000	5000	1500	Women	Single people	5	Abby's House
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	500	Men	Single people	5	I do not know any.
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1		Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	100000	1000	500	Men	Single people	35	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	500	Men	Single people	15	none
Female	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	10000	500	Men	Single people	5	I don't know their names but I know there is one on Grove Street
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	10000	1000	Men	Families with children	35	
Female	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	More than 15000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	Europe	400000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	15	cannot
Female	Junior (2011)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	400000	15000	1500	Women	Single people	35	
Male	Graduate Student	Yes	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	5000	1000	Men	Single people	5	
Male	Senior (2010)	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1500	Men	Families with children	5	
Male	Freshman (2013)	No	0-1	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	700000	10000	1000	Men	Couples	5	
Female	Freshman (2013)	No	2/10/2010	Yes	1/2/2010	United States	100000	5000	500	Men	Single people	15	The Mustard Seed Soup Kitchen
Male	Junior (2011)	No	More than 10	Yes	>5	United States	100000	10000	1500	Men	Single people	15	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1		1/2/2010	United States	700000	1000	500	Men	Families with children	15	
Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	1/2/2010	United States	400000	5000	1000	Men	Families with children	5	PIP Veteran's shelter Abby's House(?)

Male	Faculty	No	0-1	Maybe	Not interested in volunteering	United States	100000	1000	100	Men	Single people	5	PIP HOAP Jeremiah's Inn Salvation Army??
Female	Junior (2011)	No	2/5/2010	Yes	2/5/2010	United States	100000	1000	1500	Women	Families with children	15	
Male	Freshman (2013)	Yes	More than 10	Yes	>5	United States	700000	5000	1500	Women	Families with children	5	
Male	Sophomore (2012)	No	0-1	No	Not interested in volunteering	United States	400000	5000	1000	Women	Single people	15	

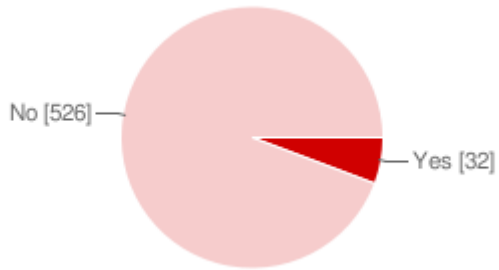
Appendix B

Survey Results

Gender

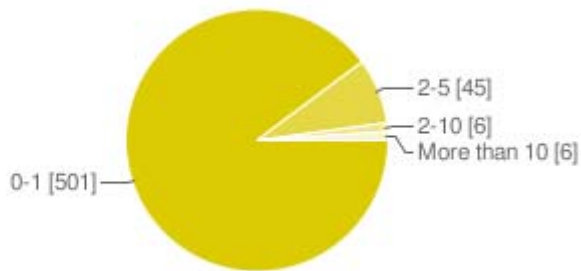


Have you or any of your family members ever been homeless?



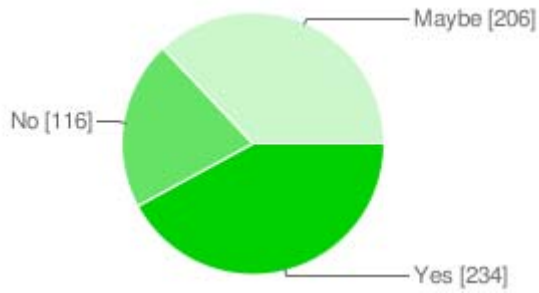
Yes	32	6%
No	526	94%

How many times have you volunteered at homeless shelters in the past year?



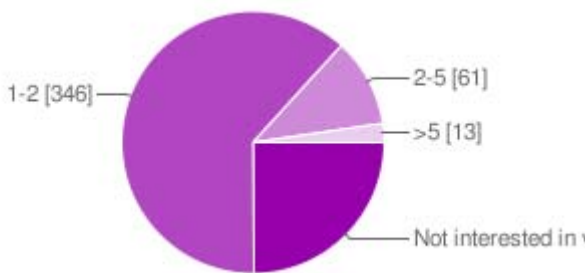
0-1	501	90%
2-5	45	8%
2-10	6	1%
More than 10	6	1%

Would you be willing to volunteer at a local homeless shelter?



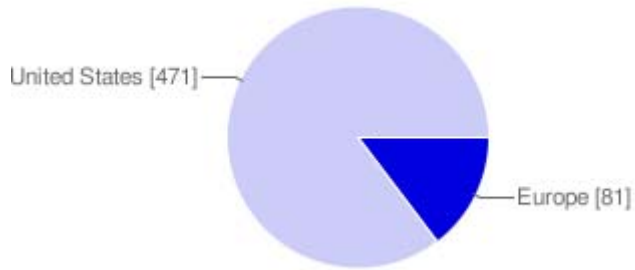
Yes	234	42%
No	116	21%
Maybe	206	37%

How often would you be willing to volunteer per month?



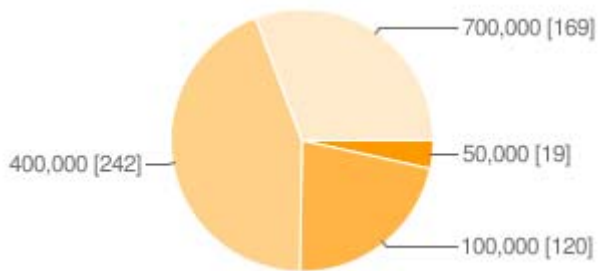
Not interested in volunteering	13	25%
1-2	346	62%
2-5	61	11%
>5	13	2%

Where do you think homelessness is a bigger problem in Europe or the United States?



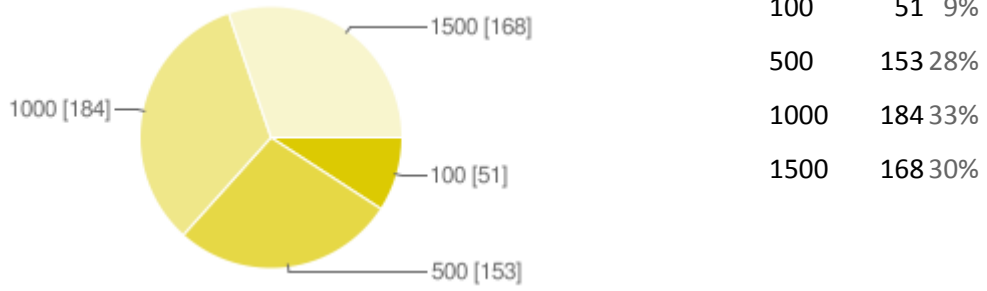
Europe	81	15%
United States	471	85%

Approximately how many people in the US are homeless on a given night?

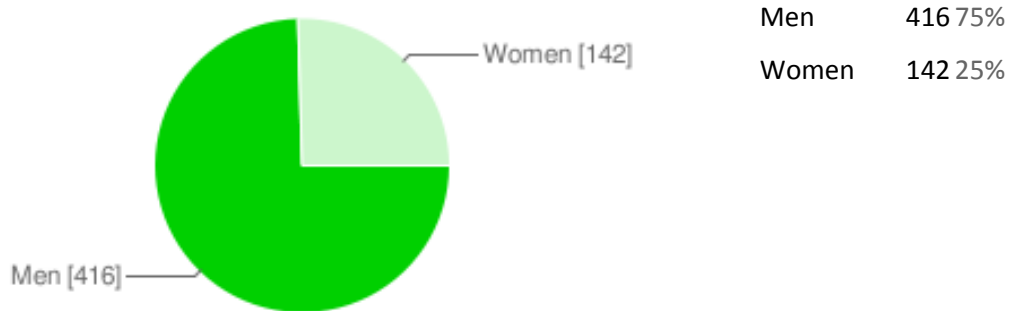


50,000	19	3%
100,000	120	22%
400,000	242	44%
700,000	169	31%

Approximately how many people in Worcester are currently homeless?



Do you think that men or women are more likely to be homeless?



Do you think that single people, families with children or couples make up the majority of the homeless in the United States?



Approximately how many homeless shelters are there in Worcester?

