



The Surge of Holiday Giving

The holiday season, spanning from Thanksqiving to the end of December, is traditionally marked by a surge in charitable giving. Many individuals are inspired by the spirit of generosity during the holidays and are encouraged by year-end tax deductions available for charitable donations. In fact, nearly one-third of annual giving in the United States occurs in December alone (Nonprofits Source, 2022). Social service agencies, in particular, benefit from this influx of donations as people feel compelled to support causes such as food security, homelessness, and poverty during the holiday season.

A 2021 report from Giving USA revealed that charitable donations in the United States reached \$484.85 billion that year, with a substantial portion concentrated in the last two months of the year (Giving USA, 2022). Many nonprofits run specific holiday campaigns or fundraising drives to capitalize on this seasonal generosity, knowing that their operations depend heavily on these contributions.

The Post-Holiday Slump in Donations

Despite the outpouring of donations in November and December, many social service agencies face a sharp decline in contributions during January and February. Known as the postorganizations reporting up to a 30% decrease in contributions compared to the holiday season (Chronicle of Philanthropy, 2021).

This slump can be attributed to several factors. First, many donors view their holiday contributions as sufficient for the year and may not feel the need to give again in the immediate months following the season. Additionally, after the expenses



There was a 14% decrease in veteran homelessness from 2023 to 2024.

holiday slump, this drop in donations can have a significant impact on nonprofits, especially those that provide critical services throughout the winter months. A study by the Chronicle of Philanthropy found that nearly 60% of nonprofits experience a slowdown in donations in the first quarter of the year, with many

associated with holiday shopping and travel, individuals may have less disposable income in January and February. The cold winter months also contribute to donor fatigue, as the excitement of holiday giving fades and people focus on recovering from the financial and emotional toll of the previous months.

The Impact on Social Service Agencies

For social service agencies, this decline in donations comes at a time when their services are most in demand. During the winter months, agencies that provide food, shelter, and heating assistance often experience a surge in need as low-income families and individuals face higher living costs. Organizations like food banks and homeless shelters are under increased pressure to meet the growing demand for services, and the post-holiday slump can make it difficult to maintain operations at full capacity.

For example, Feeding America, a network of food banks across the U.S., reports that January and February are among the busiest months for food assistance, yet donations often fall short during this critical time (Feeding America, 2023). Similarly, shelters that serve the homeless population see an increase in requests for assistance during the winter, with many struggling to keep up with the demand due to the dip in donations.

Addressing the Post-Holiday Slump

To mitigate the effects of the post-holiday slump, many nonprofits have adopted strategies to encourage year-round giving. For instance, organizations are increasingly turning to recurring donation models, where donors commit to monthly contributions instead of a one-time gift. This approach helps ensure a steady stream of income throughout the year, providing nonprofits with the financial stability needed to meet ongoing demands (Nonprofit Tech for Good, 2021).

Another strategy involves targeted campaigns in the early months of the year, appealing to donors' sense of urgency about the needs that persist after the holidays. Some agencies also use data analytics to identify loyal donors who are more likely to give consistently and tailor outreach efforts to this group, encouraging them to support the organization beyond the holiday season.

Conclusion

The post-holiday slump in charitable contributions is a challenge that many social service agencies face each year. While donations typically surge during the holiday season, the sharp decline in January and February can strain the resources of nonprofits, especially those serving vulnerable populations during the winter months. Understanding the factors behind this slump and implementing strategies to encourage yearround giving are essential steps for nonprofits to continue providing vital services. With sustained support, social service agencies can ensure that their efforts to help those in need are not limited to the holiday season alone.



References

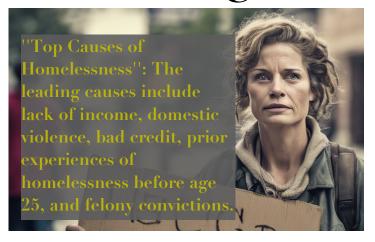
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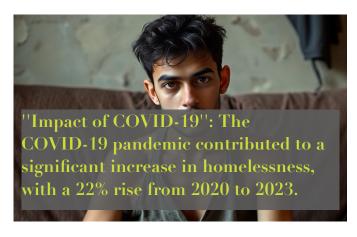
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"Total Homeless Population": As of January 25, 2024, there were 2,390 individuals experiencing homelessness in Tarrant and Parker counties.





"Geographic Distribution": 81% of the homeless population was located in Fort Worth, 10% in Arlington, 3% in other parts of Tarrant County, and 5% in Parker County.

in addition...

Here are some sobering statistics on homelessness (also known as being unhoused) in Tarrant County.

#01

"Racial Disparities": Black individuals represent 18% of Tarrant County's homeless population, despite comprising only 9% of the general population.

#02

Geographic Distribution": 81% of the homeless population was located in Fort Worth, 10% in Arlington, 3% in other parts of Tarrant County, and 5% in Parker County.

#03

"Families Experiencing Homelessness": In August 2023, 45 families, comprising 170 adults and children, were identified living in their cars in Tarrant County.

#04

"Shelter Overcapacity": The Salvation Army's Mabee Social Service Center has been serving two to four times its normal capacity due to increased demand.

#05

"Children's Average Age": The average age of a child living in a car was 8 years old.

#06

"Transitional Housing": Approximately 8% of the homeless population resided in transitional housing during the 2024 count.