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2012 Demonstration Evaluation Report

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Evaluation of the Impact of the Summer Food Service Program Enhancement Demonstrations 2012 Demonstration Evaluation Report

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Executive Summary

E1. Introduction

Background. When school is out and summer begins, low income students who receive free or reduced price lunches and breakfasts under the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP) still need to eat. To address this need, the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) in the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), provides nutrition assistance during the summer to children living in low-income areas. The SFSP, like the school meal programs, uses a congregate feeding model, subsidizing meals served at camps, recreation centers, and other locations where children can be found over the summer. However, the program does not reach everyone who needs its assistance. Despite aggressive efforts, data reveal that the SFSP reaches a fraction of the eligible child population and substantially less than the number of students receiving free meals through the National School Lunch Program during the school year (USDA, 2010; Nord & Romig, 2006).

The 2010 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-80, 749[g]) enabled FNS to initiate a series of demonstration projects to develop and test methods of providing access to food for low-income children in urban and rural areas during the summer when school is not in session. From a policy perspective the demonstrations had two different, but complementary goals. The first – addressed under the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) demonstration – was to test an alternative to the SFSP congregate feeding model by providing nutrition benefits directly to the households of children certified for free or reduced price school meals with the use of the technologies of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). This demonstration was recently evaluated by FNS (USDA, 2013b).

The second goal – addressed through the Enhanced Summer Food Service Program (eSFSP) demonstrations – was to supplement the existing SFSP. Four initiatives were included under eSFSP – the Extending Length of Operation Incentive, Activity Incentive, Meal Delivery, and Backpack. The USDA's FNS engaged Westat to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of all four eSFSP demonstrations. Westat produced an evaluation report to cover the four eSFSP demonstrations in 2011 (Elinson et al., 2012). The Extending Length of Operation and Activity Incentive

demonstrations ended in 2011. Thus, this report describes findings from the second year of the two remaining eSFSP demonstrations – the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations.

The Meal Delivery demonstration project was implemented in Delaware, Massachusetts, and New York beginning in 2011 and was operational again in 2012. It offered food delivery to the homes or drop-off sites near homes of eligible children in rural areas. Only children identified by school districts as eligible for free or reduced price school meals could participate. The Backpack demonstration project was implemented in 2011 and again in 2012. It provided weekend and holiday meals to children who were already participating in the SFSP. This demonstration project was implemented in Arizona, Kansas, and Ohio. Children age 18 and younger, normally eligible to receive meals at SFSP sites, were eligible to receive meals under the Backpack demonstration project. Although sponsors of both the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations were expected to participate in the SFSP, the meals provided to children participating in these demonstrations were consumed offsite and not at SFSP feeding sites.

Evaluation Goals. The specific goals of the eSFSP evaluation were to assess the following:

1. The impact of each SFSP enhancement demonstration model on participation and meal service;
2. The food security status among recipients of home delivered meals and backpacks;
3. The targeting accuracy[1] in the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations;
4. The process of project implementation in each SFSP enhancement demonstration; and
5. The total and component specific costs of implementing and operating SFSP demonstrations.

As was the case in 2011, the first evaluation goal on participation and meal service is being addressed by another contractor through the analysis of administrative data on participation and meal counts, while the other four goals are addressed in this report. However, meal count data were needed from the other contractor to standardize cost across demonstration projects and sub-groups but were not available at the writing of this report. Thus, costs of the demonstration projects (Evaluation Goal 5) are not presented in this report.

[1] Whether those for whom the demonstration project food was intended actually consumed the food.

E2. Design and Methodology

This study used a mixed-method research design to meet FNS evaluation goals. The design had three primary components: (1) a household questionnaire data collection (administered to parents or caregivers of Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration project participants) and analysis, (2) site visits to Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects and key informant interviews, and (3) cost data collection and analysis for both types of demonstration projects.[2]

As we did in 2011, development of the sampling frame for household questionnaire data collection consisted of obtaining names and contact information of parents or caregivers of participants in the two demonstrations. Three out of four Meal Delivery sponsors provided a list of names to Westat. The remaining 17 sponsors (one Meal Delivery sponsor and 16 Backpack sponsors) distributed forms to demonstration project participants to bring home to their parents or caregivers. The forms described the study and asked for contact information so parents or caregivers could be recruited for a telephone interview. Sponsors sent the completed forms and lists to Westat, and Westat staff entered parent/caregiver name and contact information into an Access database. Names and contact information were then forwarded to Westat's Telephone Research Center (TRC).

Interviewers from the TRC then administered a 30-minute telephone questionnaire to parents or caregivers of Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration project participants in English or Spanish using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The questionnaire included questions on frequency in which children received meal deliveries and backpacks; food consumption, sharing, and spoilage; and food security. The Economic Research Service (ERS) of the USDA reports yearly on household food security based on data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau using a supplemental questionnaire to the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS). The food security section of the questionnaire contained the same 18-item/30-day reference period food security module used in the December Supplement of the CPS.

The analysis of household questionnaire data consisted of a comparison of household food security (including food security for adults, children, and the entire household) between summer and fall 2012. The expectation was that, if the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects were successful, food security in the summer would be about the same as in the fall when children again were participating in free and reduced price breakfast and lunch programs. The design had no

[2] As noted above, costs of the demonstration projects are not presented in this report because administrative data were not yet available.

baseline comparison (i.e., ascertainment of food security prior to demonstration project implementation) and no comparison group. This study had about 80 percent power to detect differences of about 15 percentage points or greater in food security between summer and fall for Meal Delivery participants, and about 80 percent power to detect differences of about 10 percentage points or greater in food security between summer and fall in Backpack participants. When both demonstration projects were combined (e.g., in the adjusted analyses), the study had about 80 percent power to detect differences of about 8 percentage points or greater. The study had about 80 percent power for detecting differences in food security between demonstration projects of 12 percentage points or greater for summer interviews and of 14 percentage points or greater for fall interviews. Finally, there was about 80 percent power for detecting differences of 9 percentage points or greater in food security between Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration project participants when both interviews were combined.

To examine implementation of the demonstration projects, Westat conducted site visits and key informant interviews using semi-structured interview guides. In summer 2012 project costs were also collected for both types of demonstration projects, although, as noted, these costs are not included in this report. Westat obtained sponsor level cost data directly from Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration project sponsors and also obtained State level costs of administering the grant from State grantees.

E3. Summary of Key Findings

E3.1 Household Questionnaire Data Collection and Analysis

In summer 2012 Westat completed 743 interviews (188 Meal Delivery and 555 Backpack). Ninety-two percent were conducted in English and 8 percent in Spanish. In fall 2012, a total of 522 interviews were completed (136 Meal Delivery and 386 Backpack), with the same English/Spanish distribution as in the summer (92 percent in English and 8 percent in Spanish).

Cooperation rates[3] in the summer and fall were over 85 percent for both types of demonstration projects combined. In the summer, the overall response rate[4] among those for whom we had contact information was 70.0 percent. Fall data collection consisted of re-contacting those respondents who

[3] The proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units ever contacted.

[4] The number of complete interviews with reporting units divided by the estimated number of eligible reporting units in the sample.

were interviewed or partially interviewed in the summer.[5] The re-contact rate[6] was 91.0 percent for both demonstrations combined. The response rate in fall 2012 was 74.8 percent for the Meal Delivery respondents and 73.4 percent for the Backpack respondents.

It should be noted that there was no way to estimate the precise number of children in families who returned a form with contact information as a percentage of the number who participated in the demonstration projects since we did not have administrative data to do so. However, we assume that coverage in the Backpack demonstration was considerably lower than in the Meal Delivery demonstration (as was found to be the case in 2011). If so, non-respondent bias could potentially exist. If all or most Backpack participants had been covered in the survey, findings might have been different.[7]

Demonstration project participants. According to survey data, slightly more females than males participated in the demonstration projects in 2012 and were predominantly age 11 or younger. The racial/ethnic distribution had somewhat more Hispanics and substantially more non-Hispanic Blacks and fewer non-Hispanic Whites than in the US general population (AECF, 2011), likely accounted for by the States in which the demonstrations were located. Nearly 60 percent of participants were from households where the primary caretaker was married or unmarried but living with a partner. About 87 percent of households participated in at least one other nutrition assistance program. Over 80 percent of households of participants had incomes of $35,000 or less, substantially more than the general US population where only about 36 percent of households had income below this level in 2010.

Participation. Participation in this evaluation is the extent to which children participated in the demonstrations compared to the number of meal deliveries or backpacks available over the course of the summer.[8] A substantial number of participants failed to take full advantage of the meals

[5] A partial interview was one in which at least the food security section was completed.

[6] The estimated proportion of all eligible cases in which some responsible housing unit member was reached. An eligible case was one in which at least one child in the household participated in the Meal Delivery or Backpack demonstration.

[7] In 2011 we attempted to gauge the approximate coverage for the Backpack demonstration project, by asking sponsors and site coordinators to estimate the number of children who received a backpack or bag at least once over the course of the summer. From this number, we estimated coverage for the Backpack demonstration (the number of families who returned a form with contact information as a percentage of the number who were estimated to have participated in the Backpack demonstration project). Not only were these numbers less reliable due to the nature of the eligibility requirements, but we also found much lower coverage in the Backpack demonstration (29 percent) compared to the Meal Delivery demonstration (84 percent).

[8] Participation in the Meal Delivery demonstration was defined as the number of meal deliveries that households were reported to have received, divided by the number of children in the household who participated in the demonstration project and again by the number of weeks that the demonstration project operated (up to the time of the interview if that was prior to the end of the demonstration). Backpack participation was the number of backpacks that households were reported to have received divided by the number of children in the household who participated in the demonstration project and again by the number of weeks that the demonstration project operated (up to the time of the interview if that was prior to the end of the demonstration).

offered by the two demonstration projects, although participation was better in the Meal Delivery than Backpack demonstration (i.e., 73 percent versus 58 percent, respectively, received more than 75 percent of possible meal deliveries or backpacks). Since Backpack sites were tied to SFSP sites, and SFSP sites were often located in parks and summer recreational programs, it is possible that lower participation in the Backpack demonstration was related to sporadic attendance at site locations.

Participation in Demonstration Projects

- **Participation in the Meal Delivery demonstration was driven by the need for food. Nearly one-fourth of participants said that the demonstration was their only option for obtaining food.**
- **The majority of meals in the Meal Delivery demonstration were delivered to and picked up at drop-off centers.**
- **Meals delivered to drop-off centers were not always picked up by recipients.**
- **For both demonstration projects, a substantial number of participants failed to take full advantage of the meals offered by the demonstration project. While most participants received three-fourths or more of the delivered meals, a significant minority of participants received less than half.**
- **Participation appears to have been higher in the Meal Delivery demonstration, compared to the Backpack demonstration (i.e., 73 percent versus 58 percent, respectively, received more than 75 percent of possible meal deliveries or backpacks).**
- **Participation in the Meal Delivery demonstration was related to language spoken at home, education and race/ethnicity.**
- **Participation in the Backpack demonstration project was associated with poverty status ($p = 0.0228$), with higher participation among households at less than 100 percent of the poverty level. In 2011, poverty status was also related to participation in the Backpack demonstration.**

In a comparison between Meal Delivery and Backpack participants, participants in the two demonstration projects in 2012 were similar with respect to gender and race/ethnicity (in 2011, there were more Hispanics among Backpack respondents compared to Meal Delivery respondents). However, as in 2011, participants in the Backpack demonstration resided in households with higher income, less poverty, and less participation in nutrition assistance programs and had higher education levels (42 percent had some college or technical school versus 28 percent for Meal Delivery).

The proportion of respondents occupied as homemakers was higher among Backpack respondents compared to Meal Delivery respondents in 2011 and 2012, possibly related to the higher income of that group and the slightly younger age of Backpack participants.

Participation in the Meal Delivery demonstration was related to language spoken at home (higher participation for Spanish or other non-English languages spoken at home), education (highest participation for college graduates and non-high school graduates), and race/ethnicity (highest participation for Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black). Except for poverty threshold, participation in the Backpack demonstration project was not associated with any of the covariates analyzed. In 2011, participation in the Backpack demonstration was associated with annual household income, poverty

threshold, satisfaction with the healthiness, variety and convenience of the food, and the fact that people in the household liked the food.

Food consumption and sharing. We examined the extent to which children who participated in the demonstrations were eating the food that was provided offsite by analyzing data on food consumption, sharing and food spoilage. We asked the respondent to list each item included in the last meal or backpack for each child participating in the demonstration in the household. If the food was reported as being shared, the questionnaire inquired about those with whom the food was shared. Food consumption was determined for each food item reported by the respondent in the most recent meal or backpack and was found to vary substantially by type of food.

About 84 percent of all reported food items were reported as consumed completely, and 14 percent of items were reported as shared with others. The percentage of food items that were eaten varied by type of food, with juice having the highest percent for "drank or ate all" (93.6 percent) and vegetables having the lowest (68.5 percent). The percentage of food items reported as shared ranged from 8.4 percent to 29.9 percent, with vegetables being shared the most and juice the least. When food was reported to have been shared with others, it was most often shared with another child, more frequently with a child in the demonstration project than not.

Overall, 7.1 percent of food was reported as left over,[9] ranging from 1.7 percent for juice to 17.5 percent for meat alternatives.[10] The most common reason that food was left over was that the child did not like or want it (52.0 percent) or planned to eat it later (34.2 percent). These numbers are significantly lower than national averages, which indicate that a typical American family may waste as much as 25 percent (Bloom, 2011).

Consumption was generally higher for the Meal Delivery demonstration, particularly for "meat alternatives" foods. Only juice consumption was higher for the Backpack demonstration. Moreover, some items were shared more by Backpack participants (vegetables and meat) and others shared more by Meal Delivery participants (milk, juice, and bread/grain).

[9] For each food named, the questionnaire asked about food left over in each meal delivered or child's backpack.
[10] Examples of meet alternative foods are cheese, eggs, nuts, and legumes.

In addition to variation by type of demonstration project for specific food items, food consumption varied by participation in food nutrition assistance programs (e.g., WIC, SNAP, National School Lunch Program), parent satisfaction with the food, and respondent marital status, education, and income. More foods were fully consumed by participants of the Meal Delivery than the Backpack demonstration, with the exception being juice[11]. Consumption was higher when families participated in more nutrition assistance programs, had lower education, or had lower income.[12]

Food sharing was generally related to participant gender (more sharing of vegetables when participants were male), languages spoken at home (most sharing of milk, vegetables, and meat alternatives when Spanish was spoken at home), household income (most sharing of vegetables for household incomes of $35,000 or more; progressively lower sharing for lower income levels), and parent satisfaction with the food provided (highest sharing of milk for "household members like the food"; highest sharing of fruit for satisfaction with convenience; highest sharing of vegetables for satisfaction with healthiness).

Food Consumption and Sharing

- **Overall, about 84 percent of all reported food items were reported as consumed completely, and 14 percent of food items were reported as shared with others.**
- **The percentage of food items that were eaten varied by type of food, with juice having the highest percent for "drank or ate all" (93.6 percent) and vegetables having the lowest (68.5 percent).**
- **Patterns of food consumption and food sharing were different between the two demonstration types. Backpack participants were far more likely than Meal Delivery participants to share food with another child not in the demonstration project, while Meal Delivery participants were more likely to share food with adults.**
- **Despite food consumption and sharing with others, about 7 percent of demonstration food was left over, and 2 percent became spoiled. These figures are substantially lower than estimates of food wastage by the typical American family which may approach 25 percent (Bloom, 2011).**
- **The primary reasons why demonstration food was left over were (1) that the child did not like or want it, or (2) that the child planned to eat it later.**

Food Security. Food security was examined by comparing food security during summer 2012 and fall 2012, and comparing food security between Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration participants. We also identified predictors of food secure adults, children, and households. Due to small sample size and lack of baseline data and a comparison group, all results of these analyses should be considered exploratory. Moreover, non-respondent bias potentially exists if the Backpack demonstration coverage in 2012 was as low as it was in 2011. If all or most Backpack participants had been covered, findings might have been different.

[11] Except for juice, all food items were reported to have higher consumption in the Meal Delivery demonstration. Differences were statistically significant for milk, vegetables, meat alternative, and mixed foods ($p < 0.003$). See Chapter 4.

[12] The association of consumption of vegetables, meat alternatives, and meat with education, income, and participation in certain nutrition assistance programs was statistically significant. See Chapter 4 and Appendix L.

No significant differences were detected between summer and fall food security at any level (adult, child, or household). In direct comparisons by season, child food security was slightly greater in summer than fall. However, in the adjusted logistic regression analysis there was no difference by season in food security for adults, children, or households.

In an adjusted analysis of adult food security it was found that food secure adults were more likely for college educated respondents and among respondents reporting higher income and satisfaction with the healthiness of the food. Food security was less likely among those who agreed with the statement that food expenditures were less in the summer due to the summer food program and disagreed or had no opinion about the variety of food in packages.

The adjusted analysis for child food security did not show a difference between summer and fall or by type of demonstration project. Household income above $35,000 was a strong predictor of child food security (versus less than $10,000). Child food security was more likely when the participant age was younger (particularly 5 or younger) as compared with ages 18 or older and when respondents reported that their food expenditures were the same in the summer compared to those who said they were less in the summer (borderline significance). Being a food secure child was less likely when respondents agreed that food expenditures in the summer were reduced because of the demonstration program or when Spanish or another non-English language was spoken exclusively at home.

Food Security

- **For both demonstrations, analysis was unable to detect any difference in the level of food security during the demonstration period compared to food security during the school year.**
- **No significant differences in food security were detected for adults, children or households between demonstration projects during either summer or fall, 2012.**
- **The key predictors for food secure children were high annual household income (≥ $35,000 versus < $10,000) and participant age (age 5 or younger versus age 18 or older).**
- **Although comparisons to national data are not exact (e.g., ERS data collection took place in December), they suggest that the demonstration project participants were more food insecure than national benchmarks.**
- **In all comparisons between nationwide data on food security and demonstration project households, higher percentages of food secure households were found nationwide, both in the summer and fall.**
- **Comparisons among households with children less than age 18 and comparable families receiving WIC and SNAP benefits in the previous 30 days revealed that there was more low food security and very low food security among demonstration project participants compared to national data.**

The adjusted analysis for household food security did not detect any difference between summer and fall or by type of demonstration project. Household income was significantly and positively associated with household food security ($35,000 or greater versus less than $10,000). Household

food security was more likely for college graduates. Food secure households were less likely when respondents agreed or strongly agreed that food expenditures in the summer were reduced because of the demonstration program; and when Spanish or another non-English language was spoken exclusively at home.

Findings on food security during summer 2012 were compared to the national food security measures developed from data collected in December 2011 using a 30-day reference period in an 18-item food security module (the same module used in this study) (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2011). Like last year, in all comparisons, food security was higher nationwide compared to households of participants in the two demonstration projects, perhaps illustrating the pains taken by project sponsors to identify SFSP site locations where nutrition assistance need was high. Comparisons were also made between National benchmarks and household survey data in fall 2012 when the children were back in school and participating in the school lunch and breakfast programs. Differences in food security between demonstration project participants followed up in fall 2012 and food security nationwide were consistent with all comparisons with summer data. Food security was considerably lower in the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects than all U.S. households, households with children younger than age 18, and comparable families receiving WIC and SNAP benefits. Although the level of food insecurity in all demonstration project participants was higher than national levels, food insecurity among demonstration participants was noted to be consistent with food insecurity among controls in the SEBTC evaluation (USDA, 2013b) which found about 45 percent food insecurity.[13]

E3.2 Implementation

Site visits and key informant interviews provided information on demonstration project implementation in summer 2012.

Differences in implementation. Implementation in 2012 for States and sponsors in both types of demonstrations were similar to implementation in 2011. Both demonstrations required management oversight, community outreach, identification of staff or volunteers, training, payment and expense processing, quality control monitoring, provision of data to FNS, and provision of assistance to Westat in data collection. However, staff in the Meal Delivery demonstration provided different

[13]Controls in the SEBTC evaluation were households that had been randomly assigned not to use the study treatment (i.e., the electronic benefits transfer system). Members of the control group were income eligible for free or reduced price meals.

types of meals (hot and cold meals in the case of the Meal Delivery demonstration and mostly shelf-stable food in the case of the Backpack Demonstration), requiring different meal preparation and packaging.

Meals were delivered in different ways in the two types of demonstrations. In the Meal Delivery demonstration, meals were delivered by dropping off meals at a central drop-off location so they could be picked up by parents, caregivers, or proxies; and home delivery. For the Backpack demonstration, backpacks or bags were distributed to children participating at an SFSP site on the last day of each week of SFSP site operation. These differences in implementation necessitated different types of staff, including van drivers to deliver meals for the Meal Delivery projects and volunteers to assist in packing and distributing backpacks and bags to children at SFSP sites.

There were also differences in outreach and recruitment between the two types of demonstrations. Initial recruitment for the Meal Delivery continued to be school-based due to the requirement that participants had to be identified by school districts as eligible for free or reduced price school meals. Once children were identified by the schools, outreach and recruitment could be targeted to families of eligible children. Backpack demonstrations operated primarily as part of an SFSP open site where at least 50 percent of children live in households with incomes at or below 185 percent of the poverty line and meals are served to all children at the open site. Thus, there was no need to check income level of children participating in the Backpack demonstration, and outreach and recruitment was a less targeted process.

Implementation Changes in 2012

- **Sponsors paid greater attention to outreach and recruitment in 2012 compared to 2011.**
- **The number of drop-off sites in the Meal Delivery demonstration increased from 18 in 2011 to 36 in 2012.**
- **The number of home delivery sites increased from 9 in 2011 to 107 in 2012.**
- **There was more use of home delivery in the Meal Delivery demonstration in 2012 compared to 2011.**
- **The number of Backpack sites increased from 82 to 92 in the Backpack demonstration in 2012.**
- **Less training took place in 2012 compared to 2011.**
- **Oversight and monitoring was, for the most part, informal but appeared to be more rigorous when consultants were used.**

Demonstrations also offered different types of food. Meal Delivery sponsors were able to offer both hot and cold meals. Based on FNS requirements that the sponsors focus on food safety when selecting items to go into backpacks, Backpack sponsors attempted to offer shelf-stable items that would appeal to the children. Nevertheless, Backpack sponsors in Arizona were able to fill bags with food items that could be prepared using enclosed menus, and some Backpack sponsors also made a concerted effort to offer fresh fruit and produce.

Oversight and monitoring varied somewhat across sponsors but was not related to the type of demonstration project. Those that used consultants instead of usual staff (e.g., Delaware Meal Delivery demonstration, Kansas and Ohio Backpack demonstrations) appeared to have more processes in place for oversight and monitoring and provided a higher level of monitoring than those that relied on staff from the SFSP demonstration. As was the case in 2011, training and technical assistance in both demonstration projects were provided by State agencies to sponsors and by sponsors to site staff and volunteers. In both cases, training was mostly informal and less intense in 2012 than 2011. Sponsors from both types of demonstration projects also provided food safety and nutritional information to families and project participants through handouts, games, newsletters, and recipes.

Efficient and Effective Implementation. Factors that appear to be most associated with effective implementation[14] were the ability to coordinate with community partners, the availability of staff to focus on the demonstration, the amount of attention sponsors were willing and able to provide, and previous experience in nutrition assistance programs.

State agency personnel and sponsors that were highly familiar with the SFSP and other FNS programs were already familiar with procedures for food acquisition and safe distribution. Thus, they were able to concentrate on meeting the specific objectives and requirements of each type of demonstration – for example, working with the schools to identify eligible participants for the Meal Delivery demonstration project; developing a process for filling and storing backpacks and bags for the Backpack demonstration project; and providing intensive outreach to recruit additional sites and children at both types of demonstrations.

Effective implementation

- **Use of State and sponsor personnel familiar with SFSP and other FNS programs ensured that demonstration project staff was familiar with acquisition of large amounts of food and healthy and safe food distribution procedures.**
- **Community partners helped with outreach, provision of volunteers, funds and/or in kind items (e.g., backpacks, games, activities).**
- **Volunteers packed and distributed meals and kept track of meals and backpacks distributed.**
- **Paid consultants focused intensely on outreach, monitoring, and oversight.**
- **Innovative approaches included activities to make the projects family friendly (e.g., provision of menus so family could prepare meals together), a focus on healthful eating, and careful use of resources (efficiency).**

Community partnerships were helpful at all stages of the demonstration. Partner staff and volunteers assisted in distributing outreach information on the demonstrations, packing and distributing meals and backpacks/bags, keeping track of meals and bags

[14] We define effective implementation as implementation that met the goals and objectives of the demonstration project (e.g., to develop and test new and innovative methods of improving food access during summer months).

distributed for FNS statistics, and providing funds or in kind items for backpacks/bags, games, and other activities that attracted the children and their families to the project.

Some of the demonstration projects hired consultants to focus intensely on outreach and recruitment and monitoring and oversight. For example, with the help of a consultant hired for the demonstration, Delaware was able to obtain an additional 17 drop-off sites for its Meal Delivery demonstration in 2012 and also provide intensive monitoring and oversight. Ohio also hired regional consultants to provide oversight and monitoring of project sponsors. These consultants were hired for the SFSP and extended their activities to the demonstration project.

Like last year, the use of volunteers was an important component of these demonstrations, with volunteers filling such diverse roles as van driver, meal packer, and distributor of food at Meal Delivery pick-up and SFSP meal sites. Some of the more innovative approaches taken by sponsors consisted of those activities that strived to make the demonstration projects family friendly (e.g., including menus and separate food items in meal packaging and backpacks so family members could participate together in preparing the meals). Other innovative approaches centered around a focus on healthful eating (e.g., supplying fresh fruits and vegetables and educating children and families about healthy eating).

Implementation Challenges. A number of Meal Delivery staff noted (as they did in 2011), that they were uncomfortable providing meals only to children identified by the school as eligible for free or reduced-price meals, knowing that other children in the household (e.g., younger children or those visiting for the summer) were also in need of nutrition assistance. Some Meal Delivery sponsors also reported transportation as a challenge for project participants, and almost 25 percent of household survey respondents reported that they did not always pick up meals because there was no transportation or it took them too long to get to the pick-up site. Nevertheless, sponsors continued to use drop-off sites as a means of reducing costs of fuel, vehicles, and staff. They attempted to overcome the transportation challenge by selecting meal drop-off locations that were in or near other resources to which families might already be going (e.g., churches, agencies, schools, shopping centers).

In the Backpack demonstrations, some of the sponsors had difficulty obtaining nutritious, palatable, shelf-stable food to include in backpacks, and, in fact, food consumption was lower in the Backpack than the Meal Delivery demonstration. Interviews with parents/caregivers also showed uneven participation as a problem, with large numbers of children coming out for the SFSP on backpack days as reported by one sponsor, and generally low participation in some rural areas of Kansas.

Implementation Challenges

- **The requirement to identify children eligible for free and reduced price meals through the schools under-identified children in need of nutrition assistance (e.g., younger family members, children visiting for the summer).**
- **Transportation in the Meal Delivery demonstration often posed problems when the delivery method was at a drop-off site.**
- **There was some difficulty obtaining nutritious palatable, shelf-stable food for backpacks.**

Improvements to Implementation. The inability to include younger children in the Meal Delivery demonstration is an eligibility issue that can only be resolved by FNS. Since food was eaten offsite and likely shared with other children and adults in the family, this means that project participants were consuming less than the full meals provided for them in the demonstration. FNS may wish to consider eligibility requirements that will include other children in the family as participants so all participants will be able to consume the full meals intended for them and all children in the household who need nutrition assistance will receive it.

Transportation problems that existed in the demonstrations may have resulted from site location. For example, some of the Kansas Backpack sites located in highly rural areas might have been better positioned as part of a Meal Delivery demonstration using a home delivery process. Two of the Kansas sponsors were attached to SFSPs that were in their second and third year of operation, but the ones in rural areas were operating only through the demonstration. Sponsors reported that participation was very low in the demonstration sites administered by those sponsors, partially because of a small population of children in the surrounding locale. However, it might have been possible to include more children from a wider area if meals could have been delivered to the home.

Travel was also a problem in the Meal Delivery demonstration, where the original intent of these demonstrations was to overcome this barrier. However, the large majority of Meal Delivery respondents (81 percent) received meals at a drop-off site,[15] and 46 percent reported that meals were sometimes not picked up. Lack of transportation and distance were reported by 24 percent as the reasons meals were not picked up. We were not able to ascertain the relative costs of pick-up versus home delivery in the Meal Delivery demonstration project because we did not have the

[15] Interviews with sponsors indicated that cost was the major factor in using a drop-off site model.

administrative data to do so. However, at face value, home delivery seems a better option to alleviate the transportation issue.

Like last year, food content was mentioned as a problem, particularly in the Backpack demonstration project where sponsors made a great effort to find shelf-stable food at reasonable prices that children would want to eat. Nevertheless, some sponsors reported that they worked hard to find out what the children liked so they could provide variety in their menus each week of operation. We believe demonstrations could learn from one another in this regard, and the organization of something like an information exchange among Backpack implementers might facilitate such sharing of information. In addition, FNS could take a more centralized role (or require a more hands-on role of state administrators) to provide sample menus and lists of vendors.

E4. Study Strengths and Limitations

The study strengths were its mixed-method research design and excellent sponsor cooperation. The mixed-method research design – comprised of using a household telephone interview survey, site visits and key informant interviews – facilitated addressing the FNS evaluation goals on targeting accuracy, food security, and implementation. Moreover, demonstration project sponsors and site coordinators were extremely committed to providing assistance to Westat by identifying potential participants in the evaluation, following up with non-respondents, organizing and being available for site visits and key informant interviews, and providing a variety of types of data, including data on costs and site operation dates. Other strengths of this evaluation include the ability to document a high level of satisfaction with the healthiness, variety, and convenience of the food; the depth of data collected on food consumption and sharing; as well as the demographic profile provided of this special group of children and their families.

Study limitations included:

- Lack of traditional baseline data and a control group;
- Difficulty in defining the eligible population (especially in the Backpack demonstration where many participants attended open SFSP sites, and it was not necessary to keep track of the children who attended);
- Coverage or representativeness of the sample;
- Difficulty ascertaining coverage (or the number of children in families who returned a form with contact information as a percentage of the number who were estimated to

have participated in the demonstration projects), particularly in the Backpack demonstration project where the full universe of eligible participants was unknown;

- The inability to make meaningful comparisons between the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects because they were implemented in different States with different external environments – any differences that were found between demonstration projects are likely to be related to the demographic and other characteristics of the States in which they are located and not necessarily related to the demonstration model; and
- Lack of availability of administrative data to make sense of demonstration project costs and put the implementation activities into perspective.

E5. Conclusions

This report covers the data collection and analysis for 2012 on two types of demonstration projects - Meal Delivery and Backpack. The Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects provided nutrition assistance to children who needed it. However, these demonstrations may also have provided meals to some in less need of nutrition assistance or failed to provide nutrition assistance to some who needed it. For example, in the Backpack demonstrations all children at an SFSP open site could receive a backpack without meeting a requirement of low-income status. Our findings also showed that more than 20 percent of Backpack parents or caregivers lived in a household with an annual income of $35,000 or more. On the other hand, the Meal Delivery demonstrations were only open to school age children who were eligible for free or reduced price meals. Thus, the Meal Delivery demonstration may have eliminated non-school age children in the same household who also may have needed nutrition assistance. Lack of transportation to drop-off sites in the Meal Delivery demonstration may also have eliminated some children in rural areas who needed nutrition assistance.

Although somewhat equivocal due to the limitations of the study design and methodology, no difference in food security among children, adults, and households was detected during the summer compared to the fall when the children were back at school.

Most States and sponsors appeared to use efficient processes to provide meals and food in backpacks to children, taking advantage of their SFSP experience. Like last year, some States took a more centralized and strong role to ensure a high level of consistency, food safety, nutritious and palatable menus, and training and oversight. Those that used consultants (some paying for the

consultants with demonstration funds, and others using SFSP consultants) were able to pay special attention to outreach and recruitment, and monitoring and oversight.

Transportation to pick up meals in the Meal Delivery demonstration project was reported as a problem in both 2011 and 2012, with better participation in home delivery than meal pick-up in 2012.

Costs per meal could not be ascertained due to unavailability of administrative data on meal costs. Such an indicator would have added further to interpretation of study findings, particularly with regard to implementation efficiencies.

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Introduction 1

1.1 Purpose of Demonstration Projects

When school lets out and summer begins, low income students who receive free or reduced price lunches and breakfasts under the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP) still need to eat. To address this need, the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) in the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), provides nutrition benefits during the summer to children living in low-income areas. The SFSP, like the school meal programs, uses a congregate feeding model, subsidizing meals served at camps, recreation centers, and similar places where children can be found over the summer. However, the program does not reach everyone who needs its assistance. Despite aggressive efforts, data reveal that the SFSP reaches a fraction of the eligible child population and substantially less than the number of students receiving free meals through the National School Lunch Program during the school year (USDA, 2010; Nord & Romig, 2006).

The 2010 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-80, 749[g]) enabled FNS to initiate a series of demonstration projects to develop and test methods of providing access to food for low-income children in urban and rural areas during the summer when school is not in session. From a policy perspective the demonstrations had two different, but complementary goals. The first – addressed under the Summer Electronic Benefits for Children (SEBTC) demonstration – was to test an alternative to the SFSP congregate feeding model by providing nutrition benefits directly to the households of children certified for free or reduced price school meals with the use of the technologies of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). These demonstrations were recently evaluated by FNS (USDA, 2013b).

The second goal – addressed through the Enhanced Summer Food Service Program (eSFSP) demonstrations – was to improve the existing program. Four specific initiatives were included under eSFSP, and the FNS engaged Westat to evaluate them. These were:

1. Demonstration of Extending Length of Operation Incentives – Recognizing that one issue limiting participation in the SFSP was that many sites are not open for the entire summer, this demonstration provided incentives to sites that stayed open longer.

2. Activity Incentive demonstration projects – Another factor limiting participation in the SFSP is that meal service, by itself, does not always draw participation; parents want their children to attend sites where there are appropriate activities. This demonstration provided incentives to sites that added summer activities attractive to children and their parents.

3. Demonstration of Meal Delivery in Rural Areas – Unlike the school meal programs, where children are already present to receive the meals, children that would benefit from and would use SFSP meals cannot always get to SFSP feeding sites. This is especially true in poor rural areas which may not have the concentration of eligible children needed to make an SFSP site viable. Thus, Meal Delivery demonstrations tested the feasibility, cost and effectiveness of bringing food directly to homes or to drop-off sites relatively near to eligible children.

4. Food Backpack demonstrations[16] – Children who benefit from the SFSP need assistance not just when SFSP congregate feeding sites are operating but also on weekends, holidays and other times when sites are closed. These demonstrations provided sacks or bags of food that children already participating in the SFSP could take home to cover the period when the SFSP site was closed.

Initiatives 1 and 2 have been completed and evaluated by FNS (Elinson et al., 2012).[17] The third and fourth initiatives under eSFSP are the subject of this report. Whereas the policy goals of the first two eSFSP demonstrations were to expand participation in the SFSP, these final two demonstrations seek to explore non-congregate summer feeding methods.

1.2 Background

Although the United States is one of the largest food producing countries in the world, there is a substantial proportion of food insecure children (20.6 percent of households with children under age 18 were food insecure in 2011) (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2012a). Moreover, within those food insecure households, 9.0 percent of children were categorized as having low food security and 1.0 percent (representing 374,000 households) as having very low food security. Food security was not

16 Referred to in this report as "Backpack demonstration"

17 See also Peterson et al., 2012 by Insight Policy Research.

simply a transitory condition. Households classified as having very low food security experienced the condition during seven months of the year, for a few days in each of those months (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2012a).

Food insecurity is defined as "limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways" (USDA, 2011). The term implies lack of consistent access to adequate food affecting food intake of one or more household members. Many low-income households do not have sufficient income or resources to meet all basic needs and must make choices about their budgets. Whereas the average family in the United States spends about 7 percent of its income on food at home (and about 5 to 6 percent on food away from home), those at the poverty line would have to spend about one-third of their income on food to obtain a minimally adequate diet (Weill, 2008). Moreover, among children, food insecurity has been associated with adverse emotional, behavioral, academic, and cognitive performance, along with poor mental and physical quality of life (Cook et al., 2006).

Food and Nutrition Service Programs. To meet the FNS goals of ensuring that children and low-income families have access to food and a more healthful diet, FNS administers nutrition assistance programs for children and needy families, as well as programs that provide comprehensive nutrition education. Examples of FNS nutrition programs are the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), the School Breakfast Program (SBP), and the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP).

The NSLP and SBP offer balanced meals at school at no cost or reduced cost to children living in households with limited resources. To address school-age children's greater susceptibility to food insecurity during the summer when they do not have access to meals provided at school, FNS began delivery of the SFSP in 1968 as a three-year pilot project (USDA, 2012) Through this program, approved sponsors provide free meals to children in areas with significant concentrations of low-income households. Eligible sponsoring organizations include schools; camps; units of Federal, State, or local government; and other community- or faith-based organizations. SFSP sponsors provide participating children with two meals a day or one meal and one snack, which is similar to what children receive during the school year. Camps or sites that primarily serve migrant workers can be approved to serve more meals. Sponsors receive Federal reimbursement from the USDA through their State administering agency to assist with the costs of preparing and serving meals at feeding sites.

The SFSP sites are classified into one of the following three categories:

1. **Open sites:** Operate in areas in which at least 50 percent of children live in households with incomes at or below 185 percent of the poverty line. Meals are served to all children at the open site.

2. **Enrolled sites:** Provide meals to children enrolled in an activity program at the site where at least half of the children are eligible for free and reduced price meals. Sponsors establish eligibility either using area eligibility like in the above open sites or by documenting that at least 50 percent of enrolled children live in households with incomes at or below 185 percent of the poverty line.

3. **Residential camp sites:** Sponsors operating residential camp sites are reimbursed only for meals served to children from households at or below 185 percent of the poverty line.

Children who were eligible to receive meals at open or enrolled sites participated in the Backpack demonstration projects. Children eligible to receive free or reduced price meals in the NSLP were eligible for the Meal Delivery demonstration project.

Food Program Success. In 2012, more than 21 million children received free or reduced priced lunches through the FNS National School Lunch Program, and more than 10 million children received free and reduced price breakfasts through the FNS National Breakfast Program (USDA, 2013a). These programs offer at least one-third of the recommended daily allowance (RDA) for selected nutrients (Burghardt & Devaney, 1993; Gordon et al., 1995) and have positive effects on dietary and calorie intake (Gleason & Suitor, 2003; Nord & Romig, 2006). School meal programs also appear to improve the purchasing power of participating households (Long, 1991; Wellisch et al., 1983; West & Price, 1976). The additional dollars appear to be contributing to the purchase of food for the rest of the family instead of going toward nonfood expenses. There is also some evidence, although mixed, that the NSLP and SBP have a positive effect on participants' achievement test scores and a mitigating effect on school absence and lateness to school (Meyers et al., 1989; Dunifon & Kowaleski-Jones, 2003).

Evidence is still limited on the effect of school meal programs on the food security of those who receive free or reduced price meals, primarily because of the self-selection of more food-needy households into the NSLP and NSBP. In a natural experiment to address this self-selection issue, Nord and Romig (2006) used data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) Supplement administered in early spring (April) and summer (August/September) during 1995 to 2001. They tested the hypothesis that "seasonal differences in food insecurity resulted in part from ameliorative

effects of the NSLP during the school year and the reduction of these effects during the summer, and that the differences associated with effects of the NSLP were partially offset by effects of meals served by the SFSP." These investigators found that:

- Food insecurity was higher in the summer than during the regular school year.
- Among low-income households (below 185 percent of the poverty line), the seasonal difference in the prevalence of food insecurity with hunger was substantially greater in households with school-age children than in other households.
- Among households with school-age children, the seasonal difference was substantially smaller in States that provided a large number of free and reduced price NSLP and SFSP lunches in the summer relative to the number of free and reduced price NSLP lunches served during the school year. This association was weak and not statistically significant for low-income households without school-age children and for higher-income households with school-age children.

A number of factors have been suggested to account for the differences in participation rates between the NSLP and SFSP. For example, children living in rural areas, where there are high rates of poverty and food insecurity (US Bureau of the Census, 2007), are able to obtain access to free and reduced priced meals in their schools, where attendance is mandatory and children have easy access to meals at their school. During the summer, however, parents may not be aware of the program and may lack transportation to take advantage of the SFSP. Moreover, during the summer, parents' work hours may conflict with the hours of operation of the SFSP, whereas, their work schedule would not be a factor during the school year. In a study sponsored by FNS on SFSP and the needs of nonparticipating children in SFSP (USDA, 2006[18]), it was noted that more than half of parents whose children were eligible did not participate because of lack of awareness of the site locations in their area. Among those who were aware, seven percent named transportation as the primary reason for non-participation (USDA, 2006). When asked what would have to happen for parents or guardians to send their child to an SFSP program, about 17 out of 73 respondents said that the convenience of being close to home would be very important. An additional 10 respondents wanted the SFSP to have enrichment and other activities.

Another explanation of the dramatic differences between program participation during the school year and summer is the shortage of SFSP sites. In a 2003 study on the SFSP, about 8 percent of sponsors left the SFSP between 2000 and 2001, with former sponsors consisting disproportionately

[18]Conducted by Felton & Harley Associates, Inc. and Westat

of small, new or nonprofit organizations. (USDA, 2003). In 2010, there were 34 summer food sites for every 100 school lunch programs (Boteach & Milam, 2010).

1.3 Overview of Demonstration Projects

The Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects began in the summer of 2011 and continued through the summer of 2013[19] (Table 1-1). The Meal Delivery demonstration project offered breakfast and lunch delivery to the homes or drop-off sites near homes of eligible children in rural areas. Meal Delivery funding was awarded to State agencies in Delaware, Massachusetts, and New York, and only children identified by school districts as eligible for free or reduced price school meals were eligible to participate.

FNS awarded funds to State agencies in Arizona, Kansas, and Ohio to implement the Backpack demonstration project (Table 1-1). This project provided weekend and holiday meals to children who were already participating in the SFSP. Children, age 18 and younger, normally eligible to receive meals at SFSP sites, were eligible to receive meals under the Backpack demonstration project. Each site operated the SFSP for varying lengths of time and had varying start and end dates. Similarly, eligible children could choose to participate for the entire duration or a part of the duration the SFSP was offered. Although sponsors of both the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations were expected to participate in the SFSP, the meals that were provided to children were consumed offsite and not at SFSP feeding sites.

Sponsors in the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects were selected by the States and approved by FNS. In the Meal Delivery demonstration project, parents of eligible children were required to return a signed consent form so their children could participate in the Meal Delivery demonstration project. The Backpack demonstration project did not require a signed consent. However, sponsors were required to notify parents about the Backpack demonstration project and describe the meals that would be provided.

[19] The original end date of the demonstrations was 2012, but FNS provided additional funding to the demonstration projects to stay open a third year. The evaluation covered the first two years of operation – 2011 and 2012.

Table 1-1. Overview description of demonstration projects

Characteristics	Meal Delivery	Backpack
Summers of operation*	2011 – 2013	2011 - 2013
Locations (State)	Delaware, Massachusetts, New York	Arizona, Kansas, Ohio
Number of sponsors	4	16
Purpose	To determine whether non-congregate meal service will increase summer meal participation and ensure a more consistent level of food security among rural, low income children at a sustainable cost	To evaluate if providing a supply of nutritionally-balanced foods on the days that children do not receive meals through the congregate SFSP will help maintain the nutritional status children gain from participating in the NSLP during the year
Intervention	Approved sponsors developed ways to deliver summer meals to eligible children in rural areas	Funding provided to approved sponsors to provide food backpacks to take home with meals to cover the days that SFSP meals are not available, typically on weekends
Eligibility of sponsors	▪ State agencies that administer the SFSP ▪ Sponsors approved by FNS ▪ Commitment to participate in SFSP and operation of demonstration project through summer 2012	▪ State agencies that administer the SFSP ▪ Sponsors approved by FNS ▪ Commitment to participate in SFSP and operation of demonstration project through summer 2012 ▪ Successful sponsor operation of SFSP site in 2010
Sponsor requirements	▪ No more than 2 meals per child per day; no more than 4 days at one time ▪ Compliance with SFSP meal patterns or equivalent ▪ Provision of project data ▪ Compliance with evaluation	▪ Provision of backpacks or packages to carry food home ▪ Contents of backpacks - the same meal types (i.e. breakfast, lunch and/or dinner) served at SFSP site ▪ Compliance with SFSP meal patterns or equivalent ▪ Provision of project data ▪ Compliance with evaluation
Eligibility of demonstration participant	▪ Children identified by school districts as eligible for free or reduced price school meals ▪ Parent or guardian consent required	▪ Same as SFSP ▪ Consent not required ▪ Sponsors required to notify parents or guardians of SFSP participants about program

* The original end date of the demonstrations was 2012, but FNS provided additional funding to the demonstration projects to stay open a third year. The evaluation covered the first two years of operation – 2011 and 2012.

1.4 Research Questions

The 2010 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act gave FNS the authority to demonstrate and rigorously evaluate methods of reducing or preventing food insecurity and hunger among children in the summer months. The specific goals of this evaluation were to assess:

1. The impact of each eSFSP enhancement demonstration model on participation and meal service;
2. The food security status among recipients of delivered meals and backpacks;
3. The "targeting accuracy"[20] in the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects;
4. The process of project implementation in each demonstration project; and
5. The total and component costs of implementing and operating demonstrations.

This study used a mixed-method research design to meet FNS evaluation goals. The design had three primary components: (1) a household questionnaire data collection (administered to parents or caregivers of Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration project participants) and analysis, (2) site visits to demonstration projects and key informant interviews, and (3) cost data collection and analysis. The first evaluation goal on participation and meal service, while addressed by Westat, was also addressed in a separate report by another contractor in 2011 and will again be addressed by the same contractor using FNS administrative data (e.g., meal count data) for 2012. Goal five on costs requires meal count data to standardize costs across comparison groups (e.g., by demonstration type and sponsor) in order to have a common metric of comparison. Since the meal count data are not yet available from this contractor, this report does not address goal five on total and component costs of implementing and operating demonstrations.

The primary analysis of household questionnaire data consisted of a comparison of household food security (including food security for adults, children, and the entire household) between summer and fall 2011 and, again, between summer and fall 2012. The expectation was that, if the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects were successful, food security in the summer would be about the same as in the fall when children again were participating in free and reduced price breakfast and lunch programs. Therefore, the design focused on the difference between the summer and the

[20] Targeting accuracy is defined as the extent to which a targeting scheme correctly selects those who should benefit from the program (according to the selection criteria), and correctly excludes those who should not benefit (USAID, 2008).

school year. Given this, a baseline comparison (i.e., ascertainment of food security in the spring prior to demonstration summer implementation) was not used. There is no comparison group of students who did not receive nutrition assistance over the summer; however, national data on food security is available as a comparison. Repeating the same analysis in 2012 enabled the study to examine consistency of results between the two years of data collection.

The evaluation goals translate into research questions on participation in the demonstration projects, food consumption, including the issue of targeting accuracy, food security status, implementation of the demonstrations, and costs[21] (Table 1-2).

Participation. To examine the impact of the demonstration projects on participation, FNS engaged one contractor[22] to analyze administrative data on meal counts and average daily attendance (ADA) and also engaged Westat to gather survey-based data on participation. Using data from a telephone interview survey, Westat defined participation as the frequency in which demonstration project participants were delivered meals or received backpacks.[23] The research questions on participation in 2012 sought an understanding of those who participated in the demonstrations, whether their characteristics were different in the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations, and the factors that were related to participation (e.g., demographic characteristics, participation in other nutrition assistance programs, perception of change in food expenditure, and parent satisfaction with the food).

[21] As noted, answers to research questions on cost are not included in this report.
[22] Insight Policy Research
[23] Demonstration projects distributed backpacks, bags, or sacks. For the purpose of simplicity, we will use the term "backpacks" in this report.

Table 1-2. Research questions

Participation – frequency of receiving food (meals/backpacks)
1. What are the characteristics of those who participated in the demonstration projects?
2. Do the demonstration projects differ by these characteristics?
3. What factors are related to participation in the demonstration projects – Meal Delivery, Backpack, and both combined?
Food consumption/targeting accuracy
4. What did participants in the demonstration projects consume/not consume (food package content; foods consumed; food shared and left over; food spoilage)?
5. Does consumption/targeting accuracy differ by type of demonstration project?
6. What factors are related to food consumption/targeting accuracy?
Food security status
7. Is level of household food security among demonstration participants at least as high in the summer as it is in the fall?
8. What factors are related to household food security in the summer/in the fall?
9. What factors are related to differences in household food security between the summer and fall?
10. How does household food security among demonstration project participants in the summer/fall compare with the household food security of the US population?
Implementation
11. How does implementation differ among the demonstration projects?
12. What factors appear to be associated with efficient and innovative implementation?
13. What factors are associated with problems with implementation?
14. How can implementation be improved?
Costs
15. What are the costs of starting up each type of demonstration project?
16. What are the ongoing costs?

Food Consumption/Targeting Accuracy. Because meals distributed through the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects were consumed offsite (unlike the regular SFSP), participation in these demonstration projects did not necessarily mean that the food provided was consumed nor that it was wholly or partially consumed by the intended recipients. Thus, an essential outcome in this study was food consumption, and related to that, targeting accuracy.[24] Our research questions address the characteristics of participants who do and do not fully consume the foods provided, whether consumption/targeting accuracy differs by type of demonstration project, and whether other factors may be related to food consumption/targeting accuracy (e.g., demographic characteristics of demonstration project participants and respondents and participation in other nutrition assistance programs).

[24] The indicators we used to address food consumption/targeting accuracy in the 2011 evaluation report (Elinson et al., 2012) were food consumption, storage, sharing, and leftover food. Food storage was included to assess whether the food may have been spoiled due to improper storage. For data collection in 2012, we deleted the question on food storage and asked more directly whether any of the food was spoiled.

Food Security. Food security status was the key outcome for the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations. The concept of food security status was addressed with a telephone interview that determined food security status in households of children who participated in the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects. The primary research question was whether the level of household food security among demonstration participants was at least as high in the summer as it was in the fall (Question 7). We also examined the factors related to household food security in the summer and in the fall (Question 8), as well as the factors related to the differences in household food security between the summer and fall (Question 9).

To collect food security data from telephone interview respondents, we used the same 18-item 30-day reference period module of questions used by the U.S. Census Bureau (in a supplement to the Current Population Survey) to collect yearly household food security data for USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS). Thus, we were able to use the ERS data as a benchmark estimate for the food security of the U.S. population of low-income households (Question 10).

Research questions 1-10 in Table 1-2 relate to the evaluation of **outcomes** for the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects. Questions 11 through 14 address the **implementation** of these demonstration projects by State agencies and sponsors. Using a qualitative approach to assessing the implementation of these demonstration projects, we addressed questions on how implementation differed among demonstration projects (Question 11), the factors that may have been associated with efficient and innovative implementation (Question 12), the factors that may have been associated with implementation challenges (Question 13), and ways in which implementation could have been improved (Question 14).

Finally, questions on **the cost of demonstration projects** were addressed, including the costs of starting up each type of demonstration project and ongoing costs (Questions 15 and 16). The analysis of cost data requires administrative data (meal counts) to derive a standard metric across all sponsors. As noted above, because we did not receive the meal count data in time to produce this report, we do not include an analysis of costs.

1.5 Contents of Report

This report begins with a description of the evaluation design and the methods used for each evaluation component—the household questionnaire analysis and site visits and key informant interviews (Chapter 2). Chapter 2 also describes the recruitment results for the household questionnaire component and includes a description of completion rates, comparing 2011 and 2012. Chapter 3 summarizes the characteristics of demonstration sites and project participants at baseline (summer 2012). The outcomes of the demonstrations on participation and food security are presented in Chapter 4. Demonstration implementation is the topic of Chapter 5. We end the report with a synthesis and discussion related to the original research questions that were posed in 2011 and repeated in 2012, a discussion of the strengths and limitations of the study, and a comparison of key findings in 2011 and 2012 (Chapter 6).

Methods 2

2.1 Overview

As noted in Chapter 1, this study used a mixed-method research design to answer the research questions posed in Chapter 1. The design had three primary components: (1) a household questionnaire data collection and analysis (Questions 1 – 10, Table 1-2) covering households of participants in the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects, (2) site visits and key informant interviews that focus on the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects (Questions 11 – 14, Table 1-2), and (3) cost analysis (also targeted at the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects) (Questions 15 – 16, Table 1-2). This chapter describes the methods used for each component.

2.2 Household Questionnaire Data Collection and Analysis

The design for the household questionnaire data collection called for the administration of telephone interviews at four points in time – summer and fall 2011 and summer and fall 2012. The findings in this report cover data collected in summer and fall 2012. Methods in 2012 were very similar to those in 2011. As in 2011, in summer 2012 we developed a sampling frame with assistance from demonstration project sponsors and site coordinators. Names and telephone numbers of potential respondents (parents or caregivers of children participating in the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects) were provided to Westat's Telephone Research Center (TRC) for recruitment and interview. This section describes the method for developing the sampling frame, power considerations, and results of TRC efforts in achieving those goals. We also describe the study outcomes and covariates ascertained by the household questionnaire and the methods used for cleaning data and analyzing household questionnaire data.

2.2.1 Developing the Sampling Frame

Sampling Frame and Target Population. Development of the sampling frame consisted of obtaining the names of participating children and parents/caregivers from demonstration project

sponsors and site coordinators and then entering parent/caregiver and participant names into an Access database. The names and contact information were then turned over to Westat statisticians for processing.

For the Meal Delivery demonstration, the target study population consisted of all children who participated in the summer Meal Delivery demonstration in the demonstration areas. Initially, it was intended that random sampling would be used to select participants for the survey; in practice, there were fewer than expected children who participated in the Meal Delivery demonstration and, thus, parents/caregivers of all available children were asked to participate in the survey. As will be discussed below, lists of participating households were available from three of the four sponsors to serve as the basis for recruitment for survey participation.

Similarly, the target population for the Backpack demonstration consisted of all children who participated by receiving one or more backpacks. In this case, no lists were available, since any child present when backpacks were being distributed could participate. The recruitment process for this demonstration is discussed further in the paragraphs that follow.

Obtaining Contact Information for Potential Study Participants. The process for obtaining names was different for each type of demonstration project. Meal Delivery sponsors were required to obtain advance consent for participation in the Meal Delivery demonstration project. Three out of four sponsors sent Westat names and contact information of those who consented to participate in the demonstration project.

The fourth Meal Delivery sponsor distributed a form about its demonstration project and the evaluation study and provided completed forms (containing names and contact information) to Westat. These forms contained the following information:

- There is a summer food project (Meal Delivery demonstration);
- There will be a study on the project to help improve it for next year;
- If your child participates in the food project and you fill out a form, you may be contacted for an interview;
- If you are interviewed, you will receive $20 for each interview (up to 4 interviews);
- You do not need to participate in the study for your child to receive the food; and
- All information you provide is confidential.

Sponsors and site staff were asked to describe the demonstration project and the study to potential participants; urge children to give the form to their parent(s) and return the completed form; and send completed forms to Westat.

All Backpack demonstration sponsors followed a forms procedure similar to the one described above. As children received backpacks, they received a form with the information shown above. Forms were included in backpacks several times during the early weeks of operation. The parent or guardian was then asked to return the form, which would provide contact information and consent for survey participation.

2.2.2 Power Considerations

The original power calculations for this evaluation were based on sample sizes in the range of 200 to 400 in each of the summer and fall survey periods. Furthermore, power calculations were based on an assumed level of food security of 5 to 25 percent. Based on these assumptions, the minimum detectable differences in food security were expected to be in the range of 4 to 9 percent, depending on the particular comparison being made.

While the Backpack demonstration achieved sample sizes in this range, the number of children participating in the Meal Delivery demonstration was not large enough to achieve these sample sizes in the Meal Delivery demonstration. Moreover, food security was substantially greater than expected among children and households who participated in the surveys. Specifically, as will be discussed in Chapter 4, approximately 65 percent of children and 50 percent of households were food secure.

Based on these updated numbers, the current study has about 80 percent power to detect differences of about 15 percentage points or greater in food security between summer and fall for Meal Delivery participants, and about 80 percent power to detect differences of about 10 percentage points or greater in food security between summer and fall in Backpack participants. When both demonstration projects are combined (e.g., in the adjusted analyses), the study has about 80 percent power to detect differences of about 8 percentage points or greater. The study has about 80 percent power for detecting differences in food security between demonstration projects of 12 percentage points or greater for summer interviews and of 14 percentage points or greater for fall interviews. Finally, there is about 80 percent power for detecting differences of 9 percentage points or greater in food security between Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration project participants when both interviews are combined.

To put this in perspective, consider the following example. As will be discussed in Chapter 4, about 66 percent of children in these demonstration projects were food secure. For comparing summer to fall for both programs combined, the study has 80 percent power to detect differences in 8 percentage points, or (to give a hypothetical example) 62 percent versus 70 percent.

2.2.3 Data Cleaning

The data was regularly reviewed for data quality and completeness. Errors were reconciled by contacting the TRC staff, re-programming, as necessary, re-calling some respondents, as necessary, and re-training interviewers. Updates to the data were entered when corrections were available. Throughout the data collection process, edit checks on the data were run (including range and logic checks). The data was converted to SAS files for interim and final analysis.

2.2.4 Description of Study Outcomes and Covariates: Household Questionnaire

Westat's TRC administered a 30-minute questionnaire (Appendix A) to parents or caregivers of demonstration project participants in English or Spanish. Household food security was the primary outcome of interest in the household questionnaire data. However, based on the literature and discussions with FNS, participation in the demonstration projects and the amount of food consumed (food consumption and targeting accuracy) were expected to have an association with food security. There were a number of covariates in the household questionnaire that were tested for their relationship with the three outcomes of participation, food consumption/targeting accuracy, and household food security. This section describes the study outcomes of participation, food consumption/targeting accuracy, household food security, and their potentially associated covariates.

Participation. We expected there to be variation in the extent to which children participated in the demonstration projects throughout the summer. First, the demonstration projects themselves varied in when and how long they were open and providing food (Appendix B). Since site operations often were linked to other summer programs (e.g., Summer Bible Week, summer school), site operation ranged from as few as 7 days to as many as 79 days. In 2012, most provided food for about 1.5 – 2.5 months (45 to 75 days). More than 80 percent of Backpack sites were open 1.5 months or longer.

Compared to the summer before, both Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration sites stayed open longer. None of the Meal Delivery demonstrations was open for less than a month, and most were open more than two months (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1. Number of calendar days of site operation, summer 2012

	Meal delivery	Backpack	Both demonstrations
< 30 days	0	5	5
30-44 days	1	12	13
45 - 59 days	7	48	55
60-79	28	27	55
Total	36	92	128

Notes: Start and end dates obtained from demonstration project sponsors; these could not be verified with administrative data. This table excludes homes to which meal deliveries were made in Massachusetts. All other analyses on the Meal Delivery demonstration include home deliveries.

In addition to the number of days each site was open, children varied in the extent to which they received meals from the Meal Delivery demonstration project or picked up backpacks or bags of food. We calculated a participation variable for each Meal Delivery and Backpack household based on the number of meal deliveries or backpacks reported by the parent or caregiver or the number of children in the household participating in the Meal Delivery or Backpack demonstration project, and the number of weeks of demonstration project operation (described in Section 2.2.5).[25] Participation in the demonstration project was defined as receiving at least one meal delivery or bringing home at least one backpack.

Food Consumption/Targeting Accuracy. One of the most important differences between the SFSP and the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects is that food is eaten onsite at an SFSP feeding site, while the two eSFSP demonstration projects provided children with meals to be eaten at home. Thus, in the case of these demonstration projects it could not be assumed that the food provided by Meal Delivery and Backpack projects was entirely consumed or entirely consumed by the child participating in the demonstration project.

To address these offsite issues, we constructed variables on food consumption and targeting accuracy. Food consumption took into account the food and drinks the children were reported to have received in their most recent meal or backpack as recalled by parents/caregivers and whether

[25] In 2011, the Meal Delivery questionnaire did not ascertain the number of times meals were picked up or delivered but did ask about the frequency of meal delivery for home delivered meals and whether meals were not picked up on one or more occasions for meals delivered to a drop-off site. In 2012, the questionnaire was changed slightly to ask the number of days and weeks each Meal Delivery participant received a meal. Thus, Meal Delivery participation was calculated in 2012 but not 2011.

or not each food item was eaten or spoiled[26]. Targeting accuracy was based on whether the food was shared, and, if shared, with whom. Sharing inside the household was not expected to have an effect on household food security. Sharing outside the household could have either a negative or neutral effect depending on the food security status of the household.

Household Food Security. The Economic Research Service (ERS) of the USDA reports yearly on household food security based on data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau using a supplemental questionnaire to the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS). The eSFSP Demonstration Evaluation collected data on household food security during summer 2012 using the same standard 18-item, 30-day reference period questionnaire used by the Census Bureau (see Appendix A, sections on "HH FOOD SECURITY" in the Household Questionnaires).

Covariates. Based on the literature and discussions with FNS, there were a number of variables thought to be related to participation, food consumption/targeting accuracy and household food security (Table 2-2). Thus, in addition to obtaining frequencies of the three study outcomes, such associations were tested and included in regression analyses as appropriate. These were the same covariates used in the 2011 report.

[26] In 2011, the questionnaire ascertained how each food item was stored. To be more direct about consumption, the 2012 questionnaire contained a question on food spoilage.

Table 2-2. Covariates contained in household questionnaire for each study outcome

Participation	▪ Type of demonstration ▪ Participation in other nutrition assistance programs in summer ▪ Perception of change in food expenditure ▪ Participant characteristics (age, gender) ▪ Respondent characteristics (gender, race, Hispanic or Latino, languages spoken, marital status, education, age, employment status)	▪ Languages spoken at home ▪ Household characteristics (age of household members, employment status of adults in household, annual household income, household member with difficulty in daily activity) ▪ Parent satisfaction (with healthiness of food, variety, convenience) ▪ Perception that household members liked food
Food consumption/ targeting accuracy	▪ Type of demonstration ▪ Participation in other nutrition assistance programs ▪ Perception of difference in food expenditure – summer versus fall ▪ Perception of food expenditure – spent less on food due to summer food demonstration project ▪ Participant characteristics (age, gender) ▪ Respondent characteristics (marital status, education , employment status)	▪ Languages spoken at home ▪ Household characteristics (age distribution, household size, poverty threshold, household member with difficulty in daily activity, employment status, annual household income) ▪ Parent satisfaction (balanced and healthy foods, quantity, variety, amounts of fruits and vegetables, amount of meat, amount of milk and milk products, ate regular meals, ate fast food)
Household food security	▪ Type of demonstration ▪ Perception of change in food expenditure (summer versus fall; less due to summer food demonstration project) ▪ Participant characteristics (age, gender) ▪ Respondent characteristics (marital status, education, employment status) ▪ Languages spoken at home	▪ Participation in other nutrition assistance programs ▪ Annual household income ▪ Parent satisfaction with food (healthiness, variety, convenience) ▪ Perception that household members liked food ▪ Summer versus fall

2.2.5 Analytic Methods: Household Questionnaire

Analytic method varied by the type of data collected. Key informant data analysis was qualitative and consisted of the production of summaries of all key informant interviews and synthesis across key topic areas (e.g., outreach, provision of benefits, training and technical assistance). The analytic methods used for the telephone interview data were more complex. The key components are described below.

Frequency of Use for Backpack Demonstration Project. In order to evaluate the frequency of use for the Backpack demonstration project (an indicator of participation), we calculated the number of backpacks that households were reported to have received and divided this by the number of children in the household who participated in the demonstration project and again by the number of

weeks that the demonstration project operated (up to the time of the interview, if that was prior to the end of the demonstration):

$$\text{Backpack frequency} = \frac{\text{Number of backpacks reported/number of participants in HH}}{\text{Weeks of demontration operation}}.$$

Some households were reported to have received more than 1 backpack per child per week of operation. This may have occurred because some sponsors gave out separate backpacks for breakfast and lunch; alternatively, since these counts were based on self-reported data, the respondents may have made errors in reporting the number of backpacks received. The backpack frequency was also calculated by household by omitting the division by number of children in the numerator of the formula above.

Frequency of Use for Meal Delivery Demonstration Project. The frequency of use calculation for the Meal Delivery project was similar to the calculation for the Backpack demonstration. For the Meal Delivery demonstration, these calculations were done separately for participants who received meals at home and for those who picked up meals from a drop-off site. Both calculations used the same formula, which was based on the number of meal deliveries that households were reported to have received, divided by the number of children in the household who participated in the demonstration project and again by the number of weeks that the demonstration project operated (up to the time of the interview, if that was prior to the end of the demonstration):

$$\text{Meal delivery frequency} = \frac{\text{Number of meal deliveries reported received/number of participants in HH}}{\text{Weeks of demonstration operation}}.$$

We also calculated this frequency by household, omitting the division by number of children in the numerator of the formula for meal delivery frequency.

Some households were reported to have received more than one meal delivery per child per week of operation, resulting in greater than 100 percent participation. This may have occurred because sponsors delivered meals more than once per week and families may have received meals through participation in other programs besides this demonstration. In addition, since these counts are based on self-reported data, the respondents may have made errors in reporting the number of meals received.

Statistical Methods for p-values and Confidence Intervals. Most data were categorical in nature, so that chi-square tests were the primary method for computing significance tests (p-values). With

several exceptions, standard Pearson chi-square tests were used. One exception was that exact tests were used in some instances due to small cell sizes. Another exception was that McNemar's test was used for data matched between summer and fall 2012; this test was used on matched data from two time points to evaluate whether any differences observed between the two times were significantly different.

In cases where data were clustered within households, calculation methods were used that allowed intra-class correlation between observations. These cases included data collected from more than one child per household (participant age or gender), and other situations where data were collected on all household occupants (ages of all persons in household). Another important example was the analysis of food consumption, where multiple reports of foods were given by each household (see below for further discussion). In all these situations, SAS PROC SURVERYFREQ was used to compute p-values and (where relevant) confidence intervals.

"All That Apply" Responses. In some cases, respondents were asked to indicate all responses that were valid. For example, respondents were asked to report on why the meals were sometimes not picked up (e.g., it takes too long to get to the drop-off site, lack of transportation, timing). These data were "dichotomized" into separate groups, each one consisting of a "yes" or "no" response. Separate significance tests were then carried out for each item, using chi-square tests as discussed above.

Food Consumption Data. A major part of the survey consisted of reporting what foods had been received, how they had been stored, whether they had been consumed or shared, and shared by whom. We asked the respondent to list each item included in the last meal or backpack for each child participating in the demonstration in the household. In analyzing these data, individual food items were taken as the analysis unit.

Thus, for example, "milk" was reported for all children participating in the demonstration projects 1,672 times. Each report was further classified as to whether it spoiled, whether it was consumed entirely or shared, and, if shared, with whom. These reports, along with the accompanying data about consumption and spoilage, were aggregated from different backpacks, children, and households and then analyzed across categories of consumption and spoilage. Because there were multiple reports per household, these data are correlated and thus were analyzed using PROC SURVEYFREQ as described earlier.

Food Security Calculation Method. Food security in households of demonstration project participants was determined using the cross-tabulation of findings for adults and children to categorize household food security (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2011). The cross-tabulation methodology consists of categorizing food security for adults and children separately and then obtaining a household food security measure by determining the number of households which contained both children and adults who were food secure and the number of households with either a child or adult who is food insecure. Households with food insecure children and/or adults were categorized as food insecure.[27]

Analysis of Food Security Data. Food security data was primarily compared between demonstration projects and between the summer and fall time periods. Since participants in the demonstration projects comprise two independent samples, comparisons between demonstration projects used standard Pearson chi-square tests, as discussed earlier.

However, participants from the summer period were re-interviewed in the following fall, so that summer versus fall comparisons do not use completely independent data. When comparing food security between summer and fall, most subjects had been interviewed at both times. For these comparisons, we used generalized estimating equations (GEE) to obtain p-values. GEE allows data to be matched (and therefore dependent) while evaluating differences between the two time periods.

Comparison of Food Security to National Benchmarks. To place household food security into perspective, we compared the household food security of demonstration project participants to data contained in the yearly ERS report on household food security (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2012a and 2012b). Categories of food security consisted of food secure (comprised of high food security and marginal food security), low food security, and very low food security. ERS does not currently use a cross-tabulation methodology to ascertain household food security. Instead, a food secure household is one in which there are fewer than three food insecure responses to all 18 questions in the ERS survey. Thus, food security analyses that compared demonstration project participants and national data used the ERS methodology to calculate food security status.

Modeling Methods. A generalized linear model that adjusts for within-cluster correlation was used to fit logistic models for food security. Variables that were significantly associated with food security

[27] Due to a programming error, some respondents to the summer Meal Delivery questionnaire were not asked the full set of questions regarding child food security. As a result, estimates of child food security have a slight downward bias. After much examination of this issue, Dr. Mark Nord of ERS recommended against modifying estimates to adjust for this bias, due to its negligible order of magnitude. For further discussion of the issue see Appendix C.

in simple chi-square tests were modeled using the logistic regression. Separate models were developed for adult, child, and household food security. In these models, data were combined from both summer and fall interviews, as well as from both demonstration projects. This approach allowed us to evaluate differences between demonstration projects and between summer and fall interviews while adjusting for covariates that affect food security. The modeling approach used also adjusted for correlation between responses from a single individual at two points in time (i.e., summer and fall).

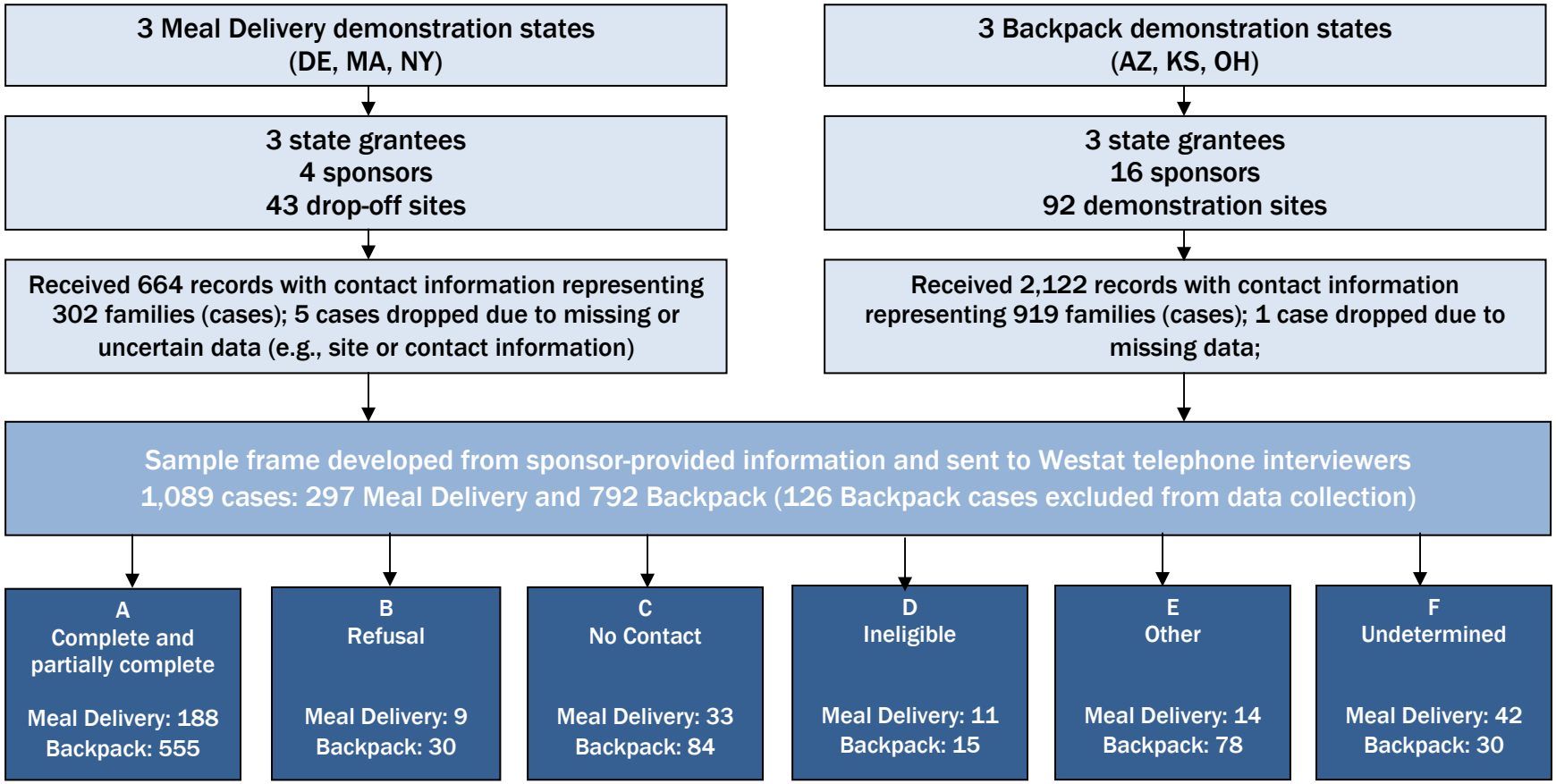
Timing of Interview. The study design called for conducting surveys with households of demonstration project participants within 7 days of site closure, since questions on food security were intended to relate to the time during which the child received food from the project. In 2011, a substantial number of interviews took place outside this window; as a result, timing of interview was used as a covariate in analysis of food security in 2011. However, in 2012, only 7.5 percent of Meal Delivery respondents and 11.5 percent of Backpack respondents were interviewed greater than seven days after the end of the demonstration. Thus, timing of interview was not considered as a potential factor in our analysis of the survey results.

2.3 Recruitment Results

2.3.1 Sampling Frame Development

Figure 2-1 summarizes the sampling frame development for summer 2012 interviews. The four Meal Delivery demonstration project sponsors in Delaware, Massachusetts, and New York provided 664 records (either by list or from forms) with contact information representing 302 families. Similarly, the 16 Backpack sponsors across three states provided 2,122 records with contact information representing 919 families. We have no information from sponsors on how many children they estimated actually participated in the demonstrations.

Figure 2-1. Flow of cases from frame development through end of summer 2012: Telephone interview data collection



Terminology Key:

A. Partial complete: Completed the introduction and at least one more section of questionnaire
C. No contact: Interviewers never reached a human; reached answering machine, ring no answer, busy signal; may have been ineligible but could not ascertain
D. Ineligible: Household never received a meal/backpack, was a duplicate case, or child did not meet age requirement
E. Other: Non-interview because of language/literacy problem or unable to complete despite numerous call attempts F. Undetermined: non-working number or respondent not found

This information was used for identifying potential study participants for telephone interviews. All households with readable contact information were grouped by demonstration project and sorted at random into smaller replicates, or "release" groups, for the Telephone Research Center (TRC). All replicates were released in the course of sample enrollment and data collection.

A handful of the Meal Delivery cases were excluded from data collection due to problems with the submitted forms, such as lack of contact information or missing site information, both of which were required for processing through the telephone data collection. All 297 of the remaining cases were included in data collection.

Among the 919 Backpack cases identified for potential interview, one was excluded because of a missing telephone number. With the receipt of 126 cases, the target sample size of 200-400 cases was greatly exceeded. Thus, on July 25, 2012, the decision was made to exclude further submitted forms from data collection, both for budgetary reasons and the fact that the target sample size had been exceeded. All 792 cases with the required contact information that had been received up to that point were included in data collection.

All Meal Delivery sponsors and all but one Backpack sponsor provided names and contact information for potential participants. Since we did not know the number of demonstration participants by sponsor or site, we were not able to ascertain possible bias due to unequal representation. Nevertheless, among a total of 36 Meal Delivery drop-off sites,[28] 34 (94.4 percent) submitted at least one form or name. Among 92 Backpack sites, 79 (85.9 percent) submitted at least one form. The percentage of sites submitting at least one form or name overall was 88.3 percent.

2.3.2 Sample Sizes Achieved

In fall 2011, Westat had contacted and interviewed 102 parents or caregivers from the Meal Delivery demonstration project and 369 from the Backpack demonstration (Table 2-3). A new sample was derived in summer 2012 consisting of 1,089 parents or caregivers (297 Meal Delivery and 792 Backpack). Completed interviews in summer 2012 totaled 743. These respondents were brought forward for the fall 2012 interviews, of which 522 were interviewed.[29]

[28] Because home delivery sites were not yet arranged, excludes individual home drop-off sites.

[29] 410 participated only in Rounds 1 and 2 of data collection (i.e., summer and fall, 2011); 61 participated in Rounds 1, 2, and 3 (summer and fall, 2011 and summer, 2012); 53 participated in Rounds 1 – 4 (summer and fall, 2011 and summer and fall, 2012).

Table 2-3. Sample sizes achieved for summer and fall 2011 and 2012 data collection

a. Demonstr ation project	b. umber sampled	c. umber eligible	d. umber responding *	e. umber followed	f. umber eligible	g. umber responding *
	h.		Summer 2011	i.		Fall 2011
j. eal Delivery	k. 23 6	l. 224	m. 14 3	n. 13 4	o. 13 1	p. 10 2
q. ackpack	r. 76 6	s. 747	t. 52 5	u. 51 4	v. 48 9	w. 36 9
x. oth projects	y. 1,0 22	z. 971	aa. 66 8	bb. 64 8	cc. 62 0	dd. 47 1
ee.	ff.		Summer 2012	gg.		Fall 2012
hh. eal Delivery	ii. 29 7	jj. 286	kk. 18 8	ll. 18 8	mm. 18 2	nn. 13 6
oo. ackpack	pp. 79 2	qq. 777	rr. 55 5	ss. 55 5	tt. 52 7	uu. 38 6
vv. oth projects	ww. 1,0 89	xx. 1,06 3	yy. 74 3	zz. 74 3	aaa. 70 9	bbb. 52 2

*Includes partial completes; a partial interview was one in which at least the food security section was completed.

In the Meal Delivery demonstration project, Delaware's Food Bank of Delaware supplied the greatest number of cases for interview (122). The highest percentage interviewed among those sent to the TRC was North Rose-Wolcott Central School District in New York (79.1 percent) (Table 2-4a).

Table 2-4a. Number of cases (parents/caregivers) sent to TRC, percent interviewed and percent of sample by sponsor – Meal Delivery demonstration; summer 2012

State	State agency recipient	Sponsor(s)	No. cases sent to TRC[a]	No. cases interviewed	Percent inter-viewed	Percent of Meal Delivery Sample
DE	Delaware Department of Education (Dover, DE)	Food Bank of Delaware; Newark, DE	122	71	58.2	37.8
MA	MA Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (Malden, MA)	YMCA of Cape Cod; West Barnstable, MA	64	37	57.8	19.7
NY	New York State Education Department (Albany, NY)	Food Bank of the Southern Tier; Elmira, NY	67	45	67.2	24.5
		North Rose-Wolcott Central School District; Wolcott, NY	43	34	79.1	18.1
All Meal Delivery			297	188	63.3	100.1[b]

[a] TRC = Telephone Research Center

[b] Does not equal 100.0 percent due to rounding.

There was no way to ascertain the completeness of the sample that was sent to the TRC since we did not receive a master list of approved families from Meal Delivery sponsors.

In the Backpack demonstration (Table 2-4b), the greatest number of cases was provided by the Litchfield Elementary School District in Arizona (176 cases) and the Community Action Organization of Scioto County in Ohio (116 cases). The percentage of interviews among those sent to TRC ranged from 58.2 percent (Ashtabula County Children Services) to 86.2 percent (Gardner Edgerton Unified School District), excluding Chandler Unified School District which achieved 100 percent interviewed but represented only one case or 0.2 percent of the Backpack sample.

Table 2-4b. Number of cases (parents/caregivers) sent to TRC, percent interviewed and percent of sample by sponsor – Meal Delivery demonstration; summer 2012

State	State agency recipient	Sponsor(s)	No. cases sent to TRC[a]	No. cases interviewed	Percent inter-viewed	Percent of Backpack Sample
AZ	Arizona Department of Education (Phoenix, AZ)	Chandler Unified School District	1	1	100.0	0.2
		Litchfield Elementary School District	176	114	64.8	20.5
		Mesa Public Schools	32	23	71.9	4.1
KS	Kansas State Department of Education (Topeka, KS)	Arkansas City Unified School District 470	67	51	76.1	9.2
		Central Unified School District 462	7	5	71.4	0.9
		East Central Kansas Economic Opportunity Corp	5	3	60.0	0.5
		Gardner Edgerton Unified School District	29	25	86.2	4.5
		Lawrence Public Schools USD 497	25	21	84.0	3.8
		Topeka Public Schools	33	24	72.7	4.3
		United Methodist Church	0	0	0.0	0.0
OH	Ohio Department of Education (Columbus, OH)	Andrews House, Inc.	18	13	72.2	2.3
		Ashtabula County Children Services	122	71	58.2	12.8
		Community Action Organization of Scioto County	116	83	71.6	15.0
		Hamilton Living Water Ministry, Inc.	0	0	0.0	0.0
		Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	35	25	71.4	4.5
		Whole Again International	126	96	76.2	17.3
All Backpack			792	555	70.1	99.9[b]

[a] TRC = Telephone Research Center
[b] Does not equal 100.0 percent due to rounding

2.4 Completion Rates

2.4.1 Calculation Formula

Westat disposition codes for telephone interview surveys (Appendix D) and calculation of completion rates (Appendix E) are consistent with the guidance provided by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) (AAPOR, 2011).

Using the number of completed and partially completed interviews in summer 2012 and fall 2012, respectively (Table 2-5 and 2-6), we calculated five completion rates for data collection for each type of demonstration project: (1) contact rate, (2) cooperation rate, (3) refusal rate, (4) ineligibility rate, and (5) response rate. Contact rates are the estimated proportion of all eligible cases in which some responsible housing unit member was reached. Cooperation rates are the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units ever contacted. Refusal rates are the proportion of all cases in which a housing unit or the respondent refuses to be interviewed, or breaks off of an interview, of all potentially eligible cases. Ineligibility rates are the proportion of contacted cases found to be ineligible. Response rates are the number of complete interviews with reporting units divided by the number of eligible reporting units in the sample. All definitions and formulas in this study include partial completes in the numerator. Formulas for the contact, refusal and response rates include the estimated number of eligible cases among the unknown cases (1-D%) and also include no contacts, ineligibles, other disposition codes, and undetermined.

The greatest nonresponse in the summer (10.7 percent) was from telephone numbers in which human contact was never reached (Table 2-5). In the fall (Table 2-6), telephone interviewers had made human contact but were unable to reach the appropriate person to interview in 11.6 percent of the sample.

Table 2-5. Results of summer 2012 data collection

	Final results of interviews	Meal delivery		Backpack		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A	Completed interview	183	61.6	553	69.8	736	67.6
A	Partial Complete (completed the food security section) [a]	5	1.7	2	0.3	7	0.6
B	Refused to participate	9	3.0	30	3.8	39	3.6
C	No Contact (never reached a human)	33	11.1	84	10.6	117	10.7
D	Ineligible[b]	11	3.7	15	1.9	26	2.4
E	Maximum Call Attempts: Language[c]	3	1.0	35	4.4	38	3.5
E	Maximum Call Attempts: Other[d]	10	3.4	43	5.4	53	4.9
F	Non-Working Number	37	12.5	25	3.2	62	5.7
F	Respondent not found at number dialed	6	2.0	5	0.6	11	1.0
	Total	297	100.0	792	100.0	1,089	100.0

[a] Only respondents who completed the food security module in summer 2011 were included in fall 2011 data collection.
[b] Not eligible because child did not participate in demonstration, duplicate household, or child did not meet age criterion.
[c] Made numerous attempts but unable to complete because of a language/literacy problem.
[d] Made numerous attempts, reached a human in the household, but field period closed before able to conduct the interview.

Table 2-6. Results of Fall 2012 data collection

	Final results of interviews	Meal delivery		Backpack		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A	Completed interview	136	72.3	385	69.4	521	70.1
A	Partial complete (at least one section beyond introduction)	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
B	Refused to participate	7	3.7	23	4.1	30	4.0
C	No contact (never reached a human)	14	7.4	14	2.5	28	3.8
D	Ineligible[a]	6	3.2	28	5.0	34	4.6
E	Maximum call attempts: Language[b]	1	0.5	5	0.9	6	0.8
E	Maximum call attempts: Other[c]	16	8.5	70	12.6	86	11.6
F	Non-working number	8	4.3	29	5.2	37	5.0
F	Respondent not found at number dialed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	188	100.0	555	100.0	743	100.0

[a] Not eligible because of duplicate interview or changes to household (e.g., no children participated in demonstration, met age criterion, or were in school)
[b] Made numerous attempts but unable to complete because of a language/literacy problem.
[c] Made numerous attempts, reached a human in the household, but field period closed before able to conduct the interview.

2.4.2 Completion Rate Results

Westat completed summer 2012 interviews on September 9, 2012. There were 188 completed Meal Delivery interviews (including partial completes), 174 in English, and 14 in Spanish (Table 2-7). There were a total of 555 completed and partially completed interviews for the Backpack demonstration project – 509 (or 91.9 percent) in English and 46 (or 8.3 percent) in Spanish (Table 2-7). Combining the two demonstrations, almost 8 percent were completed in Spanish. In 2011, the percentage in Spanish was about 18 percent in summer and fall.

Table 2-7. Number of completed and partially completed interviews by language and type of demonstration project, summer and fall 2012

Interview language	Meal Delivery		Backpack		Both demonstrations	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Summer 2012						
English	174	92.6	509	91.7	683	91.9
Spanish	14	7.4	46	8.3	60	8.1
Total	188	100.0	555	100.0	743	100.0
Fall 2012						
English	129	94.9	352	91.2	481	92.1
Spanish	7	5.1	34	8.8	41	7.9
Total	136	100.0	386	100.0	522	100.0

The cooperation rate in the summer was 88 percent for both types of demonstration projects combined (Table 2-8). Like last year, the cooperation rate was over 90 percent for the Meal Delivery demonstration project in summer 2012. The cooperation rate was also high for the Backpack demonstration (86 percent in the summer and fall, 2012). The overall response rate for both demonstrations reached 70 percent in the summer, 2012, with Meal Delivery response at 66.1 percent and Backpack response reaching 71.5 percent.

Fall data collection consisted of re-contacting those respondents who were interviewed in the summer and had completed at least the food security module. The re-contact rate was 88 percent for Meal Delivery and 92 percent for Backpack (Table 2-8). Among those who were re-contacted, cooperation was over 86 percent. Refusal rates were low – less than 5 percent. The response rate for the Meal Delivery sample in fall 2012 was 74.8 percent, 73.4 percent for the Backpack sample, and 73.8 percent for both demonstration projects combined.

Table 2-8. Completion rates by demonstration type – summer and fall 2012 data collection

Completion rate	Meal Delivery (%)	Backpack (%)	Both demonstrations (%)
Summer 2012			
Contact rate	74.2	85.4	82.4
Cooperation rate	94.3	86.0	88.0
Refusal rate	3.2	3.9	3.7
Ineligibility rate	5.0	2.2	2.9
Response rate	66.1	71.5	70.0
Fall 2012			
Contact rate	88.0	92.1	91.0
Cooperation rate	88.8	85.5	86.3
Ineligibility rate	3.6	5.5	5.0
Refusal rate	3.9	4.4	4.2
Response rate	74.8	73.4	73.8

2.5 Analytic Samples

Like last year, parents or caregivers who were respondents to the household questionnaire reported for the entire household, including all individuals living in the household and/or participating in the demonstration projects, in addition to reporting information on themselves. Some data analyses presented in this report include information on respondents (e.g., demographic characteristics and their satisfaction with and perceptions of the demonstration project), while other analyses target project participants (often more than one per household). Finally, in a few cases, data are reported for all household members. Thus, the number of individuals contained in each analysis varies, depending upon the variable of interest and nature of the analysis.

Table 2-9 shows the number of households and participants included in the various analyses presented in this report. In summer 2012, there were 743 completed and partially completed interviews representing 743 households and 1,743 demonstration participants. Similarly, there were 522 household interviews in Fall 2012, representing 1,208 participants.

Table 2-9. Description of analytic samples, 2012 data collection

	Summer		Fall	
	Households	Project participants	Households	Project participants
Complete and partially complete interviews	743	1,743	522	1,208
Interviews eliminated because no person in the household received a meal or backpack in summer 2012	41	101	28	37
Interviews used	702	1,642	494	1,171
Participant data eliminated because the individual did not receive at least one meal or backpack in summer 2012 (other household member did)		43		32
Participant data used		1,599		1,139

However, 41 households contained no person who brought home a meal or backpack; these households (representing 101 individuals) were eliminated from the analytic sample. In the fall, 28 households representing 37 individuals were eliminated for the same reason.

The remaining 702 household interviews from summer 2012 were included in all household-level data analysis, as were the 494 household interviews from Fall 2012. However, some participants in these households never brought home a meal or backpack (the meal/backpack received by the household was brought home by a different household member). Data for these participants (43 in summer and 32 in fall) were excluded from data analyses for participants (e.g., food consumption). Thus, 1,599 summer demonstration project participants were included in participant-level data analysis; 1,139 of these participants had fall interviews and were included in data analysis.

2.6 Key Informant Interviews

In addition to telephone interviews, the evaluation consisted of site visits to demonstration projects and key informant interviews.

Methodology. We used semi-structured interview guides for key informant interviews (Appendix F) and a site observation checklist (Appendix G) to ensure all interviewers observed the same items. Interview guides addressed the measurement of several types of implementation processes, including selection of sponsors and sites, outreach or recruitment, delivery of benefits, training and technical assistance, and oversight and monitoring. We also asked key informants about the challenges to

implementing the demonstration projects and how they tried to resolve these challenges. Interview guides contained general headings and open-ended questions and probes.

Like last year, site visit interviewers received one day of training. The agenda included a review of the FNS and SFSP and background on the demonstration projects; an overview of the evaluation purpose, design, and methodology; procedures for the key informant interviews; interviewing tips; mock interviews; site visit logistics (e.g., planning the site visit, recording interviews, writing up findings); and post-interview tasks (e.g., thank you notes, first impressions). Interviewers were trained to move through the interview guide to obtain all required information, but not necessarily in the same order or using the exact question wording. The training for use of the interview guides included interviewing techniques, such as redirecting strategies, as well as mock interview sessions. We also talked about the use of the site visit observation checklist.

Key Variables. Key informants were State grantees, sponsors, and site staff and volunteers. Each type of key informant served a different function and provided a different perspective on each interview item (Table 2-10). State grantees provided a high level overview of demonstration project operations from the grantee perspective. Sponsors were asked to provide their perspective on project operations, staffing and volunteer roles and responsibilities, participant outreach efforts, training and technical assistance, and project monitoring. Sites reported on process information from the perspective of those delivering food to demonstration participants (e.g., their roles and responsibilities, the procedures they used, training they received, descriptions of challenges they encountered, and ways in which they resolved those challenges). The site visit observation checklist captured information on look of the site, type of location, how distribution is handled, availability of informational materials, food storage and distribution, where children eat, and leftover versus too few meals or backpacks/bags.

Table 2-10. Key variables

Dates of operation	Oversight and monitoring
Outreach	Training and technical assistance
Selection of sponsors and sites	Demonstration innovations
Processes for providing demonstration benefits	Challenges and resolution of challenges
Administrative controls	

Procedures. Procedures in 2012 were basically the same as in 2011. A two-person team was deployed to demonstration projects in July and August, 2012. The process for developing the agenda began with the interview team contacting the State grantee to determine the week of the site visit. The options were presented, and the State grantee selected the week that was most practical for both

the State and sponsors. Once the week was determined, the interview team scheduled the State grantee for the first interview on the agenda. The interview team then mapped out the location of each sponsor, including its distance and direction from the State agency. Using online navigation, the interview team proposed sponsor and site interviews taking into consideration driving time and the length of the interviews. The agenda allotted 2 hours for the State interview, 1 hour and 30 minutes for each sponsor interview and one hour for each site interview. The interviewers scheduled the agenda with an extra hour for additional driving time and transition from each interview (e.g., in case an interview started or ended late). In some cases, the distance between locations was up to 3 hours.

All State grantees and sponsors were interviewed. The number of sites visited was based on geographic location and sites' schedule, and an effort was made to observe food distribution for at least one site per sponsor.

Once the proposed agenda was drafted, the interview team shared the agenda with the State and sponsor staff for their review and feedback. Modifications to the agenda were made based on their schedules and recommendations (e.g., feedback on travel time between sponsors and/or sites). The interview team sent the finalized agenda and interview guides to the State and sponsors prior to the site visit (see Appendix H for a sample agenda). In preparation for the site visit, the interview team reviewed last year's interview summaries, the final report, and other information about each State, sponsor, and site (e.g., original grant application, websites, program information provided).

The interview team requested permission to record each interview. While both interviewers guided the discussions and took notes, one person took the lead on the interview while the second person focused on taking notes. The interview team alternated the lead roles through the site visit. During each interview, the interview team requested copies of materials that could provide further details on program operation and implementation (see Appendix I for a list of materials requested).

After the site visit, interviewers immediately sent a thank you email to the State grantee, sponsors, and site staff, and within one week, completed a summary of "first impressions" of the visit. The summary included details such as dates, sites visited, interview respondents, and a brief summary of each interview.

The final task was the completion of the site visit summary report. The interview team worked together to complete the report, and referred back to the audio recordings as needed. The summary report included a narrative summary for each section of the interview guide. The report focused on findings only and referenced materials received from the State, sponsor, and/or site.

Characteristics of Demonstration Sites and Sample 3

Household questionnaire data were collected during summer 2012 when the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects were underway and in fall 2012 when children had returned to school and, in many cases, were participating in the breakfast and lunch programs offered at their school. This chapter describes the characteristics of the demonstration sites, demonstration project participants, questionnaire respondents, and participants' households.

3.1 Site Characteristics

The Requests for Applications for the two demonstration projects required that demonstrations be operated at least through summer 2012. However, there were no specific requirements for the duration of operation for each type of project. According to the parents/caregivers who were interviewed, the majority of sites (65.9 percent) operated for more than eight weeks, with 24 percent operating for more than six weeks or up to eight weeks, and about 10 percent for six weeks or less (Table 3-1). Sites in the Meal Delivery demonstration project tended to operate for longer periods ($p=0.0154$), with 83.9 percent operating for more than eight weeks, while 56.7 percent of Backpack demonstration sites operated for more than eight weeks.[30]

Meal delivery sites operated in Massachusetts, New York and Delaware, while the Backpack demonstration sites operated in Kansas, Ohio and Arizona (Table 3-7). As we will discuss in the next section, this geographic distribution results in contrasting demographic characteristics between the two types of demonstration projects. The majority of Meal Delivery sites (about 54.8 percent) operated in Delaware, while a majority of Backpack sites (58.3 percent) operated in Ohio.

[30] When we examined the duration of operation among all sites (not only those connected to the parents/caregivers who participated in the telephone survey) we found that 83.8 percent of the Meal Delivery sites were open for 8 weeks or more during the summer (compared to 83.9 percent among those interviewed), and that 50 percent of the Backpack sites were open 8 weeks or more during the summer (compared to 56.7 percent among those interviewed). Since forms were distributed in backpacks only during the early weeks of the demonstration only, it does not appear that Backpack sites that stayed open longer would heavily bias the sample.

Table 3-1. Demonstration site characteristics

ccc. Characteristics		ddd. Meal Delivery kkk.	lll. ct	eee. Backpack mmm.	nnn. ct	fff. Total ooo.	ppp. ct	ggg. p-value of difference between MD[a] and BP[b] hhh.
qqq. ation of site operation	Dur	rrr.	sss.	ttt.	uuu.	vvv.	www.	xxx.
yyy. weeks or less	6	zzz.	aaaa. .0	bbbb.	cccc. 5.0	dddd.	eeee. .9	ffff. 0.0154
gggg. e than 6 weeks up to 8 weeks	Mor	hhhh.	iiii. 1 6.1	jjjj. 1 7	kkkk. 8.3	llll. 2 2	mmmm 4.2	nnnn.
oooo. e than 8 weeks up to 10 weeks	Mor	pppp. 2	qqqq. 1.0	rrrr. 4	ssss. 0.0	tttt. 4 6	uuuu. 0.5	vvvv.
wwww. e than 10 weeks	Mor	xxxx.	yyyy. 2.9	zzzz. 0	aaaaa. 6.7	bbbbb. 4	ccccc. 5.4	ddddd.
eeeee. al	Tot	fffff. 1	ggggg. 00.0	hhhhh. 0	iiiii. 1 00.0	jjjjj. 9 1	kkkkk. 00.0	lllll.
mmmmm. ation of demonstration site	Loc	nnnnn.	ooooo.	ppppp.	qqqqq.	rrrrr.	sssss.	ttttt.
uuuuu. ona	Ariz	vvvvv.	wwwwv	xxxxx. 3	yyyyy. 1.7	zzzzz. 3	aaaaaa. 4.3	bbbbbb.
cccccc. aware	Del	ddddd 7	eeeeee. 4.8	ffffff.	gggggg.	hhhhh 7	iiiiii. 8.7	jjjjjj.
kkkkkk. sas	Kan	llllll.	mmmm	nnnnn 2	oooooc 0.0	pppppp 2	qqqqqq 3.2	rrrrrr.
ssssss. ssachusetts	Ma	tttttt.	uuuuuu .7	vvvvvv	wwwwv	xxxxxx.	yyyyyy. .3	zzzzzz.
aaaaaaa. w York	Ne	bbbbbb 1	ccccccc 5.5	dddddd	eeeeeee	fffffff. 1	gggggg 2.1	hhhhhhh.
iiiiiii. o	Ohi	jjjjjjj.	kkkkkk	lllllll. 5	mmmm 8.3	nnnnn 5	oooooc 8.5	pppppppp.
qqqqqqq. al	Tot	rrrrrrr. 1	sssssss. 00.0	tttttt. 0	uuuuuu 00.0	vvvvvv 1	wwwwv 00.0	xxxxxxx.

Note: Pertains only to sites of parents/caregivers who were interviewed

[a] MD = Meal Delivery

[b] BP = Backpack

3.2 Participant Characteristics

In this section we describe and compare the participant, respondent, and household characteristics of the Meal Delivery and Backpack sample that completed interviews in summer 2012.

Table 3-2 reports demographic characteristics of participants in the two demonstration projects, respondents, and households. Characteristics of the sample that completed interviews in fall 2012 are contained in Appendix J.

- Consistent with the nature of the demonstrations, most participants were between 5 and 17 years of age and over two-thirds of households were below 100 percent of the Federal poverty threshold.

Table 3-2. Characteristics of demonstration project participants, respondents, and households

yyyyyyy. Characteristics		zzzzzzz. eeeeeeee. hhhhhhhh. Meal Delivery		aaaaaaaa. ffffffff. iiiiiiii. Backpack		bbbbbbbb. gggggggg. jjjjjjjj. Total		cccccccc. p-value of difference between MD[a] and BP[b]
		kkkkkkl	llllllll. ct	mmmm	nnnnnn ct	oooooo	pppppp ct	dddddddd.
qqqqqqqq. Participant gender	Parti	rrrrrrrr.	ssssssss.	tttttttt.	uuuuuu	vvvvvvv	wwwwv	xxxxxxxx.
yyyyyyyy. Female	Fem	zzzzzzz 38	aaaaaaa 6.9	bbbbbb 34	cccccc 3.7	dddddd 72	eeeeeee 4.5	fffffffff. .2445
gggggggggg.	Male	hhhhhh 80	iiiiiiiii. 3.1	jjjjjjjj. 47	kkkkkkl 6.3	llllllll. 27	mmmm 5.5	nnnnnnnnn.
oooooooo.	Total	pppppp 18	qqqqqq 00.0	rrrrrrrr 181	ssssssss 00.0	tttttttt. 599	uuuuuu 00.0	vvvvvvvvv.
wwwwwwwww. Participant age distribution	Parti	xxxxxx	yyyyyyy	zzzzzzz	aaaaaaa	bbbbbb	cccccc	ddddddddd.
eeeeeeeeee. 18 years or older	18	fffffffff 1	gggggg .6	hhhhhh 1	iiiiiiiii. .8	jjjjjjjjj. 2	kkkkkkl .0	lllllllll. 0.0001
mmmmmmmmm. 12-17 years old	12-	nnnnnn 27	oooooo 0.4	pppppp 03	qqqqqq 7.2	rrrrrrrr 30	ssssssss 0.6	tttttttttt.
uuuuuuuuu. 8-11 years old	8-11	vvvvvv 40	wwwwv 3.5	xxxxxx 04	yyyyyyy 4.2	zzzzzzz 44	aaaaaaa 4.0	bbbbbbbbbb
cccccccccc. 5-7 years old	5-7	dddddd 07	eeeeeee 5.6	fffffffff 50	gggggg 9.6	hhhhhh 57	iiiiiiiii. 8.6	jjjjjjjjj.
kkkkkkkkkk. Under 5 years old	Und	lllllllll. 3	mmmm .9	nnnnnn 03	oooooo 7.2	pppppp 36	qqqqqq 4.8	rrrrrrrrrr.
ssssssssss.	Total	tttttttttt 18	uuuuuu 00.0	vvvvvv 181	wwwwv 00.0	xxxxxx 599	yyyyyyy 00.0	zzzzzzzzzz.
aaaaaaaaaa. Respondent age	Res							
iiiiiiiiii. 20-25 years old	20-	bbbbbb jjjjjjjjjj. 0	cccccc kkkkkkl 0.6	dddddd llllllllll. 7	eeeeeee mmmm .1	fffffffff nnnnnn 7	gggggg oooooo .5	hhhhhhhhhh pppppppppp .8909
qqqqqqqqqq. 26-30 years old	26-	rrrrrrrr 1	ssssssss 1.8	tttttttttt 01	uuuuuu 9.6	vvvvvv 42	wwwwv 0.2	xxxxxxxxxx
yyyyyyyyyy. 31-35 years old	31-	zzzzzzz 6	aaaaaaa 4.5	bbbbbb 35	cccccc 6.3	dddddd 78	eeeeeee 5.4	fffffffffff.
gggggggggggg.	36-	hhhhhh	iiiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjjj	kkkkkkl	llllllllll	mmmm	nnnnnnnnn

40 years old		0	6.0	8	7.1	21	7.2	
oooooooooooooo.	41-	pppppp	qqqqqq	rrrrrrrr	ssssssss	tttttttttt	uuuuuu	
50 years old		6	9.1	4	8.3	30	8.5	vvvvvvvvvvvv
wwwwwwwwwwwww.	51-	xxxxxx	yyyyyyy	zzzzzzz	aaaaaaa	bbbbbb	cccccc	
80 years old		5	.0	9	.5	4	.1	ddddddddddd
eeeeeeeeeeeeee.	Total	fffffffff	gggggggg	hhhhhh	iiiiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjjjj	kkkkkk	
		88	00.0	14	00.0	02	00.0	lllllllllllll.
mmmmmmmmmmmmmm.	Res							
pondent employment status		nnnnnn	oooooo	pppppp	qqqqqq	rrrrrrrr	ssssssss	tttttttttttttt.
uuuuuuuuuuuuuu.	Emp	vvvvvv	wwwwv	xxxxxx	yyyyyyy	zzzzzzz	aaaaaaa	bbbbbbbbbbb
loyed		3	3.7	58	0.9	21	1.7	.0139
cccccccccccccccc.	Self-	dddddd	eeeeeee	fffffffff	gggggggg	hhhhhh	iiiiiiiiiiii	
employed		1	.9	9	.7	0	.7	jjjjjjjjjjjjjj.
kkkkkkkkkkkkkkk.	Out	lllllllllllll	mmmm	nnnnnn	oooooo	pppppp	qqqqqq	
of work for more than 1 year		3	2.3	5	0.8	8	1.2	rrrrrrrrrrrrrr.
ssssssssssssssss.	Out	tttttttttt	uuuuuu	vvvvvv	wwwwv	xxxxxx	yyyyyyy	
of work for less than 1 year		6	3.9	0	.8	6	.5	zzzzzzzzzzzzzz
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa.	Hom	bbbbbb	cccccc	dddddd	eeeeeee	fffffffff	gggggggg	
emaker		6	3.9	21	3.7	47	1.1	hhhhhhhhhhh
iiiiiiiiiiiiiiii.	Stud		kkkkkkl	lllllllllllll	mmmm	nnnnnn	oooooo	
ent		jjjjjjjjjjjj	.1	0	.9	4	.9	pppppppppppp
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq.	Retir		ssssssss		uuuuuu	vvvvvv	wwwwv	
ed		rrrrrrrr	.6	tttttttttt	.4	0	.4	xxxxxxxxxxxx
yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy.	Una	zzzzzzz	aaaaaaa	bbbbbb	cccccc	dddddd	eeeeeee	
ble to work		1	6.6	1	3.9	02	4.6	ffffffffffffffff
gggggggggggggggggg.	Total	hhhhhh	iiiiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjjjj	kkkkkkl	lllllllllllll	mmmm	
		87	00.0	11	00.0	98	00.0	nnnnnnnnnnn

[a] MD = Meal Delivery

[b] BP = Backpack

Table 3-2. Characteristics of demonstration project participants, respondents, and households (continued)

oooooooooooooooo. teristics	Charac	pppppppppppp eal Delivery uuuuuu	vvvvvvv ct	qqqqqqqqqqqqq ackpack wwwwv	xxxxxxx ct	rrrrrrrrrrrrrrr. otal yyyyyyy	zzzzzzz ct	ssssssssssssss -value of difference between MD[a] ttttttttttttttt. nd BP[b]
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa. ndent race/ethnicity	Respo	bbbbbb	ccccccc	dddddd	eeeeeee	fffffffff	ggggggg	hhhhhhhhhhh
iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii. ic	Hispan	jjjjjjjjjjjj 6	kkkkkkl 4.0	lllllllllllll 12	mmmm 1.9	nnnnnn 38	oooooo 9.8	pppppppppppp .0850
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq. Hispanic Black	Non-	rrrrrrrr 3	ssssssss 3.1	ttttttttt 3	uuuuuu 8.2	vvvvvvv 36	wwwwv 9.5	xxxxxxxxxxxx
yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy. Hispanic White	Non-	zzzzzzz 06	aaaaaaa 7.0	bbbbbb 73	ccccccc 3.3	dddddd 79	eeeeeee 4.3	fffffffffffffffff
ggggggggggggggggggg. Race/Ethnicity	Other	hhhhhh 1	iiiiiiiiiiii .9	jjjjjjjjjjjj 4	kkkkkkl .6	lllllllllllll 5	mmmm .4	nnnnnnnnnnn
oooooooooooooooooo.	Total	pppppp 86	qqqqqq 00.0	rrrrrrrr 12	ssssssss 00.0	ttttttttt 98	uuuuuu 00.0	vvvvvvvvvvvv
wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww. espondent–languages spoken at home		xxxxxxx	yyyyyyy	zzzzzzz	aaaaaaa	bbbbbb	ccccccc	dddddddddddd
eeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee. only	English	fffffffff 58	ggggggg 4.0	hhhhhh 07	iiiiiiiiiiii 9.3	jjjjjjjjjjjj 65	kkkkkkl 0.6	lllllllllllllllllll. .0801
mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm panish only		nnnnnn 0	oooooo .3	pppppp 2	qqqqqq .2	rrrrrrrr 2	ssssssss .0	ttttttttttttttttttt
uuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuu. other language only	Some	vvvvvvv	wwwwv .6	xxxxxxx	yyyyyyy .8	zzzzzzz	aaaaaaa .0	bbbbbbbbbbb
ccccccccccccccccccccc. and Spanish	English	dddddd	eeeeeee .8	fffffffff 6	ggggggg 0.9	hhhhhh 5	iiiiiiiiiiii .3	jjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjj.
kkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkk. and some other language	English	lllllllllllll	mmmm .2	nnnnnn	oooooo .8	pppppp 5	qqqqqq .1	rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr
ssssssssssssssssssss. , Spanish, and some other language	English	ttttttttt	uuuuuu .1	vvvvvvv	wwwwv .0	xxxxxxx	yyyyyyy .0	zzzzzzzzzzzzz
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa.	Total	bbbbbb 88	ccccccc 00.0	dddddd 13	eeeeeee 00.0	fffffffff 01	ggggggg 00.0	hhhhhhhhhhh
iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii. ndent–marital status	Respo	jjjjjjjjjjjj	kkkkkkl	lllllllllllll	mmmm	nnnnnn	oooooo	pppppppppppp
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq. d	Marrie	rrrrrrrr 4	ssssssss 4.2	ttttttttt 59	uuuuuu 0.5	vvvvvvv 23	wwwwv 6.1	xxxxxxxxxxxx .0001
yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy. married but living with a partner	Not	zzzzzzz 7	aaaaaaa 4.4	bbbbbb 5	ccccccc 0.7	dddddd 2	eeeeeee 1.7	fffffffffffffffff
ggggggggggggggggggggggg. ed	Widow	hhhhhh	iiiiiiiiiiii .1	jjjjjjjjjjjj 4	kkkkkkl .7	lllllllllllll 6	mmmm .3	nnnnnnnnnnn
oooooooooooooooooooooo. ivorced		pppppp 9	qqqqqq 0.2	rrrrrrrr 0	ssssssss 1.7	ttttttttt 9	uuuuuu 1.3	vvvvvvvvvvvv
wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww eparated		xxxxxxx 7	yyyyyyy .1	zzzzzzz 7	aaaaaaa .3	bbbbbb 4	ccccccc .3	dddddddddddd
eeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee. married	Never	fffffffff 8	ggggggg 1.0	hhhhhh 1	iiiiiiiiiiii 7.7	jjjjjjjjjjjj 49	kkkkkkl 1.3	lllllllllllllllllllll
mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm		nnnnnn	oooooo	pppppp	qqqqqq	rrrrrrrr	ssssssss	ttttttttttttttttttt

ther				.4		.0	
uuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuu.	vvvvvv	wwwwv	xxxxxx	yyyyyy	zzzzzz	aaaaaa	bbbbbbbbbbb
otal	87	00.0	13	00.0	00	00.0	
ccccccccccccccccccccccccc. Respo							
ndent—education	dddddd	eeeeeee	fffffffff	gggggg	hhhhhh	iiiiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjj
kkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkk.		mmmm		oooooo		qqqqqq	rrrrrrrrrrrrrrr
ever attended/kindergarten only	lllllllllllll	.5	nnnnnn	.4	pppppp	.4	.0100
ssssssssssssssssssssssss. Eleme							
ntary/Middle school	tttttttttt	uuuuuu	vvvvvv	wwwwv	xxxxxx	yyyyyyy	
(Grades 1-8)	0	.3	9	.7	9	.2	zzzzzzzzzzzzz
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa. Some							
high school	bbbbbb	cccccccc	dddddd	eeeeeee	fffffffff	gggggggg	
(Grades 9 through 11)	5	8.7	9	5.5	14	6.3	hhhhhhhhhhh
iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii. High							
school graduate	jjjjjjjjjjjj	kkkkkkl	lllllllllllll	mmmm	nnnnnn	oooooo	
(Grade 12 or GED)	8	7.1	95	8.2	83	0.5	pppppppppppp
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq.							
ome college or technical school	rrrrrrrr	sssssssss	ttttttttttt	uuuuuu	vvvvvv	wwwwv	
(College 1 to 3 years)	2	2.5	47	8.8	89	7.1	xxxxxxxxxxxx
yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy. Colleg							
e graduate	zzzzzzz	aaaaaaa	bbbbbb	cccccccc	dddddd	eeeeeee	
(College 4 years or more)	1	.9	9	3.5	0	1.5	fffffffffffffffff
ggggggggggggggggggggggggggg.	hhhhhh	iiiiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjjjj	kkkkkkl	lllllllllllll	mmmm	
otal	87	00.0	11	00.0	98	00.0	nnnnnnnnnnn

[a] MD = Meal Delivery

[b] BP = Backpack

Table 3-2. Characteristics of demonstration project participants, respondents, and households (continued)

oooooooooooooooooooooooooo. haracteristics	pppppppppppp eal Delivery uuuuuu	vvvvvv ct	qqqqqqqqqqqqq ackpack wwwwv	xxxxxx ct	rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr otal yyyyyyy	zzzzzzz ct	ssssssssssssss -value of difference between MD[a] ttttttttttttttttt nd BP[b]
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa. **Hou seholds by location of demonstration site**	bbbbbb	ccccccc	dddddd	eeeeeee	fffffffff	gggggg	hhhhhhhhhhl
iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii. **Ariz ona**	jjjjjjjjjjj	kkkkkk	lllllllllll 19	mmmm 3.2	nnnnnn 19	oooooo 7.0	pppppppppp
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq **elaware**	rrrrrrrr 1	ssssssss 7.8	ttttttttt	uuuuuu	vvvvvv 1	wwwv 0.1	xxxxxxxxxxx
yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy. **ansas**	zzzzzzz	aaaaaaa	bbbbbb 25	ccccccc 4.3	dddddd 25	eeeeeee 7.8	fffffffffffffff
ggggggggggggggggggggggggggggg **assachusetts**	hhhhhh 7	iiiiiiiiiii 9.7	jjjjjjjjjjj	kkkkkk	lllllllllll 7	mmmm .3	nnnnnnnnnn
oooooooooooooooooooooooooo **ew York**	pppppp 0	qqqqqq 2.6	rrrrrrrr	ssssssss	ttttttttt 0	uuuuuu 1.4	vvvvvvvvvvv
wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwv **hio**	xxxxxx	yyyyyyy	zzzzzzz 70	aaaaaaa 2.5	bbbbbb 70	cccccc 8.5	dddddddddd
eeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee. **otal**	fffffffff 88	ggggggg 00.0	hhhhhh 14	iiiiiiiiiii 00.0	jjjjjjjjjjj 02	kkkkkk 00.0	lllllllllllllllllllll
mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm **ousehold participation in other nutrition assistance programs[c]**	nnnnnn	oooooo	pppppp	qqqqqq	rrrrrrrr	ssssssss	ttttttttttttttttt
uuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuu **id not participate in any programs**	vvvvvv	wwwv .7	xxxxxx 5	yyyyyyy 6.5	zzzzzzz 0	a. 1 2.8	b. <0.000 1
c. **Participated in only one program**	d. 2 8	e. 1 4.9	f. 1 91	g. 3 7.2	h. 2 19	i. 3 1.2	j.
k. **Participated in two programs**	l. 8 6	m. 4 5.7	n. 1 62	o. 3 1.5	p. 2 48	q. 3 5.3	r.
s. **Participated in three or more programs**	t. 6 9	u. 3 6.7	v. 7 6	w. 1 4.8	x. 1 45	y. 2 0.7	z.
aa. **Tot al**	bb. 1 88	cc. 1 00.0	dd. 5 14	ee. 1 00.0	ff. 7 02	gg. 1 00.0	hh.
ii. **Hou sehold size**	jj.	kk.	ll.	mm.	nn.	oo.	pp.
qq. **1 to 3 persons**	rr. 6 0	ss. 3 1.9	tt. 1 26	uu. 2 4.5	vv. 1 86	ww. 2 6.5	xx. 0.2349
yy. **4 persons**	zz. 4 9	aaa. 2 6.1	bbb. 1 49	ccc. 2 9.0	ddd. 1 98	eee. 2 8.2	fff.
ggg. **5 persons**	hhh. 4 3	iii. 2 2.9	jjj. 1 19	kkk. 2 3.2	lll. 1 62	mmm. 3.1	nnn.
ooo. **6 or more persons**	ppp. 3 6	qqq. 1 9.1	rrr. 1 20	sss. 2 3.3	ttt. 1 56	uuu. 2 2.2	vvv.
www. **Tot al**	xxx. 1 88	yyy. 1 00.0	zzz. 5 14	aaaa. 00.0	bbbb. 02	cccc. 00.0	dddd.

eeee.	Age							
distribution of household members								
(including respondent)		ffff.	gggg.	hhhh.	iiii.	jjjj.	kkkk.	llll.
mmmm.	65	nnnn.	oooo.	pppp.	qqqq.	rrrr. 4	ssss.1	
years or older		2	.5	8	.2	0	.3	tttt. 0.6374
uuuu.	18-	vvvv.	wwww.	xxxx.	yyyy.	zzzz.1	aaaaa.	
64 years old		16	9.2	60	0.6	276	0.3	bbbbb.
ccccc.	5-	ddddd.	eeeee.	fffff.1	ggggg.	hhhhh.	iiiii. 4	
17 years old		86	7.9	085	5.9	471	6.4	jjjjj.
kkkkk.	Und	lllll. 9	mmmm	nnnnn.	ooooo.	ppppp.	qqqqq.	
er 5 years old		2	1.4	90	2.3	82	2.1	rrrrr.
sssss.	Tot	ttttt. 8	uuuuu.	vvvvv.	wwwwv	xxxxx.	yyyyy.	
al		06	00.0	363	00.0	169	00.0	zzzzz.

[a] MD = Meal Delivery

[b] BP = Backpack

[c] Programs counted as 'Other nutrition assistance' include SNAP, WIC, Meals on Wheels, School Lunch Program, Head Start, and other summer food programs where a member of the household ate meals on site.

Table 3-2. Characteristics of demonstration project participants, respondents, and households (continued)

aaaaaa. racteristics	Cha	bbbbbb. M eal Delivery ggggggg.	hhhhhh ct	ccccccc. B ackpack iiiiiii.	jjjjjj. ct	dddddd. To tal kkkkkk	llllll. ct	eeeeee. p -value of difference between MD[a] nd BP[b] ffffff.
mmmmmm. sehold members with difficulty in daily activities	Hou	nnnnnn	oooooo	pppppp	qqqqqq	rrrrrr.	ssssss.	tttttt.
uuuuuu.	Yes	vvvvvv 9	wwwwv 6.3	xxxxxx. 17	yyyyyy. 2.9	zzzzzz. 66	aaaaaaa 3.8	bbbbbbb. .3657
ccccccc.	No	dddddd 37	eeeeeee 3.7	fffffff. 95	ggggggg 7.1	hhhhhh 32	iiiiiii. 6.2	jjjjjjj.
kkkkkkk. al	Tot	lllllll. 1 86	mmmm 00.0	nnnnnn 12	oooooo 00.0	pppppp 98	qqqqqq 00.0	rrrrrrr.
sssssss. ribution of employment status among persons in household other than respondent	Dist	tttttttt.	uuuuuu	vvvvvv	wwwwv	xxxxxx	yyyyyyy	zzzzzzz.
aaaaaaaa. time	Full-	bbbbbb 2	cccccccc 4.0	dddddd 53	eeeeeee 1.7	ffffffff. 15	gggggg 0.0	hhhhhhhh. .1585
iiiiiiii. t-time	Par	jjjjjjjj. 7	kkkkkk 9.1	lllllll. 7	mmmm 3.7	nnnnnn 4	oooooo 4.9	pppppppp.
qqqqqqqq. employed	Not	rrrrrrrr. 2	sssssssss 6.9	tttttttt. 69	uuuuuu 4.6	vvvvvv 21	wwwwv 5.1	xxxxxxxx.
yyyyyyyy. al	Tot	zzzzzzz 41	aaaaaaa 00.0	bbbbbb 89	cccccccc 00.0	dddddd 30	eeeeeee 00.0	fffffffff.
ggggggggg. ual household income	Ann	hhhhhh	iiiiiiiii.	jjjjjjjjj.	kkkkkk	lllllllll.	mmmm	nnnnnnnnn.
oooooooo. s than $10,000	Les	pppppp 1	qqqqqq 2.0	rrrrrrrr 7	sssssssss 9.4	ttttttttt. 38	uuuuuu 0.1	vvvvvvvvv. 0.0001
wwwwwwwww. ,000 up to $15,000	$10	xxxxxx 2	yyyyyyy 2.6	zzzzzzz 0	aaaaaaa 2.0	bbbbbb 02	cccccccc 4.8	ddddddddddd.
eeeeeeeeee. ,000 up to $20,000	$15	fffffffff 3	ggggggg 7.7	hhhhhh 7	iiiiiiiiii. 5.4	jjjjjjjjjj. 10	kkkkkk 6.0	lllllllll.
mmmmmmmmmm. ,000 up to $25,000	$20	nnnnnn 8	oooooo 5.1	pppppp 3	qqqqqq 6.6	rrrrrrrr 11	sssssssss 6.2	tttttttttt.
uuuuuuuuuu. ,000 up to $35,000	$25	vvvvvv 7	wwwwv 4.5	xxxxxx 3	yyyyyyy 4.6	zzzzzzz 00	aaaaaaa 4.6	bbbbbbbbbbl
cccccccccccc. ,000 or more	$35	dddddd 5	eeeeeee .1	fffffffff 11	ggggggg 2.2	hhhhhh 26	iiiiiiiiiii. 8.3	jjjjjjjjjjj.
kkkkkkkkkkk. al	Tot	lllllllllll. 86	mmmm 00.0	nnnnnn 01	oooooo 00.0	pppppp 87	qqqqqq 00.0	rrrrrrrrrrr.
ssssssssssss. seholds by poverty threshold[d]	Hou	tttttttttt	uuuuuu	vvvvvv	wwwwv	xxxxxx	yyyyyyy	zzzzzzzzzzzz.
aaaaaaaaaaaa. s than 100% poverty threshold	Les	bbbbbb 39	cccccccc 4.7	dddddd 17	eeeeeee 3.3	fffffffff 56	gggggg 6.4	hhhhhhhhhhl .0004
iiiiiiiiiiii. % up to 130% poverty threshold	100	jjjjjjjjjjjj 6	kkkkkk .6	lllllllllllll. 5	mmmm .0	nnnnnn 1	oooooo .9	pppppppppppp

qqqqqqqqqqqq.	130	rrrrrrrr	ssssssss	tttttttttt	uuuuuu	vvvvvv	wwwwv	xxxxxxxxxxxx
% up to 185% poverty threshold		2	1.8	5	1.0	7	1.2	
yyyyyyyyyyyy.	Gre	zzzzzzz	aaaaaaa	bbbbbb	cccccc	dddddd	eeeeeee	fffffffffffff.
ater than or equal to 185% poverty threshold			.8	4	6.8	3	3.5	
gggggggggggggg.	Tot	hhhhhh	iiiiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjjjj	kkkkkk	llllllllllll	mmmm	nnnnnnnnnnn
al		86	00.0	01	00.0	87	00.0	

[a] MD = Meal Delivery

[b] BP = Backpack

[d] Households by poverty threshold were calculated by looking up the number of adults and children in the household reported by the respondent in the table of "Poverty thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Children" from the U.S. Census Bureau (http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html) to find the 100% poverty threshold for that household. That value was multiplied by 1.3 and 1.85 to find the other two thresholds. Then the midpoint of the household income range reported by the respondent was compared to each of those values to determine the category into which it fell in the table.

- Compared to the nation, Hispanics were underrepresented among demonstration participants. Although nationally about one-third of children in poverty are Hispanic (AECF, 2011), among demonstration participants 20 percent of the respondents were Hispanic, while 20 percent were non-Hispanic Black and 54 percent non-Hispanic White.

- Compared to the nation, more demonstration participants were from married households. About one-third of all poor children reside in married couple households (CDF, 2011), whereas among demonstration participants, the most frequent marital status was married (46 percent), with 12 percent unmarried but living with partners, 21 percent never married, and the remaining 21 percent of various other unmarried status. Because married families tend to have higher incomes and more stability, it could be that the higher percentage of married respondents is attributable to response bias – that is, married women were likelier to return contact forms to sponsors than unmarried women.

- Over half of the households participated in two or more other nutrition assistance programs, and about one-fourth had household members with difficulty in daily activities.

- Households of demonstration participants were slightly more educated than expected. Nationally, 31 percent of children in households where at least one parent has some college or more education live in poverty (Addy et al., 2013). Among demonstration participants 12 percent were in households where the respondent was a college graduate and 27 percent in households that had some college or technical school.

- Comparing the two demonstrations, there were striking differences in socio-economic characteristics. Participants in the Backpack demonstration came from households with higher income, less poverty, and less participation in nutrition assistance programs. Furthermore, despite the similarity in age between respondents for the two demonstrations, Backpack respondents had higher education levels (29 percent had some college or technical school versus 23 percent for Meal Delivery). The proportion of respondents occupied as homemakers was higher among Backpack respondents,

possibly related to the higher income of that group and the slightly younger age of Backpack participants.

In 2011 there were significant differences in race/ethnicity and languages spoken at home between Meal Delivery and Backpack respondents, with greater numbers of Hispanics and more with Spanish spoken at home in the Backpack demonstration project. In 2012, the number of Spanish language interviews declined, and thus, these two demographic characteristics were similar for both demonstration projects.

It is important to note these differences in demographics. As we will see in later chapters, food security and other study outcomes are strongly associated with socio-economic characteristics such as income and education. Demographic differences between the study participants make it difficult to interpret differences between the two types of demonstration projects.

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Participation, Food Consumption, and Food Security 4

4.1 Overview of Data Analysis

Analysis of the household questionnaire consisted of an examination of demonstration project site characteristics and description of the sample (described in Chapter 3), participation in the demonstration projects and other summer nutrition assistance programs, perception of food expenditures, food consumption and targeting accuracy, and household food security. We also examined a variety of indicators on satisfaction with the demonstration projects. Findings from this analysis are described below.

4.2 Participation in Demonstration Projects

Like last year, there was variation in the extent to which children participated in the demonstration projects throughout the summer for a number of reasons. First, the demonstration projects themselves varied in when and how long they were open and providing food. Since site operation was often linked to the length of summer programs in the surrounding community (e.g., vacation Bible School Week or summer school operation), site operation ranged from as little as seven days in the case of one Backpack demonstration site in Ohio to 79 days in the case of a Backpack site in Kansas (See Section 3.1 and Appendix B for details.)

In addition to the number of days each site was open, children varied in the extent to which they received food from the demonstration projects. We calculated a participation variable based on the number of meal deliveries or backpacks reported to have been received, the number of children in the household participating in the demonstration, and the number of weeks of demonstration project operation (up to the date of the interview). For the Meal Delivery demonstration project, we counted meal deliveries either at a drop-off site (to be picked up by a parent/caregiver) or received through home delivery; for the Backpack demonstration, meals were defined as backpacks.

4.2.1 Participation in Meal Delivery Demonstration

Participation in the meal delivery demonstration was driven by the need for food. Reasons for demonstration project participation indicate that the Meal Delivery demonstration met a need for participating households. Almost 74 percent of respondents reported that the child participants needed the food, while 8.3 percent indicated that the program helped financially (Table 4-1). Nearly one-fourth of respondents said that the demonstration was their only option for obtaining food.

The majority of meals were delivered to and picked up at drop-off centers. Based on responses to the Meal Delivery questionnaire, it was found that 18.6 percent of project participants received their meals at home, whereas meals were picked up at a drop-off center by 81.3 percent (Table 4-1).

Meals delivered to drop-off centers were not always picked up by recipients. Of those who picked up meals, nearly half (46.1 percent) reported that the meals were not picked up at some time. Reasons provided most often were that the timing of pickup was not convenient (30.0 percent), there was no transportation (24.3 percent), they forgot (20.0 percent), and they were on vacation or out of town (15.7 percent) (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1. Respondent description of Meal Delivery demonstration projects

oooooooooooooo. characteristics	Descriptive	pppppppppppppp. umber	qqqqqqqqqqqqq. ct
rrrrrrrrrrrr.	Type of meal delivery	ssssssssssssss.	ttttttttttttt.
uuuuuuuuuuuuu.	At home	vvvvvvvvvvvvvv. 5	wwwwwwwwwwwww 8.6
xxxxxxxxxxxxx.	Drop-off site	yyyyyyyyyyyyy. 53	zzzzzzzzzzzzzz. 1.4
aaaaaaaaaaaaaa.	Total	bbbbbbbbbbbbbb. 88	cccccccccccccc. 00.0
ddddddddddddddd. enrollment*	Reason for	eeeeeeeeeeeeee.	fffffffffffffff.
ggggggggggggggg. convenient option	Needed food–most	hhhhhhhhhhhhhh. 02	iiiiiiiiiiiiii. 49.0
jjjjjjjjjjjjjj. other option	Needed food–no	kkkkkkkkkkkkkk. 02	llllllllllllll. 24.8
mmmmmmmmmmmmmm. financially	Helps	nnnnnnnnnnnnnn. 4	oooooooooooooo. .3
pppppppppppppp. available	Eligible/program	qqqqqqqqqqqqqq. 1	rrrrrrrrrrrrr. .1
sssssssssssssss. it/program is child-friendly	Child likes	ttttttttttttttt. 13	uuuuuuuuuuuuuu. .2
vvvvvvvvvvvvvv.	Other	wwwwwwwwwwwww 2	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx. .9
yyyyyyyyyyyyyy.	Healthy option	zzzzzzzzzzzzzz.	aaaaaaaaaaaaaa.

bbbbbbbbbbbbbbb.	Ease	ccccccccccccccc.	.2 ddddddddddddddd. .9
eeeeeeeeeeeeeee.	Helps when parent at work	fffffffffffffff.	ggggggggggggggg. .7
hhhhhhhhhhhhhh.	Pilot program; may help others	iiiiiiiiiiiiiii. 4	jjjjjjjjjjjjjj. 1.0
kkkkkkkkkkkkkkk.	Meals ever not picked up?	lllllllllllllll.	mmmmmmmmmmmm
nnnnnnnnnnnnnn.	Yes	oooooooooooooooo. 0	pppppppppppppppp. 6.1
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqq.	No	rrrrrrrrrrrrrrr. 2	sssssssssssssss. 3.9
tttttttttttttttt.	Total	uuuuuuuuuuuuuuuu. 52	vvvvvvvvvvvvvvvv. 00.0

*Multiple responses allowed

Table 4-1. Respondent description of meal delivery demonstration projects (continued)

wwwwwwwwwwwwwww. Descriptive characteristics	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx. umber	yyyyyyyyyyyyyy. ct
zzzzzzzzzzzzzzz. Reason meals ever not picked up*	aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa.	bbbbbbbbbbbbbbb.
ccccccccccccccc. Timing of pickup not convenient	ddddddddddddddddd. 1	eeeeeeeeeeeeeeee. 0.0
fffffffffffffff. No transportation/Too long to get to site	ggggggggggggggggg. 7	hhhhhhhhhhhhhhh. 4.3
iiiiiiiiiiiiiii. Forgot	jjjjjjjjjjjjjjj. 14	kkkkkkkkkkkkkkk. 0.0
lllllllllllllll. On vacation or out-of-town	mmmmmmmmmmmm 1	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn. 5.7
ooooooooooooooo. Medical emergency/hospitalized/sick/doctor appointment	ppppppppppppppppp.	qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq. 1.4
rrrrrrrrrrrrrrr. Family issues	sssssssssssssssss.	tttttttttttttttt. .7
uuuuuuuuuuuuuuuu. Other reasons	vvvvvvvvvvvvvvvv.	wwwwwwwwwwwww .3

*Multiple responses allowed

While most participants received three-fourths or more of the delivered meals, a significant minority of participants received less than half. Table 4-2a shows participation rates for the Meal Delivery program – broken out by drop-off, home delivery, and both types of delivery method combined.[31] Overall, about 73 percent of participants received 75 percent or more of the available meals. About 15 percent of participants in drop-off centers received less than half the meals. As might be expected, receipt of 75 percent or more of available meals was higher for home delivery (about 85 percent) than for participants whose meals were picked up at a drop-off site (about 70 percent).

4.2.2 Participation in Backpack Demonstration

A majority of participants in the backpack demonstrations (60 percent) reported receiving 75 percent or more of the backpacks per child per week brought home, but over 20 percent of participants received less than half. Table 4-2b shows the frequency of receiving backpacks for demonstration project participants.[32] At the household level, 57.6 percent reported 75 percent or

[31] These rates were calculated for participants and households, but the two calculations give similar results. It was necessary to calculate meal deliveries per household per week of operation for analyses based on households (e.g., the covariate analysis reported in Appendix K).

[32] This measure was calculated by dividing the number of backpacks reported to have been brought home by the number of children in the household and the number of weeks the demonstration project was in operation (see methods in Chapter 2 for further detail). We also calculated the number of backpacks per household per week of operation (Table 4-2b). The two measures

better participation. These rates are substantially lower than the rates reported for Meal Delivery participants.

Table 4-2a. Participation rates for meal deliveries calculated for individual participants and households – by drop-off, home delivery, and both delivery methods

Rate of receiving meal deliveries	Participants[a]		Households[b]	
	N	pct	N	pct
By drop-off				
25% or less	15	4.5	7	4.6
More than 25% up to 50%	34	10.1	14	9.3
More than 50% up to 75%	50	14.9	24	15.9
More than 75% up to 100%	131	39.1	57	37.7
More than 100%	105	31.3	49	32.5
Total	335	100.0	151	100.0
By home delivery				
More than 25% up to 50%	2	2.5	1	2.9
More than 50% up to 75%	10	12.7	4	11.8
More than 75% up to 100%	16	20.3	8	23.5
More than 100%	51	64.6	21	61.8
Total	79	100.0	34	100.0
By both delivery methods				
25% or less	15	3.6	7	3.8
More than 25% up to 50%	36	8.7	15	8.1
More than 50% up to 75%	60	14.5	28	15.1
More than 75% up to 100%	147	35.5	65	35.1
More than 100%	156	37.7	70	37.8
Total	414	100.0	185	100.0

[a] Average participation rate of meal deliveries by drop-off per child per week of demonstration project operation (up to date of interview).

[b] Average participation rate of meal deliveries by drop-off per child per household per week of demonstration project operation (up to date of interview).

Table 4-2b. Participation rates for the backpack demonstration project calculated for individual participants and households

Rate of receiving backpacks	Participants[a]		Households[b]	
	N	pct	n	pct
25 percent or less	100	8.5	37	7.2
More than 25% up to 50%	147	12.5	75	14.6
More than 50% up to 75%	218	18.5	105	20.5
More than 75% up to 100%	519	44.1	209	40.8
More than 100%	192	16.3	86	16.8
Total	1,176	100.0	512	100.0

[a] Average participation rate of receiving backpacks per child per week of demonstration project operation (up to date of interview).

give similar results. Like the Meal Delivery calculation for participation, it was necessary to calculate backpacks per household per week of operation for analyses based on households (such as the covariate analysis reported in Appendix K).

[b] Average participation rate of receiving backpacks per child per household per week of demonstration project operation (up to date of interview).

4.2.3 Association of Demonstration Participation with Covariates

Participation in the Meal Delivery demonstration was related to language spoken at home, education and race/ethnicity. Appendices K1 and K2 show how program participation varies with demographic characteristics of participants and respondents. Participation was higher for Spanish or other languages spoken at home, for college graduates and non-high school graduates, and for Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black participants.

Participation in the Backpack demonstration project was associated with poverty status ($p = 0.0228$), with higher participation among households at less than 100 percent of poverty. Participation was not strongly associated with any of the other covariates analyzed. An association with perception of change in food expenditure--summer versus fall was almost statistically significant ($p = 0.0558$), but there was no clear pattern (see Exhibit 4-1 for question wording).

4.2.4 Overall Participation in the Demonstration Projects

For both demonstration projects, a substantial number of participants failed to take full advantage of the meals offered by the program. However, the proportion was smaller for Meal Delivery participants than Backpack participants (27 percent versus 40 percent, respectively, receiving less than 75 percent of possible meal or backpack deliveries).

Although it is difficult to make precise comparisons of participation in the demonstration projects due to differences between projects and somewhat different approaches used to determine meals received by participants in each demonstration, participation rates appear to have been higher in the Meal Delivery demonstration, based on the measure of meal deliveries per child (or per household) per week of demonstration project operation. About 73 percent of Meal Delivery households received more than 75 percent of meal deliveries available, compared to about 58 percent of Backpack households that received more than 75 percent of backpacks available.

4.3 Perception of Food Expenditures

Families at the poverty line are known to spend a substantial portion of their income on food (Weill, 2008). Thus, the household questionnaire included two questions on the respondent's perception of

the amount of money spent on food (Exhibit 4-1). First, respondents were asked to compare the amount spent on food during the school year and in the summer. Next they were asked to indicate

Exhibit 4-1. Questions on food expenditures

Compared with the amount of money you spend on food each month during the school year, would you say you spend:

- The same amount on food in the summer months
- More on food in the summer months
- Less on food in the summer months
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

Because the people in my household participated in the summer food program, I spent less money on food during the summer months than if s/he/they had not particpated in the program. Do you

- Agree strongly
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Disagree strongly
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with a statement that they spent less money on food during the summer months than if they had not participated in the summer program.

More than 67.6 percent of households in both demonstration projects agreed or strongly agreed that summer food expenditures were reduced because of the demonstration projects (Table 4-3). This percentage was higher among Meal Delivery participants compared to Backpack participants (74.8 percent versus 64.9 percent, $p = 0.0545$). For both demonstration projects combined, 54.2 percent of respondents reported perceptions of higher food expenditures in the summer compared to the fall (Table 4-3). This is similar to findings in 2011, when the percentage that perceived food expenditures to be higher in the summer than fall was 52.7 percent.

4.4 Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy

Food consumption and targeting accuracy are related concepts. The amount children are eating of the food they receive from the demonstration projects may be associated with where it is stored or whether it was spoiled. Moreover, how much is consumed can be related to the extent to which it is shared with others.

Table 4-3. Perception of food expenditures

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx. cccccccccccccccc. erception of food expenditure	P	yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy eal Delivery dddddd	eeeeeee ct[a]	zzzzzzzzzzzzzzzz ackpack ffffffff	gggggg ct[a]	aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa otal hhhhhh	iiiiiiiiiiiii ct[a]	bbbbbbbbb -value of difference between MD[b] and BP[c]
jjjjjjjjjjjjjjjj. erception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall	P	kkkkkkl	llllllllllll	mmmm	nnnnnn	oooooo	pppppp	qqqqqqqqq
rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr. ame in summer as fall	S	ssssssss 5	tttttttttt 3.9	uuuuuu 35	vvvvvv 6.3	wwwwv 80	xxxxxx 5.7	yyyyyyyyyyy .3769
zzzzzzzzzzzzzzzz. ore in summer	M	aaaaaaa 10	bbbbbb 8.5	cccccc 70	dddddd 2.6	eeeeeee 80	ffffffff 4.2	gggggggggg
hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh. ess in summer	L	iiiiiiiiiiii 3	jjjjjjjjjjjj 7.6	kkkkkkl 08	llllllllllll 1.1	mmmm 41	nnnnnn 0.1	oooooooo
pppppppppppppppppp. otal	T	qqqqqq 88	rrrrrrrr 00.0	ssssssss 13	tttttttttt 00.0	uuuuuu 01	vvvvvv 00.0	wwwwwww
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx. erception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer	P	zzzzzzz	aaaaaaa	bbbbbb	cccccc	dddddd	eeeeeee	ffffffffffffff
yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy. od program	fo							
gggggggggggggggggggg. gree strongly	A	hhhhhh 7	iiiiiiiiiiii 5.8	jjjjjjjjjjjj 38	kkkkkkl 6.9	llllllllllll 05	mmmm 9.3	nnnnnnnnn .0545
oooooooooooooooooo. gree	A	pppppp 3	qqqqqq 9.0	rrrrrrrr 95	ssssssss 8.0	tttttttttt 68	uuuuuu 8.3	vvvvvvvvvv
wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwv either agree nor disagree		xxxxxx 3	yyyyyyy 2.3	zzzzzzz 4	aaaaaaa 4.4	bbbbbb 7	cccccc 3.9	dddddddddd
eeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee. sagree	Di	ffffffff 0	gggggg 0.7	hhhhhh 4	iiiiiiiiiiii 8.3	jjjjjjjjjjjj 14	kkkkkkl 6.3	llllllllllllllllll
mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm isagree strongly		nnnnnn	oooooo .1	pppppp 2	qqqqqq .3	rrrrrrrr 6	ssssssss .3	tttttttttttttt
uuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuu. otal	T	vvvvvv 87	wwwwv 9.9	xxxxxx 13	yyyyyyy 9.9	zzzzzzz 00	aaaaaaa 00.1	bbbbbbbbb

[a] Some percentages may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

[b] MD = Meal Delivery

[c] BP = Backpack

A major part of the survey consisted of reporting on foods that had been received as part of the demonstration projects. We asked respondents to list the food items contained in the most recent meal delivery or backpack provided by the demonstration project to each child in the household who was participating, and then to indicate where each food item was stored, the extent to which it was eaten or shared, and, if shared, with whom. In 2012, we also asked whether any of the food was spoiled.

Note that all foods in the last backpack or delivered meal were reported for the 1,599 participants with usable data (see Table 2-9). A given meal could contain multiple food items of the same type. Thus, for example, "milk" was reported 1,672 times, fruit was reported 1,883 times, and so forth (Table 4-4). The analysis unit for the data reported in this section (the "n" given in the tables) consists of the individual reports of food, such as reports of milk, fruit, or vegetable food items. See Chapter 2 for more discussion.

Table 4-4. Food consumption and targeting accuracy of demonstration project participants

cccccccccccccccc	dddddddd	eeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee.			Drank or ate all of the food				ffffffffffffffffffff.				Shared the food*		
ggggggggggggggggg	hhhhhhh	iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii.		jjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjj.	kkkkkkkkkkkl		lllllllllllllll	mmmmmmm		nnnnnnnnnnn	oooooooooo		pppppppp		
	otal	eal Delivery		ackpack	otal			eal Delivery		ackpack	otal				
qqqqqqqqqqqqqq	reported	rrrrrrr	ssssssss	ttttttttt	uuuuu	vvvvv	wwww	xxxxxxxx	yyyyyy	zzzzzz	aaaaaa	bbbbb	cccccc	dddddd	eeeeeeeee
ood item			ct		ct		ct	-value[a]		ct		ct		ct	-value[a]
ffffffffffffffffffff	gggggggg	hhhhh	iiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjj	kkkkk	lllllllll	mmm	nnnnnnn	ooooo	ppppp	qqqqq	rrrrrrr	sssssss	ttttttt	uuuuuuu
ilk	,672	45	9.7	73	3.1	,418	5.1	.0004	6	9.4	52	3.0	48	4.9	.0012
vvvvvvvvvvvvvvv	wwwww	xxxxx	yyyyyy	zzzzzz	aaaaaa	bbbbb	ccccc	ddddddd	eeeeee	fffffff	ggggg	hhhhh	iiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjj	kkkkkkkk
ruit	,883	96	8.7	,126	5.7	,622	6.6	.0880	1	6.3	79	3.6	70	4.4	.1504
lllllllllllllllllllll.	mmmmn	nnnnn	ooooo	ppppp	qqqqq	rrrrrrr	sssssss	ttttttttttt	uuuuu	vvvvv	wwww	xxxxx	yyyyyy	zzzzzz	aaaaaaaaa
uice	,007	49	0.9	90	4.2	39	3.6	.1171	5	1.3	9	.8	4	.4	0.0001
bbbbbbbbbbbbb	cccccccc	ddddd	eeeeee	fffffff	ggggg	hhhhh	iiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjjjjj	kkkkk	lllllllll	mmm	nnnnn	ooooo	ppppp	qqqqqqqq
egetables	04	71	3.6	09	2.8	80	8.5	.0026	8	3.8	21	6.7	09	9.9	.0003
rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr	sssssssss	ttttttt	uuuuu	vvvvv	wwww	xxxxx	yyyyyy	zzzzzzzzz	aaaaaa	bbbbb	ccccc	ddddd	eeeeee	fffffff	ggggggggg
read/grain	,391	47	1.6	04	9.4	,251	0.2	.2192	7	3.7	8	.8	55	1.2	.0319
hhhhhhhhhhhhh	iiiiiiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjj	kkkkk	lllllllll	mmm	nnnnn	ooooo	pppppppp	qqqqq	rrrrrrr	sssssss	ttttttt	uuuuu	vvvvv	wwwwwv
eat	95	11	2.8	00	6.9	11	8.9	.1934		.7	4	6.9	3	3.4	.0048
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	yyyyyyyy	zzzzzz	aaaaaa	bbbbb	ccccc	ddddd	eeeeee	fffffffff	ggggg	hhhhh	iiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjj	kkkkk	lllllllll	mmmmm
eat alternative[b]	,008	48	7.6	80	9.2	28	2.3	0.0001	6	5.5	45	7.3	71	7.0	.6527
nnnnnnnnnnnnn	ooooooo	pppppp	qqqqq	rrrrrrr	sssssss	ttttttt	uuuuu	vvvvvvv	wwww	xxxxx	yyyyyy	zzzzzz	aaaaaa	bbbbb	cccccccc
ixed foods	,483	56	8.8	,423	2.0	,079	4.0	0.0001	04	4.1	04	1.8	08	2.5	.1261
dddddddddddddd	eeeeeeee	fffffff	ggggg	hhhhh	iiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjj	kkkkk	lllllllllllll	mmm	nnnnn	ooooo	ppppp	qqqqq	rrrrrrr	sssssssss
otal	0,543	,723		,105		,828			16		82		,498		
	tttttttttttttttttttttttttt.				Detailed breakdown of mixed foods into mutually exclusive groups										
uuuuuuuuuuuuu															
ruit, milk, juice,	vvvvvvv	wwww	xxxxx	yyyyyy	zzzzzz	aaaaaa	bbbbb					ggggg		iiiiiiiiii	
bread/grain[c]	2	1	00.0	5	5.4	6	0.3	cccccccc	ddddd	eeeeee	fffffff	.5	hhhhh	.9	jjjjjjjjjjjjjj
kkkkkkkkkkkkkk															
read/grain, meat	lllllllllllll	mmm	nnnnn	ooooo	ppppp	qqqqq	rrrrrrr		ttttttt	uuuuu	vvvvv	wwww	xxxxx	yyyyyy	
alternative[d]	13	26	2.6	51	6.3	77	9.1	sssssssss	3	6.9	3	9.0	6	8.1	zzzzzzzzz

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa															
eat, meat	bbbbbbb		ddddd	eeeeee	fffffff	ggggg	hhhhh			kkkkk	lllllllll	mmm	nnnnn	ooooo	
alternative[e]	93	cccccc	3.3	27	8.3	32	8.8	iiiiiiiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjj	3.3	3	2.4	5	3.0	pppppppp
qqqqqqqqqqqqqq	rrrrrrrrrr	sssssss	tttttttt	uuuuu	vvvvv	wwww	xxxxx		zzzzzz	aaaaaa	bbbbb	cccccc	ddddd	eeeeee	
read/grain, meat[f]	00	8	7.5	0	9.5	68	4.0	yyyyyyyy	0	.9	3	4.9	3	1.6	fffffffffff
ggggggggggggggggg															
read/grain, meat,	hhhhhhh	iiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjj	kkkkk	lllllllll	mmm	nnnnn		ppppp	qqqqq		sssssss	ttttttttt	uuuuu	
meat alternative[g]	07	7	1.7	0	0.0	7	1.3	oooooooo	0	2.2	rrrrrrr	6.0	4	3.1	vvvvvvvv

Table 4-4. Food consumption and targeting accuracy of demonstration project participants (continued)

| wwww

[d] Bagels and cheese, cheese and crackers, cheese crackers, mac & cheese, other pasta and cheese, pizza; Burritos, beans & rice, bean tostada; Peanut butter sandwiches (with or without jelly), peanut butter and celery
[e] Baked beans, pork and beans, hot dogs and beans; Beef jerky with cheese, cheese and sausage, chicken salad
[f] Sandwiches with meat, chicken and pasta soup, tuna and crackers
[g] Sandwiches with meat and cheese
[h] Canned meals with cheese (e.g., Chef-Boy-ar-dee, Beef-a-roni), lasagna, ravioli, sandwiches and wraps with meat, cheese, and vegetables, tacos, chef salad
[i] Canned meals without cheese (e.g., Spaghettio's, spaghetti and meatballs, beef stew, soup, pasta bowls); beef stew, chicken dinner, shrimp cocktail
[j] Chili (with or without beans)
[k] Sweet desserts with fruit (e.g., fruit pies, fruit cakes, fruit muffins, fruit bars), granola, trail mix
[l] Cookies, sweet crackers, candy, chocolate, muffins, pudding, sweet rolls, jelly, chips, pretzels, crackers

4.4.1 Food Consumption and Sharing

Table 4-4 shows food consumption and sharing for both Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations. The left hand column of the table shows the food items received by study participants, as reported by a parent or caregiver. There are eight major categories: milk, fruit, juice, vegetables, bread/grain, meat, meat alternative (e.g., cheese, eggs, nuts, legumes), and mixed foods. Altogether, there were 10,543 reports of food items, of which the most common were:

- "Mixed" (2,483/10,543 = 23.6 percent),
- Fruit (1,883/10,543 = 17.9 percent),
- Milk (1,672/10,543 = 15.9 percent), and
- Bread/grain (1,391/10,543 = 13.2 percent).

The "mixed" foods are items that contain more than one primary type, such as packaged foods that contain vegetables, cheese, and pasta. The "mixed" food category is further broken down into 10 mutually exclusive groups, such as "fruit, milk, juice, and bread/grain." See Table 4-4 and the accompanying footnotes for details.

The percentage of food items that were eaten varied by type of food, with juice having the highest percent for "drank or ate all" (93.6 percent) and vegetables having the lowest (68.5 percent). Table 4-4 shows the percentage of each food item that was completely consumed as well as the percentage shared with others.

Overall, about 83.7 percent of all reported food items were reported as consumed completely and 14.2 percent of items were reported as shared with others (see Table 4-4). The percentage of food items reported as shared ranged from 8.4 percent to 29.9 percent, with vegetables being shared the most and juice the least.

Patterns of food consumption and food sharing were different between the two demonstration types. Consumption was generally higher for the Meal Delivery demonstration, particularly for "meat alternative" foods. Only juice consumption was higher for the Backpack demonstration. There were striking differences in food sharing by type of demonstration project, with some items shared more by Backpack participants (vegetables and meat) and others shared more by meal delivery participants (milk, juice, and bread/grain).

Tables 4-5a-c show how food was shared when reported to have been shared with others. Note that since food could be shared simultaneously with more than one person, the percentages in these tables do not sum to 100 percent.[33] In addition, the calculation of percentages does not include missing values. Moreover, because of the nature of the question, it is possible that a friend outside the household could also be an adult or a participant in the demonstration project.

Like last year, food was most frequently shared with another child or with an adult in the household, and less frequently with friends outside the household or pets (Table 4-5a). In most cases, the ordering for food sharing was (1) a child in the demonstration, (2) adults in the household, (3) a child not in the demonstration, (4) friends and/or pets. For example, 56.9 percent of shared milk items were shared with a child in the demonstration; 28.6 percent with an adult; 22.2 percent with a child not in the demonstration; 5.6 percent with friends; and 5.2 percent with a pet. The most striking exception to this pattern was for shared meat, which was shared most often with adults, with substantial sharing with pets (13.2 percent); however, these percentages are based on small numbers.

Food sharing is shown separately for the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects (Table 4-5b and 4-5c). Backpack participants were far more likely than Meal Delivery participants to share food with another child not in the demonstration project, while Meal Delivery participants were more likely to share food with adults.

[33] Respondents were asked who the meal or backpack was shared with. Respondents could answer all that applied – children in the household who also get a meal or backpack, children in the household who don't get a meal or backpack, adults in the household, friends, pet, or someone else.

Table 4-5a. Recipient of shared food: Meal Delivery and Backpack combined

Food item	Total items reported as shared	Shared with whom?									
		Other child in the household									
		In demonstration project		Not in demonstration project		Adults in the household		Friends		Pets/other	
		n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct
Milk	248	141	56.9	55	22.2	71	28.6	14	5.6	13	5.2
Fruit	270	146	54.1	57	21.1	73	27.0	16	5.9	14	5.2
Juice	84	46	54.8	21	25.0	30	35.7	4	4.8	3	3.6
Vegetables	209	110	52.9	29	13.9	117	56.3	4	1.9	8	3.8
Bread/grain	155	76	49.0	42	27.1	41	26.5	5	3.2	11	7.1
Meat	53	15	28.3	7	13.2	25	47.2	2	3.8	7	13.2
Meat alternative[b]	171	82	48.0	24	14.0	59	34.5	10	5.8	6	3.5
Mixed foods	308	160	52.3	51	16.7	91	29.7	13	4.2	22	7.2
p-value[a]		0.1306		0.0221		<0.0001		0.6187		0.1942	

[a] p-values are only calculated for major food types, because there are too many small or empty cells in the 'mixed foods' categories.

[b] Meat alternatives include cheese, eggs, nuts, and legumes

Table 4-5b. Recipient of shared food: Meal Delivery only

Food item	Total items reported as shared	Shared with whom?									
		Other child in the household									
		In demonstration project		Not in demonstration project		Adults in the household		Friends		Pets/other	
		n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct
Milk	96	62	64.6	12	12.5	46	47.9	5	5.2	4	4.2
Fruit	91	45	49.5	12	13.2	35	38.5	7	7.7	6	6.6
Juice	35	21	60.0	4	11.4	24	68.6	1	2.9	1	2.9
Vegetables	88	42	48.3	11	12.6	45	51.7	2	2.3	6	6.9
Bread/grain	67	37	55.2	11	16.4	27	40.3	0	-	5	7.5
Meat	9	1	11.1	0	-	4	44.4	1	11.1	3	33.3
Meat alternative[b]	26	10	38.5	3	11.5	11	42.3	3	11.5	2	7.7
Mixed foods	104	50	48.1	13	12.5	49	47.1	3	2.9	10	9.6
p-value[a]		0.1306		–		<0.0001		-		0.1942	

[a] P-values are only calculated for major food types, because there are too many small or empty cells in the 'mixed foods' categories.

[b] Meat alternatives' include cheese, eggs, nuts, and legumes

Table 4-5c. Recipient of shared food: Backpack only

Food item	Total items reported as shared	Shared with whom?									
		Other child in the household									
		In demonstration project		Not in demonstration project		Adults in the household		Friends		Pets/other	
		n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct
Milk	152	79	52.0	43	28.3	25	16.4	9	5.9	9	5.9
Fruit	179	101	56.4	45	25.1	38	21.2	9	5.0	8	4.5
Juice	49	25	51.0	17	34.7	6	12.2	3	6.1	2	4.1
Vegetables	121	68	56.2	18	14.9	72	59.5	2	1.7	2	1.7
Bread/grain	88	39	44.3	31	35.2	14	15.9	5	5.7	6	6.8
Meat	44	14	31.8	7	15.9	21	47.7	1	2.3	4	9.1
Meat alternative[b]	145	72	49.7	21	14.5	48	33.1	7	4.8	4	2.8
Mixed foods	204	110	54.5	38	18.8	42	20.8	10	5.0	12	5.9
p-value[a]		0.2895		0.0019		<0.0001		0.8174		0.3993	

[a] P-values are only calculated for major food types, because there are too many small or empty cells in the 'mixed foods' categories.

[b] Meat alternatives' include cheese, eggs, nuts, and legumes

4.4.2 Leftover Food and Spoilage

The questionnaire asked about food spoilage and food left over for each food named in each child's backpack or meal delivered. For each food reported to have been left over, the respondent was asked why it was left over.

Despite food consumption and sharing with others, about 7 percent of demonstration food was left over and 2 percent became spoiled. These figures are substantially lower than estimates of food wastage by the typical American family which may approach 25 percent (Bloom, 2011). Altogether, of 10,543 food items, 750 food items were reported as left over and 191 were reported as becoming spoiled (Table 4-6). The meat alternative foods had the greatest percentage left over (17.5 percent), while vegetables had the highest percentage spoiled (6.9 percent).

Table 4-7 shows the reported reasons that food was left over. The primary reasons were that (1) the child did not like or want it (53.1 percent), and (2) the child planned to eat it later (34.9 percent). A small number of other reasons were reported, including 6.3 percent that the food was bruised or spoiled. There was little variation in reasons by type of food (Table 4-8); in all cases "child did not like" or "plan to eat later" were the primary reasons for food being left over, with the former generally occurring more often.

As noted, 191 food items were reported as becoming spoiled (Table 4-6). This amounts to 1.8 percent of all food items, or 25.5 percent of the food items reported as left over. The most frequent items that spoiled were fruit, vegetables, and milk (Table 4-6). Of the 35 reports of milk spoilage, 20 were from the Meal Delivery demonstration and 15 from the Backpack demonstration. Fruit spoilage broke down as 22 from the Meal Delivery demonstration and 45 from the Backpack demonstration. For the 48 reports of spoiled vegetables, 43 were in the Meal Delivery demonstration and 5 were from the Backpack demonstration.

Table 4-6. Food left over and spoiled as reported by respondents

Food item	Total items reported	Food items left over		Food items that became spoiled	
		n	pct	n	pct
Milk	1,672	100	6.0	35	2.1
Fruit	1,883	94	5.0	67	3.6
Juice	1,007	17	1.7	6	0.6
Vegetables	704	62	8.8	48	6.9
Bread/grain	1,391	56	4.0	16	1.2
Meat	395	40	10.1	3	0.8
Meat alternative[a]	1,008	176	17.5	4	0.4
Mixed foods	2,483	205	8.3	12	0.5
Total	10,543	750	7.1	191	1.8

[a] Meat alternatives' include cheese, eggs, nuts, and legumes

Table 4-7. Reasons food was left over

Reason	n	pct[a]
Child did not like/want food	398	53.1
Planned to eat it later	262	34.9
Other	64	8.5
Food was spoiled, bruised, or ruined[b]	47	6.3

[a] Percentages are based on a denominator of 750 foods reported as 'left over'; because more than one reason could be given for each food, the counts here will sum to more than 750.

[b] Spoilage here is distinct from "becoming spoiled" in Table 4-6. In Table 4-7 spoilage is reported as a reason food was left over. In Table 4-6, spoilage was reported to have occurred in food subsequent to being left over.

Table 4-8. Reasons food was left over by food type

bbbbb. hhhhh. F ood item	ccccc. T otal items reported iiiii. a s leftover	ddddd. Child did not like jjjjj.	kkkkk. ct	eeeee. Plan to eat later lllll.	mmmmm. ct	fffff. Food was spoiled nnnnn.	ooooo. ct	ggggg. ppppp.	Other[a] qqqqq. ct
rrrrr. ilk	sssss. 100	ttttt. 47	uuuuu. 7.0	vvvvv. 7	wwwww. 7.0	xxxxx.	yyyyy. .0	zzzzz. 10	aaaaaa. 0.0
bbbbbb. ruit	cccccc. 94	dddddd. 0	eeeeee. 3.0	ffffff. 29	gggggg. 1.2	hhhhhh. 7	iiiiii. 18.3	jjjjjj. 8	kkkkkk. .5
llllll. uice	mmmmmm. 7	nnnnnn.	oooooo. 7.1	pppppp.	qqqqqq. 5.3	rrrrrr. 0	ssssss. .0	tttttt. 3	uuuuuu. 7.6
vvvvvv. egetables	wwwwww. 2	xxxxxx. 2	yyyyyy. 1.6	zzzzzz. 8	aaaaaaa. 9.0	bbbbbbb.	ccccccc. 4.5	ddddddd.	eeeeeee. .5
fffffff. read/grain	ggggggg. 6	hhhhhhh. 2	iiiiiii. 40.7	jjjjjjj. 26	kkkkkkk. 8.1	lllllll. 1	mmmmmm .9	nnnnnnn.	ooooooo. .9
ppppppp. eat	qqqqqqq. 0	rrrrrrr. 1	sssssss. 2.5	ttttttt. 19	uuuuuuu. 7.5	vvvvvvv.	wwwwwww .5	xxxxxxx.	yyyyyyy. .0
zzzzzzz. eat alternative[b]	aaaaaaaa. 76	bbbbbbbb. 07	ccccccccc. 0.8	ddddddddd. 2	eeeeeeee. 9.5	ffffffff.	gggggggg. .8	hhhhhhhh. 8	iiiiiiii. 10.2
jjjjjjjj. ixed foods	kkkkkkkk. 05	lllllllll. 109	mmmmmm 4.0	nnnnnnnn. 2	oooooooo. 5.6	pppppppp.	qqqqqqqq. .0	rrrrrrrr. 6	ssssssss. .8

[a] 'Other' includes reasons like 'Went out to eat,' 'Food was age inappropriate,' and 'Allergic to food.'

[b] 'Meat alternative' includes cheese, eggs, nuts, and legumes.

4.4.3 Food Consumption and Sharing by Covariates

Appendix L contains a table that shows how food consumption and targeting accuracy vary by demographic or other characteristics. These data are shown for whether food was entirely consumed and whether it was shared for each food type. In order to simplify the description of findings, we will focus on the three food types that were fully consumed less than 80 percent of the time: vegetables (68.5 percent), meat alternative (72.3 percent), and meat (78.9 percent).

For these items, food consumption varied by the following characteristics:[34]

- Demonstration project type: More vegetable and meat alternative consumption in the Meal Delivery demonstration;
- Participation in nutrition assistance programs: More consumption of all three items for school lunch/meals on-site participants; more consumption of meat for SNAP participants;
- Perception of change in food expenditure: Higher vegetable consumption when agreeing that expenditures were lowered by participation in the summer food program;
- Age of participant: Highest consumption for 12-17 year olds (all three food items);
- Gender of participant: Lower consumption of vegetables and meat when participants were male;
- Respondent marital status: Highest meat and meat alternative consumption for not married but living with a partner;
- Respondent education: Lowest consumption for college graduate (all three food items);
- Household income: Lowest consumption for $35,000 or more (all three food items); consumption of meat and meat alternatives (but not vegetables) tended to be higher for lower income levels;
- Parent satisfaction with the food provided: Highest consumption for "household members like the food" (all three items), satisfaction with variety of meat and meat alternative foods, and convenience of meat alternatives.

[34] All relationships reported were statistically significant.

Food sharing also varied according to demographic and other characteristics. For this analysis, we focus on the four foods shared most often: vegetables, meat alternatives, milk and fruit:[35]

- Demonstration project: More sharing of milk in the Meal Delivery demonstration, and more sharing of vegetables in the Backpack demonstration;
- Demonstration participation: More sharing of vegetables for school lunch participants;
- Age of participant: Most sharing of milk and fruit for 8-11 and 12-17 year olds, but no clear pattern for vegetables and meat alternatives;
- Gender of participant: Most sharing of vegetables when participants were male only;
- Languages spoken at home: Most sharing of milk, vegetables, and meat alternatives when Spanish was spoken at home;
- Respondent marital status: Least sharing of fruit and meat alternative for not married but living with a partner; least sharing of vegetables for never married;
- Respondent education: Lowest consumption for college graduate (all three items);
- Household income: Most sharing of vegetables for $35,000 or more; progressively lower sharing for lower income levels;
- Parent satisfaction with the food provided: Highest sharing of milk for "household members like the food"; highest sharing of fruit for satisfaction with convenience; highest sharing of vegetables for satisfaction with healthiness.

4.5 Food Security

4.5.1 Overview

Food security was examined in a number of ways. First, we compared food security of demonstration project participants *between summer and fall* 2012, separately for Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects.[36] In these comparisons, it was hypothesized that food security in summer would be similar to that in fall, since the purpose of the demonstrations was to replace food sources provided by school lunches and other school-year programs. Next, we compared food security *between Meal Delivery and Backpack* demonstration projects, separately for summer 2012 and fall 2012.[37]

[35] All relationships were statistically significant.
[36] Findings for both demonstrations combined are contained in Appendix M.
[37] More detailed tables are contained in Appendix N.

As noted earlier in Section 2.2.4, the methodology for categorizing a household into food secure or food insecure was first to determine food security for adults and children in the household separately and then obtain a household food security measure by determining the number of households which contain both children and adults who are food secure and the number of households with either a child or adult who is food insecure (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2011). Households with food insecure children and/or adults were categorized as food insecure. Findings on food security are reported separately for adults, children, and the household.

We then examined the association between adult, child, and household food security and a variety of covariates (e.g., participation in other nutrition assistance programs; perception of change in food expenditure; participant age and gender; socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent and household; and parent satisfaction with the food in the demonstration project). The results of this analysis are described briefly, with detailed results shown in Appendix O. We then performed an analysis to evaluate food security status while adjusting for the covariates that were significantly associated. Finally, we compared food security in our study with National benchmarks published annually by USDA.

Note that due to small sample sizes for some subgroups (particularly for the Meal Delivery demonstration), lack of baseline data, and lack of a comparison group, all results of the analyses presented here should be considered exploratory. Furthermore, while the overall response rate for the study was high (73.8 percent) for those participants who provided contact information, there were many participants in both demonstrations who did not provide contact information. In the Meal Delivery demonstration in 2011, about 16 percent of participants did not provide contact information. It is not known how many Backpack participants failed to provide contact information; however, based on data provided by sites during the 2011 data collection, as many as 70 percent may have declined to provide contact information. Since no data are available for these participants, the food security and other characteristics of these persons is unknown. If all persons who participated in the demonstrations had been interviewed in the survey, findings might have been different.

4.5.2 Comparisons between Summer and Fall

For both demonstrations, no differences in food security were detected between summer and fall.[38] For the Meal Delivery demonstration project, the percent of food secure adults, children, and households was about the same in summer 2012 as in fall 2012 (Table 4-9a). In the Backpack demonstration project (Table 4-9b), the percent of food secure adults and households was about the same in summer and fall, but child food security was slightly greater in the summer (68.8 versus 63.7 percent, p = 0.0382). When the demonstrations were combined (shown in Appendix M), the food security did not differ significantly between summer and fall for any of the three measures.

Table 4-9a. Meal Delivery: Food security in summer 2012 compared to fall 2012[1, 2]

tttttttt.	uuuuuuuu. Summer 2012		vvvvvvvv. Fall 2012		wwwwwwww.
xxxxxxxx. Food security	yyyyyyyy. n	zzzzzzzz. P ct	aaaaaaaaa. n	bbbbbbbbb. ct	ccccccccc. p -value
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pppppppppp. nsecure	qqqqqqqqq. 2	rrrrrrrrr. 3.6	ssssssssss. 1	tttttttttt. 4.9	uuuuuuuuu.
vvvvvvvvv. otal	wwwwwwwwv 88	xxxxxxxxx. 00.0	yyyyyyyyy. 36	zzzzzzzzzz. 00.0	aaaaaaaaaa.
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nnnnnnnnnn. nsecure	oooooooooo. 7	pppppppppp. 5.8	qqqqqqqqqq. 5	rrrrrrrrrr. 3.1	ssssssssss.
tttttttttt. otal	uuuuuuuuuu. 87	vvvvvvvvvv. 00.0	wwwwwwwwv 36	xxxxxxxxxx. 00.0	yyyyyyyyyy.
zzzzzzzzzz. ousehold	aaaaaaaaaaa.	bbbbbbbbbbb.	ccccccccccc.	dddddddddddd.	eeeeeeeeeeee.
ffffffffffff. ecure	gggggggggggg. 2	hhhhhhhhhhh. 9.2	iiiiiiiiiii. 71	jjjjjjjjjjj. 2.2	kkkkkkkkkkk. .4572
llllllllllll. nsecure	mmmmmmmm 5	nnnnnnnnnnnn. 0.8	oooooooooooo. 5	pppppppppppp. 7.8	qqqqqqqqqqqq.
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[1] The numbers shown above reflect all interviews done with demonstration project respondents in summer 2012 and fall 2012, respectively. Some participants were interviewed at both times. P-values were calculated adjusting for dependence between data collected at two time points from a single individual. See Section 2.2.5.

[2] Minimum detectable differences for these comparisons are 15 percentage points for the Meal Delivery demonstration and 10 percentage points for the Backpack demonstration. See Section 2.2.2.

[38] Interviews in the fall occurred at least 30 days after receipt of the last meal delivery or backpack in the summer.

Table 4-9b. Backpack: Food security in summer 2012 compared to fall 2012[1, 2]

	yyyyyyyyyyy. ummer 2012		zzzzzzzzzzz. all 2012		aaaaaaaaaaaa.
xxxxxxxxxxx. ood security	bbbbbbbbbbbl	cccccccccccc. ct	ddddddddddd	eeeeeeeeeeee. ct	ffffffffffff. p -value
ggggggggggggg. dult	hhhhhhhhhhhl	iiiiiiiiiiii.	jjjjjjjjjjjj.	kkkkkkkkkkkk	llllllllllll.
mmmmmmmmmm ecure	nnnnnnnnnnn 16	oooooooooooo 1.5	pppppppppppp 15	qqqqqqqqqqqq 0.1	rrrrrrrrrrrr. .5575
sssssssssssss. nsecure	ttttttttttttt. 98	uuuuuuuuuuuu 8.5	vvvvvvvvvvvvv. 43	wwwwwwwwwwwww 9.9	xxxxxxxxxxxx.
yyyyyyyyyyyy. otal	zzzzzzzzzzzz. 14	aaaaaaaaaaaaa. 00.0	bbbbbbbbbbbl 58	cccccccccccccc. 00.0	ddddddddddddd
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wwwwwwwwwwwwww otal	xxxxxxxxxxxxx 13	yyyyyyyyyyyyy. 00.0	zzzzzzzzzzzzz. 58	aaaaaaaaaaaaaa 00.0	bbbbbbbbbbbl
cccccccccccccc. ousehold	ddddddddddddd	eeeeeeeeeeeeee	ffffffffffffff.	gggggggggggggg	hhhhhhhhhhhl
iiiiiiiiiiiii. ecure	jjjjjjjjjjjjj. 87	kkkkkkkkkkkkl 5.9	llllllllllllll. 95	mmmmmmmm 4.5	nnnnnnnnnnn .5451
oooooooooooooo. nsecure	pppppppppppp 26	qqqqqqqqqqqqq 4.1	rrrrrrrrrrrrrr. 63	sssssssssssss. 5.5	ttttttttttttt.
uuuuuuuuuuuuuu. otal	vvvvvvvvvvvvv 13	wwwwwwwwwwwww 00.0	xxxxxxxxxxxxx 58	yyyyyyyyyyyyyy 00.0	zzzzzzzzzzzzzz

[1] The numbers shown above reflect all interviews done with demonstration project respondents in summer 2012 and fall 2012, respectively. Some participants were interviewed at both times. P-values were calculated adjusting for dependence between data collected at two time points from a single individual. See Section 2.2.5.

[2] Minimum detectable differences for these comparisons are 15 percentage points for the Meal Delivery demonstration and 10 percentage points for the Backpack demonstration. See Section 2.2.2.

4.5.3 Comparisons between Meal Delivery and Backpack Demonstration Projects

Comparisons between food security of Meal Delivery and Backpack participants are shown in Tables 4-10a and 4-10b. No significant differences were detected in food security for adults, children or households between demonstration projects during either summer or fall, 2012.

Table 4-10a. Summer 2012: Meal Delivery vs. Backpack[1]

	bbbbbbbbbbbbbbb. eal Delivery		ccccccccccccccc. ackpack		ddddddddddd
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa. ood security	eeeeeeeeeeeeee	fffffffffffffff. ct	gggggggggggggg	hhhhhhhhhhhh ct	iiiiiiiiiiiiiii. p -value
jjjjjjjjjjjjjjj. dult	kkkkkkkkkkkkk	lllllllllllllll.	mmmmmmmm	nnnnnnnnnnnn	ooooooooooo
pppppppppppppppp ecure	qqqqqqqqqqqq 06	rrrrrrrrrrrrrrr. 6.4	sssssssssssssss. 16	tttttttttttttttt. 1.5	uuuuuuuuuuuu .2245
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otal	36	00.0	58	00.0	
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ousehold					
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ecure	1	2.2	95	4.5	.6866
uuuuuuuuuuuuuuuu	vvvvvvvvvvvv	wwwwwwwww	xxxxxxxxxxxx	yyyyyyyyyyyyyy	zzzzzzzzzzzzz
nsecure	5	7.8	63	5.5	
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa	bbbbbbbbbbbl	cccccccccccccc	ddddddddddd	eeeeeeeeeeeeee	ffffffffffffffffff
otal	36	00.0	58	00.0	

[1] Minimum detectable differences for these comparisons are 14 percentage points. See Section 2.2.2.

4.5.4 Food Security by Covariates

In addition to season and type of demonstration project, we evaluated whether food security varied by demographics and other characteristics. This evaluation was done separately for summer and fall, and separately for adults, children, and households. Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations are combined. In this section, we present a brief summary; detailed tables are provided in Appendix O.

Though patterns and statistical significance vary by the group being considered (i.e., adult, child, or household), there are a number of general patterns:

- Food secure status in adults, children and households was less likely to be among households reporting participation in SNAP or free or reduced price school meals in the summer;[39]
- Food secure status in children and households was more likely among younger demonstration project participants in the summer and fall;
- Food secure status in adults and households was more likely for college graduates in the summer and fall. In children, food secure status was more likely for college graduates in the fall only;
- Food secure status in children, adults, and households was less likely when Spanish or another non-English language was spoken exclusively at home; this was the case in summer only for food secure status in adults and households, and food secure status in children in both summer and fall;
- Food secure status in adults, children, and households was more likely in households reported to have higher income (summer and fall);

[39] Note, this relationship did not hold in the adjusted analysis in section 4.5.5.

- Food secure status in adults and households was more likely when respondents reported being either married or never married (in the summer);
- Unlike national patterns, child food security was not associated with respondent marital status among demonstration participants (Nord, 2009). This most likely reflects the limited scope of the demonstrations and the selection process, which was not nationally representative.
- Food secure status in adults, children, and households was more likely when respondents were satisfied with the healthiness of the food (question only asked in the summer).
- Food secure status in adults and children was more likely when respondents perceived that expenditure for food was more in the summer than fall; this was true for adult food security in the summer and child food security in the fall.
- Food secure status in households was more likely when respondents perceived that expenditure for food was the same in the summer as fall or less in the summer (in the summer); and
- Food secure status in children and households was more likely where respondents disagreed with the statement that food expenditures were less in the summer due to the summer food program (in summer only);

These patterns were further evaluated in the adjusted model discussed in the next section. Note that food security was not associated with participant gender, respondent employment status, and parent satisfaction with variety, convenience, and whether household members liked the food.

4.5.5 Food Security – Adjusted Analysis

Overview

In this section, we discuss an analysis conducted to further assess the effects of the covariates described in Section 4.5.4. In this analysis, all data are combined from both demonstrations and both summer and fall data collection periods. The specific analytic tool is logistic regression analysis. Combining all the data into one model allows us to see differences in food security between summer and fall and between demonstration projects after adjusting for other covariates that affect food security, such as education or income.

Tables 4-11a through 4-11c show the results of this analysis for adults, children, and household, respectively. Each of these tables provides the following column headings and data:

- Predictor: the predictors are the characteristics that are being used in the model to predict the food security status (food secure versus food insecure);
- Coefficient: this indicates how the predictor is related to food security. If the coefficient is positive the predictor indicates greater likelihood of being food secure, for those who have the predictor characteristic. If the coefficient is negative it indicates lower likelihood of being food secure, given possession of the characteristic;
- Standard (Std.) error: the standard error measures the variability of the estimated coefficient;
- Odds ratio (OR): the OR is another indication of the relationship between the predictor and food security. An OR greater than 1 indicates greater likelihood of being food secure for those with the predictor characteristic. An OR of less than 1 indicates less likelihood of being food secure for those with the predictor characteristic;
- 95 percent lower and upper confidence interval (CI) around the odds ratio: the 95 percent CI of the OR provides an estimate of the reliability of the OR by giving an upper and lower bound on the estimated OR;
- P-value: this value indicates whether the relationship between the predictor and being food secure is statistically significant. A p-value of less than 0.05 is usually considered to be statistically significant.

The predictors in Tables 4-11a through 4-11c include respondent education, languages spoken at home, household income, age of participant, perception of food expenditures, marital status, parent satisfaction, demonstration project, and summer versus fall survey period.

Participants in each type of demonstration project and both interview periods were combined. The model coefficients for "Meal Delivery versus Backpack" reflect the association of food security with demonstration project after adjusting for the covariates in the model. The coefficient for "summer program versus fall" similarly shows the association between food security and summer versus fall season, after adjusting for other covariates.

Table 4-11a. Adults: Logistic regression of food security

Predictor	Coefficient	Std error	Odds ratio	95% lower CI odds ratio	95% upper CI odds ratio	p-value
Summer vs. fall	0.0135	0.0973	1.014	0.838	1.226	0.8893
Meal Delivery vs. Backpack	0.0571	0.1730	1.059	0.754	1.486	0.7412
Education of respondent: Not high school graduate vs. college graduate	-0.7005	0.3272	0.496	0.261	0.943	0.0323
Education of respondent: High school graduate vs. college graduate	-0.6201	0.3091	0.538	0.293	0.986	0.0448
Education of respondent: Some college or technical school vs. college graduate	-0.7674	0.3085	0.464	0.254	0.850	0.0129
Income between $10k ≤ $15k vs. < $10k	-0.2411	0.2348	0.786	0.496	1.245	0.3044
Income between $15k ≤ 20k vs. < $10k	-0.1352	0.2268	0.874	0.560	1.363	0.5511
Income between $20 ≤ $25K vs. < $10k	-0.0359	0.2258	0.965	0.620	1.502	0.8735
Income between $25 ≤ $35K vs. < $10k	-0.0357	0.2355	0.965	0.608	1.531	0.8797
Income ≥ $35k vs. < $10k	0.9534	0.2842	2.594	1.486	4.529	0.0008
Less food expenditure due to summer program: Strongly agree vs. disagree	-0.5625	0.2113	0.570	0.377	0.862	0.0078
Less food expenditure due to summer program: Agree vs. disagree	-0.3226	0.1957	0.724	0.494	1.063	0.0992
Less food expenditure due to summer program,: Neither agree nor disagree vs. disagree	-0.0514	0.2542	0.950	0.577	1.563	0.8396
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food: Somewhat healthy/Not healthy vs. very healthy	0.4060	0.1881	1.501	1.038	2.170	0.0309
Parent satisfaction with variety of food: Agree vs. strongly agree	-0.2991	0.1556	0.742	0.547	1.006	0.0546
Parent satisfaction with variety of food: disagree/neither agree nor disagree vs. strongly agree	-0.9921	0.3487	0.371	0.187	0.734	0.0044

Table 4-11b. Children: Logistic regression of food security

Predictor	Coefficient	Std error	Odds ratio	95% lower CI odds ratio	95% upper CI odds ratio	p-value
Summer vs. fall	0.1105	0.1048	1.117	0.910	1.371	0.2916
Meal Delivery vs. Backpack	0.2698	0.1809	1.310	0.919	1.867	0.1359
Change in food expenditure: Same vs. less in summer	0.4678	0.2248	1.596	1.027	2.480	0.0375
Change in food expenditure: More vs. less in summer	0.1181	0.1864	1.125	0.781	1.621	0.5263
Income between $10k ≤ $15k vs. < $10k	-0.4380	0.2378	0.645	0.405	1.028	0.0655
Income between $15k ≤ 20k vs. < $10k	-0.0865	0.2344	0.917	0.579	1.452	0.7123
Income between $20 ≤ $25K vs. < $10k	0.0790	0.2327	1.082	0.686	1.708	0.7343
Income between $25 ≤ $35K vs. < $10k	-0.1243	0.2446	0.883	0.547	1.426	0.6113
Income ≥ $35k vs. < $10k	1.0825	0.2748	2.952	1.723	5.058	0.0001
Languages spoken at home: Spanish only or other language only vs. English only	-0.9316	0.2887	0.394	0.224	0.694	0.0013
Languages spoken at home: Other language vs. English only	-0.0999	0.2406	0.905	0.565	1.450	0.6778
Less food expenditure due to summer program: Strongly agree vs. disagree	-0.5167	0.2297	0.597	0.380	0.936	0.0245
Less food expenditure due to summer program: Agree vs. disagree	-0.2474	0.2169	0.781	0.510	1.195	0.2540
Less food expenditure due to summer program: Neither agree nor disagree vs. disagree	-0.0944	0.2632	0.910	0.543	1.524	0.7199
Participant age: 12-17 years old vs. 18 years or older	1.3846	1.0315	3.993	0.529	30.155	0.1795
Participant age: 8-11 years old vs. 18 years or older	1.4628	1.0231	4.318	0.581	32.074	0.1528
Participant age: 5-7 years old vs. 18 years or older	1.8585	1.0270	6.414	0.857	48.011	0.0704
Participant age: Under 5 years old vs. 18 years or older	2.1741	1.0545	8.794	1.113	69.474	0.0392

Table 4-11c. Household: Logistic regression of food security

Predictor	Coefficient	Std error	Odds ratio	95% lower CI odds ratio	95% upper CI odds ratio	p-value
Summer vs. fall	-0.0323	0.0954	0.968	0.803	1.167	0.7350
Meal Delivery vs. Backpack	0.0253	0.1697	1.026	0.735	1.430	0.8814
Education of respondent: Not high school graduate vs. college graduate	-0.5642	0.3099	0.569	0.310	1.044	0.0686
Education of respondent: High school graduate vs. college graduate	-0.6490	0.2859	0.523	0.298	0.915	0.0232
Education of respondent:, Some college or technical school vs. college graduate	-0.7458	0.2857	0.474	0.271	0.830	0.0090
Income between $10k ≤ $15k vs. < $10k	-0.1916	0.2306	0.826	0.525	1.297	0.4060
Income between $15k ≤ 20k vs. < $10k	-0.0154	0.2269	0.985	0.631	1.536	0.9457
Income between $20 ≤ $25K vs. < $10k	0.0415	0.2226	1.042	0.674	1.612	0.8522
Income between $25 ≤ $35K vs. < $10k	-0.1016	0.2372	0.903	0.567	1.438	0.6683
Income ≥ $35k vs. < $10k	1.1000	0.2731	3.004	1.759	5.131	0.0001
Languages spoken at home: Spanish only or other language only vs. English only	-0.6606	0.3141	0.517	0.279	0.956	0.0354
Languages spoken at home: Other vs. English only	0.1114	0.2166	1.118	0.731	1.709	0.6070
Less food expenditure due to summer program: Strongly agree vs. disagree	-0.6008	0.2092	0.548	0.364	0.826	0.0041
Less food expenditure due to summer program: Agree vs. disagree	-0.2727	0.1944	0.761	0.520	1.114	0.1608
Less food expenditure due to summer program: Neither agree nor disagree vs. disagree	-0.1807	0.2429	0.835	0.519	1.344	0.4570
Participant gender: Male only participants vs. both male and female	0.2675	0.1885	1.307	0.903	1.891	0.1558
Participant gender: female only participants vs. both male and female	0.3803	0.1773	1.463	1.033	2.071	0.0320

The predictors shown in each table were selected through a stepwise process. We started with the covariates discussed in Section 4.5.4. These variables were evaluated sequentially and those that remained significant (at $p < 0.10$) are shown in Tables 4-11a through 4-11c. In addition, type of demonstration project (Meal Delivery versus Backpack) and summer versus fall season were included in all models.

Adult Food Security

This analysis shows adult food security when adjusted for demographic and other factors, as discussed above. No differences were detected in adult food security between summer and fall survey periods using the model in Table 4-11a. This is indicated by the small coefficient of (0.0135) and the odds ratio of 1.014 (not significantly different from 1.0), as well as the p-value of 0.8893. Similarly, there was no difference in adult food security by type of demonstration project ($p = 0.7412$).

To a great extent, the results mirror those discussed in the previous section:

- Food secure status in adults was more likely when the respondent reported $35,000 or higher income (versus less than $10,000, p=0.0008).
- Food secure status in adults was more likely when the respondent was college educated (p=0.0323, p=0.0448, p=0.0129).
- Food secure status in adults was less likely when the respondent agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that food expenditures were less in the summer due to the summer food program (p=0.0078);
- Food secure status in adults was more likely when the respondent perceived the food as somewhat healthy or not healthy, compared to those who perceived the food as very healthy (p=0.0309).
- Food secure status in adults was less likely when the respondent disagreed or had no opinion on whether the food packages included a variety of food, compared to those who strongly agreed (p=0.0044).

Child Food Security

The adjusted analysis for child food security (Table 4-11g) did not show a difference between summer and fall or by type of demonstration project. Household income of $35,000 or more was a strong predictor of child food security (greater the likelihood of being food secure as compared with less than $10,000) (p=0.0001). Child food security was more likely when the participant age was younger (particularly 5 or younger) as compared with ages 18 or older (p=0.0392) and when respondents reported that their food expenditures were the same in the summer compared to those who said they were less in the summer (95% CI lower limit was 1.027 [borderline]; p=0.0375). Being a food secure child was less likely when respondents agreed that food expenditures in the summer were reduced because of the demonstration project (p=0.0245) or when Spanish or another language was spoken exclusively at home (p=0.0013).

Household Food Security

In an adjusted analysis, no significant difference was detected for household food security (Table 4-11c) between summer and fall or by type of demonstration project. Household income above $35,000 was significantly and positively associated with household food security (as compared with less than $10,000, p=0.0001). Food secure households were less likely when respondents agreed that food expenditures in the summer were reduced because of the demonstration project (p=0.0041) and when Spanish or another language was spoken exclusively at home (p=0.0354).

4.5.6 Comparisons with National Benchmarks

In this evaluation, the purpose of benchmarking food security data among demonstration project participants to national data was to put our findings into perspective in the national arena, examine the credibility of our findings, and – because the study design did not include a comparison group -- determine how food security of demonstration participants compared to food security among similar groups in the United States.

The data we selected against which to benchmark were the data collected for the Economic Research Service (ERS) by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of its yearly survey on food security, collected in December 2011 (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2012a; Coleman-Jensen et al., 2012b). Questions in the ERS module on food security have a 12-month reference period (e.g., "*In the last 12*

months, did you/you or other adults in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?") and a 30-day reference period (e.g., "*Now think about the last 30 days. During that time did you/you or other adults in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?*"). Questions in the Westat telephone questionnaire to parents or caregivers of demonstration project participants asked for a 30-day reference period. Thus, only national benchmarks pertaining to a 30-day reference period are included in this analysis (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2012b) (Table 4-12a and 4-12b).

The categories of food security we included consisted of food secure (comprised of high food security and marginal food security), low food security, and very low food security. ERS does not currently use a cross-tabulation methodology (similar to the methodology used in this study) to ascertain household food security. Instead, a food secure household is one in which there are fewer than three food insecure responses to all 18 questions in the ERS survey. Thus, the categorization of food security in Tables 4-9 through 4-11 and Appendices M, N, and O differ slightly from demonstration project values in Tables 4-12a and 4-12b.

Although comparisons to national data are not exact, they suggest that the demonstration population was more food insecure than national benchmarks. This is expected given that sites were selected precisely because of the level of their need. National food security data collected in December 2011 were compared to food security during summer 2012 (Table 4-12a) and fall 2012 (Table 4-12b). About 92 percent of all U.S. households in 2011 were food secure, compared to 46.8 percent of Meal Delivery households, 54.9 percent of Backpack households, and 52.7 percent of all households of demonstration project participants in summer 2011 (Table 4-12a).

Among households with children less than 18 years of age nationwide, 8 percent had low food security, and 3 percent had very low food security. All but four demonstration project participant households had children less than age 18. Low food security and very low food security in Meal Delivery households were 31.4 percent and 21.8 percent, respectively. In Backpack households low and very low food security were 27.4 and 17.7 percent, respectively. In all demonstration project households, low and very low food security was 28.5 and 18.8 percent, respectively or 47.3 percent food insecure.

Although the level of food insecurity in all demonstration project participants in the summer was higher than national levels, food insecurity among demonstration participants was noted to be

consistent with food insecurity among controls in the Summer Electronics Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) evaluation (USDA, 2013b) which found about 45 percent food insecurity.[40]

[40]Controls in the SEBTC evaluation were households that had been randomly assigned not to use the study treatment (i.e., the electronic benefits transfer system). Members of the control group were income eligible for free or reduced price meals.

Table 4-12a. Household food security in summer 2012: Comparison between demonstration project participants and national benchmarks

	hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh. Demonstration project participants*										iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii. benchmarks**			National
	jjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjj. eal delivery		kkkkkkkkkkkkllllllllllllllllllll. ackpack		ll participants		mmmmmmm eceived WIC*** benefits in previous 30 days		nnnnnnnnnn eceived oooooooooo NAP† pppppppppp enefits in previous 30 days		qqqqqqqqqq ll U.S. households	rrrrrrrrrrrr ousehold with sssssssssssss hildren tttttttttttttt age 18	uuuuuuuuuu eceived WIC*** benefits in previous 30 days	vvvvvvvvvv eceived SNAP†† benefits in previous 30 days
ggggggggggggggggg ood security	wwwwwwwwwwxxxxxx ct		yyyyyyyzzzzzz ct		aaaaaaabbbbbb ct		cccccccddddd ct		eeeeeeeffffffff ct		gggggggghhhhhhhhhh ct	iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii

††Among income less than 130 percent of poverty line.

†††Some totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Table 4-12b. Household food security in fall 2012: Comparison between demonstration project participants and national benchmarks

	Demonstration project participants*										National benchmarks**			
	Meal Delivery		Backpack		All participants		Received WIC*** benefits in previous 30 days		Received SNAP† benefits in previous 30 days		All U.S. households	Household with children < age 18	Received WIC*** benefits in previous 30 days	Received SNAP†† benefits in previous 30 days
Food security	N	pct	n	pct	N	pct	N	pct	n	pct	pct	pct	pct	pct
Food secure†††	65	47.8	187	52.2	252	51.0	62	52.5	129	49.4	91.6	88.7	72.6	70.1
High food security	40	29.4	120	33.5	160	32.4	38	32.2	83	31.8				
Marginal food security	25	18.4	67	18.7	92	18.6	24	20.3	46	17.6				
Low food security	36	26.5	100	27.9	136	27.5	29	24.6	74	28.4	5.0	8.0	19.0	16.1
Very low food security	35	25.7	71	19.8	106	21.5	27	22.9	58	22.2	3.4	3.3	8.4	13.8
Total	136	100.0	358	100.0	494	100.0	118	100.0	261	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Determination of food security categories was based on the methodology used by ERS in yearly reports.

** Data calculated by ERS using data from the December 2011 CPS Supplement of Food Security (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2012); uses 30-day reference period.

*** WIC: Special Supplement Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants, and Children; analysis conducted among households with income less than 185 percent of poverty line and children under age 5 in household.

†SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; analysis conducted among households with income less than 130 percent of poverty line and answered 'yes' to the question 'Did your family receive SNAP or food stamps in the past 30 days?'

†† Among income less than 130 percent of poverty line.

††† Some totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Since those participating in demonstration projects were, for the most part, from low income families, we used the receipt of WIC benefits in the previous 30 days and receipt of SNAP benefits in the previous 30 days as indicators of low income. In summer 2012, about 53 percent of project participant households that received WIC benefits in the previous 30 days were food secure, compared to 72.6 percent reported nationwide. Low food security was 29.8 percent in demonstration participant WIC households, compared to 19 percent nationwide. About 17.3 percent of WIC households of demonstration project participants had very low food security, compared to 8.4 percent throughout the United States.

Among those receiving SNAP benefits in the previous 30 days nationwide, 70.1 percent were food secure, compared to 49.7 percent of those in the demonstration project sample in households that received SNAP benefits in the previous 30 days in summer 2012. Nationwide, low and very low food security among households receiving SNAP benefits within the past 30 days was 16.1 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively, compared to 28.1 percent and 22.2 percent among demonstration project households that received SNAP benefits in the previous 30 days.

Comparisons were also made between national benchmarks and household survey data in fall 2012 among all demonstration project respondents (Table 4-12b) to examine food security status in demonstration project participants once they returned to school. Differences between demonstration project food security in fall 2012 and food security nationwide were consistent in all categories with those described above for summer 2012. Food security was considerably lower in the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects than all U.S. households and households with children younger than age 18. WIC and SNAP families nationwide also had higher household food security compared to WIC and SNAP demonstration project households in fall 2012, and families receiving WIC benefits among demonstration project participants had higher food insecurity than WIC and SNAP families nationwide. Among those demonstration households receiving WIC benefits, low food security and very low food security were 24.6 percent and 22.9 percent respectively, compared to 19.0 percent and 8.4 percent nationwide. Among those demonstration households that received SNAP benefits, low food security and very low food security was 28.4 percent and 22.2 percent, respectively, compared to 16.1 percent and 8.4 percent nationwide.

4.5.7 Summary of Food Security Findings

We compared food security status between summer and fall 2011 for Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects separately and between Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects

in summer 2011 and in fall 2011. We then examined the association between adult, child, and household food security and covariates (e.g., participation in other nutrition assistance programs, socio-demographic characteristics of respondents and households). Using the statistically significant results from the covariate analysis, we then conducted an adjusted analysis to further assess the effects of one variable while adjusting for others. Finally, we compared food security status among demonstration project households to national benchmarks.

We found that among demonstration participants the summer season was not associated with higher or lower food security for adults, children or the household as a whole. Higher household income was a significant predictor of improved food security in all three models. There were no differences between type of demonstration project.

In all comparisons between nationwide data on food security and demonstration project households, higher percentages of food secure households were found nationwide. This includes comparisons among households with children less than age 18 and comparable families receiving WIC and SNAP benefits.

4.6 Satisfaction with Demonstration Projects

Parents and caregivers were very satisfied with the demonstrations. Table 4-13 shows the results of a series of questions about parent/caregiver satisfaction with the demonstration projects. Parents overwhelmingly agreed that the food was healthy (99.6 percent), had good variety (95.0 percent), was convenient (98.0 percent), and that household members liked the food (93.5 percent). When asked what their children liked about the demonstration projects, most named "food provided," while almost 40 percent said they liked the activities or that their friends also attended (Table 4-13).

More parents and caregivers in the Meal Delivery demonstrations were satisfied with the healthiness of the food than were parents and caregivers in the Backpack demonstrations (Table 4-13). There was no significant difference between demonstration projects with respect to variety, convenience, or liking the food, but 83.6 percent of parents in the Meal Delivery demonstrations thought the food was very healthy compared to 69.6 percent of parents in the Backpack demonstration ($p = 0.0001$).

Table 4-13. Parent satisfaction with demonstration projects

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx. action indicators	Satisf	yyyyyyyyyyyyyy ccccccccccccccc eal Delivery fffffffff ct		zzzzzzzzzzzzzz dddddddddddd ackpack hhhhhl ct		aaaaaaaaaaaaaa eeeeeeeeeeeeeee otal jjjjjjjjjjj ct		bbbbbbbbbb -value of difference between MD[a] and BP[b]
llllllllllllllllllllllll. Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food		mmmm	nnnnn	ooooo	ppppp	qqqqq	rrrrrrrr	ssssssssssss
ttttttttttttttttttttttttt. healthy	Very	uuuuuu 53	vvvvvv 3.6	wwww 57	xxxxxx 9.6	yyyyyy 10	zzzzzzz 3.3	aaaaaaaaaaaa 0.0001
bbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbb omewhat healthy		ccccccc 9	ddddd 5.8	eeeeeee 54	fffffff 0.0	ggggggg 83	hhhhhh 6.3	iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii
jjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjj. all healthy	Not at	kkkkkk	lllllllllll .5	mmmn	nnnnn .4	ooooo	ppppp .4	qqqqqqqqqq
rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr.	Total	ssssssss 83	ttttttttt 00.0	uuuuu 13	vvvvvv 00.0	wwww 96	xxxxxx 00.0	yyyyyyyyyyyy
zzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzz. Parent satisfaction with variety of food		aaaaaaa	bbbbbl	ccccccc	ddddd	eeeeeee	fffffffff	ggggggggggg
hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh gree strongly		iiiiiiiiiii 0	jjjjjjjjjjj 8.9	kkkkkk 52	lllllllllll 9.1	mmmn 42	nnnnnn 9.1	ooooooooo .9041
pppppppppppppppppppppppppp gree		qqqqqq 6	rrrrrrrr 6.7	ssssssss 34	ttttttttt 5.6	uuuuuu 20	vvvvvv 5.9	wwwwwwwv
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx. either agree nor disagree		yyyyyyy	zzzzzz .6	aaaaaaa 1	bbbbbl .1	ccccccc 4	dddddd .0	eeeeeeeeeeee
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nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn isagree strongly		ooooo	ppppp	qqqqqc	rrrrrrrr .8	ssssssss	ttttttttt .6	uuuuuuuuuu
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ddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd arent satisfaction with convenience of food		eeeeeee	fffffffff	ggggggg	hhhhhl	iiiiiiiiiii	jjjjjjjjjjj	kkkkkkkkkkk
llllllllllllllllllllllllll. strongly	Agree	mmmm 13	nnnnn 1.4	ooooo 13	ppppp 1.1	qqqqqc 26	rrrrrrrr 1.2	ssssssssssss .6951
ttttttttttttttttttttttttttt.	Agree	uuuuuu 0	vvvvvv 8.0	wwww 86	xxxxxx 6.3	yyyyyy 56	zzzzzzz 6.8	a.
b. er agree nor disagree	Neith	c.	d.	e. 5	f. 1.0	g. 5	h. 0.7	i.
j. ree	Disag	k. 1	l. 0.5	m. 7	n. 1.4	o. 8	p. 1.1	q.
r. ree strongly	Disag	s.	t.	u. 1	v. 0.2	w. 1	x. 0.1	y.
z.	Total	aa. 1 84	bb. 1 00.0	cc. 5 12	dd. 1 00.0	ee. 6 96	ff. 10 0.0	gg.
hh. Parent satisfaction that household members like food		ii.	jj.	kk.	ll.	mm.	nn.	oo.
pp.	Agree	qq. 7	rr. 3	ss. 2	tt. 4	uu. 2	vv. 42	ww.

strongly		1	8.8	25	3.9	96	.5	.3539
xx.	Agree	yy. 9	zz. 5	aaa. 2	bbb.	ccc. 3	ddd.	eee.
		7	3.0	58	0.3	55	1.0	
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er agree nor disagree			.4	8	5	6	7	
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ree			.7	1	1	6	3	
vvv.	Disag	www.	xxx.	yyy. 1	zzz.	aaaa.	bbbb.	cccc.
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		83	00.0	13	00.0	96	0.0	
llll.	What	mmmm	nnnn.	oooo.	pppp.	qqqq.	rrrr.	ssss.
participants liked about the program								
tttt.	Food	uuuu.	vvvv.	wwww.	xxxx.	yyyy.	zzzz.	aaaaa.
provided				34	5.7	34	5.7	
bbbbb.	All of	ccccc.	ddddd.	eeeee.	fffff.	ggggg.	hhhhh.	iiiii.
their friends attend this program				89	7.2	89	7.2	
jjjjj.	Activit	kkkkk.	lllll.	mmmn	nnnnn.	ooooo.	ppppp.	qqqqq.
ies offered				85	6.4	85	6.4	
rrrrr.	Back	sssss.	ttttt.	uuuuu.	vvvvv.	wwww	xxxxx.	yyyyy.
pack for the weekend				6	6.9	6	6.9	
zzzzz.	Progr	aaaaaa.	bbbbbl	cccccc.	dddddd	eeeeee.	ffffff.	gggggg.
am staff				1	2.0	1	2.0	
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				1	.1	1	.1	
pppppp.	Social	qqqqqq	rrrrrr.	ssssss.	tttttt.	uuuuuu	vvvvvv.	wwwwww.
elements				9	6.0	9	6.0	
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g					.4		.4	

* MD = Meal Delivery; BP = Backpack

5 Implementation of Demonstration Projects

5.1 Introduction

As a means of understanding evaluation outcomes such as participation, targeting accuracy, and food security, it is critical to examine the way in which demonstration projects were implemented. Moreover, such information will be useful to the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) when developing policy on summer food programs in the future. The methodology for examining demonstration project implementation in 2011 and 2012 consisted of the conduct of site visits to each demonstration project. In summer, 2011, Westat conducted site visits to four types of demonstration projects – Extending Length of Operation, Activity Incentive, Meal Delivery and Backpack. In summer 2012, Westat conducted site visits to Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects only.

Like the previous year, Westat staff documented the project infrastructure at the State, sponsor and site level; the processes put in place to implement the demonstration project (e.g., recruitment and outreach, preparation and distribution of food, monitoring, training and technical assistance); and the result of those processes (e.g., meals delivered and backpacks distributed). As in 2011, interviewers in 2012 obtained the perspective of three different types of key informants – State agency grantees, sponsors, and site staff and volunteers – on project implementation.

Westat conducted interviews in person during site visits to six States in which the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations were funded (Table 5-1). A total of 42 key informant interviews were conducted in July and August 2012. In addition, Westat completed site observation forms on 18 sites.

Chapter 1 contains a brief description of all demonstration projects. In this chapter we present a more detailed description of the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects and then summarize the key characteristics of sponsors and sites. As we did in 2011, we describe site selection (all sponsors remained the same, so there was no sponsor selection in 2012); the roles and responsibilities of project sponsors and site staff and volunteers; outreach used by each type of demonstration project; the different ways in which demonstration benefits were provided; oversight and monitoring used in the projects; and training and technical assistance provided to sponsors,

Table 5-1. Key informant interviews by type of demonstration and respondent

Type of Demonstration	State	Type of respondent: State officials	Sponsors	Sites	Total
Meal Delivery	Delaware	1	1	2	4
	Massachusetts	1	1	1	3
	New York	1*	2	1	4
Backpack	Arizona	1	3	2	6
	Kansas	1	7	7	15
	Ohio	1	6	3	10
Total		6	20	16	42

*Interview conducted by telephone

site staff and volunteers and the nutritional family education provided to parents and caregivers. Special consideration is given to changes made in 2012 compared to 2011 and the reasons for such changes. We end Chapter 5 with a description of the strengths and challenges encountered by the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects and how these challenges were addressed. Appendix P contains a summary of the characteristics of each sponsor, including sponsor name and location, sponsor background, dates of demonstration project operation, description of drop-off locations and Backpack distribution sites, and characteristics of the participant population.

5.2 Demonstration Project Overview

As noted in Chapter 1, Meal Delivery demonstration projects were implemented in three states by four sponsors (two sponsors in New York and one each in Delaware and Massachusetts (Table 5-2). Sixteen sponsors implemented the Backpack demonstrations – three in Arizona, seven in Kansas, and six in Ohio. Although sponsors of both the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations were expected to participate in the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), the meals that were provided to children as part of these demonstrations were consumed offsite and not at SFSP feeding sites.

5.2.1 Meal Delivery Demonstration Project

All State awardees and sponsors for the Meal Delivery demonstration project were the same in 2011 and 2012. All Meal Delivery grants were awarded to a State department of education and administrated by a division or department in which the SFSP was housed. In all cases but Delaware,

Table 5-2. Demonstration project awardees, sponsors, administration, and coordination

Demonstration project	State	State agency awardee/ project administrator	Project coordination	Sponsors
Meal Delivery	Delaware	Delaware Department of Education/School Support Services Workgroup	PMG Consultants	Food Bank of Delaware
	Massachusetts	Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (ESE)/Center for Student Support and Secondary Education Services	School Nutrition Programs Review and Outreach Coordinator (ESE)	YMCA of Cape Cod
	New York	New York State Education Department/NY State Child Nutrition Program	Coordinator, New York State Child Nutrition Program (NYED)	Food Bank of the Southern Tier North Rose-Wolcott Central School District
Backpack	Arizona	Arizona Department of Education/Health and Nutrition Services Division	3-person coordination: Health and Nutrition Services	Chandler Unified School District Litchfield Elementary School District Mesa Public Schools
	Kansas	Kansas State Department of Education/ Child Nutrition and Wellness Division	School Nutrition Program Coordinator	Arkansas City Unified School District 470 Central Unified School District 462 East Central Kansas Economic Opportunity Corporation Gardner Edgerton Unified School District Lawrence Public Schools Unified School District 497 Topeka Public Schools United Methodist Church
	Ohio	Ohio Department of Education/Office of Child Nutrition	Staff from Office of Child Nutrition	Andrews House, Inc. Ashtabula County Children Services Community Action Organization of Scioto County Hamilton Living Water Ministry Hocking Athens and Perry Community Action Whole Again International

which hired an external consultant with demonstration funds for outreach, recruitment, oversight, and monitoring, all states used internal staff to administer and coordinate the Meal Delivery demonstration project.

In **Delaware**, the Meal Delivery grant was awarded to the Delaware Department of Education (Table 5-2), which manages all child nutrition programs in that State, including national breakfast and lunch programs, fruit and vegetable programs, SFSP, and the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Administration of the demonstration project (known as "Grab-n-Go") took place through the School Support Services Workgroup, a group within the Accountability and Assessment Branch of the Delaware Department of Education. The Workgroup oversees all school support services for learning that are not directly related to instruction or curriculum, including child nutrition programs, counseling services, school discipline, and school nursing services. PMG Consulting was hired both years to coordinate all aspects of the project, including recruitment, site monitoring, technical support and trainings, inspection of meal sites, and day-to-day operations. Delaware's two largest local stakeholders for child nutrition programs are the Food Bank of Delaware (FBDE) and the City of Wilmington. The FBDE applied for and was awarded grant funding under this demonstration project as a sponsor.

The Meal Delivery demonstration project in **Massachusetts** was implemented in Barnstable County, Massachusetts. In 2011, the project was limited to food distribution in the town of Barnstable only. In 2012, the project added on Bourne and Mashpee. The Massachusetts Meal Delivery demonstration project was administered through the Nutrition, Health and Safety Program of the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (ESE). The demonstration project had one sponsor, the YMCA of Cape Cod, which delivered meals to drop-off sites and children's homes in rural Barnstable County three days a week.

The Meal Delivery demonstration project in **New York** was administered through the New York State Child Nutrition Program in the New York State Education Department in Albany. This department oversees the operations and management of all child nutrition programs that are implemented for New York youth in grades K-12. The demonstration project was overseen and administered by the Coordinator of the New York State Child Nutrition Program Administration and her staff. These staff served as the primary contact point for the State's two sponsors and made sure projects operated in compliance with State and Federal requirements. The two sponsors in 2011 and 2012 were the Food Bank of the Southern Tier and the North Rose-Wolcott Central School District (Table 5-2).

5.2.2 Backpack Demonstration Project

All Backpack demonstration projects were awarded to State departments of education in three states—Arizona, Kansas and Ohio. In **Arizona**, the Backpack demonstration project was administered by the Arizona Department of Education, Health and Nutrition Services Division. This department operates the National School Lunch and Breakfast programs, the SFSP, and all child nutrition programs for the State, including the CACFP. The demonstration grant was administered by the School Nutrition Programs Director who works with the School Nutrition Program and the SFSP.

Three sponsor organizations, all school food authorities, participated in the demonstration project – Chandler Unified School District, Litchfield Elementary School District, and Mesa Public Schools (Table 5-2). All were located in the Phoenix metropolitan area and were regular participants in SFSP. Two out of three sponsors used different staff to coordinate the Backpack demonstration in 2012, but these staff were shared with the SFSP.

The Backpack demonstration project in **Kansas** was administered through the Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE), Child Nutrition and Wellness Division. Sponsor staff were the same in 2011 and 2012. Sponsors in Kansas represented summer feeding programs from five school districts (Arkansas City Unified School District 470, Central Unified School District 462, Gardner Edgerton Unified School District, Lawrence Public Schools Unified School District 497, and Topeka Public Schools), a community action organization serving low-income individuals in several Kansas counties (East Central Kansas Economic Opportunity Corporation), and a church (United Methodist Church) (Table 5-2).

The Ohio Department of Education, Office of Child Nutrition, administered the Backpack demonstration project in **Ohio**. Selected sponsors (Andrews' House, Ashtabula County Children Services, Community Action Organization of Scioto County, Hamilton Living Water Ministry, Hocking Athens and Perry Community Action, and Whole Again International) (Table 5-2) were located in geographically dispersed and economically depressed areas of the State and represented community and faith-based organizations. All senior sponsor staff remained the same except for Whole Again International which had different coordinators in 2011 and 2012.

5.3 Demonstration Project Sponsors

Sponsors for the SFSP Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations were responsible for locating and recruiting eligible sites; hiring, training and supervising staff and volunteers; arranging for meals to be prepared or delivered; monitoring sites; preparing claims for reimbursement; and ensuring that sites were sustainable through community partnerships, fundraising, and volunteer recruitment. It was required that SFSP sponsors be approved by the State agency, and State agencies listed selected sponsors as part of their application to FNS. However, FNS made the final decision on sponsors for the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects. Sponsors in 2011 and 2012 were the same.

5.3.1 Meal Delivery Demonstration Project Sponsors

Site visits for this evaluation were conducted to Meal Delivery demonstration project sponsors in Delaware, Massachusetts and New York in August, 2012. As was the case in 2011, Delaware and Massachusetts each operated the Meal Delivery demonstration project with one sponsor -- FBDE and the YMCA of Cape Cod, respectively. New York had two sponsor organizations – the Food Bank of the Southern Tier (FBST) and the North Rose-Wolcott Central School District (CSD). All four sponsors had established Meal Delivery sites where parents/guardians came to pick up their children's meals for off-site consumption. In both 2011 and 2012, Massachusetts was the only Meal Delivery sponsor that also organized delivery routes in which staff dropped off children's meals at individual homes.

Food Bank of Delaware. Westat met with staff at the FBDE, the sole sponsor in this state, to learn about their experiences implementing the second year of the Meal Delivery demonstration. FBDE is the only food bank in the State and serves all three Delaware counties. It has two facilities - one in Newark and one in Milford. FBDE offers a variety of food security programs including the traditional SFSP, the CACFP, Statewide partnerships with hunger relief programs (shelters, food pantries, soup kitchens), a backpack program (not USDA-funded), a volunteer program, Commodities Supplemental Food Program (CSFP, which provides food supplements to senior citizens), and SNAP-Ed classes throughout the State. A community kitchen in the Newark facility offers a trade school for culinary arts, incorporates life skills, and enables students to earn a culinary certificate.

YMCA of Cape Cod - Massachusetts. The YMCA of Cape Cod, the sole sponsor for the Meal Delivery demonstration project in Massachusetts in 2011 and 2012, is a human service agency with strong ties to the community through families and community organizations. Demonstration project staff reported that the organization's reputation and network within the community significantly impacted their ability to serve the community beyond the resources that the demonstration grant provided. For example, the YMCA of Cape Cod has a strong network of volunteers, in-kind donations, and monetary donations that enabled it to generate revenue (e.g., from renting campgrounds for special events) to help support various programs and initiatives. It serves children and families with a variety of programs for preschoolers through high school age, and offer programs for young adults. Health and nutrition programs include an afterschool snack program for at-risk youth and childcare snack programs. The YMCA has been partnering with the Diabetes Education Center of Cape Cod and Activate America to facilitate programs geared toward preventing obesity and increasing activity. According to staff we interviewed, implementation of the Meal Delivery demonstration program focused strongly on providing healthy and nutritious meals during both project years.

Food Bank of the Southern Tier - New York. The "Summer Food Demonstration Project" (this sponsor's name for the demonstration) was administered by the Youth Programs Manager at the Food Bank of the Southern Tier (FBST) in Elmira, NY during both project years. The FBST's parent organization is "Feeding America," a national hunger relief network that connects with local and national growers and the commercial food industry to distribute food locally through organizations like the FBST. The FBST is the central food pantry/warehouse in this region of upstate NY. It serves six New York counties (Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga, and Tompkins) and has partnerships with over 160 member agencies that include food pantries, soup kitchens, shelters, after-school programs and non-profit organizations. The FBST sponsors a variety of meal programs for children and adults. School year meal programs for children include a backpack program that runs from October through June. This program is funded by Feeding America, with funds acquired through grants and fundraisers. The FBST also operates the "Kids Café", which is an after school program that offers free meals and educational activities. Kids Café is also sponsored by Feeding America and administered through six community programs (e.g., Salvation Army, community centers).

Meal Delivery efforts for the demonstration project focused on Schuyler County, New York, where the poverty rate is among the highest of the six counties served by the FBST. Many families in the county have experienced unemployment (often due to loss of farms and related jobs in the area) and

homelessness. Nearly half the children living in Schuyler County are qualified to receive free or reduced school lunches.

North Rose-Wolcott Central School District. In 2011 and 2012, the "SFSP Home Delivery Project" was administered by the Food Services Director for the North Rose-Wolcott Central School District (CSD). The CSD covers about 160 square miles in rural Wayne County, NY, which is close to Lake Ontario and between Rochester and Syracuse. The Food Services Director structured the Meal Delivery demonstration so it would reach children living in remote regions around all four corners of the school district. In addition to her involvement in childhood nutrition programs through her work at the CSD, the Food Services Director conducts outreach in this region of New York throughout the year to a variety of local groups and programs (e.g., church groups, Rotary Club, Lions Club, etc.) to maintain public awareness about child food insufficiency. According to the Director, such outreach was instrumental in helping her get the word out to local families about the availability of the SFSP Meal Delivery and other meal programs.

The CSD offers free and reduced school breakfasts and lunches, traditional SFSP and CACFP. It provides meals to over 500 children a day at two sites through regular SFSP. This past year the Food Services Director added an outreach program through the CSD for migrant families (mostly Haitian and Mexican) who work seasonally on local farms.

As was the case in 2011, North Rose-Wolcott CSD targeted school-aged children (up to age 18) living in rural Wayne County, NY who are eligible for free or reduced school lunches. In 2011, 104 children were enrolled in the Meal Delivery program through the CSD, and this increased to 115 children in 2012. The Food Services Director attributed the increase in number to community outreach that she, members of the Methodist churches and other local organizations (e.g. a local food pantry) conducted, and to parents/guardians who participated in last year's demonstration telling other families about the demonstration project. The Food Services Director distributed a Spanish translation of the enrollment letter and form but did not receive any of those back this summer.

5.3.2 Backpack Demonstration Project Sponsors

Site visits were conducted in June and July 2012 in the three states participating in the Backpack demonstration project - Arizona, Kansas, and Ohio. There were 16 sponsors representing school

districts, non-profit agencies, a church, a faith-based organization, a food bank, and a county government agency (Table 5-3).

Table 5-3. Overview of Backpack demonstration project site visits

State	No. sponsors	Type of sponsors
Arizona	3	▪ 3 school districts
Kansas	7	▪ 5 school districts ▪ 1 church ▪ 1 non-profit agency
Ohio	6	▪ Non-profit social service agency ▪ Faith-based organization ▪ Non-profit founded by a church to provide after school help to local children ▪ Non-profit agency that provides services to county residents ▪ Food bank and non-profit agency ▪ County government agency
Total	16	

In June 2012, Westat conducted in-person interviews with staff from the three sponsor organizations in Arizona—Chandler Unified School District, Litchfield Elementary School District, and Mesa Public Schools.

Chandler Unified School District – Arizona. The Chandler Unified School District Food and Nutrition Department administers all child nutrition programs for the Chandler school system, which serves youth living in the southeast portion of the Phoenix metropolitan area. Programming in 2012 included the administration of the National School Lunch Program at 40 schools and SFSP at 33 sites. The School District has been sponsoring SFSP for over 15 years.

Litchfield Elementary School District – Arizona. The Litchfield Elementary School District is a K-8 school system on the northwest side of Phoenix, Arizona that serves approximately 12,000 children. The Backpack demonstration project was again sponsored by the school district's food service program, which has offered the SFSP for over 15 years and runs the FNS breakfast and lunch program during the school year.

The sponsor estimated that about half of the youth attending school in this district is eligible for free or reduced price meals. The average age of children that participated in the 2012 Backpack demonstration was 8-10 years.

Mesa Public Schools - Arizona. Mesa Public Schools is a unified school district located on the east side of Phoenix, Arizona. It is one of the largest school districts in Arizona. During the 2012-2013 school year, the school district offered the National School Lunch Program at 80 sites. It has been sponsoring SFSP for about 20 years. The Backpack demonstration project was sponsored by the district's Department for Food and Nutrition during both demonstration project years. The same two sites - an elementary school and a community center – provided backpacks in 2011 and 2012. Both offered meals through SFSP, and both serve a largely Hispanic population in urban regions of Phoenix.

Kansas Sponsors. Westat met with staff at the seven sponsor organizations and eight feeding sites in Kansas in July, 2012. The seven sponsor organizations were:

- Arkansas City Public School District 470
- Central Unified School District 462
- East Central Kansas Economic Opportunity Corporation
- Gardner Edgerton Unified School District
- Lawrence Public Schools Unified School District 497
- Topeka Public Schools
- United Methodist Church

Most sponsors represented public school systems, one was a community services program, and one was a church. All offered SFSP, and many offered other FNS programs throughout the year. There was some variability among the sponsor organizations in terms of demonstration program start and stop dates. Many had timed the Backpack demonstration to correspond with SFSP and other summer programming at the meal sites, so timing varied from sponsor to sponsor and site to site (see Appendix B).

Ohio Sponsors. Westat met with staff at the six sponsor organizations in Ohio in July, 2012. The Ohio sponsors were:

- Andrews' House
- Ashtabula County Children Services
- Community Action Organization of Scioto County

- Hamilton Living Water Ministry, Inc.
- Hocking Athens and Perry Community Action
- Whole Again International

All Ohio sponsors provided meals through the Backpack demonstration project between June and August, 2012. Sponsor organizations represented non-profit community programs, faith-based organizations, and public social services programs.

Backpacks were available to Ohio youth between the ages of 1 and 18 years, but most of the children that were served were between elementary and middle school age. A few sponsors commented that some of the older teens were reluctant to receive backpacks because they did not want to be seen receiving free meals. It was reported that some of the younger youth in one of the urban locations were being harassed and their backpacks and meals were being stolen by older children and teenagers as they walked home from the meal sites.

5.4 Demonstration Project Sites

Although sponsors were the same in 2011 and 2012, some sponsors made an effort to expand their demonstration project participation by increasing the number of sites to which food was delivered. Thus, compared to 2011, there were 98 more meal delivery sites to homes in 2012 and 18 more drop-off sites. For the Backpack demonstration, sponsors increased the number of Backpack sites from 82 in 2011 to 92 in 2012.

The YMCA of Cape Cod in Massachusetts was especially successful by adding individual home delivery in two more towns and a substantial number of children (Table 5-4). Sites were also expanded in Delaware for the Meal Delivery demonstration project. Backpack sites were increased in the Litchfield Elementary School District in Arizona, Lawrence Public Schools in Kansas, Community Action Organization of Scioto County in Ohio, Hamilton Living Water Ministry in Ohio, and Whole Again International in Ohio. Due to over-spending in 2011, Hocking Athens Perry Community Action reduced the number of sites in 2012 (Table 5-4).

Table 5-4. Number of sites/delivery locations in 2011 and 2012*

vvvvvvv. State	wwwwwww. Sponsor	xxxxxxx. 2011	yyyyyyy. 2012
zzzzzzz.	Meal Delivery	aaaaaaaa.	bbbbbbbb.
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gggggggg. A	hhhhhhhh. MCA of Cape Cod - drop-off sites	Y iiiiiiii. 2	jjjjjjjj. 3
kkkkkkkk. A	llllllll. MCA of Cape Cod- individual homes	Y mmmmmmmm.	nnnnnnnn. 07
oooooooo. Y	pppppppp. ood Bank of the Southern Tier	F qqqqqqqq.	rrrrrrrr. 6
ssssssss. Y	tttttttt. orth Rose-Wolcott Central School District	N uuuuuuuu.	vvvvvvvv.
wwwwwwww.	xxxxxxxx.	yyyyyyyy. 7	zzzzzzzz. 43
aaaaaaaaa.	Backpack	bbbbbbbbb.	ccccccccc.
ddddddddd. Z	eeeeeeeee. handler Unified School District	C fffffffff.	ggggggggg.
hhhhhhhhh. Z	iiiiiiiii. itchfield Elementary School District	L jjjjjjjjj. 9	kkkkkkkkk. 5
lllllllll. Z	mmmmmmmmm. esa Public Schools	M nnnnnnnnn.	ooooooooo.
ppppppppp. S	qqqqqqqqq. rkansas City Unified School District 470	A rrrrrrrrr.	sssssssss.
ttttttttt. S	uuuuuuuuu. entral Unified School District 462	C vvvvvvvvv.	wwwwwwwww.
xxxxxxxxx. S	yyyyyyyyy. ast Central Kansas Economic Opportunity Corporation	E zzzzzzzzz.	aaaaaaaaaa.
bbbbbbbbbb. S	ccccccccccc. ardner Edgerton Unified School District	G dddddddddd.	eeeeeeeeee.
ffffffffff. S	gggggggggg. awrence Public Schools USD 497	L hhhhhhhhhh.	iiiiiiiiii. 6
jjjjjjjjjj. S	kkkkkkkkkk. opeka Public Schools	T llllllllll. 1	mmmmmmmmmm.
nnnnnnnnnn. S	oooooooooo. nited Methodist Church	U pppppppppp.	qqqqqqqqqq.
rrrrrrrrrr. H	ssssssssss. ndrews House, Inc.	A tttttttttt.	uuuuuuuuuu.

vvvvvvvvvv. H	wwwwwwwwww. shtabula County Children Services	A	xxxxxxxxxx.	yyyyyyyyyy.
zzzzzzzzzz. H	aaaaaaaaaaa. ommunity Action Organization of Scioto County	C	bbbbbbbbbbb. 3	ccccccccccc. 5
dddddddddddd. H	eeeeeeeeeee. amilton Living Water Ministry, Inc.	H	fffffffffff.	ggggggggggg.
hhhhhhhhhhh. H	iiiiiiiiiii. ocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	H	jjjjjjjjjjj. 16	kkkkkkkkkkk. 3
lllllllllll. H	mmmmmmmmmmm. hole Again International	W	nnnnnnnnnnn.	ooooooooooo.
pppppppppppp.	qqqqqqqqqqq.		rrrrrrrrrrr. 2	sssssssssss. 2
ttttttttttt.	Both Demonstrations		uuuuuuuuuuu. 09	vvvvvvvvvvv. 35

*Information on number of sites obtained from demonstration project sponsors.

5.4.1 Meal Delivery Demonstration Project

The four Meal Delivery sponsor organizations across the three states delivered meals to 143 locations (including 107 to individual homes in Massachusetts) (Table 5-5). Drop-off sites consisted of apartment/housing complexes, elementary schools, community centers, churches, a women's shelter, town hall, fire hall, housing authority, and individual homes.

Table 5-5. Overview of Meal Delivery site visits

State	No. sponsors	No. drop-off sites	Type of drop-off site
Delaware	1	22	▪ Apartment/housing complexes ▪ Elementary school ▪ Family/community centers ▪ Church
Massachusetts	1	110*	▪ Apartment complexes ▪ Individual homes in 3 towns ▪ Women's shelter
New York	2	11	▪ Elementary schools ▪ Town hall ▪ Fire hall ▪ 5 churches ▪ Housing authority
Total	4	143	

*Includes 107 deliveries to individual homes

Delaware. FBDE sought to increase the number of meal delivery locations that were offered in 2012 in underserved regions of the two rural counties of New Castle and Sussex that were targeted for the demonstration project. The food bank incorporated a mixture of outreach strategies in preparation for the second project year, including reaching out to another Meal Delivery sponsor in New York State to share lessons learned from 2011 project implementation. FBDE successfully added 17 more meal delivery sites for the 2012 demonstration. Site locations in 2012 included apartment/ housing complexes, elementary schools, community centers, and churches.

All meal sites in operation for the 2012 demonstration implementation were located in rural regions of New Castle and Sussex counties. As was the case in 2011, some were former SFSP sites that did not have the staff and/or proper facilities to serve meals on site to multiple children but were able to accommodate a meal pick-up model at the site, and some were new sites brought on specifically for the demonstration project.

Participating youth who received meal deliveries through Grab-n-Go Summer Meals across the different sites were mainly between the ages of 5 and 13, although children as young as 4[41] and as old as 17 participated in 2012. Sites served a mixture of race and ethnicity, including Caucasian, African-American, and Hispanic children, with a higher population of Hispanic children in the Sussex County locations.

Some of the Meal Delivery sites that were added for the 2012 demonstration project had once served as traditional SFSP meal sites. Thus, FBDE already had an established affiliation with those sites. Some of those sites no longer offered traditional SFSP because of space limitations. As noted above, former SFSP sites that switched to Meal Delivery in Delaware did so because they did not have the staff and/or proper facilities to serve meals on site to multiple children. However, staff at those locations was willing to offer meal delivery for the demonstration since children would consume the meals offsite.

Massachusetts. The YMCA of Cape Cod organized meal delivery sites in 2011 that were comprised of individual home deliveries in two towns in the Cape Cod region and bulk meal drop-off at two apartment complexes and a women's shelter. The YMCA's outreach coordinator made the connections to bring in the new meal sites and increase the number of children served.

Children who received meal deliveries in 2012 in the Massachusetts Meal Delivery demonstration were school-age up to age 18. Their race and ethnicity was African-American, Caucasian, Asian, Portuguese, and Wampanoag Indian. The sponsor reported that about 25 percent of participating children were from families that had immigrated to the United States. Languages spoken by the children included English, Spanish, and Portuguese, but all children were English-speaking.

New York. The two Meal Delivery sponsors in New York both sought to increase the number of children that they served in 2012 through recruiting additional meal sites and/or conducting outreach to families. Both New York sponsors were committed to reaching as many children as they could with the program. However, limitations in time and resources led them to shift focus from adding sites to adding the number of enrolled children served at existing sites. FBST switched one of its delivery locations to a site just up the street from the original pick-up location in that town when it realized that parents were already dropping off and picking up children for a summer activities

[41] In Delaware, if the family was able to document that the 4-year-old was eligible and enrolled in Head Start, the child could receive meals through the demonstration.

program at the new location. Thus, it was more convenient for families to pick up their meals there as well.

Prior to 2012 implementation, the FBST reached out to its community partners, including schools and fire stations, to arrange locations around Schuyler County where the FBST could park one of its refrigerated trucks so families could pick up their child(ren)'s meals for the summer demonstration project. In 2012, delivery site locations included three elementary schools, one fire hall, one town hall and a church (Table 5-5). Except for changes described below, these were the same sites that were used in 2011.

To select drop-off sites for the demonstration project, Youth Programs Manager of FBST met with local food pantries and schools to identify areas around Schuyler County, NY (the county targeted for the demonstration) that would be accessible to families. FBST staff reported that they tried to locate the meal delivery sites in areas where families would be likely to already be visiting during the week (e.g., near local shopping and services) so they would be in convenient locations that would not require families to drive far or to have to make a special trip to pick up their children's meals. FBST sponsored six Meal Delivery sites in 2012, one more than the 5[42] it sponsored in 2011. The sites were actually parking lots at schools, fire stations and churches around the county where the FBST could park one of its refrigerated trucks so families could pick up their children's meals at a designated date and time. A fire hall that had served as a delivery site in 2011 was replaced in 2012 with a nearby town hall after FBST staff learned that parents would already be at the town hall to drop off/pick up children for a summer recreation program. A church was brought on as a sixth Meal Delivery site for 2012 to make the drive to pick up summer meals a little easier for families living in that part of the county.

The North Rose-Wolcott Central School District (CSD) used the same five locations as meal delivery sites in 2011 and 2012 - four churches and a housing authority apartment complex. The CSD's Food Services Director originally identified the sites with the help of pastors and other members of regional Methodist churches. These sites were willing to offer space and volunteers again in 2012. The sites were situated in rural areas around the school district and served families in need of summer food service.

[42] FBST had started with six sites in 2011, but closed one a few weeks into the 2011 implementation due to low participation. Families that had been coming to the sixth delivery site were reassigned to another nearby meal delivery site.

5.4.2 Backpack Demonstration Project

There were also several site changes in the Backpack Demonstration project in 2012.

Arizona. Six elementary schools and one Boys and Girls Club served as sites for the Chandler Unified School District in 2012. In 2012, one of the elementary school sites was under renovation so the Boys and Girls Club took the place of that elementary school as a Backpack demonstration site. This enabled the project to reach a geographic area that had not previously been served.

The Litchfield school district sponsored 15 sites for the Backpack demonstration in 2012, six more than were in operation in 2011. Backpacks were distributed between May 29 and July 27, 2012. Sites represented schools, community centers and apartment complexes. Two sites were mobile feeding units (two buses that made stops at locations in the area for SFSP) called the "Nutrition Express." The buses enabled children who lived more than a mile from school to receive SFSP and Backpack meals. Seventy-five percent of the new sites had been traditional SFSP sites in 2011 and wanted to help increase the draw to their sites by offering the Backpack program in 2012.

Mesa Public Schools operated the same two Backpack sites in 2011 and 2012 at an elementary school and a community center. Children who received backpacks through the community center attend nearby Mesa schools and lived in the area. The community center is a Head Start site and is located in an underserved area where transportation is a problem for some families.

Kansas. The same seven Kansas sponsors participated both project years and represented five public school systems, one church and a community center. Kansas sponsors selected Backpack sites based on the number of eligible children the site could access. Like 2011, sponsors looked for sites that had a history with SFSP, were centrally located, and had access to high numbers of children eligible for free or reduced price meals. Among the 15 meal sites where these sponsors provided backpacks for the demonstration, many were elementary schools. Sites also included churches, and parks and recreation centers and were located in urban, suburban and rural regions of the State.

The State grantee reported that she had seen a 10 to 25 percent increase in participation in SFSP since the Backpack demonstration program was introduced. However, only Lawrence Public schools added a site for a total of six sites in 2012. The rest of the sites remained the same at other sponsors.

Ohio. In both 2011 and 2012, Ohio sponsors considered an organization's experience with SFSP when selecting sites for the Backpack demonstration. Other selection criteria included sites with higher than average numbers of children participating in SFSP and access to a diverse population of children in low income households.

Sponsors in Ohio oversaw between one and 25 meal sites for the second year of the demonstration project. As was the case in 2011, sites were located in impoverished urban and rural areas around the State that were known to have great need for summer meals for children. Meal sites were in schools, churches, community centers, mental health programs, libraries, parks and recreation sites, and public housing complexes.

There was variation in race and ethnicity of the children that were served by sponsors with multiple meal sites. A few sites primarily served African-American and Hispanic youth. Some sites primarily served Caucasian Appalachian children, some of whom came from families that had experienced intergenerational poverty. Other sites served a mixture of race and ethnicity. Transportation to the meal sites continued to be an issue in some locations, especially for families in rural regions who lived too far from the sites to walk. Youth who either could walk to the meal site or who had reliable transportation were able to more regularly attend SFSP meals and receive backpacks than those who lived far from the site and did not have transportation.

A few changes were made to the Ohio project sites between 2011 and 2012:

- Ashtabula County Children Services organized six Backpack sites during both demonstration project years. In 2011, one Backpack site was located in an old elementary school. When the school was purchased by GEO Ministries, the sponsor moved the SFSP and demonstration site to a church. However, when GEO Ministries moved into the school building and began sponsoring activities for children, the sponsor moved the SFSP and the Backpack demonstration back to the original school location.
- Community Action Organization of Scioto County ran 25 sites in 2012, 2 more than in 2011.
- Hamilton Living Waters Ministry added one site in 2012 for a total of two sites.
- Whole Again International had six sites in 2012, which is three more than they had in 2011.

Only Andrews House remained the same, with the same site at an elementary school, and Hocking-Athens Perry Community Action Agency had three fewer sites in 2012. Despite three fewer sites,

Hocking Athens Perry reported that it increased the number of backpacks in the second year due to high demand.

5.5 Roles and Responsibilities

Staff roles and responsibilities for the 2012 implementation of the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects were basically the same as in 2011. Prior to launching the 2011 program, State grantees had identified sponsors, received their approval from FNS, and conducted sponsor training. For the 2012 implementation, State grantees were again expected to offer training to sponsors (if needed), monitor demonstration project operations, and process payments, just as they had done during the first project year.

Sponsors were expected to attend State training if it was offered for the second project year; confirm the continued participation of sites from the 2011 demonstration program and recruit additional sites and participation (if needed) for the 2012 implementation; hire, train and supervise staff and volunteers; arrange for meals to be prepared and/or delivered; monitor sites; prepare claims for reimbursement; and ensure that the demonstration project they were sponsoring remained viable through community partnerships, fundraising, and volunteer recruitment.

As was the case during the first project year, it was the responsibility of all meal sites to manage food distribution and ensure that eligible children received their meals or backpacks/bags through the demonstration project. Some of the Backpack sponsors also served as meal sites in 2012. These included the Central Unified School District and the United Methodist Church in Kansas and Hamilton Living Water Ministry, Inc. in Ohio. In such cases, the sponsor staff fulfilled the roles and responsibilities for both sponsor and site.

Although general responsibilities were given to State grantees, sponsors, and site staff and volunteers participating in both types of demonstration projects, specific roles and responsibilities were geared to the specific components of the two types of demonstration projects (e.g., delivering meals to drop-off sites or individual homes in the Meal Delivery demonstration; filling backpacks or bags with food and distributing them at the SFSP sites in the Backpack demonstration). Moreover, each demonstration project implemented its project with a different staff complement and used different types of staff to carry out each implementation function (Appendix Q). There were few paid staff members that worked solely on the Meal Delivery or Backpack demonstrations. Instead, most staff

incorporated their roles and responsibilities for the demonstration project into existing positions, usually those for the SFSP.

5.5.1 Meal Delivery Demonstration Project Staffing

In the Meal Delivery demonstration project, the number of staff that supported a demonstration in 2012 varied across sponsors, and staffing remained relatively unchanged between 2011 and 2012. Notable staffing changes are described in the individual sponsor summaries in this section. Staffing across the four Meal Delivery sponsors tended to correspond with the number of days a week that deliveries were made and the number of sites that were served (Table 5-6a).

The **Food Bank of Delaware (FBDE)** delivered summer meals to 22 sites five days a week, and this necessitated support from over 50 FBDE paid staff and volunteers. The FBDE Program Director estimated that she spent about 10 hours a week working on the demonstration, varying according to the phase of the demonstration. More hours were spent conducting outreach and other activities in preparation to launch the program for the summer and again for activities related to closing out the demonstration operations. Meal preparation and delivery activities for the demonstration were conducted by paid staff and volunteers in conjunction with those for the traditional SFSP, and the combined activities often worked out to an 8-hour day for some of those staff. Two SFSP staff monitored and conducted quality control activities at the 29 Meal Delivery sites and trained Meal Delivery site staff. FBDE conducted cross-training so staff could take over or fill in for each other as needed for demonstration activities.

Table 5-6a. Meal Delivery demonstration project staffing

wwwwwwwwwwv **ponsor/State**	xxxxxxxxxxx. **umber of sites**	yyyyyyyyyyy. **umber of** zzzzzzzzzzz. **ull-time staff***	aaaaaaaaaaaa. **umber of** bbbbbbbbbbbb **art-time staff***	ccccccccccccc. **umber of** ddddddddddddd. **olunteer staff**	eeeeeeeeeeee. **ob titles**
fffffffffffff. **ood Bank of Delaware** ggggggggggggg. **Delaware)**	hhhhhhhhhhhh **2**	iiiiiiiiiiii. **0**	jjjjjjjjjjjj.	kkkkkkkkkkkkk. **0+**	▪ **Program Director** ▪ **Outreach Coordinator**** ▪ **Site monitors** ▪ **Truck and van drivers** ▪ **Chefs and kitchen staff** ▪ **Volunteer coordinator** ▪ **Administrative support staff** ▪ **Finance/ accounting staff**
lllllllllllll. **MCA of Cape Cod (Massachusetts)**	mmmmmmmn **drop-off and 107 individual homes**	nnnnnnnnnnnn **1**	oooooooooooo	pppppppppppp.	▪ **Operations Director** ▪ **Program Coordinator** ▪ **Outreach Coordinator** ▪ **Kitchen supervisors** ▪ **Kitchen workers** ▪ **Van driver and assistants** ▪ **Site supervisor**
qqqqqqqqqqqq. **ood Bank of the**	ssssssssssss.	tttttttttttt.	uuuuuuuuuuuu.	vvvvvvvvvvvv.	▪ **Youth Programs**

Southern Tier rrrrrrrrrrr. **New York)**					**Manager** ▪ **AmeriCorps volunteer** ▪ **FBST volunteer** ▪ **FBST driver** ▪ **School district kitchen staff**
wwwwwwwwwwv **orth Rose-Wolcott Central School District (CSD)** xxxxxxxxxxxx. **New York)**	yyyyyyyyyyyy.	zzzzzzzzzzzz.	aaaaaaaaaaaa.	bbbbbbbbbbbbl +	▪ **CSD Food Services Director** ▪ **Kitchen supervisor** ▪ **Hourly kitchen staff** ▪ **Volunteer meal packers**** ▪ **Delivery driver** ▪ **CSD Treasurer** ▪ **Site volunteers****

***Refers to paid staff employment status with sponsor agency or affiliated agency**

****Worked specifically on the Meal Delivery demonstration**

The **YMCA of Cape Cod** delivered meals for the demonstration five days a week to three drop-off sites and 107 individual homes, and this was supported by 12 staff members, one of which was a volunteer. Deliveries were made in one town three days a week and to the other two towns two days a week. The YMCA's Operations Director spent an estimated five hours a week conducting activities related to operational and financial oversight for the demonstration. The Program Coordinator spent about 20 hours a week on activities related to the demonstration program's day-to-day operations. The Outreach Coordinator for the demonstration spent an estimated 20 hours a month conducting activities to prepare for the program's launch in the summer, and about 10 hours a month conducting outreach during the weeks the meal deliveries were underway. Two kitchen supervisors worked on the demonstration a combined 200 hours a month, and kitchen workers spent about 100 hours each a month helping to prepare the meals for the demonstration. A van

driver spent about 20 hours a week delivering the meals to the various sites in the Cape Cod region, including home deliveries.

The **Food Bank of the Southern Tier (FBST)** in New York delivered summer meals to six sites one day a week was supported by seven paid and volunteer staff. FBST's Youth Programs Manager was the grant administrator and conducted all operational planning. She spent an estimated five to six hours a week in April and May on preparing for the summer Meal Delivery demonstration, and much of that work was reported to be related to enrolling children in the demonstration. Once the project was underway for the summer, she spent about six to seven hours a week to monitor project operations. FBST had the help of an AmeriCorps volunteer for 2012 implementation. This volunteer spent eight to nine hours a week helping the Youth Programs Manager to conduct outreach to regional mobile food pantries to pass on the word about the demonstration. A paid driver and an FBST volunteer each spent 6 hours a week (all in one day) picking up the prepared meals in an FBST refrigerated truck and distributing them to families in the six parking lots which served as the delivery sites. Three kitchen staff from a local school district food authority were paid under a contract with the FBST to prepare and package the meals for the demonstration each week. Each kitchen staff member spent two to three hours a week conducting those activities.

The **North-Rose Wolcott Central School District (CSD)** in New York delivered summer meals to five sites two days a week (two sites one day, three sites the other day). All activities related to project administration and management and operations oversight were conducted by the CSD Food Services Director, who reported spending an estimated 20-30 hours a week conducting these activities for the demonstration. Three kitchen volunteers each spent two hours one day a week prepacking non-perishable meal items. A paid CSD kitchen supervisor spent about two hours, five days a week, on the demonstration to supervise and assist with meal preparations. Two paid CSD kitchen staff each spent three to four hours a week preparing and packaging perishable meal items. A paid CSD van driver spent about 6 hours a week delivering the meals to the sites. Meals were handed out by on-site volunteers that varied in number by site. All CSD staff incorporated their other work activities with time spent working on the demonstration. This included the CSD Treasurer, who was responsible for processing expenditure claims and vendor payments for the demonstration.

5.5.2 Backpack Demonstration Project Staffing

Sponsors participating in the 2012 Backpack demonstration linked the distribution of backpacks under the demonstration to the same dates and times that their sites offered meals through the traditional SFSP. Staffing structures across sponsors and states typically fell into three categories: (1) program management and oversight; (2) preparation of meals and backpacks; and, (3) backpack distribution. This section describes how each of the sponsors in Arizona, Kansas and Ohio delegated these duties among their staff and the average amount of time that was spent conducting activities for the demonstration. Staffing across the various Backpack sponsors was largely unchanged for the 2012 implementation, compared to 2011. Any staffing changes are noted in the individual sponsor summaries in this section.

5.5.2.1 Arizona

Almost 20 staff members supported the **Chandler Unified School District** Backpack demonstration in 2012 (Table 5-6b). This sponsor offered backpacks through the demonstration at seven traditional SFSP meal sites that it operated in elementary schools and Boys' and Girls' Clubs. Among the staff that managed the demonstration for the school district was a new Program Supervisor who spent about 15 hours a week on various activities related to the general management and oversight of the demonstration project. Two staff members that monitored the School District's 20 traditional SFSP meal sites added monitoring to their duties of the seven sites that offered backpacks through the demonstration. The monitors visited all SFSP sites on the first and third week of operation and spent three hours at each site. Therefore, a total of 21 hours were spent monitoring for the demonstration. A buyer spent about two hours a week placing orders for the backpack meals and coordinating with the warehouse foreman, who spent about three hours a week coordinating inventory and distribution of meal items for each site. Four drivers spent a combined 20-25 hours a week delivering meals to the seven sites. Each site had an SFSP manager, and those staff coordinated the assembly of meal packages for the demonstration, which took about 20 percent of their time (including their existing SFSP duties). Usually, volunteers at each site spent three hours a week (per volunteer, per site) packing the tote bags (the "backpacks" at this site) with meals. Occasionally site managers also helped to assemble the tote bags. One site with a cafeteria used its Cafeteria Manager to oversee the assembly of the backpacks by two cafeteria staff, who each spent two hours a week on these duties. A custodian spent an hour a week at each site (seven hours a week total) to clean up after the SFSP meals and backpacks that were distributed.

Table 5-6b. Arizona Backpack demonstration project staffing

cccccccccccccc. ponsor/State	dddddddddddd o. Sites	eeeeeeeeeeeeee. umber of ffffffffffffff. full -time staff*	ggggggggggggg. umber of hhhhhhhhhhhhh art-time staff*	iiiiiiiiiiiii. umber of jjjjjjjjjjjjj. olunteer staff	kkkkkkkkkkkkk ob titles
lllllllllllll. handler Unified mmmmmmmmmm chool District	nnnnnnnnnnnn	oooooooooooo 1	pppppppppppppp	qqqqqqqqqqqq	▪ Program Supervisor ▪ Buyer ▪ Warehouse foreman ▪ Drivers ▪ Program monitors ▪ Volunteer Coordinator ▪ Site Managers ▪ Site volunteers ▪ Cafeteria Manager ▪ Cafeteria staff ▪ Custodian
rrrrrrrrrrrrr. itchfield Elementary ssssssssssssss. chool District	ttttttttttttt. 5	uuuuuuuuuuuuu	vvvvvvvvvvvvvv.	wwww

		staff ▪ Buyer ▪ School district warehouse staff ▪ Grants Manager

*Refers to paid staff employment status with sponsor agency or affiliated agency

The Litchfield Elementary School District provided backpacks at 15 of its traditional SFSP meal sites, which were comprised of schools, community centers, apartment complexes and mobile feeding units. Seven school district staff members were dedicated to the Backpack demonstration. Additionally, staff working at the sites for the traditional SFSP supported demonstration activities. The School District Food Services Director spent an hour a week (eight to ten hours total) for overall management of the demonstration in the summer months and six to eight hours total to conduct start-up activities in the spring, such as meeting with the State grantee. The School Nutrition Supervisor determined the meals that would be distributed each week, managed four of the Backpack locations, and conducted outreach. Combined, these activities took about seven hours weekly. A Program Supervisor spent about 20 hours in the spring arranging the distribution of meals for the 2012 demonstration, including selection and coordination of vendors for meal items. During the summer, she managed the other 11 Backpack distribution sites, coordinated weekly meal planning with the school district cook, and supervised monitors. It took a total of two hours each month to conduct these activities in the summer. A clerk spent four hours a month keeping track of the backpack meal counts. Two monitors each spent two hours a week picking up the meal bags from the middle school kitchen where they had been prepared, and inspected them before they delivered the bags to each of the demonstration sites. The backpacks were distributed by SFSP site staff and managers.

Mesa Public Schools, with two sites, provided backpacks in conjunction with traditional SFSP meals that were offered at an elementary school and a community center. Six staff were dedicated to the demonstration through this sponsor. Staff working at the meal sites for traditional SFSP also contributed to the demonstration. The demonstration was under the direction of the Mesa Public Schools Director of School Nutrition and Auxiliary Services, who also oversees administration of the traditional SFSP. Administrative preparations (e.g., meetings with the State grantee) for the 2012 demonstration took one and on-half hours a week between April and June, as did other administrative duties (e.g., forms completion) conducted between April and mid-summer. A dietician spent one and one-half to two hours a week between April and June conducting meal

planning, training and outreach activities to prepare for the demonstration. The dietician worked in conjunction with a representative from the school system's Grants Management Department to input data into their grants management system, and the Grants Manager spent about five hours across the spring and summer in 2012 to conduct those activities. A buyer submitted food orders to vendors, which delivered them to a school district warehouse. The meal items were then delivered to the two sites, where backpacks were assembled by on-site staff. A staff member who worked at the community center site was paid by the sponsor to assemble and distribute the backpacks, and these activities took two hours a week to conduct in June and July. Backpacks at the elementary school site were assembled and distributed by food service staff that supported the traditional SFSP program. An SFSP site coordinator at the school spent four to five hours a week monitoring overall operations, backpack assembly and meal counts. The coordinator realized during the 2011 implementation that she needed another staff member to support the demonstration, so in 2012 two school food service staff each spent three hours a week assisting with backpack assembly and distribution in conjunction with their regular duties for SFSP. An SFSP site supervisor occasionally spent an hour a week to assist with backpack distribution, as needed.

5.5.2.2 Kansas

The **Arkansas City Public School District** sponsored one site for the Backpack demonstration and was supported by six paid staff and two volunteers (Table 5-6c). The distribution site was located in an elementary school that offered the traditional SFSP. The Program Director for the demonstration spent four hours a week conducting administrative activities, including training staff and quality control monitoring. Two of the Director's support staff spent two hours a week completing paperwork, including financial tasks and data reporting. The school social worker, who assisted with a school-year backpack program, conducted outreach, managed the storage of food for the meals (all pre-packaged), helped with backpack distribution, and conducted quality control monitoring for the demonstration. These activities took eight to nine hours of her time a week. A Food Distribution Manager spent one to two hours a week conducting outreach, quality control monitoring and helping with distribution of the backpacks. This sponsor hired one additional staff member for the 2012 demonstration to translate materials into Spanish and to help with translation needs during backpack distribution. The translator spent a total of seven hours on these activities. The need for a translator was identified after the 2011 implementation since there is a large Hispanic population in this area. Volunteers spent a total of five hours helping paid staff with distribution of the backpacks.

Table 5-6c. Kansas Backpack demonstration project staffing

cccccccccccccc. ponsor/State	ddddddddddd o. Sites	eeeeeeeeeeeeee. umber of ffffffffffffff. full -time staff*	ggggggggggggggg. umber of hhhhhhhhhhhhh art-time staff*	iiiiiiiiiiiiiii. umber of jjjjjjjjjjjjjj. N v olunteer staff	kkkkkkkkkkkkk ob titles
lllllllllllllll. rkansas City Unified School District (USD) 470	mmmmmmmm	nnnnnnnnnnnnn	oooooooooooo	pppppppppppp	▪ Program Director ▪ Administrative support staff ▪ School social worker ▪ Food Distribution Manager ▪ Translator** ▪ Distribution volunteers
qqqqqqqqqqqqqq. entral Unified School District (USD) 462	rrrrrrrrrrrrr.	sssssssssssssss.	tttttttttttttt.	uuuuuuuuuuuu +	▪ Project Manager ▪ Site coordinators ▪ Clerical staff ▪ Van driver ▪ Head Volunteer ▪ Site volunteers

Table 5-6c. Kansas Backpack demonstration project staffing (continued)

vvvvvvvvvvvvvvv ponsor/State	wwwwwwwwv o. Sites	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx umber of yyyyyyyyyyyyyy. ull-time staff*	zzzzzzzzzzzzzz. umber of aaaaaaaaaaaaaa. art-time staff*	bbbbbbbbbbbbb umber of ccccccccccccccc. olunteer staff	ddddddddddd ob titles
eeeeeeeeeeeeeee. ast Central Kansas Economic Opportunity Corporation (ECKAN)	fffffffffffffff.	gggggggggggggg	hhhhhhhhhhhhl	iiiiiiiiiiiiii. to 6	▪ Program Manager ▪ ECKAN CEO ▪ Warehouse manager ▪ SFSP staff ▪ Volunteer Coordinator ▪ Volunteers
jjjjjjjjjjjjjjj. ardner Edgerton Unified School District	kkkkkkkkkkkkk	lllllllllllllll.	mmmmmmmmm	nnnnnnnnnnnnn	▪ Program Director ▪ Site lead/high school kitchen manager ▪ Bookkeeper ▪ Custodians ▪ Translator (Spanish teacher) ▪ Volunteers
oooooooooooooo awrence Public Schools Unified School District (USD) 497	pppppppppppp	qqqqqqqqqqqq 1	rrrrrrrrrrrrrr.	ssssssssssssss.	▪ Director of Food Services ▪ Administrative support staff ▪ Food services staff ▪ Site managers ▪ SFSP staff

					▪ Volunteers ▪ Drivers
tttttttttttttt. opeka Public Schools	uuuuuuuuuuuu	vvvvvvvvvvvvvv	wwwwwwwwwwv	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	▪ Project Manager ▪ School District administrative oversight staff ▪ School Food Service employees
yyyyyyyyyyyyyy. nited Methodist Church	zzzzzzzzzzzzzz	aaaaaaaaaaaaaa	bbbbbbbbbbbbbl	cccccccccccccccc	▪ Project Director ▪ Backup to Project Director ▪ School year Backpack Program Manager ▪ Administrative support staff ▪ Bag packers/meal distributors ▪ Driver

*Refers to paid staff employment status with sponsor agency or affiliated agency

**Worked specifically on the Backpack demonstration

The **Central Unified School District (USD) 462** distributed backpacks in conjunction with SFSP meals at an elementary school and three churches (four sites). Staffing was a combination of four paid school district staff and volunteers at the church sites. The role of demonstration Project Manager was fulfilled by the School District Superintendent, who is also the school district's Food Service Director and the Principal of the elementary school where the SFSP meals were offered. The Project Manager spent about 12 hours a month conducting start-up activities for the demonstration during the two months prior to summer operation. Once backpack distribution was underway, the Project Manager spent about two hours a month on activities related to the demonstration, including serving as the sponsor lead, overall management, hiring/staffing, quality control monitoring, training, outreach, and site coordination. There were three site coordinators (one coordinator covered two sites) who each spent between one to four hours each week conducting activities for the demonstration. Two of the three were paid, and their responsibilities included putting the meal bags together, delivering them to the sites, distributing the backpacks, tracking the numbers of meals, and cleanup. The volunteer site coordinator managed the volunteers at her location, distributed backpacks, used a data form to keep track of meal counts, and helped with clean up. A clerical staff member at the school district office spent about 30 minutes a week to collect and report data to FNS and Westat and handle purchase orders and expense claim forms. A van driver was added to the staff for the 2012 implementation to deliver meals for the backpacks to two of the sites and to help with distribution of backpacks in one of those sites. He spent two hours a week on these tasks. Volunteers at the church sites spent an hour a week helping to hand out backpacks.

The **East Central Economic Opportunity Corporation (ECKAN)** (Table 5-6c) provided backpacks through the demonstration to youth receiving SFSP meals at a local community center and used the same staffing plan for the 2011 and 2012 implementation. Most of the demonstration work was carried out by five paid staff members with support from four to six volunteers. Paid staff typically each spent about two hours a week on demonstration activities. The Program Manager handled administrative tasks such as financial and project data reporting and occasionally helped monitor the meal distribution. He spent 10 hours conducting activities to gear up for the 2012 demonstration, and then two hours a week once backpack delivery was underway. ECKAN's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) was present on most meal distribution days, helped conduct site monitoring, and ran the volunteer training in 2012. The Warehouse Manager coordinated delivery of meals to the warehouse and to the site and monitored food quality. Paid SFSP staff on site at the community center distributed the meal bags. Meal bags were packed each week by four to six volunteers who each spent about 30 minutes on this task. A volunteer coordinator spent 10 hours across the project conducting training and organizing the site volunteers.

The **Gardner Edgerton Unified School District** (Table 5-6c) offered backpacks at an elementary school that provided SFSP meals in this district. Five paid staff and five volunteers supported 2012 implementation. The Program Director spent 10 hours a week between January and April conducting activities to prepare for the 2012 backpack distribution and one hour a week while distribution was underway between June and August. A high school kitchen manager was added to the staffing for 2012 and took over the Director's prior role as site lead, providing oversight of packing and distribution of the meal bags. The site lead also coordinated student volunteers and spent three hours a week on all demonstration tasks. A bookkeeper spent three hours a month processing expense claims and vendor invoices. School custodians spent two hours a month transporting the food for the meals to the room where they would be assembled into the meal bags. Five student volunteers assembled the meals bags and helped distribute them, which took a total of two hours a week. A Spanish teacher in the district was paid for four hours of work in June to translate materials and help conduct outreach with Spanish speaking families.

At least 14 staff supported the **Lawrence Public Schools Unified School District** to provide backpacks to youth at six SFSP meal sites in 2012 (Table 5-6c). Staff members were a mixture of paid school district staff and volunteers. The Director of Food Services was in charge of general program management, meal planning and staff training. Her duties required that she spend two hours a month on preparation activities for the 2012 demonstration and then an hour a week once the backpack distribution was underway. The Director was in charge of the day-to-day program management in 2011 but transferred these duties to another school district Food Services staff member in 2012. This new staff member oversaw all weekly meal procurement, preparation and packing, which took seven hours a week to perform. Meal bags were packed by three volunteers and paid SFSP staff. Volunteers each spent four hours a week setting up meal items and packing meal bags, and SFSP staff spent nine hours total each week packing the meal bags. Each of the six sites had a Site Manager, who distributed the backpacks and tracked the number of bags given out each week - tasks that took about 15 minutes a week for each Site Manager. Two drivers each spent two hours a week picking up the food for the meals from local grocers and delivering the backpacks to the sites.

Topeka Public Schools (Table 5-6c) provided backpacks through the demonstration to youth receiving SFSP meals at one of its magnet schools. The Project Manager was the lead at the sponsor level, and spent four to five hours a month conducting weekly site visits and quality control monitoring, tracking expenses and maintaining communication with the site staff. She also provided data to FNS and Westat and conducted training for site staff. The Project Manager's supervisor at Topeka Public Schools was responsible for high-level program oversight and spent about an hour a

month on tasks such as completion of financial claims and data forms. At the site level, two School Food Service employees worked together to assemble and distribute meal bags, track/count the meals distributed, and collect information for the sponsor. Both School Food Service employees were paid for their services; one spent 16 hours and the other eight hours total working on the demonstration.

Finally, the **United Methodist Church (UMC)** in Kansas had the support of six staff in providing backpacks through the demonstration to children receiving SFSP meals at the single sponsor location (Table 5-6c). The Project Director was the sponsor lead, and was responsible for overall management of the demonstration, data collection for FNS and Westat, hiring and training staff, and completing expense claims. These duties took 12 to 15 hours a week for the first two weeks of operation, and then eight hours a week after that. The Project Director had a back-up lead that attended the State training and filled in for the Project Director when necessary. This typically took about four hours of her time a week. Both the Project Director and her back-up lead volunteered their time to work on the demonstration but submitted claims to the grant for mileage reimbursement on longer trips. The UMC's School Year Backpack Program Manager also volunteered her time to help with food ordering, backpack distribution, and hiring project staff. These duties took her 12 to 15 hours a week to conduct during the first two weeks of operation and then eight hours a week after meal distribution was underway. An additional two paid staff at the meal site spent about five hours filling the meal bags with food and distributing them. An administrative support staff member spent five hours a week maintaining meal distribution data and helping to pack the bags and distribute them, as needed. The meals were packed and stored at a local high school, and a paid driver spent two hours a week transporting the meals to the site.

5.5.2.3 Ohio

Andrew's House provided backpacks to youth who received meals through the traditional SFSP at a local elementary school (one site). Four paid staff and five volunteers supported the demonstration in 2012 (Table 5-6d). The Director of Andrew's House spent eight to ten hours each month conducting project management duties, such as recordkeeping and budgetary tasks. A staff member who conducted the administrative tasks for Andrews House incorporated six hours of related duties for the Backpack demonstration into his workload. Two cafeteria staff that functioned as SFSP Site Coordinators integrated food ordering, preparation, packaging and other activities for the Backpack demonstration into their duties for the traditional SFSP meal site. These women spent two to four hours a week preparing the meals for the backpacks and one hour a week distributing backpacks to

the children after the SFSP meal. Five site volunteers for the traditional SFSP helped the Site Coordinators hand out the backpacks on distribution days.

Ten staff supported **Ashtabula County Children Services** to provide backpacks to youth at six open SFSP meal sites around the county (Table 5-6d). The Project Director, who managed the traditional SFSP program for this agency, oversaw all management, administrative and operational tasks for the demonstration, including ordering food for the backpack meals. The Project Director estimated that she spent 10-12 hours a week working on tasks specifically for the Backpack demonstration. For about a week and half toward the end of the demonstration, the Project Director worked with the agency's Finance Director to prepare claims, which took about two hours a day. The eight site coordinators were from Youth Opportunity Works and AmeriCorps and worked across the six SFSP meal sites. Two worked at each meal site (some covered more than one site) and were responsible for packing the meals into backpacks at the sponsor location, transporting them to the meal sites, and distributing the backpacks. Each site coordinator spent eight to ten hours a week working on the demonstration.

The **Community Action Organization of Scioto County (CAO)** provided backpacks to children that received SFSP meals at 25 feeding sites around the county.[43] In 2012, the CAO had the support of 35 paid staff to support the demonstration, all of which worked on the traditional SFSP. Staff members were a combination of CAO administrative staff (an Operations Director and two Program Specialists) and SFSP site staff (local union workers and youth from work experience programs). Meals for the backpacks were prepared at a central kitchen and were delivered to the meal sites by SFSP site staff along with the traditional SFSP meals. Some of the meal sites were assisted by SFSP volunteers to hand out the backpacks after the SFSP meal; otherwise this was done by the SFSP site staff.

[43] The number of meal sites that offered backpacks through this sponsor changed throughout the summer, as some were closed and others opened.

Table 5-6d. Ohio Backpack demonstration project staffing

Sponsor/State	No. Sites	Number of full-time staff*	Number of part-time staff*	Number of volunteer staff	Job titles
Andrews House	1	4	0	5	▪ Project Director ▪ Administrative support staff ▪ SFSP site supervisors/cafeteria staff ▪ SFSP site volunteers
Ashtabula County Children Services	6	2	8	0	▪ Project Director ▪ SFSP Site Coordinators ▪ Finance Director
Community Action Organization of Scioto County	27	35	0	Varied by site	▪ Operations Director ▪ Program Specialists ▪ SFSP site staff ▪ SFSP site volunteers
Hamilton Living Water Ministry, Inc.	2	2	5	4+	▪ Project Manager ▪ Administrative support staff ▪ Youth Center staff ▪ SFSP staff ▪ SFSP volunteers
Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	13	35	0	50	▪ Food and Nutrition Operations Specialist** ▪ Administrative support staff** ▪ Food bank Manager ▪ Kitchen staff ▪ SFSP Site Managers ▪ SFSP staff ▪ Delivery drivers ▪ Volunteers
Whole Again International	5	3	Varied by site	Varied by site	▪ Pastor/Project Manager ▪ Coordinator** ▪ Director of Programming and Financing ▪ Caterer ▪ Site Managers ▪ Food supervisors ▪ Delivery drivers ▪ Site staff ▪ Volunteers

*Refers to paid staff employment status with sponsor agency or affiliated agency

**Worked specifically on the Backpack demonstration

The **Hamilton Living Water Ministry** provided backpacks at two of the seven SFSP meal sites that it sponsored in 2012 -- at the sponsor agency and a local youth center. The demonstration was supported by seven paid staff, four AmeriCorps volunteers, and various site volunteers (e.g., older teens) throughout the summer. The Program Manager was responsible for all management, program administration and data reporting. Administrative support staff at the sponsor agency conducted the billing, program documentation and data tracking tasks. Four paid SFSP staff served as lead staff for the meal sites, and they were supported by four AmeriCorps volunteers. Additional volunteers helped at the sites over the summer weeks and represented churches, people from the neighborhood, students from colleges, and older teens. Paid staff and volunteers helped assemble the meals for the backpacks and distributed them as the youth left in the afternoon. During the site interview the Program Manager reported that it was hard to specify the amount of time spent on tasks for the demonstration because there was so much overlap with the traditional SFSP; "…everyone does a little bit of everything from unloading food to assembling the backpacks."

The **Hocking, Athens and Perry Community Action Agency (CAA)** distributed backpacks for the demonstration at 13 traditional SFSP meal sites located in libraries, churches, community centers and schools in Hocking, Athens, and Perry counties. Thirty-five paid staff and 50 volunteers supported the Backpack demonstration over the summer weeks that the project was in operation. Two paid staff at the sponsor agency were dedicated specifically to the demonstration project - the Food and Nutrition Operations Specialist and her assistant. The Food and Nutrition Operations Specialist spent three to four hours a week on project management and oversight activities and project administration duties. Her assistant maintained meal count data and conducted quality control and monitoring, activities that took two to three hours a week to complete. The CAA is the regional food bank for this part of the state, and packaging and assembly of the backpack meals by kitchen staff was coordinated by the Food Bank Manager. Four food bank delivery drivers transported the meals to the sites where they were distributed by SFSP Site Managers, staff and volunteers. At one site, a Medicaid transportation driver distributed backpacks to the children as he dropped the children at their home.

Whole Again International (WAI) provided backpacks to youth that received SFSP meals at six of its 26 SFSP meal sites. About sixteen paid staff and several volunteers at each site supported the demonstration. There were three staff members at the sponsor level that were dedicated to the Backpack demonstration project. The pastor and founder of WAI served as the Program Manager for both project years and spent about an hour a week conducting overall management and oversight of the project. Day-to-day operations were handled by the Project Coordinator, who spent 4 hours a day working on the demonstration. The staff member that held this position in 2012 had

replaced the person who served as the Coordinator in 2011. WAI's Director of Programming and Financing spent an hour a week tracking program expenditures, two hours a week conducting trainings, and about an hour helping to pack and distribute backpacks when needed. Staffing at the site level was increased in 2012 to help sites manage operations of the Backpack demonstration in conjunction with traditional SFSP duties. Both paid part-time and volunteer staff worked at the meals sites. Many were retired teachers, social workers, and volunteers that traveled from different parts of the county to help out with the summer programs. AmeriCorps also provided 15 volunteers to help out at the sites over the summer. For 2012, the sponsor hired a local food vendor/caterer, to prepare, package and deliver all the SFSP meals to the sites, including the backpack meals. Two paid drivers delivered the backpack meals to the five sites, and this took four to five hours per week total. Each of the five sites had a Site Manager and Food Supervisor that helped the paid part-time staff and volunteers to distribute the backpacks when needed.

5.6 Outreach and Recruitment

In the second year of operation, both Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration project sponsors conducted outreach and recruitment to inform the public about the project and recruit eligible participants. Several sponsors made a special effort to increase the number of delivery locations and SFSP sites that distributed meals and backpacks in order to increase participation. Approaches to outreach and recruitment used by each of the six states implementing the two types of demonstration projects are summarized below.

5.6.1 Meal Delivery Demonstration Project

Meal delivery demonstration project sponsors, rather than the State agencies, were primarily responsible for outreach and recruitment activities in 2012, as they were in 2011. Because eligibility for the Meal Delivery project was tied to eligibility for school meal programs, the sponsors again worked closely with the school districts to identify eligible participants for their projects. In addition to working with the schools, sponsors in the three Meal Delivery demonstration project states used a variety of outreach methods (Table 5-7).

Table 5-7. Summary of outreach efforts by Meal Delivery sponsors

Outreach activities	Sponsors			
	Food Bank of Delaware (DE)	YMCA of Cape Cod (MA)	Food Bank of Southern Tier (NY)	North Rose-Wolcott Central School District (NY)
Mailing to families (via school or public aid agency)	✓	✓		
Food pantry postings/announcements			✓	✓
Distribution/posting of flyers	✓	✓	✓	✓
Distribution of materials by community organizations and churches	✓	✓	✓	✓
Press release, public service announcement (PSA)		✓	✓	✓
Collaboration with churches				✓
Community kickoff event		✓		
Word of mouth by families	✓	✓		
Door to door solicitation	✓			

In **Delaware**, two consultants were hired with demonstration funds to conduct many of the implementation tasks, including outreach and recruitment. These consultants increased outreach efforts to reach more families. To prepare for implementation of the 2012 program, the Food Bank of Delaware also positioned a volunteer staff member as Outreach Coordinator for the project and ensured that staff had ample time to conduct more vigorous outreach methods to recruit new meal sites. Outreach activities included flyer distribution through community partners (e.g., food pantries, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program [SNAP]), mailings to parents of school-age children who were eligible to receive reduced price meals, door to door solicitation, and use of mailing lists from housing developments, such as trailer parks. The consultants and State agency staff reported that outreach and recruitment efforts were improved and increased in 2012, and the consultants suggested that hiring someone to focus solely on outreach and recruitment would be a good idea for future implementation of the demonstration. Sponsor staff also identified potential meal delivery sites by driving through areas of the underserved regions.

In **Massachusetts**, sponsor staff reported that outreach efforts in 2012 were increased and also more targeted, which was, reportedly, a successful approach for Massachusetts. The sponsor hired an Outreach Coordinator who conducted the outreach and recruitment for the project. The Outreach Coordinator worked with the schools to identify eligible families for the project, and then called and sent targeted mailings. School guidance counselors also helped the Outreach Coordinator identify and communicate with eligible families. In addition, flyers about the project went home in

the backpacks of students in May and June, and the schools implemented robocalls (automated telephone calls) to families about the project. Flyers were distributed by project partners, including Project Bread; the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program; Transitional Assistance; and the UMASS Extension. Flyers were also placed in churches, food pantries, and other community organizations. Lastly, the Outreach Coordinator helped organize community outreach events, such as "Make Your Own Smoothie," which was held in one of the apartment complexes and advertised as a "fun and free" event. Families were given the ingredients to make a smoothie on site and also learned about the "free, home-delivered breakfast and lunch for kids age 1-18 during the summer."

Recruitment at the two additional towns in Barnstable County consisted of outreach at public events in those towns during April and May 2012. The Outreach Coordinator also met with school guidance counselors in the two towns, who, in turn, helped coordinate the printing of promotional information about the demonstration on the back of the May and June school lunch menus. Outreach to families was also conducted by YMCA staff knocking on doors, and working with WIC and other community organizations to identify children in need of summer food.

In **New York**, the two sponsors worked closely with schools and community groups to identify and recruit eligible participants for the demonstration. Community partners involved in outreach included churches, food banks/pantries, advocacy groups, Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, mobile food pantries, and other social services agencies, such as the local SNAP (food stamp) offices. The schools systems advertised the project on its websites, and sponsor staff worked closely with school staff to identify and communicate with eligible families. Lastly, the sponsors issued press releases through various media outlets, including television, newspaper and radio.

The North Rose-Wolcott Central School District in New York conducted outreach in a variety of ways to increase the numbers of children that would be served at each of the five sites in 2012, including:

- Sending letters about the demonstration to parents/guardians of all children in the school district that were eligible to receive free or reduced school lunches;
- Sending letters to all families that had been enrolled in the 2011 Meal Delivery program;
- Having meal site volunteers pass the word about the program around their communities;
- Promoting the demonstration during community presentations about child nutrition; and,
- Posting information about the program on the CSD website.

Additionally, staff at the housing authority apartment complex promoted the project by telling all new residents about it, passing the word about it around the complex, and including the 2012 enrollment form in the monthly newsletter.

5.6.2 Backpack Demonstration Project

The Backpack demonstration project sponsors were also responsible for outreach and recruitment for the projects. The sponsors in Arizona, Kansas, and Ohio implemented a range of outreach activities in order to inform parents about the Backpack demonstration project (Table 5-8).

Most sponsors sent some form of flyer or letter home to parents with students (see Appendix R for examples).

Table 5-8. Summary of outreach activities for the Backpack demonstration project

Outreach activities	Number of sponsors
Distribution/posting of flyers	16
Letter/flyer to families (via school)	11
Website of school or sponsor	9
Media release (newspaper, newsletters, radio)	8
Word of mouth by families	8
Announcements at community events/churches	5
Digital/lawn signs	3
Social media (Facebook)	2

In **Arizona**, the sponsors sent flyers home with students during the last couple of weeks of school, informing parents of the Backpack demonstration project. Information was also posted on the school district's website as well as a Facebook page. Outreach materials in Arizona were translated into Spanish and distributed in grocery stores and school offices. One of the sponsors engaged the media for outreach, resulting in a small article in the local newspaper highlighting the project. The other two sponsors indicated a reluctance to engage the media due to concerns about attracting too many eligible participants. It was reported that word-of-mouth also was an effective method of outreach in Arizona. Another method used by one sponsor was to advertise the project on the school marquees and electronic road signs on the highways.

Outreach methods used in **Kansas** differed among sponsors. A sponsor like Lawrence, which has a well-established feeding program in a highly populated area, reported that it did not need to expend

many resources for outreach. The sponsor sent flyers home with students in the schools and advertised on the school website. In the Central Unified School District 462, which encompasses rural parts of Kansas, outreach appeared to be taken more seriously because the project was struggling to attract participants. The sponsor sent home flyers with each student's report card, issued a press release in the local newspaper, advertised the project on the school website, and posted flyers in all of the post offices, restaurants, churches, and gas stations in the four towns where there were Backpack sites that participated in the demonstration project (Burden, Grenola, Cambridge, and Atlanta).

In Gardner, Kansas, which has a large Spanish-speaking population, the sponsor engaged the Spanish teacher at the local school to assist with outreach. The sponsor reported that the Spanish teacher was able to build trust between the families who did not speak English to facilitate participation in the project among Spanish-speaking families. The sponsor in Arkansas City also used a school social worker, to assist with communicating with eligible families, which the sponsor believed was responsible for increased participation. Some of the sponsors in Kansas increased outreach efforts in 2012 and some pared them down. In 2011, Gardner was reluctant to conduct outreach to the whole community for fear of attracting too many participants and only sent flyers to those students already receiving free or reduced price lunch at school. In 2012, however, the Gardner sponsor changed approaches and opened outreach to all students. According to the sponsor, 33 additional participants were added to the demonstration in 2012, which was not too many to accommodate.

In 2011, the East Central Kansas Economic Opportunity Corporation sponsor promoted the project in the local newspaper, radio, and television. Because they thought the radio and newspaper ads were not worth the cost, in 2012, the sponsor opted for a more targeted approach, using less media and more direct outreach to students in the schools. According to the sponsor, the direct approach yielded them a marked increase in participation.

In **Ohio**, the sponsors used both the school system and churches to conduct a large part of the outreach and recruitment. Sponsors sent letters home with students at the end of the school year, posted flyers on the school websites, placed flyers in the backpacks from the year-round back program, supplied teachers with flyers to distribute, and attended teachers' union meetings. In addition, most of the sponsors in Ohio engaged church leaders to help advertise the project, resulting in flyer distribution and posting on church bulletin boards. All sponsors in Ohio indicated that word of mouth was another effective outreach method. In addition, many of the sponsors in Ohio advertised the demonstration project through the press, placing stories in the local newspapers

and on local radio and television stations. One sponsor included the project flyers in residents' utility bills; another posted project details on Facebook; another piggybacked on other community events (e.g., a multicultural festival); and another mailed packets to community organizations asking them to conduct door-to-door outreach for the project.

5.7 Provision of Demonstration Benefits

The main purpose of each demonstration project was to increase access to food in the summer in order to stabilize food security for children in need. Every key informant we interviewed stressed that feeding the children was why they worked so hard and knew these projects were such a valuable resource for their communities. Many stated that parents had told them that they never could have provided a comparable quality of food for their children just with their SNAP benefits. A handful of sponsors even reported that local pediatricians and teachers had noted the positive impact that the summer food had on participants' health and success in the classroom over the past year. Most sponsors reported taking pride in their menus and making a concerted effort to provide food that was healthy, yet still appealing to the children. Since this was the second year these demonstration projects were in operation, the sponsors had the benefit of learning from what the children liked and did not like in summer 2011, allowing them to run higher quality programs in 2012.[44] Additionally, since this was the second year, sponsors were able to keep vendors they were pleased with in 2011, or change to new vendors if they thought it was necessary.

An important similarity regarding the food provided by all demonstration projects was that they all followed USDA meal patterns, which are required for SFSP reimbursement. A reimbursable breakfast includes one serving of milk, one serving of fruit/vegetable, and one serving of grains/bread, while a reimbursable lunch includes one serving of milk, two servings of fruit/vegetable, one serving of grains/bread, and one serving of meat/meat alternative. Every sponsor developed menus that met the same Federal regulations, although some States have their own regulations that go above and beyond those mandated by USDA. Although everyone was working within a similar framework, there was much diversity among the foods provided, often due to cultural preferences, local food availability in different parts of the country, and the way food needed to be distributed in each type of demonstration project.

[44] Parents' satisfaction with the healthiness, variety, and convenience of food was high in 2011 and remained high in 2012. Their perception that the children liked the food provided increased slightly in 2012 (65.7 percent said the food was what their children liked about the program in 2011 and 69.6 percent gave that response in 2012).

All sponsors reported that effort was made to accommodate allergies or special requests if they were made. Some sponsors played it safe by serving no peanut products, while others waited to see if a peanut allergy was noted. A few indicated that they had a handful of children with lactose intolerance for whom they provided soy milk, or children who were allergic to certain kinds of juices. The majority of sponsors indicated that no special requests for vegetarian options or allergies were reported.

5.7.1 Meal Delivery Demonstration Project

The Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects both had to provide foods that would be able to be packaged up for future consumption. The main difference between the demonstrations was that the Meal Delivery demonstration did not need to prepare shelf-stable meals, whereas the Backpack demonstration did. Some Meal Delivery sponsors opted to provide only cold meals, while others chose a combination of cold meals and hot meals intended to be heated at meal time. Both Delaware and Massachusetts reported that they used State nutrition guidelines that went above and beyond what is required by USDA. Delaware did not allow any fried foods, only provided whole grain breads, and all foods had to have fewer than six grams of sugar. Massachusetts used Project Bread's *Better Summer Meals Initiative*, which includes requirements such as no trans fats, only skim or 1 percent milk, no fried foods, and no use of condiments that are not low in saturated fats.

In all three Meal Delivery States, meals were prepared in one central location and then delivered to the sites and individual homes (Table 5-9). In Delaware and New York, all food was delivered to sites where the food was picked up by the child, parent, or proxy. Massachusetts delivered directly to pick-up sites where food was picked by a child, parent, or proxy as well as to private homes where the food was received at the front door of the home. All sponsors maintained rosters with all the registered children, and specific names were checked off as meals were picked up or received for delivery.

Table 5-9. Operational details for the Meal Delivery demonstration program, summer 2012

State	Delivery location	Days in operation	Meals provided
Delaware	Pick-up site	▪ Deliveries Monday through Friday ▪ On Fridays, all deliveries contained food for three days	Breakfast and Lunch
Massachusetts	Pick-up site and individual homes	▪ Deliveries on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in Barnstable ▪ Deliveries on Tuesdays and Thursdays in Bourne and Mashpee ▪ On Mondays-Thursdays food provided for two days; on Fridays, food provided for three days	Breakfast and Lunch
New York	Pick-up site	▪ For the Food Bank of the Southern Tier, delivery only on Wednesdays; food provided for four days ▪ For the North Rose-Wolcott Central School District, delivery on Mondays for three sites, delivery on Friday for two sites; all deliveries contained food for 4 days	Breakfast and Lunch

Additional information on Meal Delivery implementation was obtained from household surveys of parents or caregivers of project participants (Table 5-10).

Table 5-10. Responses to questions on Meal Delivery implementation*

Question	Response	No.	Percent
Meal delivery at home:			
Did you or someone else have to be home at the time of meal delivery?	Yes	29	82.9
Did you have to sign your name or show an ID each time you received the meal delivery?	No	32	91.4
Meal delivery at drop-off site:			
How far did you have to travel to pick up the meals from (name of program)?	One mile or less	101	66.5
	More than one mile	51	33.6
Did you have to sign your name or show an ID each time you received the meal delivery?	Yes	90	60.4

*Information obtained only from those parents/caregivers who participated in the telephone survey

Among those whose meals were delivered at home (only in Massachusetts), 29 or 83 percent indicated that someone had to be home at the time of meal delivery to receive the food. More than 91 percent reported that they did not have to sign their name or show an ID for each meal delivery.

Most meal deliveries took place at a drop-off site where parents, caregivers or a proxy picked up the meals at a central location. About one-third of those who picked up meals at a drop-off site indicated that they had to travel more than a mile to pick up the meals. About sixty percent were required to sign their name or show an ID each time they received the meals.

Delaware. The Food Bank of Delaware reported that operational details were the same in 2012 as they were in 2011. All food either came pre-packaged from vendors or was prepared in one central location. Meals were delivered in wax bags which had a sticker to inform the child or parent that the bag should be placed in the refrigerator until eaten. All bags were kept in coolers at the site until they were picked up. All meals were cold. At the beginning of the demonstration, the sponsor provided all participants with insulated bags that were large enough to carry several meals at one time. Additionally, the participants were also provided with ice packs to keep the meals cold during transport.

A typical breakfast from the Delaware sponsor consisted of milk, fruit (fresh or pre-packaged) and a bagel, muffin, or cereal. A typical lunch consisted of milk, fruit (fresh, pre-packaged, or raisins), and a sandwich on wheat bread. Peanut butter and jelly crackers, fresh fruit, tuna cups, and "submarine" sandwiches were the most popular foods, according to key informants. The sponsor also reported that some children were introduced to fresh fruit for the first time with this project. For example, some of them did not previously know what a whole apple or pear looked like. Favorite foods reported by sponsors included fresh fruit, salads, chicken breast sandwiches, and tuna cups (Table 5-11).

Massachusetts. In Massachusetts, the meals were all prepared in the kitchen of Sandwich High School (a location change from 2011). The sponsor procured food from two different vendors and also received produce from the South Shore YMCA's community garden. Meals were delivered in a cooler bag with an ice pack, and the families were expected to return the bags so that they could be reused. Although all meals were delivered cold, Massachusetts also provided some hot meals that were intended to be re-heated. The Massachusetts sponsor appeared to provide more variety in its menus than the other two Meal Delivery States. Breakfast items included the standard milk and fruit but also included items such as bagels, hard boiled eggs, yogurt, sausages, pancakes, and pigs in a blanket, in addition to cereal and muffins. There was also more variation in lunch items. Fresh fruit and vegetables went beyond raisins and carrot sticks and included cucumber wedges, steamed summer squash, steamed broccoli, zucchini, and raw green pepper slices. Entrees included turkey/ham/roast beef and cheese sandwiches, meatball subs, chef salads with ranch dressing, herbed baked chicken, mozzarella and pita bread, hot dogs, chicken patties, veggie burgers, baked sweet potatoes, and chicken parmesan.

The Massachusetts sponsor reported that hot meals like the baked chicken and meatballs were the most popular, as well as cups with hummus and pretzels, kiwis, and veggie burgers (Table 5-11). At

the time of the interview, the sponsor was trying to figure out how to incorporate fish into the menu. Additions to the menu for 2012 included Greek yogurt, cottage cheese, and hummus. Food was packaged into reusable plastic containers that the families can then reuse on their own.

New York. Like Delaware, New York's Food Bank of the Southern Tier (FBST) provided all cold meals, which were delivered out of a refrigerated truck. Operational details were the same as they were in 2011. Deliveries in paper grocery bags were made to six sites - parking lots in elementary schools, fire stations, and churches – between 3:00 pm and 6:30 pm. The FBST truck carried all meals to be delivered for that day, so a family could pick up its meals from another site if it could not get to a regular pickup site on time.

Foods were specifically chosen by the sponsor to have high shelf-stability and a low potential for food-borne illness. Breakfasts typically consisted of milk, cereal, juice, yogurt, and graham crackers. Lunches were typically milk, sandwiches with meat, peanut butter and jelly Uncrustables®, and fresh fruit or cut vegetables. After the 2011 program ended, the sponsor sent out a survey to all parents/guardians to obtain their feedback on various components of the program. Feedback from the survey was similar to what they had received verbally and confirmed that the favorite foods were microwavable macaroni and cheese, yogurt, and peanut butter and jelly Uncrustables® (Table 5-11)

At the North Rose-Wolcott CSD, food was purchased from the same vendors that were used for SFSP and during the school year. One of the pick-up sites had a community garden in summer 2012, and volunteers at that site added bags of fresh produce to meals. Menu-planning focused on single servings of foods that did not require much preparation. Meals were packaged in one central location and then delivered to sites on Mondays and Fridays (one delivery day assigned per site) in a North Rose-Wolcott CSD van equipped with coolers and refrigerated mats for perishables. On delivery days, volunteers at each site received the meal packages and handed them out to parents or guardians of enrolled children. Each child received bags that contained four days' worth of breakfasts and lunches. All operational details were the same as in 2011, except that the site of central meal packaging changed from the middle school kitchen to the high school kitchen.

For meal planning, the North Rose-Wolcott sponsor designed meals to be nutritious but also convenient for families to prepare. Both hot and cold foods were included. Breakfasts included cereal bars, microwavable breakfast sandwiches, milk, and juices. Lunch items included microwavable meals (such as Beef-a-Roni and macaroni and cheese), peanut butter and jelly Uncrustables®, hamburgers, vegetables, juices, and milk. This sponsor chose to provide the milk in

Table 5-11. Children's favorite foods reported by sponsors

State	Sponsor	Favorite food items reported
	Meal Delivery	
DE	Food Bank of Delaware	Fresh fruit, salads, chicken breast sandwiches, tuna cups
MA	YMCA of Cape Cod	Hummus cups with pretzel chips, kiwis, veggie burgers, hot meals like roasted chicken or meatballs
NY	Food Bank of the Southern Tier	Microwavable macaroni and cheese, PB&J Uncrustables®
NY	North Rose-Wolcott Central School District	String cheese, yogurt, PB&J Uncrustables®, sandwiches
	Backpack	
AZ	Chandler Unified School District	Not reported
AZ	Litchfield Elementary School District	Not reported
AZ	Mesa Public Schools	Macaroni and cheese, pop tarts
KS	Arkansas City Unified School District 470	Milk, sun butter, cheese, sunflower seeds
KS	Central Unified School District 462	Beef sticks, cheese
KS	East Central Kansas Economic Opportunity Corporation	Not reported
KS	Gardner Edgerton Unified School District	Not reported
KS	Lawrence Public Schools USD 497	Not reported
KS	Topeka Public Schools	Cereal bars, sun flower seeds, trail mix
KS	United Methodist Church	Cheese sticks, cheese wiz, sun butter
OH	Andrews House, Inc.	Not reported
OH	Ashtabula County Children Services	Cereal bars
OH	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Juice, bananas, graham crackers, chili
OH	Hamilton Living Water Ministry, Inc.	Baked Cheetos®, Juicy Juice
OH	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Chocolate milk, macaroni and cheese
OH	Whole Again International	Chocolate milk, fresh fruit

a one-half gallon container of one percent milk for each child. The sponsor reported not receiving much feedback on the foods in 2012, but in 2011 she had received positive feedback about the microwavable macaroni and cheese, Hot Pockets, and the Uncrustables® (Table 5-11).

5.7.2 Backpack Demonstration Project

Similar to the Meal Delivery demonstration, Backpack sponsors also provided children with food to be eaten offsite. However, Backpack sponsors had to approach food distribution slightly differently than Meal Delivery sponsors because all the food was required to be shelf-stable. In 2011, many sponsors reported difficulties and frustrations in procuring shelf-stable foods within their budget, especially the shelf-stable milk. However, in the second year of the demonstration, many had learned from their previous experience and were able to arrange better and more economical food and dairy vendors.

Operationally, even across multiple States, most of the Backpack demonstration projects ran in the same general manner. The children would be at the site for their regular SFSP meal, and then on a pre-determined backpack distribution day (the last day the site was in operation for the week) (Table 5-12) they would be able to pick up backpacks or bags of food to take home with them to supply them with meals on days the site was not open. As the children each took a backpack or bag, staff or volunteers checked off meal count forms. Some sponsors in Ohio and Kansas actually used real backpacks, while others used either reusable grocery bags or plastic disposable grocery bags (Table 5-11).

In order to ensure that the children returned their backpacks each week, some sponsors kept lists with the children's names and checked off the name both when the backpack was picked up and returned. However, if a child did not return a backpack, he or she was still able to receive food the following week. Sponsors who did not use backpacks also kept lists with the children's names, often as a result of this evaluation's desire to contact parents for the household survey. However, this was not a requirement.

Approaches to food distribution were more similar in the Backpack demonstration because generally all the sponsors built menus around pre-packaged foods that were procured from one or multiple vendors. Many used the same vendors they used during the regular school year or for SFSP, while some used someone specifically for the demonstration project. Some vendors included food banks.

Many sponsors made it a priority to include fresh produce in the bags (the only non-shelf-stable items in the bags) while others did not have the funds or the ability to include any fresh fruits or vegetables because they packed their bags in advance and the fresh produce might spoil by the time distribution day arrived.

Table 5-12. Operational details for the Backpack demonstration project, summer 2012

Sponsor	Backpack distribution day	Meals provided	Bag type
		Arizona	
Chandler Unified School District	Friday	Breakfast (2) and lunch (2)	Reusable grocery bags
Litchfield Elementary School District	Friday (13 sites) Saturday (2 sites)	Breakfast (2) and lunch (2) for Friday sites	Plastic grocery bags
Mesa Public Schools	Thursday (1 site) Friday (1 site)	Breakfast (3) and lunch (3) for Thursday site, Breakfast (2) and lunch (2) for Friday site	Reusable grocery bags
		Kansas	
Arkansas City Unified School District	Thursday	Lunch (3)	Backpack
Central Unified School District 462	Thursday	Lunch (3)	Backpack
East Central Kansas Economic Opportunity Corp	Thursday	Lunch (2)	Reusable grocery bags
Gardner Edgerton Unified School District	Friday	Breakfast (2) and lunch (2)	Reusable grocery bags
Lawrence Public Schools USD 497	Friday	4 sites Breakfast (2) and lunch (2), 2 sites Lunch (2)	Reusable grocery bags
Topeka Public Schools	Friday	Breakfast (2) and lunch (2)	Sealed clear plastic bags
United Methodist Church	Thursday	Lunch (3)	Plastic grocery bags
		Ohio	
Andrews House, Inc.	Friday	Lunch (2)	Backpack
Ashtabula County Children Services	Friday	Breakfast (2) and lunch (2)	Backpack
Community Action Association of Scioto County	Friday	Lunch (2)	Zip top bags
Hamilton Living Water Ministry, Inc.	Thursday (3 sites) Friday (10 site)	Lunch (3) and snack (3) at Thursday sites, Lunch (2) and snack (2) at Friday site	Backpack
Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Friday Thursday (1 site)	Breakfast (1) and lunch (1)	Plastic grocery bags, children received backpack to keep on the last distribution day
Whole Again International	Friday	Breakfast (2) and lunch (2)	Backpack

Backpacks were either assembled at the sites or in one central location. They were then distributed to the sites. In Arizona, two of the three sponsors assembled the bags on site, while one assembled at a central location. In Kansas, five of the seven sponsors only had one site, resulting in all operations taking place in one location. The two sponsors who had multiple sites made use of a central location to assemble backpacks. In Ohio, five sponsors used a central location to pack the bags, while the one sponsor with only one site did everything there.

Arizona's three sponsors appeared to take a lot of pride in their menus, and all three provided fresh produce. One remarked that their school district was dedicated to promoting health and wellness and that their goal was to bring families together through food preparation. This sponsor often included the individual ingredients to make a meal, instead of all pre-made foods. For example, to make vegetable tortilla soup, the sponsor provided cans of refried beans, chicken broth, tomatoes, and mixed vegetables, as well as chopped zucchini and sliced avocado. Another said she wanted to target the entire family so she intentionally provided whole vegetables that an adult would need to prepare. One sponsor noted that a lot of the pre-packaged foods contained high amounts of sodium, so she tried to avoid including them in the backpacks. Common menu items included cereal, cereal bars, baby carrots and celery sticks, fresh fruit or fruit cups, applesauce, macaroni and cheese, and tuna cracker kits.

Of all three Backpack States, Kansas approached food in the most uniform manner. Six of the seven sponsors ordered food from one of two local food banks, and the foods themselves were not only prepackaged, but the meals already came together in prepackaged bags. The sponsors reported that the children liked the bags, with one child commenting that it was like "always eating a picnic." These six sponsors contributed little to the content of the bags since menu planning was handled almost exclusively by the State Coordinator working together with the vendors. Sponsors sometimes had a few options among which to choose, but for the most part they were minimally involved in the details of menu planning and appeared happy to rely on the nutritional expertise of the State officials. Only one sponsor in Kansas (Lawrence Public Schools USD 497) ordered her own foods and put together her own bags. This sponsor served the largest number of children and was simply not able to afford, given the number of children participating, to use one of the food banks. Typical foods from the food banks included beef sticks, cheese sticks, canned chicken, sun butter, cereal, cereal bars, canned vegetables, fruit cups, fruit juice, and nachos. Some sponsors added in produce while others did not. The sponsor that packed her own bags used two outside vendors, a local grocery store and the regular school year vendor. Examples of their foods included spaghetti and meatballs, macaroni and cheese, fruit cups, fruit tubes, breakfast bars, pretzels, and crackers.

In Ohio, each sponsor operationalized his or her demonstration project in a way that worked best for the specific location. Some used food banks, while others procured foods from commercial vendors. Some created their own menus, while others left this task mostly up to the vendor. Some sponsors provided fresh produce while others did not. Breakfasts typically included cereal, cereal bars, or pop tarts, while lunches typically included peanut butter and jelly Uncrustables®, carrots and ranch dressing, meat and cheese sticks, peanut butter crackers, sunflower seeds, beef stew, Spaghetti O's with meatballs, chili, ravioli, lasagna, and beanie weenies, as well as fresh fruit as available. One sponsor used an outside vendor to do everything: prepare and package the bags and deliver them to the sites. Common breakfast items from this vendor included cereal, graham crackers, goldfish crackers, juice and milk, while common lunch items included applesauce, beef vegetable soup, beef ravioli, chicken with rice or noodles, oyster crackers, and juice. Fresh apples, oranges, and bananas were also components of both meals.

5.8 Oversight and Monitoring

Oversight and monitoring of demonstration projects cascaded from State agencies to sponsors and sponsors to project sites. Like last year, key aspects of project implementation that were monitored included compliance with USDA meal requirements; food safety and facility cleanliness; food nutrient content; appeal of food to the children; documentation of food being served; and how money was spent. Each State's approach to oversight and monitoring is discussed below.

5.8.1 Meal Delivery Demonstration Project

For Meal Delivery projects, the primary mode of oversight and monitoring was the conduct of site visits. All three State agencies overseeing the Meal Delivery demonstration project conducted at least one site visit with sponsors; and the sponsors also conducted periodic site visits with the sites. Additional modes of oversight and monitoring included regular telephone calls and email communication.

Delaware. The State agency in Delaware provided all fiscal oversight to the project. The Project Director was in charge of approving all distributions of funds and reimbursement claims. In addition, the State agency made arrangements with the Delaware Department of Health to conduct an inspection to ensure the enforcement of food safety standards at the sponsor level. The State was

also charged with overseeing the development of menus that met USDA standards and were within appropriate limits of portions. In Delaware, the menus approved for the demonstration followed the "Dela-care" guidelines, which are the State-wide food and nutritional guidelines. As noted, these were more stringent than USDA guidelines.

The Delaware State agency hired two consultants for the demonstration project to manage most of the oversight and monitoring of the sponsor and sites. The consultants began with site visits before meal delivery began. They worked with the sponsor and site staff to oversee the operations involved in delivering the meals to the sites. These early site visits served as an informal needs assessment, providing the consultants with the opportunity to identify any needs prior to startup.

Once operation was underway, the consultants were in daily telephone contact with the sponsor to keep track of what was happening and to assist with trouble shooting on an as-needed basis. The consultants conducted regular, unannounced site visits to monitor the physical aspects of the sites and the safety of the food (e.g., measuring temperatures of coolers, checking temperature of meals being delivered, checking expiration dates on food items) as well as the content of the meals (e.g., comparing the food included in the meals to what was approved on the menu, ensuring that all instruction labels for food were attached in both English and Spanish, making sure nutritional information was included with the meals). These site visits also provided the consultants with the opportunity to oversee the meal delivery process and the methods used for tracking the meals (i.e., meal counts) and speak with site supervisors about what was and was not working. They also spoke with the children and parents about the appeal of the food. In addition, the consultants used the site visits as an opportunity to ensure that leftovers were stored properly and that food preparation met food safety standards. Following the site visits, the consultants provided a written report to the State agency detailing any challenges identified along with the recommended solutions to the challenges.

According to the State agency, the oversight and monitoring increased in Delaware in 2012 as compared to 2011. In an effort to identify needs before they became problems at the sponsor and site level, the State agency increased the frequency of site visits conducted by the consultants, including the site visit prior to start up. Also, the consultants increased the frequency of regular communication with the sponsors/sites to daily telephone calls.

Massachusetts. In Massachusetts, the Meal Delivery demonstration project did not report many changes to the oversight and monitoring of the project in 2012, as compared to 2011. The State agency maintained a close working relationship with the sponsor and, therefore, State and sponsor were in frequent communication. The State conducted multiple site visits to the sponsor during

summer, 2012 and often was present during meal delivery to observe. Both the State and sponsor reported that there was no "formal monitoring" plan in place; yet, according to each, significant oversight and monitoring took place.

Fiscal oversight was mostly conducted by the State agency. Project staff at the State agency monitored the budget, how money was being spent, and reimbursement claims. The State agency had in place a procurement and budget approval process that was followed for this project. The State agency developed and approved the menus. The menus were reviewed by a nutritionist to ensure compliance with USDA standards and to ensure that portions were appropriate. The sponsor received menus that were already in compliance with USDA standards and, therefore, maintained that a process for monitoring menus was not required. The sponsor always had a production menu onsite, which was referred to during food preparation in order to ensure compliance with the State-approved menus. In addition, the State conducted site visits to the sponsor in order to observe meal production.

To understand the number of meals that were needed and meet grant requirements, the sponsor kept daily records of the meal counts, which were forwarded to the State regularly and as requested. The sponsor prepared meals at a local school cafeteria, which was continually monitored by the Massachusetts Department of Health for food safety violations. As such, the Massachusetts demonstration project did not need to provide additional monitoring for facility and food safety. However, the project did ensure that staff all had received food safety training. Although nutrition assistance programs typically need to monitor the safety of leftovers, we were told that there were no leftovers in the Massachusetts Meal Delivery demonstration project. To ensure food safety, the sponsor in Massachusetts took temperature readings in the delivery vans every 30 minutes during deliveries.

Massachusetts made a genuine effort to monitor the appeal of the food to the children and parents. During meal delivery, sponsor staff would question parents and children about the food, asking them to identify greatest and least favorites. When possible and appropriate, the sponsor worked with the State to "tweak" the menus to incorporate more of the favorites. At the end of the summer, Massachusetts conducted a brief survey among participant families, collecting information about the food appeal. The most popular items, according to findings, were the hummus and pretzel chips, kiwis, veggie burgers, salads, and hot meals, such as roast chicken or meatballs. The least popular item was the ham and cheese sandwiches.

New York. The grant manager in the New York State agency monitored sponsors through email communication, telephone calls and site visits. Site visits were typically scheduled ahead of time and took place once a summer because the sponsors were four hours away from the State office in Albany. Email and telephone communications were much more frequent. The processes in place for monitoring and oversight in New York for 2012 were similar to those implemented in 2011. The sponsors monitored the site staff through site visits, telephone calls and emails as well.

Fiscal monitoring was conducted at the State level. The grant manager reviewed the budgets for both New York sponsors and also processed the reimbursement claims from the sponsors. At the sponsor level, the project managers at each of the two sponsors tracked spending, monitored the budget, and submitted all reimbursement requests to the State.

Food and facility safety was monitored in a variety of ways. The grant manager from the State agency conducted site visits to both sponsors. During these site visits, she toured the kitchens as well as some of the Meal Delivery drop-off sites. At the sponsor level, the project managers worked with kitchen staff to ensure that food safety guidelines were following during meal preparation, packing and delivery. Project managers reported conducting impromptu inspections of the kitchens for cleanliness and proper handling of food. Sponsor staff reportedly checked and recorded meal temperatures. The kitchens used for meal production by both sponsors in New York were in schools. School kitchens are required by New York State to maintain current inspections by the State Department of Health. Thus, the kitchens were regularly inspected for cleanliness and food safety.

The two New York sponsors developed their own menus under the advisement of nutrition experts. Project staff used the USDA standards as a guide in creating the menus. Once complete, the menus were sent to the State agency. The State grant manager reviewed the menus for compliance with USDA standards and attention to portion control. Approved menus were sent back to the sponsor for implementation. To monitor compliance with the menus, the sponsors worked with the kitchen staff to ensure that the food provided to the children were consistent with the written menus, without improvisation or substitutions. Feedback on the menus from 2011 was used in developing the menus for 2012 with special attention to what the children reportedly liked and did not like. This information was collected anecdotally in 2011 and 2012.

Meal counts and documentation of the food prepared and served was monitored at the State level. Sponsors collected the data and sent weekly counts to the State. A monthly and final report with this information were also sent to the State.

To assess "targeting accuracy," Westat interviewers attempted to ascertain from the State agency and sponsors whether the food was consumed by the children participating in the Meal Delivery demonstration. However, we were told that because meals were consumed offsite, there was no way for the demonstration projects to monitor this aspect of the project.

5.8.2 Backpack Demonstration Project

The primary method of providing oversight and monitoring among the Backpack demonstration projects was to conduct site visits and informally observe the processes in place for project implementation.

Arizona. The Arizona State grantee reported that there was essentially no monitoring or oversight of the sponsors in place because the sponsors ran their organizations smoothly and efficiently and did not need assistance from the State agency. The State offered trainings and provided online implementation manuals to the sponsors, but there was no active oversight or monitoring from the State other than collecting information from the sponsors for quarterly reports. The State indicated that staff was available to sponsor staff if needed, but there had not been a need. According to the State agency respondents, the oversight and monitoring in 2012 was the same as it was in 2011.

Menu planning and monitoring of the nutritional content of the menus was done by the sponsors. The sponsors monitored the ordering and use of food to ensure the items needed each week were always available. One sponsor reported that it had the school district review order forms and invoices with vendors for the Backpack demonstration project. Because the three sponsors operated at regular SFSP sites, food and facility safety and cleanliness were monitored regularly by SFSP monitors. Each of the three sponsors had monitors who kept track of the number of bags distributed and children fed and reported the numbers weekly to the sponsor lead. In addition, these monitors conducted spot checks of the bags as they were prepared for distribution to ensure that the meals were put together correctly and the food was placed in the bags such that nothing was damaged.

Kansas. The State agency in Kansas conducted one site visit to each of the seven sponsors (according to the State grantee, the geographic distribution of the sponsors in Kansas was such that only one visit during the summer was realistic). In 2011, these site visits were conducted by State agency staff. However, the staff found that oversight and monitoring was burdensome, so in 2012,

the State agency hired an outside consultant to conduct the site visits and report back to the State agency. These consultants were hired solely for the demonstration project.

During the 2012 site visits, the consultant monitored the food nutrient content by collecting menus from the sponsors and reviewing them for compliance with USDA standards; oversaw how leftovers were being handled at sponsor sites that had leftovers; monitored the use of meal count forms by each sponsor; and was able to provide some assistance in "tweaking" menus to accommodate for special diets (e.g., gluten-free). In addition to the site visits, the State agency conducted monthly conference calls with the sponsors during startup and was in regular contact with the sponsors through email. The number of conference calls decreased, and then conference calls were eliminated during full implementation.

Fiscal monitoring and oversight was mostly conducted by the State agency. Each of the seven sponsors had the opportunity to revise the 2011 budget, and five sponsors worked with the State agency to do so. In order to monitor budgets and spending, the sponsors sent receipts with requests for funds to the State agency, and the State would match requests with the approved budget. The State contracted with a nutritionist and a dietician who provided guidance in developing menus for the sponsors. Sponsors also provided the State agency with food order forms, which served as another way of monitoring the food being provided to the children. Since the sites used for backpack distribution were SFSP feeding sites, the sites already had some level of oversight and monitoring of food safety and facility cleanliness.

Each of the sponsors had a process for monitoring spending and their budgets. Staff reported tracking hours spent working on the project and tracking expenses and comparing them to the approved budget. In addition, the sponsors monitored invoices received from the food banks and compared them to order forms. Menu compliance with the USDA guidelines was monitored by the State (the State developed the menus) but sponsor staff periodically conducted checks of the meal packs to make sure they reflected the meals on the menus.

Sponsors provided oversight and monitoring to the sites through regular site visits, phone calls, emails and reports collected from the sites. Sponsors provided the sites with meal count sheets that were used during backpack distribution and returned to the sponsor as a way to monitor how many meals were going out each week. During site visits, sponsor staff was sometimes able to speak with the children about the types of foods they liked and did not like. In a few instances, changes were made to menus accordingly. The site visits also provided the sponsors the opportunity to monitor cleanliness of the sites. Sites also received inspections from the State Department of Health. It is

noteworthy that all of the food in Kansas was considered shelf-stable and prepackaged and therefore had fewer food safety risks. At the sites that were held in schools, the cafeterias and kitchens were already monitored for cleanliness and safety by the school system.

When asked whether there was a way to monitor who was eating the meals and whether the children who were participating in the Backpack demonstration project were eating the meals, all sponsors and sites indicated that it was impossible. Overall, there were no changes reported in oversight and monitoring from the sponsors or sites. Two sites reported making two minor changes; the site in Ottawa (from the United Methodist Church) used a new meal tracking form, and the site in Wilson (East Central Kansas economic Opportunity Corporation) implemented a new system for identifying meals for children with certain allergies (putting generic stickers, like a smiley face sticker, on the bags so the children could identify their bag but not draw attention to the fact that they had an allergy).

Ohio. The State agency in Ohio assigned five regional consultants to take responsibility for oversight and monitoring of the sponsors. These consultants were hired for oversight and monitoring of both the SFSP and the demonstration. The regional consultants conducted site visits during which they monitored overall quality control, food safety, and facility cleanliness. In addition, the site visits provided the consultants with the opportunity to observe meal distribution and the use of the meal count tracking forms, as well as to interact with the parents and children to determine food preferences. The regional consultants reported all information back to the State agency.

The State agency provided fiscal oversight and monitoring by monitoring the budget and tracking expenses. All reimbursement claims were sent to the State agency, reviewed, and processed.

At the sponsor level, the sponsors provided oversight and management by conducting site visits and through regular telephone and email communication. Sponsors reported using the site visits as an opportunity to observe the process of project implementation. Specifically, sponsor staff would monitor and oversee meal preparation, meal distribution, quality of the food being placed in the backpack, compliance with the approved menus (that met USDA standards), processes in place to provide meals to children with food allergies, and portions of food being distributed. In addition, sponsor staff ensured that meal count tracking forms were used regularly and correctly and that food ordering was efficient and effective. Food safety and facility cleanliness were also monitored by the sponsors, which arranged for each site to receive an inspection from the State department of health. In addition, the sponsors ensured that all site staff were trained in food safety (either through the SFSP or the school system).

Overall, sponsors in Ohio did not report any changes in the way oversight and monitoring was conducted. One of the sponsors (Whole Again in Cincinnati) indicated that, in 2012, the sponsor shifted most of the monitoring to the sites. According to the sponsor, this change was made because the burden on the sponsor to monitor all of the sites was too much.

Findings from Ohio suggest that the some of the sponsors were taking a much more "hands-on" approach to project monitoring than others. In Hamilton Living Water Ministry (which had one site) and Ashtabula County Children Services (which had six sites), the Project Directors reported doing all of the monitoring tasks themselves, personally monitoring every aspect of the projects, working directly with site staff to ensure everything was implemented effectively, and visiting the sites almost daily. In Cincinnati (Whole Again International) (three sites) and Delaware (Andrews House) (one site), Project Directors reported shifting monitoring responsibilities to the site managers, requiring them to conduct monitoring tasks and report back to the project directors. Thus, for the most part, the hands-on monitoring did not appear to be related to a small number of sites.

5.9 Training, Technical Assistance, and Family Education

It is the responsibility of the State grantee of an SFSP to train sponsors who, in turn, provide training to feeding site staff and volunteers. For the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects, there were three target audiences for training and technical assistance: (1) sponsors who were provided with training and technical assistance from State agencies, (2) sites who were provided with training and technical assistance from sponsors, and in some cases, (3) families of participants who were provided with information on nutrition and healthy eating. Since this was the second year for these demonstration projects and all of the sponsors remained the same, we were told by State grantees and sponsors, that there was generally less need for training in 2012 compared to 2011.

5.9.1 Training and Technical Assistance to Sponsors Provided by State Agencies

Formal training for grantees provided by State agencies is an integral part of the SFSP but not necessarily for the sponsors running these demonstration projects in 2012.

For the Meal Delivery demonstrations, only one State – Massachusetts – had its sponsor attend the regular SFSP training. The Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education also required a State agency staff member, who was heavily involved with technical assistance, to attend the SFSP training. This was the same as it was in 2011. Conversely, in both Delaware and New York, the State agencies did not have a formal training for their demonstration project sponsors. All three sponsors (one in Delaware and two in New York) reported good communication with the State grantee and reported receiving technical assistance as it was needed. This reflects a decrease in training from what was done in 2011, but as one State employee noted, "they were ready to go - they knew what they were doing."

The Food Bank of Delaware also noted that staff communicated with one of the sponsors in New York to learn ways they could make their demonstration project even more successful for 2012. Delaware also made use of two consultants. The two consultants conducted pre-demonstration activities which consisted of meetings with the State and sponsor, trainings with the sponsor and sites, preparation of timelines and reports to the State, work with the sponsor to prepare for operations of the demonstration, and conduct of pre-site visits. During implementation of the demonstration they again conducted site visits and monitored food preparation and delivery (including recording temperatures of the food). The State agency reported that the consultants had a much larger role in training than State staff.

For the Backpack demonstration project, Kansas and Ohio hosted formal trainings for their sponsors, whereas Arizona did not. The Arizona Department of Education communicated with its sponsors primarily via email but reported that it believed their sponsors would have liked more training and guidance from them since the sponsors organized their own conference call and then invited the State to be a part of it. The State reported that it would have provided more assistance and training to its sponsors if it had received more guidance from FNS. The three sponsors reported that there was not much communication among sponsors but that this would have been helpful. This marks a change from 2011 when the State mandated attendance at the SFSP training and offered one-on-one informal demonstration training to each sponsor.

Kansas provided the most comprehensive training for its seven sponsors. The Kansas State Department of Education hosted a one-day formal training for its sponsors, just as it had done in 2011. All seven sponsors were in attendance, as well as the two food banks that were supplying food for the project and the State allergy specialist. This training provided many opportunities for the sponsors to talk and share experiences about what did and did not work the previous summer. All

sponsors reported being satisfied with the training, but the sponsor in Lawrence (the only sponsor not procuring food from one of the food banks) reported that she could have used more guidance from the State on what the meals should consist of. Since the Lawrence sponsor was doing something completely different from all the other sponsors (i.e., ordering its own food and putting together the bags on its own), there were many operational details it had to work out on its own.

Ohio hosted a formal training called the FY2012 Ohio Summer Food Service Summit in January 2012. The agenda included both the regular SFSP, as well as a panel discussion about the Backpack demonstration project. The State also used regional consultants to provide technical assistance to the sponsors while they conducted on-site monitoring. However, the sponsors reported that they would have appreciated additional training and guidance from the State, and one reported being "disappointed" with the level of assistance from the State. One sponsor noted that she had little information and no place to go when they were working through their own internal staff transitions. These reactions are similar to what was found in 2011 where Ohio sponsors reported receiving limited to no training or technical assistance from the State.

5.9.2 Training and Technical Assistance to Sites Provided by Sponsors

Sponsors trained site staff and volunteers in a variety of ways, but most chose to conduct informal, in-person meetings. There was no commonality in training strategy by demonstration type. Instead, the level of training was dependent on the experience level of the staff and the number of sites for which the sponsor was responsible. Regardless of demonstration project type, all sponsors with staff experienced in the SFSP or who had already run the demonstration project the summer before claimed success with very minimal training in preparation for summer 2012. Some sponsors reported that their trainings were not a one-time session, but rather consisted of ongoing training and technical assistance throughout the summer as issues arose and site monitoring was conducted.

All sponsors reported some level of training to their site staff. Informal trainings were conducted in New York, Kansas, and Ohio. Generally these trainings were informal meetings that summarized procedures and expectations. Alternatively, The Food Bank of Delaware conducted a formal training with each of its sites. These trainings were two hours long and included PowerPoint presentations. The Delaware consultants, mentioned above, were also involved with this training. Massachusetts also conducted a formal training for all food service staff. This was a four-hour training that included hand washing, temperature requirements, and how to do things the "Y Way" which, according to the YMCA's website, includes standards "to put Christian principles into practice

through programs that build healthy spirit, mind, and body for all." In Arizona, two of the sponsors took the more informal approach, while the third, Mesa Public Schools, had a more formal training with an agenda that included meal counts, meal patterns, keeping records, and filling out timesheets.

5.9.3 Family Education

Some sponsors used their projects as a way to incorporate food safety and nutritional information and provide educational materials to participating children and families. Four of the six States (Delaware, Massachusetts, Arizona, and Kansas) provided informational materials with the meals throughout the summer. In New York, Food Bank of the Southern Tier included information about food safety in the enrollment letter, while North Rose-Wolcott Central School District included with the menus instructions for safe handling and preparation of the food. In Arizona, Litchfield Elementary School District provided the nutritional content of the meals as well as information about the length of shelf-stable life for food items.

Massachusetts, Kansas, and Delaware provided the most information to their families. Massachusetts provided both instructions for preparing the meals and "fun" nutritional materials such as the new USDA MyPlate, a magazine called *ChopChop* ("the fun cooking magazine for families"), and educational coloring books (see Appendix R). They also gave away treats on "Fun Fridays" such as beach balls and passes to the YMCA pool. In Kansas, the State grantee made up informational flyers that all seven sponsors reported that they included in the bags each week. The sheets had educational games to teach children about the importance of healthy eating as well as information on topics such as the importance of breakfast, healthy snacking, fun ways to exercise, and how to pack a family picnic. Delaware included weekly newsletters called *The Grab and Go Weekly* with meals (Appendix S). These newsletters provided parents and children with information about nutrition and educational games. Each week's newsletter focused on one of the food groups in the new USDA MyPlate and included information, games, and recipes.

5.10 Strengths, Challenges, and Resolutions to Challenges

Site visit interviews included questions on perceived strengths of each demonstration project and the challenges encountered, as well as how challenges were dealt with and resolved. The first section in this chapter discusses the strengths of the demonstration projects that were identified during the site

visits. The second section summarizes some of the challenges the demonstration projects struggled with during implementation and resolution of those challenges.

5.10.1 Strengths

Many strengths were reported by the interview respondents at each of the six demonstration projects. Overwhelmingly, the most commonly reported strength among demonstration projects was the perception that the project was meeting a real need in the community and the children participating in the project were gaining access to nutritious food when they might not be eating otherwise. The very existence of the project in these communities was considered a strength.

Meal Delivery Demonstration Projects

Delaware. When asked about project strengths, respondents in Delaware seemed focused on operational and organizational strengths. At the end of the first year of the demonstration, the State grantee held a meeting that included the sponsor to determine how they needed to prepare for the second year. As a follow-up to that meeting, the State and sponsor established a written timeline based on lessons learned from Year 1 of what and when things were expected to be done by the sponsor across different phases of the demonstration. Monitoring of the sponsor by the State was increased for Year 2 to ensure that the sponsor was meeting goals established in the timeline as well as demonstration project guidelines.

The State agency hired two consultants tasked with monitoring and technical assistance for the sponsor and sites. Respondents reported that they observed a direct correlation between the presence of monitors (the consultants) and compliance with USDA food guidelines. Overall, respondents reported an increase in effectiveness and rigor of the monitoring of the project as a result of hiring of the consultants.

In addition, in the second year of operation, Delaware was able to increase the number of project sites from 7 to 22, notably increasing the reach of the project. Sites were situated in both urban and rural areas and served a more racially and ethnically diverse population in year 2.

Massachusetts. In Massachusetts, respondents indicated that a strength of the project was its commitment to high quality, healthy, fresh foods. The sponsor made it a priority to include fresh

fruits and vegetables in meals each day, often using produce from local farms or vendors. The sponsor indicated that some participants were eating foods they had never eaten before and were learning how to prepare new food items, thus encouraging healthy eating at home. The sponsor was also proud of the fact that the meals were provided in reusable containers.

Massachusetts also made a commitment to engaging the whole family in this project. The sponsor instituted "Fun Fridays" and distributed give-aways for family friendly events, such as passes to the local pool and distribution of concert tickets and beach balls. In addition, the sponsor felt the Meal Delivery demonstration project served as an outreach and referral system. The YMCA of Cape Cod sponsor relied on the van driver, who visited each house and met household members during delivery to make assessments about the needs of some households and to connect household members with resources.

Massachusetts also indicated that a strength of its project was the commitment to provide services to the community. This year, Massachusetts expanded into two additional parts of Barnstable County. These areas do not have open feeding sites, so adding more families to the Meal Delivery demonstration was seen as a strength of the project. In addition, the project provided food to participants from the last day of school until the first day of school, essentially eliminating the gap in feeding programs for many families. Massachusetts also successfully engaged in targeted outreach to identify and enroll families that were in need. Lastly, respondents in Massachusetts felt that the dedication of the project staff and strong collaboration with other community organizations benefitted the project. For example, staff worked with local farms to bring in local, farm-grown produce to the participants. In addition, project staff made a point of engaging with families during meal delivery, allowing them to get a feel for any other needs a family might have and potentially connecting them with resources to meet those needs.

New York. In New York, the State indicated that a strength of the project was the selection of strong sponsors with extensive previous experience with food service programs. The sponsors knew how to identify areas of need in the community and tap into available resources. Sponsors partnered with community organizations to help identify potential participants and felt that community buy-in and support for the project were instrumental in their successful project. Sponsors in New York also indicated they made good use of available resources and were able to limit waste effectively. Tracking and monitoring systems allowed sponsors to decrease food waste and keep staff time and labor costs to a minimum. Using one van to deliver four days' worth of food was also considered to be a good use of resources.

Backpack Demonstration Projects

Arizona. In Arizona, respondents reported several strengths of the demonstration project, most of which focused on providing quality services for families. The sponsors reported that they made an effort to provide foods that children could take home and prepare by themselves, thereby promoting healthy food preparation, eating at home, independence, and making healthy food choices by the children. Encouraging food preparation at home was also intended to increase family member compatibility within participant families. One sponsor in Arizona changed food vendors and selected a vendor that allowed the sites to provide better quality food and more variety of food, which was appealing to the participants. Moreover, sites in Arizona made the provision of fresh fruit a high priority.

Sites in Arizona tried to engage the whole family by providing family-friendly incentives, such as food giveaways, family activities, such as movies and games, animal projects sponsored by the zoo, and other fun summer activities. These activities allowed for increased outreach opportunities and participation. Overall, the number of sites increased in Arizona significantly, allowing for a larger, more diverse participant population.

Kansas. Respondents in Kansas felt that their project was strong in the variety and diversity of the sponsors and the increased participation among diverse populations. Kansas sponsors were located in urban, suburban, and extremely rural areas and served individuals from a range of racial and ethnic backgrounds. Two sponsors indicated that they partnered with the school Spanish teacher to help engage Spanish-speaking families by explaining the project to them and arranging for them to be present on the first few days of meal distribution. Reportedly, this made a big difference in the number of Spanish-speaking families that participated in the project. A sponsor in a very rural area of Kansas explained that its sites operated in a "food desert" which, according the USDA, is defined as urban neighborhoods and rural towns without ready access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food. Instead of supermarkets and grocery stores, these communities may have no food access or are served only by fast food restaurants and convenience stores that offer few healthy, affordable food options. For the children at these sites, the backpacks were considered "life savers," providing nutritious food when the children might not otherwise be eating or only eating non-nutritious food.

Respondents in Kansas felt a strength of their implementation was a commitment to promoting healthy development of children. Many of the sponsors made it a priority to include fresh fruits and vegetables in the backpacks, often giving children the opportunity to try foods they had never tried

before. Kansas also reported an emphasis on the importance of physical activity, which they indicated was a strength of their project. Activity sheets encouraging participants to try new sports or activities were included in the backpacks. One sponsor obtained a grant for a health education program called, "Organ Wise," offered during meal distribution. The program taught the children about the different organs in the human body and the importance of being healthy inside and out.

In terms of project operations, Kansas reported that using two large food banks to provide and package the meals for six of the seven sponsors was a strength, removing the burden of continuous food ordering, preparation, and packaging from the sponsors. Sponsors reported that distribution was efficient and well organized and that families felt they could depend on the demonstration projects. In two areas, the sponsors added weeks to their duration of operation to make sure food was available all or most of the summer.

Ohio. Ohio Backpack respondents reported an increased need for food service projects in the summer of 2012 and indicated that the need was being met by increased outreach to diverse populations. The sponsors in Ohio intentionally selected sites that were located in both rural and urban areas and schools that many children could walk to so as to increase the number of participants. One sponsor was able to increase participation by partnering with a pizza delivery restaurant, which provided pizza on Fridays for Backpack participants.

In Ohio, sponsors also reportedly worked to educate children about healthy eating. The participants learned about new (for them) types of foods, including fresh fruits and vegetables. In addition, some sponsors promoted activities that taught participants how to prepare food at home using some of these new foods. At one sponsor, the idea was to help children take ownership of what they eat.

Partnerships were also reported to be a strength in Ohio. The relationships with the school systems were what made the project possible, according to one respondent, and Ohio sponsors worked diligently to create a positive relationship with the school systems. For one sponsor with a site in a dangerous area, partnering with the local police department allowed volunteers to feel safe about working at the site. Another sponsor thought that hiring a vendor to prepare, package and deliver all of the food was a strength of her project.

5.10.2 Challenges and Resolutions to Challenges

Respondents were less likely to report challenges to our interviewers than strengths. Moreover, in 2012, demonstration projects reported far fewer challenges than were reported in 2011. Most indicated that having more start-up time for planning made a huge difference when it came time to implement the projects. Having systems in place from the previous year also made implementation easier. Nevertheless, a variety of challenges, and how they were resolved, were reported. These are summarized below by type of demonstration project and State.

Meal Delivery Demonstration Project

Delaware. In Delaware, respondents were challenged by the need to ensure that all sites were operating within the parameters of demonstration project guidelines. In 2011, things apparently "fell through the cracks." For example, sponsors experienced issues with delivering food at the appropriate temperature, discovering outdated milk, and purchasing bags that fell apart quickly. However, hiring the consultants in 2012 helped to correct these issues, as their job was to provide close monitoring of the sponsor and sites. As an example, in 2011 the sponsor was experiencing difficulty making sure the meals were being delivered at the appropriate temperature. The consultants were able to ensure that the delivery vans had working air conditioning.

Respondents in Delaware indicated that recruitment was time consuming and required a dedicated staff person. Determination of participant eligibility through the school system was considered a lengthy process, which slowed the rate at which participants were recruited. Respondents in Delaware also were challenged by the fact that, during recruitment, they were not able to include all members of the household but only the eligible children. Additionally, in Delaware, there were children who wanted to participate who had come from out-of-State to visit a family member for the summer. These children were unable to participate because local school eligibility requirements were not met.

Massachusetts. Respondents in Massachusetts concurred among one another that they truly did not face any real challenges during the second year of project implementation. Two minor obstacles were mentioned but were addressed by the project. Last year, food preparation and organization was conducted at the YMCA. This year, the sponsor wanted to use a kitchen in a school because of the increased volume. The sponsor secured the use of one school but, at the last minute, lost the school. Fortuitously, the sponsor was able to come to an agreement with another school and used its

kitchen for the summer project. The other issue came up when delivery began. Last year, one of the apartment buildings allowed the project to use the community room as a drop-off site, where meals could be distributed. This year, new management did not allow that to occur, so the project delivered the meals directly to each apartment.

New York. In New York, respondents also indicated that they experienced minimal challenges in 2012. However, respondents wondered if lack of transportation kept some families from participating. One sponsor expressed frustration that they were not allowed to feed the young children, younger than school-age, in the household. And another sponsor indicated a desire to expand the area of eligibility to include other counties in New York but reported that she was unable to do so because of restrictions to specific counties in her demonstration grant.

Backpack Demonstration Project

Arizona. In Arizona, sponsors had difficulty determining how much outreach was enough to attract the number of participants for which they had budgeted. Sponsors did not want to run out of food and, therefore, did not want to conduct extensive outreach and attract too many participants. Along those same lines, one sponsor in Arizona had difficulty planning for the regular summer food service on backpack days. On backpack distribution days, summer food service meals would experience an increase in participation that was difficult to gauge and accommodate. One sponsor reported that the cost of food was high this year, essentially eliminating their budget for labor. The sponsor partially resolved this issue by using volunteers for bag assembly. Another challenge reported by all sponsors in Arizona was trying to get people to come out for backpacks in the high heat. For this challenge, there was no resolution.

Kansas. Overall, the demonstration project in Kansas did not report many challenges. The State indicated that it was a challenge to find cost effective, nutritious, shelf-stable food. Ultimately, the Kansas State agency contracted with two food banks that were able to provide the food, but it was a challenge to find food that met all USDA requirements and guidelines. A few of the sponsors found that, in year two, they were unable to secure bag donations, which meant they had to purchase the bags themselves, a cost for which they had not budgeted. Two sponsors reported challenges with low participation. At one site, participation dipped when summer school ended. This site tried incentives, such as giveaways like Frisbees and nerf balls, to increase participation. The other sponsor noted that part of the population in the area was comprised of transient families due to

seasonal work. These families participated in the project in early summer and then moved away in mid-summer.

Ohio. Ohio seemed to be challenged by the amount of paperwork and administrative effort that was required to implement the demonstration project. Sponsors indicated that the amount of paperwork they were expected to complete was a burden for them (e.g., recordkeeping, documentation, budget). One sponsor reportedly attempted to revise its budget with the State agency and encountered many obstacles to doing so.[45] Another sponsor found that the time it took to be reimbursed for expenses was too long, causing the sponsor to be in the red for most of the summer.

Another common challenge in Ohio was low participation rates. One sponsor had a site that did not have any participants at all and eventually closed down. The sponsor wrote a media/news release to let participants know that meals would be at the site, sent 50 meals there for 3 days based on the site manager's request, but no children showed up. Also, the site had no visible signage so children would know where to go for the meals.

Other sponsors had difficulty encouraging teenagers to participate because of the apparent stigma of receiving free meals and being involved in a project perceived as only for children. One sponsor reported a decrease in participation due to harassment of the participants by older youths in the area. Participating children were apparently targeted by teenagers, and their bags were taken away from them.

Sponsors in Ohio experienced some challenges related to supplies necessary for project implementation. Shelf-stable milk was difficult to procure for some sponsors. Ultimately, a vendor in California was identified, but the cost was higher than expected. Another sponsor reported having difficulty finding food that met the USDA guidelines and requirements and was also appealing to the children. Storage of the food was a challenge for some of the sponsors. One sponsor ended up having to store food in rooms in the school originally intended for student activities.

[45] The sponsor went through several iterations of submitting and resubmitting the budget in order to carry over a surplus from the first year to the next.

6 Synthesis and Discussion

In 2011, Westat reported on four demonstration projects as part of the evaluation of the Enhanced Summer Food Service Program (eSFSP) – Extending Length of Operation Incentive, Activity Incentive, Meal Delivery, and Backpack. With the closeout of Extending Length of Operation Incentive and Activity Incentive in 2011, this report focuses on the two remaining eSFSP demonstration projects – Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations.

The Meal Delivery demonstration project, which operated in rural areas of Delaware, Massachusetts, and New York where the SFSP was typically not accessible to children, was intended to increase children's access to food by delivering meals to their homes or to a drop-off site near their home. Such access was expected to stabilize food security during the summer months for those children participating in the demonstration project. The Backpack demonstration projects in Arizona, Kansas and Ohio were expected to provide access to nutritious meals on the days that SFSP feeding sites were not open – weekends and holidays. Moreover, like the Meal Delivery demonstration project, the goal of the Backpack demonstration project was to stabilize food security during the summer when children from low income households were unable to obtain free or reduced price meals through a school breakfast and lunch program.

The purpose of this chapter is to summarize the 2012 key findings of the evaluation of the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects with regard to the 14 research questions posed in Chapter 1.[46] We also address the important strengths and limitations of this evaluation, compare key findings between 2011 and 2012, and draw final conclusions.

6.1 Research Questions and Key Evaluation Findings

This section is organized by the 14 research questions posed in Chapter 1, grouped as relating to participation, food consumption/targeting accuracy, food security status, and implementation.

[46] Answers to research questions on cost are not included in this report.

6.1.1 Participation

Question 1: What are the characteristics of those who participated in the demonstration projects?

Slightly more females than males participated in the programs, predominantly age 11 or younger. The race/ethnic distribution had somewhat more Hispanics and substantially more non-Hispanic Blacks and fewer non-Hispanic Whites than in the US general population. Nearly 60 percent of participants were from households where the primary caretaker was married or unmarried but living with a partner. About 87 percent of households participated in at least one other nutrition assistance program. Over 80 percent of households of participants had incomes of $35,000 or less, substantially more than the general US population where only about 36 percent of households had income below this level in 2010. Thus, participants in the demonstrations appeared to be in need of nutrition assistance that was offered.

Question 2: Do the demonstration projects differ by these characteristics?

Participants in the two demonstration projects were similar with respect to gender and race/ethnicity. However, there were striking differences in socio-economic characteristics: participants in the Backpack demonstration resided in households with higher income, less poverty, and less participation in nutrition assistance programs. Furthermore, despite the similarity in age between respondents for the two demonstrations, Backpack respondents had higher education levels (42 percent had some college or technical school versus 28 percent for Meal Delivery). The proportion of respondents occupied as homemakers was higher among Backpack respondents, possibly related to the higher income of that group and the slightly younger age of Backpack participants.

Question 3: What factors are related to participation in the demonstration projects – Meal Delivery, Backpack, and both combined?

We defined participation according to the frequency in which meals were received (picked up or home delivered) in the Meal Delivery demonstration and the frequency in which backpacks/bags were received in the Backpack demonstration.

Meal Delivery Demonstration

Of those who picked up meals, nearly half (46.1 percent) reported that the meals were not picked up at some time. Since 81.3 percent of Meal Delivery participants picked up their meals at a drop-off center, this indicates that 37 percent of Meal Delivery participants did not receive meal deliveries at some point during the program. Reasons provided most often were that the timing of pickup was not convenient (30.0 percent), there was no transportation (24.3 percent), they forgot (20.0 percent), and they were on vacation or out of town (15.7 percent). On the other hand, about 73 percent of participants received 75 percent or more of the available meal deliveries. As might be expected, this rate was higher for home delivery (about 85 percent) than for Meal Delivery participants whose meals were picked up at a drop-off site (70 percent).

Participation in the Meal Delivery demonstration was related to language spoken at home (higher participation for Spanish or other non-English languages spoken at home), education (highest participation for college graduates and non-high school graduates), and race/ethnicity (highest participation for Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black).

Backpack Demonstration

About 60 percent of households participating in the Backpack demonstration reported 75 percent or better participation in terms of the number of backpacks per child per week brought home. At the household level, 57.6 percent reported 75 percent or better participation. These rates are substantially lower than the rates reported for Meal Delivery participants.

Participation in the Backpack demonstration project was not strongly associated with any of the covariates analyzed. There was a weak association with perception of change in food expenditure--summer versus fall, but without a clear pattern. There was also some association between participation and poverty status, with higher participation among households at less than 100 percent of poverty.

Both Demonstrations

For both demonstration projects, a substantial number of participants failed to take full advantage of the meals offered by the program. However, the proportion was smaller for Meal Delivery

participants than Backpack participants (27 percent versus 42 percent, respectively, receiving less than 75 percent of possible meals). Since Backpack sites were tied to SFSP sites, and SFSP sites were often located in parks and summer recreational programs, it is possible that lower participation in the Backpack demonstration was related to sporadic attendance at site locations.

6.1.2 Food Consumption/Targeting Accuracy

Question 4: What did participants in the demonstration projects consume/not consume (food package content; foods consumed; storage; food shared and left over; food spoilage)?

Overall, about 84 percent of all reported food items were reported as consumed completely, and 14 percent of items were reported as shared with others. The percentage of food items that were eaten varied from 68.5 to 93.6 percent by type of food, with juice having the highest percent for "drank or ate all" (93.6 percent) and vegetables having the lowest (68.5 percent). The percentage of food items reported as shared ranged from 8.4 percent to 29.9 percent, with vegetables being shared the most and juice the least.

When food was reported to have been shared with others, it was most often shared with another child, more frequently with a child in the demonstration project than not. The third most common person with whom food was shared was an adult in the household.

Overall, 7.1 percent of food was reported as left over, but this ranged from 1.7 percent for juice to 17.5 percent for meat alternatives. About 2 percent of food items were reported to have spoiled, with vegetables reported to have had the highest spoilage. These figures are substantially lower than estimates of food wastage by the typical American family which may approach 25 percent (Bloom, 2011). The most common reason that food was left over was that the child did not like or want it (52.0 percent), or planned to eat it later (34.2 percent).

Question 5: Does consumption/targeting accuracy differ by type of demonstration project?

Consumption was generally higher for the Meal Delivery demonstration, particularly for "meat alternative" foods. Only juice consumption was higher for the Backpack demonstration.

There were striking differences by type of demonstration project, with some items shared more by Backpack participants (vegetables and meat) and others shared more by Meal Delivery participants (milk, juice, and bread/grain).

Question 6: What factors are related to food consumption/targeting accuracy?

Food consumption varied by type of demonstration project, participation in other nutrition assistance programs (e.g., WIC, SNAP, National School Lunch Program), parent satisfaction with the food, and respondent marital status, education, and income. More foods were fully consumed by participants of the Meal Delivery than the Backpack demonstration. Consumption was higher when families participated in more nutrition assistance, had lower education, or lower income. These results may indicate that recruitment into the Meal Delivery demonstration project was more focused on children who indeed were in need of nutrition assistance, whereas the Backpack demonstration may also have attracted children in great need of nutrition assistance, but also a number who were not. .

There were only a few general patterns for food sharing, an indicator of targeting accuracy:

- Most sharing of vegetables took place among male participants;
- Sharing of milk, vegetables, and meat alternatives was highest when Spanish was spoken at home;
- Sharing was highest for vegetables when the household incomes were $35,000 or more; sharing was progressively lower for lower income levels; and
- The highest sharing of milk occurred when respondents reported that "household members like the food"; the highest sharing of fruit occurred when respondents reported satisfaction with convenience of the food; and the highest sharing of vegetables occurred when respondents reported satisfaction with the healthiness of the food.

6.1.3 Food Security Status

Question 7: Is level of household food security among demonstration participants at least as high in the summer as it is in the fall?

For the two demonstration projects to be considered successful, they needed to maintain food security over the summer months. Although we were unable to establish a baseline for food security in the spring in order to ascertain a difference between spring and summer, we did measure food security in the fall when children were back at school and able to participate in school breakfast and lunch programs. Thus, we hypothesized that food security for Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration project participants would be about the same in the summer and the following fall. We ascertained food security for adults in the households of demonstration project participants, children in those same households, and the households as a whole.

No differences were detected in food security between summer 2012 and fall 2012 for adults, children, and households. In the Backpack demonstration project, the percent of food secure adults and households was about the same in summer and fall, but child food security was slightly greater in the summer. When the demonstrations were combined, the food security did not differ significantly between summer and fall for any of the three measures.

Question 8: What factors are related to household food security in the summer/in the fall?

Bivariate Analysis. Though patterns and statistical significance vary by the group being considered (i.e., adult, child, or household), there are a number of general patterns that were uncovered in a bivariate analysis of food security:[47]

- Food secure status in adults, children and households was less likely to be from households reporting participation in SNAP or free or reduced price school meals in the summer[48];
- Food secure status in children and households was more likely among younger demonstration project participants in the summer and fall;

[47] All relationships were statistically significant.
[48] Note, this relationship did not hold in the adjusted analysis in section 4.5.5.

- Food secure status in adults and households was more likely for college graduates in the summer and fall. In children, food secure status was more likely for college graduates in the fall only;

- Food secure status in children, adults, and households was less likely when Spanish or another Non-English language was spoken exclusively at home; this was the case in summer only for food secure status in adults and households, and food secure status in children in both summer and fall;

- Food secure status in adults, children, and households was more likely in households reported to have higher income (summer and fall);

- Food secure status in adults and households was more likely when respondents reported being either married or never married (in the summer);

- Unlike national patterns, child food security was not associated with respondent marital status among demonstration participants (Nord, 2009). This most likely reflects the limited scope of the demonstrations and the selection process, which was not nationally representative.

- Food secure status in adults, children, and households was more likely when respondents were satisfied with the healthiness of the food (question only asked in the summer).

- Food secure status in adults and children was more likely when respondents perceived that expenditure for food was more in the summer than fall; this was true for adult food security in the summer and child food security in the fall.

- Food secure status in households was more likely when respondents perceived that expenditure for food was the same in the summer as fall or less in the summer (in the summer); and

- Food secure status in children and households was more likely where respondents disagreed with the statement that food expenditures were less in the summer due to the summer food program (in summer only);

Adjusted Analysis. In an adjusted analysis of food security for adults, children, and households, some of the relationships above did not carry over, while others were sustained.

Adult Food Security

When adjusted for demographic and other factors:

- Food secure status in adults was more likely when the respondent reported an income of $35,000 or higher (p=0.0008).

- Food secure status in adults was more likely when the respondent was college educated (p=0.0323, p=0.0448, p=0.0129).
- Food secure status in adults was less likely when the respondent agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that food expenditures were less in the summer due to the summer food program (p=0.0078);
- Food secure status in adults was more likely when the respondent perceived the food as somewhat healthy or not healthy, compared to those who perceived the food as very healthy (p=0.0309).
- Food secure status in adults was less likely when the respondent disagreed or had no opinion on whether the food packages included a variety of food, compared to those who strongly agreed (p=0.0044).

In an adjusted analysis, no differences in adult food security were detected between summer and fall survey periods. Similarly, no differences were detected in adult food security by type of demonstration project.

Child Food Security

In an adjusted analysis, no differences in child food security were detected between summer and fall or by type of demonstration project. Household income above $35,000 was a strong predictor of child food security (p=0.0001). Child food security was found to be more likely when the participant age was younger (particularly 5 or younger) as compared with ages 18 or older (p=0.0392), and when respondents reported that their food expenditures were the same in the summer compared to those who said they were less in the summer (p=0.0375). Being a food secure child was found to be less likely when respondents agreed that food expenditures in the summer were reduced because of the demonstration project (p=0.0245) or when Spanish or another non-English language was spoken exclusively at home (p=0.0013).

Household Food Security

In the adjusted analysis for household food security, no differences were detected between summer and fall or by type of demonstration project. Household income of $35,000 or more was significantly and positively associated with household food security (p=0.0001). Food secure households were found to be less likely when respondents agreed that food expenditures in the

summer were reduced because of the demonstration project (p=0.0041) and when Spanish or another Non-English language was spoken exclusively at home (p=0.0354).

Question 9: What factors are related to differences in household food security between the summer and fall?

We found no significant differences between summer and fall food security at any level (adult, child, or household). In direct comparisons by season, child food security was slightly greater in summer than fall. However, in the adjusted logistic regression analysis no difference was detected by season in food security for adults, children, or households.

Question 10: How does household food security among demonstration project participants in the summer/fall compare with the household food security of the US population?

The Economic Research Service (ERS) of the USDA reports yearly on household food security based on data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics using a supplemental questionnaire to the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS). Data from the most recent ERS report on food security (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2012a; Coleman-Jensen et al., 2012b) were used to compare food security among demonstration project participants to National benchmarks. Although comparisons to National data are not exact (e.g., ERS data took place in December), they suggest that the demonstration project participants were even more food insecure than National benchmarks. This is not surprising given that sites were selected based on their level of need.

In every group from the two demonstrations we compared with National data, food insecurity was higher among demonstration project households. Specifically, comparisons of household survey data in summer 2012 with National benchmarks indicate that:

- About 92 percent of all U.S. households were food secure, compared to 47 percent of Meal Delivery households, 55 percent of Backpack households, and 53 percent of all households of demonstration project participants.
- Among households with children less than 18 years of age nationwide (the target age for these demonstration projects), 8 percent had low food security, and 3 percent had very low food security. Low food security and very low food security in Meal Delivery households were 31 and 22 percent, respectively. In Backpack households low and very

low food security were 27 and 28 percent, respectively. In all demonstration project households, low and very low food security were 29 and 19 percent, respectively.[49]

- About 53 percent of project participant households interviewed and that received WIC benefits in the previous 30 days were food secure, compared to 73 percent of WIC recipients reported nationwide.[50]
- Low food security was 29 percent in demonstration participant WIC households, compared to 19 percent nationwide. About 17 percent of WIC households of demonstration project participants had very low food security, compared to 8 percent throughout the United States.
- Among those receiving SNAP benefits in the previous 30 days nationwide, 70 percent were food secure, compared to 50 percent of those in the demonstration project sample in households that received SNAP benefits in the previous 30 days.[51]
- Nationwide, low and very low food security among households receiving SNAP benefits within the past 30 days was 16 percent and 14 percent respectively, compared to 28 percent and 22 percent among demonstration project households that received SNAP benefits in the previous 30 days.

Although the level of food insecurity in all demonstration project participants was higher than national levels, food insecurity among demonstration participants was noted to be consistent with food insecurity among controls in the SEBTC evaluation (USDA, 2013b) which found about 45 percent food insecurity.[52]

Comparisons were also made between National benchmarks and household survey data in fall 2012 among all demonstration project respondents (Table 4-12b) to compare food security status among demonstration project participants with National data during the school year. Food security was considerably lower in the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects than all U.S. households and households with children younger than age 18. WIC and SNAP families nationwide also had higher household food security compared to WIC and SNAP demonstration project households in fall 2012, and families receiving WIC benefits among demonstration project participants had higher food insecurity than WIC and SNAP families nationwide. Among those

[49] Only four demonstration project households had no children less than age 18 at the time the respondent was interviewed.

[50] WIC: Special Supplement Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants, and Children; analysis was conducted among respondent households with income less than 185 percent of poverty line and children under age 5.

[51] SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits previous 12 months; analysis was conducted among respondent households with income less than 130 percent of poverty line.

[52] Controls in the SEBTC evaluation were households that had been randomly assigned not to use the study treatment (i.e., the electronic benefits transfer system) and were eligible for free or reduced price meals.

demonstration project participants receiving WIC benefits, low food security and very low food security was 24.6 percent and 22.9 percent respectively, compared to 19.0 percent and 8.4 percent nationwide. Among those with SNAP benefits, low food security and very low food security was 28.4 percent and 22.2 percent, respectively, compared to 16.1 percent and 8.4 percent nationwide.

6.1.4 Implementation

Site visits and key informant interviews provided information on how the two types of demonstration projects were implemented in summer 2012. In addition to confirming and helping to explain some of the information collected by telephone household interview for the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects, site visits and interviews were also able to provide an in-depth examination of what it was like to implement each of these projects from the perspective of the State grantee, sponsor, and site. Thus, we learned about recruitment of sites, outreach to parents and caregivers, delivery of food, monitoring and oversight, and training and technical assistance.

Question 11: How does implementation differ among the two types of demonstration projects?

Implementation in 2012 for States and sponsors in both types of demonstrations took advantage of systems that had been set up in 2011 and lessons learned from the previous year. Since the timing of the notification from FNS in 2011 required all States to get started quickly, all State and sponsor personnel appreciated the extra time they were able to use in the spring 2012 for planning for the second year of implementation. Basic roles, responsibilities, and implementation processes (e.g., food acquisition, food distribution, determination of meal content, and training and technical assistance) remained the same between 2011 and 2012. The biggest differences for both types of demonstrations were in outreach and recruitment since there was time for more outreach and recruitment and a desire to increase participation. In fact, there were 126 more sites overall (including individual homes in the Meal Delivery demonstration) in 2012 compared to 2011. One of the selling points in obtaining site level cooperation was that the Meal Delivery demonstration, which allowed meals to be eaten offsite, did not require as much space as the SFSP sites.

Although roles and responsibilities were basically the same between 2011 and 2012, they differed slightly by demonstration type. Staff in the Meal Delivery demonstration provided different types of meals (hot and cold meals in the case of the Meal Delivery demonstration and mostly shelf-stable

food in the case of the Backpack demonstration), requiring different meal preparation and packing. Meals were delivered in different ways in the two types of demonstrations. In the Meal Delivery demonstration, meals were delivered by dropping off meals at a central drop-off location so they could be picked up by parents, caregivers, or proxies and to individual homes. For the Backpack demonstration, backpacks or bags were distributed to children participating at an SFSP site on the last day of each week of SFSP site operation. These differences in implementation necessitated different types of staff, including van drivers to deliver meals for the Meal Delivery projects and volunteers to assist in packing and distributing backpacks and bags to children at SFSP sites.

Outreach and recruitment remained basically the same in 2011 and 2012, but, as noted, the intensity increased in both types of demonstrations. Initial recruitment for the Meal Delivery continued to be school-based due to the eligibility requirement that participants were required to be identified by school districts as eligible for free or reduced price school meals. Once children were identified by the schools, outreach and recruitment could be targeted to families of eligible children. On the other hand, Backpack demonstrations operated as part of an SFSP open site where at least 50 percent of children live in households with incomes at or below 185 percent of the poverty line and meals are served to all children at the open site. Thus, there was no need to check income level of children participating in the Backpack demonstration, and outreach and recruitment was a less targeted process. As confirmed in the household questionnaire survey, this resulted in a higher income level and less participation in other assistance programs among Backpack participants compared to Meal Delivery participants.

Apart from the targeted outreach, general outreach was related more to the creativity and willingness to persevere of individual sponsors than the type of demonstration. Sponsors from both types of demonstrations distributed posters and flyers and used their community partners to assist in distribution. Media releases and word of mouth were used for both types of demonstrations. Other types of outreach (e.g., door to door solicitation and a community kickoff event) were used by Meal Delivery sponsors, while Backpack sponsors used digital/lawn signs and Facebook to advertise the demonstration.

As noted above, differences in the types of food provided to demonstration project participants were related to type of demonstration, with Backpack sponsors often attempting to offer shelf-stable items that would appeal to the children. Meal Delivery sponsors were able to offer both hot and cold meals. Moreover, two Meal Delivery sponsors reported that the State nutritional guidelines they used went beyond USDA guidelines. Nevertheless, Backpack sponsors in Arizona were able to fill

bags with food items that could be prepared using enclosed menus. Many of the Backpack sponsors also made a concerted effort to offer fresh fruit and produce.

Oversight and monitoring varied somewhat across sponsors but was not related to the type of demonstration project. Instead, intensive oversight and monitoring was related more to the availability of staff to keep a close eye on project implementation and safety requirements. Those with consultants (e.g., Delaware Meal Delivery demonstration, Kansas and Ohio Backpack demonstrations) appeared to have more processes in place for oversight and monitoring and may have provided a higher level of monitoring than those that relied on staff from the SFSP demonstration. The number of sites also did not appear to be a factor in the intensity of monitoring. Those with few demonstration sites provided no more oversight than those with many more sites to oversee.

As it was in 2011, training and technical assistance in both demonstration projects were provided by State agencies to sponsors and by sponsors to site staff and volunteers. In both cases, it was mostly informal and less intense in 2012 than 2011. Sponsors from both types of demonstration projects also provided food safety and nutritional information to families and project participants through handouts, games, newsletters, and recipes.

Question 12: What factors appear to be associated with efficient and innovative implementation?

Based on inquiries to project staff at the State and sponsor level, as well as our own observations, it appears that the factors most associated with effective implementation were the ability to coordinate with community partners, the availability of staff to focus on the demonstrations, the amount of attention sponsors were willing and able to provide, and previous experience in nutrition assistance programs.

For example, all State agency personnel and sponsors were highly familiar with the SFSP and other FNS programs. This familiarity provided them with a strong knowledge and experience base for implementing the demonstration projects, including the implementation components of menu planning, food acquisition, and safe food distribution. Thus, the demonstration projects were then able to concentrate on other components that were tied to the specific objectives and requirements of each type of demonstration – for example, working with the schools to identify eligible participants for the Meal Delivery demonstration project; developing a process for filling and storing

backpacks and bags for the Backpack demonstration project, and providing intensive outreach to recruit additional sites and children at both types of demonstrations.

Community partnerships were also very helpful at all stages of the demonstration. Partner staff and volunteers were able to assist in distributing outreach information on the demonstrations, packing and distributing meals and backpacks/bags, keeping track of meals and bags distributed for FNS statistics, and providing funds or in kind items for backpacks/bags, games, and other activities that attracted the children and their families to the project.

Whereas all projects used existing State and sponsor staff to implement most project activities (e.g., management and oversight, payment and expense processing, provision of data, menu planning), some of the demonstration projects hired consultants to focus intensely on outreach and recruitment and monitoring and oversight. For example, with the help of a consultant, Delaware was able to obtain an additional 17 drop-off sites for its Meal Delivery demonstration in 2012 and also provide intensive monitoring and oversight. Ohio also hired regional consultants to provide oversight and monitoring of project sponsors.

Like last year, the use of volunteers was an important component of these demonstrations, with volunteers filling such diverse roles as van driver, meal packers, and distributors of food at Meal Delivery pick-up and SFSP meal sites.

Some of the more innovative approaches taken by sponsors consisted of those activities that strived to make the demonstration projects family friendly. Such activities included the provision of menus and separate food items as part of meals (Massachusetts) and backpacks (Arizona) so family members could participate together in preparing the meals. Other innovative approaches centered around a focus on healthful eating, with Delaware and Massachusetts taking special pains to provide nutritious meals beyond the USDA guidelines, Kansas making it a priority to include fresh fruits and vegetables in backpacks, and Ohio educating children about healthy eating. Despite the extra effort to include fresh fruits and vegetables in backpacks, we did notice that vegetables had the highest spoilage of all types of food and sometimes were not eaten (Table 4-6).

Sponsors in New York stressed efficiency by making good use of available resources and limiting waste. They reported using one van to deliver four days' worth of food, which was considered to be an efficient use of resources.

Question 13: What factors are associated with problems with implementation?

Challenges identified by demonstration project staff were often related to type of demonstration project. Some Meal Delivery sponsors considered the work with schools to identify eligible children to be a cumbersome process. Moreover, a number of staff noted (as they did in 2011), that they were uncomfortable providing meals only to children identified by the school as eligible for free or reduced-price meals, knowing that other children in the household (e.g., younger children or those visiting for the summer) were also in need of nutrition assistance. This issue seems a double-edged sword. The process of identifying children eligible for free or reduced price meals in the schools focused the target group on those truly in need. However, by meeting such a requirement, it may have left out other children who also may have had a similar need for nutrition assistance.

Transportation was another problem reported by some Meal Delivery sponsors as being a challenge for project participants, and, indeed, almost 25 percent of household survey respondents reported that they did not always pick up meals because there was no transportation or it took them too long to get to the pick-up site (Table 4-1). This issue too is a double-edged sword. Meal Delivery sites were implemented by personnel who were highly experienced and connected to an SFSP site. Yet one of the reasons for the Meal Delivery demonstration was to provide food to children in need in rural areas where SFSP sites are scarce and lack of transportation reduces the likelihood of participation in sites that are farther away.

In the Backpack demonstrations, some of the sponsors had difficulty obtaining nutritious, palatable, shelf-stable food to include in backpacks, and, in fact, food consumption was lower in the Backpack than the Meal Delivery demonstration. Interviews with parents/caregivers also showed uneven participation as a problem, with large numbers of children coming out for the SFSP on backpack days, and generally low participation in some rural areas.

Question 14: How can implementation be improved?

Ideally, implementation improvements for the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations should be focused on those areas that appeared to cause the greatest problem. For Meal Delivery it was the inability to include more children in need in the demonstration. Transportation was a problem for both the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration, and food content appeared to be a problem primarily for the Backpack demonstration.

The inability to include younger children in the Meal Delivery demonstration is an eligibility issue that can only be resolved by FNS. Since food was eaten offsite and likely shared with other children and adults in the family (see Tables 4-5a-c), this means that project participants were consuming less than the full meals provided for them in the demonstration. FNS may wish to consider eligibility requirements that will include other children in the families as participants so all children in need will be provided with nutrition assistance and all participants will be able to consume the full meals intended for them.

We believe the transportation problems that existed in the demonstrations resulted from site location. For example, some of the Kansas Backpack sites located in highly rural areas might have been better positioned as part of a Meal Delivery demonstration using a home delivery process to distribute meals. Participation was reported to be very low in those demonstrations, partially because of a small child population in the area. However, it might have been possible to include more children from a wider area if meals could have been delivered to the home.

Travel was also a problem in the Meal Delivery demonstration, where the original intent of these demonstrations was to overcome this barrier. However, 81 percent of parents/caregivers who were interviewed reported that they participated in a drop-off site meal delivery; 46 percent reported that meals were sometimes not picked up; and 24 percent reported that the reason the meals were not picked up was due to lack of transportation or distance (Table 4-1). We also noted that participation rates were better in the home delivery method compared to pick-up at a drop-off site (Table 4-2a). We were not able to ascertain the relative costs of pick-up versus home delivery in the Meal Delivery demonstration project because we did not have the administrative data to do so. However, at face value, home delivery seems a better option to alleviate the transportation issue.

Like last year, food content was mentioned as a problem, particularly in the Backpack demonstration project where sponsors tried very hard to find shelf-stable food at reasonable prices that children would want to eat. Nevertheless, some sponsors appeared to be doing an excellent job of finding out what the children liked and providing variety in their menus each week of operation. We believe demonstrations could learn from one another in this regard, and the organization of something like an information exchange among Backpack programs might facilitate such sharing of information. In addition, FNS could take a more centralized role (or require a more hands on role of State administrators) to provide sample menus and lists of vendors.

6.2 Study Strengths and Limitation

The design and methodology in 2011 and 2012 were similar, so the strengths and limitations in 2012 are also similar to those in 2011.

6.2.1 Strengths

The study strengths include its mixed-method research design and excellent sponsor cooperation. For example, the mixed-method research design – comprised of using a household telephone interview survey, site visits and key informant interviews, and a cost analysis – facilitated addressing the FNS evaluation goals on targeting accuracy, food security, implementation, and cost (although cost is not included in this report). A mixed-method research design also enabled us, as researchers, to confirm and explain results in one method with results coming from a different method of data collection. Thus, not only did the key informant interviews provide an in-depth examination of demonstration project implementation, but we were also able to assess satisfaction and confirm some of the information reported by parents/caregivers in the household survey (e.g., foods provided, targeting accuracy, and demonstration project challenges).

In addition, we continued to receive the same message from all State grantees and sponsors about their commitment to helping children from low income families. This commitment to the children was reflected in their efforts to overcome many of the challenges in initial setup and continued implementation. It also translated into a strong commitment to assist in the evaluation. Sponsors and State grantees were convinced that these demonstration projects were filling a critical need, and they were again extremely helpful in identifying potential participants in the evaluation, following up with non-respondents, organizing and being available for site visits and key informant interviews, and providing a variety of types of data, including data on costs and site operation dates.

Other strengths of this evaluation include the ability to document a high level of satisfaction with the healthiness, variety, and convenience of the food; the depth of data collected on food consumption and sharing; as well as the demographic profile provided of this special group of children and their families.

6.2.2 Limitations

Limitations in 2012 included the lack of traditional baseline data and a comparison group; the difficulty in defining the eligible population (especially in the Backpack demonstration); coverage or representativeness of the sample; the inability to make meaningful comparisons between the Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects; difficulties contacting parents/caregivers using contact information they had provided; and lack of availability of administrative data to make sense of demonstration project costs and put the implementation activities into perspective.

Lack of Traditional Baseline Data and a Comparison Group. In order to directly examine the impact of the two summer demonstration projects on food security, it is necessary to understand food security before and after implementation of the demonstration interventions. In addition, to rule out the effects of other circumstances on the outcome variables (e.g., food security), one would want to have a comparison group as similar to the demonstration project groups as possible. The design of this study had neither a baseline nor control group comparison (although we were able to compare food security among demonstration project participants to National benchmarks). Consequently, the design does not allow conclusions to be drawn regarding the impact of the summer demonstration projects on food security per se, only on whether participation in the summer demonstration projects led to at least the same level of food security as in the subsequent fall.

Defining the Eligible Population. Interpretation of any survey requires an understanding of the population from which survey participants are sampled. For the Meal Delivery demonstration project, the population was clear-cut – participants in the demonstration project were children who attended school and were eligible for free or reduced price lunches. In the case of the Backpack demonstration project, however, children at all sites could pick up a bag or backpack filled with food if they had attended the SFSP on the day backpacks were distributed. In both 2011 and 2012, it was not necessary to sign up beforehand to receive a backpack or attend the SFSP on previous days of the week at most sites, and because all sites were open sites,[53] the description of the population was ill-defined, and the characteristics of those eligible to receive a backpack could not be clearly identified. This makes it harder to interpret the findings for the Backpack demonstration project compared to the interpretation for the Meal Delivery demonstration project.

[53] Open sites operate in areas in which at least 50 percent of children live in households with incomes at or below 185 percent of the poverty line. Meals are served to all children at the open site.

Coverage or Representativeness of the Sample. Related to the issue of defining the eligible population is the extent to which the people participating in a survey are representative of the larger population. Meal Delivery sponsors knew exactly who and how many were participating in their demonstration project, and we were provided with the names and contact information from their lists of participants. In 2011, when Meal Delivery parents provided spreadsheets or forms with contact information, we were confident that we knew the precise percentage of households that were covered in the telephone household survey.

On the other hand, Backpack demonstration project sponsors distributed forms that contained information on the evaluation study and a request for contact information. Completed forms were then sent to Westat to conduct the survey. Since most Backpack sites did not keep track of the names of children receiving a backpack or bag, and forms were distributed more than once to parents and SFSP participants, it was not possible to know the actual number of children participating in the Backpack demonstration project. In 2011 we attempted to gauge the approximate coverage for the Backpack demonstration project, by asking sponsors and site coordinators to estimate the number of children who received a backpack or bag at least once over the course of the summer. From this number, we estimated coverage for the Backpack demonstration (the number of families who returned a form with contact information as a percentage of the number who were estimated to have participated in the Backpack demonstration project). Not only were these numbers less reliable due to the nature of the eligibility requirements, but we also found much lower coverage in the Backpack demonstration (29 percent) compared to the Meal Delivery demonstration (84 percent).

In 2012, to reduce the burden for demonstration project sponsors, we did not ask sponsors to provide us with information on the approximate number of demonstration project participants. Instead, we anticipated using the administrative data estimate of average daily attendance (ADA). Because we did not receive the administrative data in time for this report, we do not have an estimate for coverage by demonstration project in 2012. Nevertheless, we have no reason to assume that coverage would have changed substantially from what we estimated in 2011. We therefore assume coverage in both demonstrations was about what we found in 2011 and that coverage in the Backpack project was lower than in Meal Delivery.

Difficulties Contacting Parents and Caregivers. For the most part, we obtained good response to our telephone survey in the summer and fall 2012 with few refusals once the appropriate person was reached. Nevertheless, there were large numbers of individuals who could not be reached. Initially we assumed that there would be a substantial proportion of households that did not have a

telephone and that we would overcome this challenge by providing cell phones to non-respondents. However, we learned from sponsors that many parents/caregivers had a disposable cell phone but they either did not want to use their own minutes, or more frequently they traded in their old cell phone (the one for which we had a telephone number) for new phones with new numbers. Thus, response rates were somewhat distorted by our inability to reach about 16.4 percent of the sample in the summer and 8.8 percent in the fall. Fortunately, the percentage of non-reachable respondents was lower in 2012 than 2011.

Making Meaningful Comparisons between the Meal Delivery and Backpack Demonstration Projects. Meal Delivery grants were awarded to three States – Delaware, Massachusetts, and New York, all located in the eastern part of the United States and two of them located in the northeast. On the other hand, Backpack demonstrations took place in Arizona, Kansas, and Ohio, which are Midwestern and western States much larger than the Meal Delivery States. Each of these States has an entirely different demographic composition, including differences in languages spoken and race/ethnicity, as well as different sets of economic circumstances (e.g., unemployment rates). Although we have made comparisons by demonstration type for just about every analysis, it is important to note that any differences that are found are as likely (or more likely) to be related not to the type of demonstration but to the demographic and other differences among the States.

Lack of Administrative Data. In 2011, there was wide variability in the cost data provided by each sponsor -- in the method that we received the data, the nature of the data provided, as well as in format and completeness of reporting. Better sponsor training and followup took place for 2012 data collection in order to make the cost data more reliable and valid.

Nevertheless, without a context within which to place the cost data, costs on their own are meaningless. Thus, for the 2012 report, we planned to use meal counts as the denominator for all cost values in order to calculate a cost per meal metric by demonstration project and for other meaningful sub-groups (e.g., home delivery versus pick-up at a drop-off site for the Meal Delivery demonstration).

Unfortunately, administrative data were unavailable at the writing of this report, which results in a number of important gaps that would have helped to interpret some of the findings in this report. For example, as noted above, we were unable to calculate a coverage rate for Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstrations and do not have a chapter that describes the costs of the demonstration projects. Moreover, without a cost metric, it is not possible to interpret the efficiency of staffing each demonstration (see Chapter 5). We know how many staff worked on each project and what

they did, but we do not know the number of meals and backpacks distributed by each sponsor at each site to examine the relative efficiency of staffing.

6.3 Comparisons between 2011 and 2012

This evaluation consisted of four rounds of data collection: summer, 2011; fall, 2011; summer, 2012; and fall, 2012. Comparisons were made between summer and fall of each year, as well as between each type of demonstration (Meal Delivery and Backpack). Table 6-1 summarizes the key findings from each year of the evaluation.

These comparisons demonstrate a fair amount of consistency over the two years, with some conspicuous differences. While the number of sites increased in 2012 compared to 2011 (as a result of more time for planning and a concerted effort on the part of sponsors to increase participation), it was not possible to tell whether this increase resulted in increased participation without administrative data on meal counts and average daily attendance. Nevertheless, with the exception of Hispanic participation, which declined in 2012, participants and their households were remarkably similar demographically in 2011 and 2012. The extent of participation (as measured by the number of meal deliveries or backpacks per child/household per week received over the course of the demonstration) improved slightly in 2012 for the Backpack demonstration from 58.0 percent to 60.5 percent. The extent of participation was not measured for Meal Delivery in 2011, but the percentage that failed to pick up meals in the Meal Delivery demonstration declined (50.4 percent in 2011 compared to 46.1 percent in 2012).

The percentage of reported food items consumed completely was approximately the same, although sharing food declined in 2012. In 2012, juice was still the most popular food item with 94 percent complete consumption (compared to 95 percent in 2011). Food continued to be shared most often with another child in the demonstration in 2012, with Backpack participants in both years more likely to share vegetables with another child in the demonstration and adults in the household and more likely to share juice with children in the household in the demonstration.

Noting that there was minor overlap of respondents participating in the telephone surveys over the four data collections,[54] child food security status was relatively stable over the two years. Income was

[54] 410 participated only in Rounds 1 and 2 of data collection (i.e., summer and fall, 2011); 61 participated in Rounds 1, 2, and 3 (summer and fall, 2011 and summer, 2012); 53 participated in Rounds 1 – 4 (summer and fall, 2011 and summer and fall, 2012).

a key predictor of child food security in an adjusted analysis in both years. Moreover, in the adjusted analysis in 2011 and 2012, no difference were detected between summer and fall or demonstration type after adjusting for other variables. Comparisons to national data also yielded similar findings –

Table 6-1. Comparisons between 2011 and 2012

Comparisons	2011	2012
	Study sample	
Number interviewed (Meal Delivery)	▪ Summer: 143 ▪ Fall: 102	▪ Summer: 188 ▪ Fall: 136
Response rate (%)	▪ Summer (Meal Delivery: 64.6 ▪ Summer (Backpack): 70.6 ▪ Fall (Meal Delivery): 78.0 ▪ Fall (Backpack): 76.0	▪ Summer (Meal Delivery: 66.1 ▪ Summer (Backpack): 71.5 ▪ Fall (Meal Delivery): 74.8 ▪ Fall (Backpack): 73.4
Number interviewed (Backpack)	▪ Summer: 525 ▪ Fall: 369	▪ Summer: 555 ▪ Fall: 386
Number of sites	▪ 9 Meal Delivery drop-off sites (at homes) ▪ 18 Meal Delivery pick-up sites ▪ 82 Backpack sites	▪ 107 Meal Delivery drop-off sites (at homes) ▪ 36 Meal Delivery pick-up sites ▪ 92 Backpack sites
Participant, respondent, and household characteristics	▪ Most participants (81%) were between age 5 and 17 ▪ Backpack participants were younger than Meal Delivery participants ▪ About 64% were below 100 percent of Federal poverty threshold ▪ 28% of respondents were Hispanic, 13% non-Hispanic Black, and 52% were non-Hispanic White ▪ Most frequent marital status was married (51%) or not married but living with a partner (13.4%) ▪ About 60% of households participated in two or more nutrition assistance programs ▪ About 14% of respondents graduated college	▪ Most participants (83%) were between age 5 and 17 ▪ Backpack participants were younger than Meal Delivery participants ▪ About 66% of households were below 100 percent of Federal poverty threshold ▪ 20% of respondents were Hispanic, 20% non-Hispanic Black, and 54% were non-Hispanic White ▪ Most frequent marital status was married (46%), 12 percent unmarried but living with partners, 21% never married ▪ About 56% of households participated in two or more nutrition assistance programs ▪ About 12% of respondents graduated college
Participant, respondent, and household characteristics: comparison with Meal Delivery	▪ Backpack participants demonstration came from households with higher income, less poverty, and less participation in other nutrition assistance programs ▪ Backpack respondents had a higher education level	▪ Backpack demonstration participants came from households with higher income, less poverty, more full-time employment, and less participation in other nutrition assistance programs ▪ Backpack respondents had a higher education level.

Table 6-1. Comparisons between 2011 and 2012 (continued)

Comparisons	2011	2012
Participation		
Failed to pick up meals at least once (Meal Delivery) (%)	50.4	46.1
Reasons meals not picked up in Meal Delivery demonstration	▪ Timing of pickup not convenient: 29.0% ▪ No transportation: 16.1%	▪ Timing of pickup not convenient: 30.0% ▪ No transportation: 24.3%
Participation rate (Meal Delivery): Percent received >75% of meal deliveries	Not ascertained in 2011	▪ 84.9 (home delivery) ▪ 70.4 (drop-off)
Participation rate (Backpack): percent received >75% of backpacks	▪ 58.0	▪ 60.5
Relationship of participation to covariates	▪ Backpack: Annual household income, poverty status, respondent satisfaction with healthiness of food, fact that members of the household liked the food, household participation in another nutrition assistance program, and employment status	▪ Meal Delivery: Language spoken at home, education, and race/ethnicity ▪ Backpack: Poverty status
Perception of food expenditures		
Spend more money in summer on food in the summer than in the fall (%)	▪ 52.7	▪ 54.2
Agreed or strongly agreed that they spent less money on food during the summer due to the summer program (%)	▪ 76.8	▪ 67.6
Food consumption and sharing		
Food items consumed completely (%)	▪ 86	▪ 84
Food items shared (%)[55]	▪ 26	▪ 14.2

[55] In some cases, respondents answered that they ate all the food AND shared the food. Since these data are self-reported, such data could be due to errors in reporting or interpretation of the question. Furthermore, the food could be shared simultaneously with more than one person. Thus, the percentages do not sum to 100 percent. In addition, because of the nature of the question, it is possible that a friend outside the household could also be an adult or a participant in the demonstration project.

Table 6-1. Comparisons between 2011 and 2012 (continued)

Comparisons	2011	2012
Food consumption and sharing		
Food items consumed completely	▪ Juice had the highest percent for complete consumption (95%) ▪ Vegetables and meat had the lowest percent of complete consumption (77% and 78%, respectively) ▪ Consumption of milk higher for Meal Delivery (p=0.0400) ▪ Consumption of juice higher for Backpack (p=0.0548)	▪ Juice had the highest percent for complete consumption (94%) ▪ Vegetables had the lowest percent of complete consumption (68.5%) ▪ Consumption generally higher for Meal Delivery demonstration, particularly "meat alternative" foods (p<0.0001)
Food items shared	▪ More sharing by Backpack participants compared to Meal Delivery participants for fruit, vegetables, bread/grain, and mixed foods (p < 0.0001)	▪ Vegetables and meat shared more by Backpack participants (p=0.0003 and p=0.0048, respectively). ▪ Milk, juice, and bread/grain shared more by Meal Delivery participants (p=0.0012, p<0.0001, p=0.0319, respectively)
With whom the food was shared	▪ Food more frequently shared with another child or adult in household, less frequently with friends outside the household or pets ▪ Order of sharing: child in the demonstration, adults in household, a child not in demonstration, friends and/or pets ▪ Backpack participants more likely to share vegetables with another child in the demonstration and adults in the household ▪ Backpack participants were more likely to share juice with children in the household in the demonstration	▪ Food more frequently shared with another child or adult in household, less frequently with friends outside the household or pets ▪ Order of sharing: child in the demonstration, adults in household, a child not in demonstration, friends and/or pets ▪ Backpack participants more likely to share with another child than Meal Delivery ▪ Meal Delivery participants more likely to share with adults
Food left over (%)	Not ascertained in 2011	▪ 7
Food spoiled (%)	Not ascertained in 2011	▪ 2
Child Food security		
Meal Delivery: Food secure (%)	▪ Summer: 78.0 ▪ Fall: 67.6	▪ Summer: 64.2 ▪ Fall: 66.9
Backpack: Food secure (%)	▪ Summer: 63.6	▪ Summer: 68.8

Comparisons	2011	2012
	▪ Fall: 63.5	▪ Fall: 63.7

Table 6-1. Comparisons between 2011 and 2012 (continued)

Comparisons	2011	2012
Child food security		
Difference between summer and fall	▪ Meal Delivery: More children food secure in summer vs. fall (p=0.0251) ▪ Backpack: No difference	▪ Meal Delivery: No difference ▪ Backpack: More child secure in summer (p=0.0382)
Difference between Meal Delivery and Backpack	▪ Summer: Meal Delivery children more food secure (p=0.0012) ▪ Fall: No difference	▪ Summer: No difference ▪ Fall: No difference
Key predictors of child food security (adjusted analysis)	▪ No difference between summer and fall or demonstration project type ▪ Higher household income, greater likelihood of being food secure ▪ Being food secure was more likely when respondents reported perceiving that they had the same food expenditures in the summer as in the fall compared to a perception that food expenditure was not the same	▪ No difference between summer and fall or demonstration project type ▪ Higher household income, greater likelihood of being food secure ▪ Child food security more likely when participant age was younger ▪ Being food secure less likely when respondents agreed that food expenditures in summer were reduced because of demonstration project or when Spanish or another non-English language was spoken exclusively at home.
Comparisons to national data in summer	Demonstration population more food insecure than national benchmarks: ▪ all households ▪ households with children younger than age 18 ▪ received WIC ▪ received SNAP benefits in previous 30 days	Demonstration population more food insecure than national benchmarks: ▪ all households ▪ households with children younger than age 18 ▪ received WIC ▪ received SNAP benefits in previous 30 days
Comparisons to national data in fall	Same as in summer	Same as in summer
Satisfaction		
Satisfied with healthiness of food (%)	▪ Meal Delivery: 81.7 ▪ Backpack: 73.3	▪ Meal Delivery: 83.6 ▪ Backpack 69.6
Satisfied with variety of food (%)	▪ 94	▪ 95
Satisfaction with convenience of food (%)	▪ 97	▪ 98
Agreed or strongly agreed that family liked the food (%)	▪ 94	▪ 94

Comparisons	2011	2012
What participants liked about the program	▪ Food (69.6%) ▪ Activities offered (39.5%) ▪ Social elements (41.9%)	▪ Food (65.7%) ▪ Activities offered (36.5%) ▪ Social elements (26.0%)

higher food insecurity in households from the demonstration project compared to all national benchmarks.

Finally, the telephone survey found high satisfaction with the demonstration projects in both years. Moreover, in both years, what respondents liked best about the program were the food, activities offered, and social elements.

6.4 Conclusions

This report covers the data collection and analysis for 2012 on two types of demonstration projects - Meal Delivery and Backpack. The Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects provided nutrition assistance to children who needed it. However, these demonstrations may also have provided meals to some in less need of nutrition assistance (e.g., in the Backpack demonstrations) and failed to provide to others who may have needed the food (e.g., in the Meal Delivery demonstrations due to eligibility requirements eliminating children in the household who also may have been needy and lack of transportation).

Although somewhat equivocal due to the limitations of the study design and methodology, no differences in food security were detected among children, adults, and households during the summer compared to the fall when the children were back at school.

Most States and sponsors appeared to use efficient processes to provide meals and food in backpacks to children, taking advantage of their SFSP experience. Some States took a more centralized and strong role to ensure a high level of consistency, food safety, nutritious and palatable menus, and training and oversight.

Transportation to pick up meals in the Meal Delivery demonstration project was reported as a problem in both 2011 and 2012, with better participation in home delivery than meal pick-up.

Costs per meal could not be ascertained, although such an indicator would have added further to interpretation of study findings, particularly with regard to implementation efficiencies.

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Task #4: Evaluation of the Summer Food Service Program Enhancement Demonstrations – Subtask 7.5

2012 Demonstration Evaluation Final Report Appendices

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Appendix A

Household Questionnaires

Appendix A-1

Meal Delivery Questionnaire (Summer 2012)

OMB Control # 0584-0560NEW
Expiration Date: 7/31/2014

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Research and Analysis, 3101 Park Center Drive, Room 1014, Alexandria, VA 22302 ATTN: PRA (0584-0560*). Do not return the completed form to this address.

MEAL DELIVERY PROGRAM
PARENT QUESTIONNAIRE SUMMER 2012 (ROUND 3)

INTRODUCTION

NOTE: Interviews will be conducted with primary care giver or other adult who can answer questions about children in the household.

INTRO1: Hello, may I speak to [NAMED ADULT FROM SAMPLE FILE]?

Yes/speaking or available → Continue
No → INTRO4

INTRO2: My name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of the [PROGRAM]. Our records show that one or more children from your household is taking part in this program and we'd like to ask you some questions about this. Are you familiar with your child(ren)'s participation in this program?

Yes → START
No → Continue

INTRO3: May I speak to an adult in this household who is familiar with this program?

Knowledgeable adult available → INTRO2 [TO NEW ADULT]
Adult not available → Collect first name and schedule call-back

INTRO4: My name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of the [PROGRAM]. Our records show that one or more children from your household is taking part in this program and we'd like to ask you some questions about this. May I speak to an adult in this household who is familiar with this program?

Knowledgeable adult speaking or available → START
Adult not available → schedule call-back

START: The interview takes about 30 minutes to complete. Your participation in this survey is voluntary. You have the right to stop at any time or skip questions with no penalty. All your answers are private and the information you provide will not be identified by your name, except as otherwise required by law. You will receive (INCENTIVE) as a thank you for completing the survey. Your answers to our survey questions will provide important [PROGRAM] with important information to help improve its services. Any information you provide will remain private.

ASK FIRST SURVEY QUESTION.

PARTICIPATION IN MEAL DELIVERY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

For this survey, when I say household I mean your family and other people who live in your household and with whom you share food and food expenses.

1. Thinking about your household please tell me the first name and age of all people in your household who received a meal delivery from (NAME OF MEAL DELIVERY PROGRAM).

Name	Age (years)

2. Was the meal delivery:

At Home 1
Drop-off Site 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

FOR MEAL DELIVERY AT HOME

3. How many days a week do you receive meal delivery for (NAME OF PERSON)?

No. days per week ____|___|___| days
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

4. How many (weeks) did (NAME OF PERSON) receive a meal from the (NAME OF PROGRAM) at your home?

June: |___|___| weeks
July: |___|___| weeks
August: |___|___| weeks

5. Did you or someone else have to be home at the time of meal delivery?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

6. Did you have to sign a (FORM OR SLIP) each time you received the meal delivery?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

7. Were you satisfied with the schedule of meal delivery?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

FOR MEAL DELIVERY AT A DROP-OFF SITE

8. How many days a week do you receive meals at a drop-off site?

No. days per week ____|___|___| days
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

9. How many weeks did (NAME OF PERSON) receive meals from (NAME OF PROGRAM)?

June: |___|___| weeks
July: |___|___| weeks
August: |___|___| weeks

10. How far do you have to travel to pick up the meals from (name of program)?

One mile or less..... 1
More than one mile..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

11. Who usually picks up the meals? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

Parent..... 1
Sibling 2
Relative 3
Child himself/herself 4
Other, specify: _____.. 5
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

12. Did you have to sign a (FORM OR SLIP) each time you picked up the meal?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

13. Was there ever an occasion when the meal wasn't picked up?

Yes ..... 1 GO TO #14
No..... 2 GO TO #15
REFUSED ..... 77 GO TO #15
DON'T KNOW ..... 99 GO TO #15

14. Please tell me if the meals were not picked up on one or more occasion because …

INTERVIEWER: Check all that apply

It takes too long to get to the drop-off site..... 1
You did not have transportation to get to the drop-off site ... 2
The timing of meal pick up is not convenient for you 3
There is a long wait to pick up a meal 4
Other, specify:_____ 5
REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW..... 99
MEALS ALWAYS PICKED UP, DOES NOT APPLY 88

FOR MEAL DELIVERY AT HOME AND DROP-OFF SITE

15. How did you find out about the meal delivery program?

Flyer 1
Brochure..... 2
Newsletter 3
Word of mouth..... 4
Other, specify:_____..... 5
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

16. Where did you find out about the meal delivery program?

At child's school.....1
At summer food program.....2
At another program signup.....3
At church.....4
Some other advertising.....5
Other, specify.....6
REFUSED.....77
DON'T KNOW.....99

17. Why did you enroll your children (or others) to receive a meal delivery from (NAME OF PROGRAM)?

Needed the food and no other option...1
Needed the food and more
convenient than other options 2
Other, specify.....3
REFUSED.....77
DON'T KNOW.....99

SFSP MEAL DESCRIPTION, CONSUMPTION, SHARING AND WASTAGE

Now I am going to ask you some questions about the meals that your children (or others) received through (NAME OF THE PROGRAM)

18. Now please think about the most recent meal delivery you received. What foods were provided?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read. Check all that apply.

Name of Person	Milk	Fruit	Juice	Vegetable	Bread/ Grains	Meat	Meat Alternate

19. For this question, please tell me how often your children (or others who received the meal delivery) drank or ate (NAME OF FOOD)?

How many…	Always	Most of the Time	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Refused	DK
Drank Milk							
Ate Fruit							
Drank Fruit Juice							
Vegetable							
Bread/Grains							
Meat							
Meat Alternate							

20. Did any of the PEOPLE in your household share (NAME OF FOOD) from the meal delivery with each other, other children in the household who did not receive a meal delivery, adults in the household, friends, or others?

	Share (NAME OF FOOD)			
Food	**Yes**	**No**	**Refused**	**DK**
Milk				
Fruit				
Fruit Juice				
Vegetable				
Bread/Grains				
Meat				
Meat Alternate				

21. If yes to #20 (for each food), who did they share (NAME OF FOOD) it with?

	Who was (NAME OF FOOD) shared with?							
Food	**Children in the HH who also get a meal delivery**	**Children in the HH who don't get a meal delivery**	**Adults in the household**	**Friend**	**Pet**	**Other, Specify**	**Refused**	**DK**
Milk								
Fruit								
Fruit Juice								
Vegetable								
Bread/Grains								
Meat								
Meat Alternate								

22. Thinking about all the food that was provided in the meal delivery package, can you tell me whether any of the food became spoiled?

Food	Yes, became spoiled	Don't know	Refused
Milk			
Fruit			
Fruit Juice			
Vegetable			
Bread/Grains			
Meat			
Meat Alternate			

23. Were there any foods in the meal delivery package that were not eaten by anyone?

Yes ..... 1 GO TO #24
No..... 2 GO TO #25
REFUSED ..... 77 GO TO #25
DON'T KNOW ..... 99 GO TO #25

24. I am going to ask you about the foods that were left over. Which foods were left over? What was the reason for not eating these foods? What was done with the food?

Food	Why was (food not eaten)*	What was done with food?**
Milk		
Fruit		
Fruit Juice		
Vegetable		
Bread/Grains		
Meat		
Meat Alternate		

***Codes for Why Was (Food Not Eaten)**
Child did not like it.....1
Plan to eat it later.....2
Didn't know how to cook it.....3
We went out to eat.....4
Child hasn't been home.....5
Food was spoiled.....6
Other, specify.....7
REFUSED.....77
DON'T KNOW.....99

****Codes for what was done with food:**

Thrown away 1
Returned to Drop-off site 2
Given away to friend/neighbor 3
Saved for later 4
Other, specify 5
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

PARENT SATISFACTION WITH SFSP DEMONSTRATION AND FOODS

Now I am going to ask you a few questions about your impression of the meals included in the meal delivery.

25. How would you describe the meals that are provided? Would you say the foods are healthy, somewhat healthy, or not at all healthy?

Very healthy 1
Somewhat healthy 2
Not at all healthy..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

For the next few questions, please tell me if you agree strongly, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, or disagree strongly with these statements.

26. The delivery packages generally include a variety of foods. Would you say you …

Agree strongly 1
Agree..... 2
Neither agree nor disagree 3
Disagree..... 4
Disagree strongly..... 5
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

27. The delivery package foods are convenient to eat. Would you say you …

Agree strongly 1
Agree..... 2
Neither agree nor disagree 3
Disagree..... 4
Disagree strongly..... 5
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

28. People who get the meal delivery in my household like the foods provided in the package. Would you say you …

Agree strongly 1
Agree..... 2
Neither agree nor disagree 3
Disagree..... 4
Disagree strongly..... 5
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

HH FOOD SECURITY

The next questions are about the food eaten in your household in the last 30 days, which is (REFER TO START AND END DATE).

29. Which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household in the last 30 days: —enough of the kinds of food (I/we) want to eat; —enough, but not always the kinds of food (I/we) want; —sometimes not enough to eat; or, —often not enough to eat?

Enough of the kinds of food we want to eat 1
Enough but not always the kinds of food we want 2
Sometimes not enough to eat..... 3
Often not enough to eat..... 4
REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW 99

Now I'm going to read you several statements that people have made about their food situation. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was often true, sometimes true, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days—that is, since last (name of current month).

30. The first statement is "(I/We) worried whether (my/our) food would run out before (I/we) got money to buy more." Was that often true, sometimes true, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

31. "The food that (I/we) bought just didn't last, and (I/we) didn't have money to get more." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

32. "(I/we) couldn't afford to eat balanced meals." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

Screener for Stage 2 Adult-Referenced Questions: If affirmative response (i.e., "often true" or "sometimes true") to one or more of Questions 30-32, OR, response [3] or [4] to question 29, then continue to **Adult Stage 2;** otherwise, skip to **Child Stage 1.**

ADULT STAGE 2

33. In the last 30 days, since last (name of current month), did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

34. [IF YES ABOVE, ASK] In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

INTERVIEWER: If needed, did that happen on 3 or more days? Y/N

|___|___| days
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

35. In the last 30 days, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

36. In the last 30 days, were you every hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

37. In the last 30 days, did you lose weight because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

Screener for Stage 3 Adult-Referenced Questions: If affirmative response to one or more of questions 29 through 32, then continue to **Adult Stage 3;** otherwise skip to **Child Stage 1.**

ADULT STAGE 3

38. In the last 30 days, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

39. [IF YES ABOVE, ASK] In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

INTERVIEWER: If needed, did that happen on 3 or more days? Y/N

|___|___| days
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

CHILD STAGE 1:
ADMINISTER TO ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18

Now I'm going to read you several statements that people have made about the food situation of their children. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was OFTEN true, SOMETIMES true, or NEVER true in the last 30 days for (your child/children living in the household who are under 18 years old).

40. "(I/we) relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed (my/our) child/the children) because (I was/we were) running out of money to buy food." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

41. "(I/We) couldn't feed (my/our) child/the children) a balanced meal, because (I/we) couldn't afford that." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

42. "(My/Our child was/The children were) not eating enough because (I/we) just couldn't afford enough food." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

Screener for Stage 2 Child Referenced Questions: If affirmative response (i.e., "often true" or "sometimes true") to one or more of questions 40-42, then continue to **Child Stage 2;** otherwise skip to **#48.**

CHILD STAGE 2

43. In the last 30 days, since (current day) of last month, did you ever cut the size of (your child's/any of the children's) meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

44. In the last 30 days, did (CHILD'S NAME/any of the children) ever skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

45. [IF YES ABOVE ASK] In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

INTERVIEWER: If needed, did that happen on 3 or more days? Y/N

|___|___| days
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

46. In the last 30 days, (was your child/were the children) ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

47. In the last 30 days, did (your child/any of the children) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

48. Would you say that children in your household eat more balanced meals and healthy foods during the regular school year, during the summer, or about the same in the summer and the school year?

Regular school year..... 1
Summer..... 2
Eats about the same..... 77
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

49. Thinking about the food available to (NAME OF CHILD) during summer and comparing it to the school year … (CHECK ONE BOX FOR EACH ROW)

	More in the summer	**About the same in summer and school year**	**Less in the summer**	**DK**	**Refused**
Was the quantity of food available …					
Was the variety of food available…					
Was the amount of fruits and vegetables available …					
Was the amount of meat available…					
Was the amount of milk and milk products available …					
Children ate regular meals …					
Children ate fast food …					

PARTICIPATION IN OTHER NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The next few questions are about your household's participation in other nutrition assistance programs.

50. Have any children in your household participated this summer in a summer food program where they eat meals on site?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

51. Did any children in your household participate last summer in a summer food program where they ate meals on site?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

52. Did your household receive SNAP or food stamp benefits in the past 30 days?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

53. Did anyone in your household receive assistance from the Women, Infant, and Children program – also known as the WIC program in the past 30 days?

Yes ..... 1 GO TO #54
No..... 2 GO TO #55
REFUSED ..... 77 GO TO #55
DON'T KNOW ..... 99 GO TO #55

54. How many women participated in WIC in the past 30 days?

|___|___| women
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

55. How many Infants and Children participated in WIC in the past 30 days?

|___|___| infants and children
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

56. Did any children in your household attend the Head Start program or a preschool child care program where they get free meals in the past 30 days?

Yes ..... 1 GO TO #57
No..... 2 GO TO #58
REFUSED ..... 77 GO TO #58
DON'T KNOW ..... 55 GO TO #58

57. How many children participated in Head Start or other preschool child care program in the past 30 days?

|___|___| children
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

58. Did any children in your household receive free or reduced price school lunches in the past school year (i.e., in the winter or spring 2012)?

Yes ..... 1 GO TO #59
No..... 2 GO TO #60
REFUSED ..... 77 GO TO #60
DON'T KNOW ..... 55 GO TO #60

59. How many children received free or reduced price lunch in the winter or spring 2012?

|___|___| children
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

60. Did anyone in your household receive assistance from Meals on Wheels or the Senior Nutrition Progam in the past 30 days?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

PERCEPTION OF CHANGE IN FOOD EXPENDITURE

Now I am going to ask you a couple of questions about the money you spend on food during the school year and summer.

61. Compared with the amount of money you spend on food each month during the school year, would you say you spend:

The same amount on food in the summer months..... 1
More on food in the summer months..... 2
Less on food in the summer months..... 3
REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW..... 99

I'm going to read a statement to you. Please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with the statement.

62. Because the people in my household received meals from (NAME OF MEAL DELIVERY PROGRAM), I spent less money on food during the summer months than if s/he/they had not particpated in the program. Do you …

Agree strongly 1
Agree..... 2
Neither agree nor disagree 3
Disagree..... 4
Disagree strongly..... 5
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

HOUSEHOLD AND RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

We are almost done. The last few questions are about you and the people who live in your household.

63. Thinking about your entire household, meaning family or other people living in your home, including family and other people who share food and food expenses, how many people currently live in your household, including yourself?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

64. Of these, how many are adults age 65 or older?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

65. How many are adults age 18 to 64?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

66. How many are children age 5 to 17?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

67. And, how many are children under five years of age?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

68. Does anyone in your family have any difficulty in doing day to day activities because of a physical, mental or emotional (or other health) condition?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

The next set of questions ask about some basic information about you.

69. Are you male or female?

INTERVIEWER: If gender is obvious, enter item without asking; otherwise ask this question.

Male 1
Female 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

70. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes 1
No..... 2
Not Hispanic or Latino..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

71. Which one or more of the following would you say is your race?

INTERVIEWER: Please read. Select all that apply.

American Indian or Alaskan Native..... 1
Asian..... 2
Black..... 3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander 4
White..... 5
REFUSED..... 77

72. What language or languages do you usually speak at home? (DO NOT READ)

INTERVIEWER: Select all that apply.

English 1
Spanish 2
Other, specify:_____... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

73. Are you …?

Married 1
Divorced 3
Widowed..... 2
Separated..... 4
Never Married..... 5
Living With Partner 6
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

74. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read

Never Attended/Kindergarten Only..... 0
Grades 1 through 8 (elementary/middle school)..... 1
Grades 8 through 11 (some high school)..... 2
Grade 12 or GED (high school graduate) 3
College 1 to 3 years (some college or technical school)..... 4
College 4 years or more (college graduate)..... 5
REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW..... 99

75. What is your date of birth?

|___|___| / |___|___| / |___|___|___|___|
mm dd yyyy

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

76. Are you currently …?

Employed for wages 1
Self-employed..... 2
Out of work for more than 1 year 3
Out of work for less than 1 year 4
A homemaker 5
A student 6
Retired..... 7
Unable to work..... 8
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

77. Not including yourself, how many adults in the household were employed full-time last week?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

78. Not including yourself, how many adults in the household were employed part-time last week?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

79. .Not including yourself, how many adults in the household were not employed last week?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

80. Is your annual household income from all sources …?

Less than $25,000 1
If yes, ask…
Less than $20,000 2
If yes, ask…
Less than $15,000 3
If yes, ask…
Less than $10,000 4

If NO to LESS THAN $25,000, ask…
Less than 35,000 5
Less than 50,000 6
Less than 75,000 7
75,000 or more 8

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

END1: Thank you so much for completing this interview. The information you provided will help administrators better understand and improve the [PROGRAM]. Because it is important to learn about people's experiences after they have been in this program for a longer period of time, we'd like to call you again in about 4 to 6 weeks to conduct a follow-up interview. Will this number [READ CURRENT PHONE NUMBER] be the best number to call?

Yes → **END3**
No → ..... Continue to **END2**

END2: What is the best number to call next time?

(_____)_____-_____

END3: In case we can't reach you at this number, please tell me one or two other numbers where we might be able to contact you:

(_____)_____-_____

(_____)_____-_____

END4: Thank you again for your time. Goodbye.

Appendix A-2

Backpack Questionnaire (Summer 2012)

OMB Control # 0584-0560NEW
Expiration Date: 7/31/2014

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Research and Analysis, 3101 Park Center Drive, Room 1014, Alexandria, VA 22302 ATTN: PRA (0584-0560*). Do not return the completed form to this address.

BACKPACK PROGRAM
PARENT QUESTIONNAIRE SUMMER 2012 (ROUND 3)

INTRODUCTION

NOTE: Interviews will be conducted with primary care giver or other adult who can answer questions about children in the household.

INTRO1: Hello, may I speak to [NAMED ADULT FROM SAMPLE FILE]?

Yes/speaking or available → Continue
No → INTRO4

INTRO2: My name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of the [PROGRAM]. Our records show that one or more children from your household is taking part in this program and we'd like to ask you some questions about this. Are you familiar with your child(ren)'s participation in this program?

Yes → START
No → Continue

INTRO3: May I speak to an adult in this household who is familiar with this program?

Knowledgeable adult available → INTRO2 [TO NEW ADULT]
Adult not available → Collect first name and schedule call-back

INTRO4: My name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of the [PROGRAM]. Our records show that one or more children from your household is taking part in this program and we'd like to ask you some questions about this. May I speak to an adult in this household who is familiar with this program?

Knowledgeable adult speaking or available → START
Adult not available → schedule call-back

START: Your participation in this survey is voluntary. You have the right to stop at any time or skip questions with no penalty. All your answers are private and the information you provide will not be identified by your name, except as otherwise required by law. You will receive (INCENTIVE) as a thank you for completing the survey. Your answers to our survey questions will provide important [PROGRAM] with important information to help improve its services. Any information you provide will remain private.

ASK FIRST SURVEY QUESTION.

PARTICIPATION IN SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

For this survey, when I say household I mean your family and other people who live in your household and with whom you share food and food expenses.

1. Thinking about your household please tell me the first name and age of all people in your household who participated in the (NAME OF PROGRAM).

Name	Age (years)

Now I am going to ask you a few questions about the summer program that (NAME/each of them) attended this summer (IF NEEDED, FROM DATE TO DATE).

For each person listed in #1, Cycle through #2a through #10c.

2. Please tell me if (NAME) is in the (NAME OF PROGRAM) now, has attended the program this summer but the program is over, if s/he attended for a while but dropped out?

Name of PERSON	Is currently attending	Attended but program over	Attended for a while but dropped out	DK	Refused
	AUTO FILLED IN #3				

3. How many weeks did the (NAME OF PERSON) attend the (NAME OF PROGRAM) in …? Would you say (NAME OF PERSON) attended the program most weekdays, some weekdays, or only on (DAYS PROGRAM DISTRIBUTES BAGS/BACKPACKS)?

Name of PERSON WHO ATTENDED PROGRAM (AUTO FILL FROM # 2)	Number of weeks and frequency					
	June		July		August	
	# weeks	How often	# weeks	How often	# weeks	How often

*Codes for How often:
Most weekdays..... 1
Some weekdays 2
Only on (days program distributes bags/backpacks)..... 3
Other, specify _____ 7
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

4. Did (NAME) ever bring home a bag or backpack with food for the weekend?

Name of PERSON WHO ATTENDED PROGRAM (AUTO FILL FROM # 2)	YES	NO	REFUSED	DK
	GO TO #5	GO TO #6	GO TO #7	GO TO #7

5. How many times did (NAME OF PERSON) bring home a bag or backpack in <June, July, August>?

Name of PERSON WHO BROUGHT A BAG OR BACKPACK HOME (AUTOFILL FROM # 4, IF YES)	June	July	August
	Specify #; 77=Refused, 99=DK		

6. Can you tell me why (NAME OF EACH PERSON) did not bring home a bag or backpack with food for the weekend? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

Name of PERSON WHO DID NOT BRING BAG OR BACKPACK HOME (AUTO FILL FROM # 4, IF NO)	Forgot to bring it/ left it at SFSP site	Doesn't like food in bag or backpack	Friends tease him/her if s/he brings bag or backpack home	Other, specify	Refused	DK

7. How did you find out that (NAME OF PROGRAM) has a weekend backpack program?

Flyer 1
Brochure..... 2
Newsletter 3
Word of mouth..... 4
Other, specify:_____... 5
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

8. Where did you find out about the Backpack program?

At child's school.....1
At summer food program.....2
At another program signup.....3
At church.....4
Some other advertising.....5
Other, specify.....6
REFUSED.....77
DON'T KNOW.....99

9. Why did you decide to send your household members to (NAME OF PROGRAM) this summer?

Bag or backpack with food for the weekend 1
Activities..... 2
Center timing..... 3
Near home (or work) 4
Always send them there for the summer 5
Cost of the program..... 6
Other, specify:_____ 7
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

10. What do your children (or others in the summer program) like about the (NAME OF PROGRAM)?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read, check all that apply

Activities offered 1
Foods provided 2
Program staff..... 3
Location 4
Timing 5
All of their friends attend this program 6
Other, specify:_____ 7
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

SFSP BACKPACK FOOD DESCRIPTION, CONSUMPTION, SHARING AND WASTAGE

Now I am going to ask you some questions about the bag or backpack that your children (or others in the backpack demonstration) received through (NAME OF THE PROGRAM)

11. Now please think about the most recent bag or backpack (NAME) received. What foods were provided in that backpack?

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

Name of Person	Milk	Fruit	Juice	Vegetables	Bread/ Grains	Meat	Meat Alternate

12. For this question, please tell me how often your children (or others in the backpack demonstration) drank or ate (NAME OF FOOD)?

Food	Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Refused	DK
Milk							
Fruit							
Fruit Juice							
Vegetable							
Bread/Grains							
Meat							
Meat Alternate							

13. Did any of the PEOPLE in your household share (NAME OF FOOD) from the bag or backpack with each other, other children in the household who did not attend a summer program, adults in the household, friends, or others?

	Share (NAME OF FOOD)			
Food	Yes	No	Refused	DK
Milk				
Fruit				
Fruit Juice				
Vegetable				
Bread/Grains				
Meat				
Meat Alternate				

14. If yes to #13 (for each food), who did they share (NAME OF FOOD) it with?

	Who was (NAME OF FOOD) shared with?							
Food	**Children in the HH who also get bag or backpack**	**Children in the HH who don't get bag or backpack**	**Adults in the house-hold**	**Friends**	**Pet**	**Other, Specify**	**Refused**	**DK**
Milk								
Fruit								
Fruit Juice								
Vegetable								
Bread/Grains								
Meat								
Meat Alternate								

15. Thinking about all the food that was provided in the bags or backpacks, can you tell me whether any of the food became spoiled?

Food	Yes, became spoiled	Don't know	Refused
Milk			
Fruit			
Fruit Juice			
Vegetable			
Bread/Grains			
Meat			
Meat Alternate			

16. Were there any foods in the bag or backpack that were not eaten by anyone?

Yes ..... 1 GO TO #17
No ..... 2 GO TO #18
REFUSED .....77 GO TO #18
DON'T KNOW .....99 GO TO #18

17. I am going to ask you about the foods that were left over. Which foods were left over? What was the reason for not eating these foods over the weekend? What was done with the food?

Food	Why Was (Food Not Eaten)*	What was done with food?**
Milk		
Fruit		
Fruit Juice		
Vegetable		
Bread/Grains		
Meat		
Meat Alternate		

***Codes for Why Was (Food Not Eaten)**

Child did not like it.....1
Plan to eat it later.....2
Didn't know how to cook it.....3
We went out to eat.....4
Child hasn't been home.....5
Food was spoiled.....6
Other, specify.....7
REFUSED.....77
DON'T KNOW.....99

****Codes for What was done with food:**

Thrown away 1
Returned to center 2
Given away to friend/neighbor 3
Saved for later 4
Food was spoiled..... 5
Other, specify _____ 7
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

PARENT SATISFACTION WITH SFSP DEMONSTRATION AND FOODS

Now I am going to ask you a few questions about your impression of the foods included in the bag or backpacks.

18. How would you describe the food that is provided in the (NAME OF PROGRAM) bag or backpack? Would you say the food is healthy, somewhat healthy, or not at all healthy?

Very healthy 1
Somewhat healthy 2
Not at all healthy..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

For the next few questions, please tell me if you agree strongly, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, or disagree strongly with these statements.

19. The bag or backpacks generally include a variety of foods. Would you say you …

Agree strongly 1
Agree..... 2
Neither agree nor disagree 3
Disagree..... 4
Disagree strongly..... 5
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

20. The foods in the bag or backpack are convenient to eat. Would you say you …

Agree strongly 1
Agree..... 2
Neither agree nor disagree 3
Disagree..... 4
Disagree strongly..... 5
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

21. People who get the bag or backpack in my household like the foods that are provided. Would you say you …

Agree strongly 1
Agree..... 2
Neither agree nor disagree 3
Disagree..... 4
Disagree strongly..... 5
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

HH FOOD SECURITY

The next questions are about the food eaten in your household in the last 30 days, which is (REFER TO START AND END DATE).

22. Which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household in the last 30 days: —enough of the kinds of food (I/we) want to eat; —enough, but not always the kinds of food (I/we) want; —sometimes not enough to eat; or, —often not enough to eat?

Enough of the kinds of food we want to eat	1
Enough but not always the kinds of food we want	2
Sometimes not enough to eat	3
Often not enough to eat	4
REFUSED	77
DON'T KNOW	99

Now I'm going to read you several statements that people have made about their food situation. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was often true, sometimes true, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days—that is, since last (name of current month).

23. The first statement is "(I/We) worried whether (my/our) food would run out before (I/we) got money to buy more." Was that often true, sometimes true, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true	1
Sometimes true	2
Never true	3
REFUSED	77
DON'T KNOW	99

24. "The food that (I/we) bought just didn't last, and (I/we) didn't have money to get more." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true	1
Sometimes true	2
Never true	3
REFUSED	77
DON'T KNOW	99

25. "(I/we) couldn't afford to eat balanced meals." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

Screener for Stage 2 Adult-Referenced Questions: If affirmative response (i.e., "often true" or "sometimes true") to one or more of questions 23-25, OR, response [3] or [4] to question 22, then continue to ***Adult Stage 2;*** otherwise, skip to ***Child Stage 1.***

ADULT STAGE 2

26. In the last 30 days, since last (name of current month), did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

27. [IF YES ABOVE, ASK] In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

INTERVIEWER: If needed, did that happen on 3 or more days? Y/N

|___|___| days
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

28. In the last 30 days, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

29. In the last 30 days, were you every hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

30. In the last 30 days, did you lose weight because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

Screener for Stage 3 Adult-Referenced Questions: If affirmative response to one or more of questions 26 through 30, then continue to ***Adult Stage 3;*** otherwise skip to ***Child Stage 1.***

ADULT STAGE 3

31. In the last 30 days, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

32. [IF YES ABOVE, ASK] In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

INTERVIEWER: If needed, did that happen on 3 or more days? Y/N

|___|___| days
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

CHILD STAGE 1:

ADMINISTER TO ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18

Now I'm going to read you several statements that people have made about the food situation of their children. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was OFTEN true, SOMETIMES true, or NEVER true in the last 30 days for (your child/children living in the household who are under 18 years old).

33. "(I/we) relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed (my/our) child/the children) because (I was/we were) running out of money to buy food." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

34. "(I/We) couldn't feed (my/our) child/the children) a balanced meal, because (I/we) couldn't afford that." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

35. "(My/Our child was/The children were) not eating enough because (I/we) just couldn't afford enough food." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

INTERVIEWER for Stage 2 Child Referenced Questions: If affirmative response (i.e., "often true" or "sometimes true") to one or more of questions 33-35, then continue to ***Child Stage 2;*** otherwise skip to **#41.**

CHILD STAGE 2

36. In the last 30 days, since (current day) of last month, did you ever cut the size of (your child's/any of the children's) meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

37. In the last 30 days, did (CHILD'S NAME/any of the children) ever skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

38. [IF YES ABOVE ASK] In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

INTERVIEWER: If needed, did that happen on 3 or more days? Y/N

|___|___| days
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

39. In the last 30 days, (was your child/were the children) ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

40. In the last 30 days, did (your child/any of the children) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

41. Would you say that children in your household eat more balanced meals and healthy foods during the regular school year, during the summer, or about the same in the summer and the school year?

Regular school year..... 1
Summer..... 2
Eats about the same..... 77
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

42. Thinking about the food available to the children in your household during summer and comparing it to the school year … (CHECK ONE BOX FOR EACH ROW)

	More in the summer	**About the same in summer and school year**	**Less in the summer**	**DK**	**Refused**
Was the quantity of food available …					
Was the variety of food available…					
Was the amount of fruits and vegetables available …					
Was the amount of meat available…					
Was the amount of milk and milk products available …					
Children ate regular meals …					
Children ate fast food …					

PARTICIPATION IN OTHER NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The next few questions are about your household's participation in other nutrition assistance programs.

43. Besides the (NAME OF PROGRAM) where (NAME OF CHILDREN) received a bag/backpack, did any of the children in your household participate in any other summer food program where they ate the meals on-site?

Yes..... 1 GO TO #44
No..... 2 GO TO #45
REFUSED ..... 77 GO TO #45
DON'T KNOW ..... 99 GO TO #45

44. How many of the children in your household participated in another on-site summer feeding program besides the (NAME OF PROGRAM)?

|___|___| children
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

45. Did your household receive SNAP or food stamp benefits in the past 30 days?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

46. Did anyone in your household receive assistance from the Women, Infant, and Children program – also known as the WIC program in the past 30 days?

Yes ..... 1 GO TO #47
No..... 2 GO TO #48
REFUSED ..... 77 GO TO #48
DON'T KNOW ..... 99 GO TO #48

47. How many women participated in WIC in the past 30 days?

|___|___| women
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

48. How many Infants and Children participated in WIC in the past 30 days?

|___|___| infants and children
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

49. Did any children in your household attend the Head Start program or a preschool child care program where they got free meals in the past 30 days?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

50. How many children participated in Head Start or other preschool child care program in the past 30 days?

|___|___| children
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

51. Did any children in your household receive free or reduced price school lunches in the past school year (i.e., in the winter or spring 2012)?

Yes ..... 1 GO TO #52
No..... 2 GO TO #53
REFUSED ..... 77 GO TO #53
DON'T KNOW ..... 99 GO TO #53

52. How many children received free or reduced price lunch in the winter or spring, 2012?

|___|___| children
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

53. Did anyone in your household receive assistance from Meals on Wheels or the Senior Nutrition Progam in the past 30 days?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

PERCEPTION OF CHANGE IN FOOD EXPENDITURE

Now I am going to ask you a couple of questions about the money you spend on food during the school year and summer.

54. Compared with the amount of money you spend on food each month during the school year, would you say you spend:

The same amount on food in the summer months..... 1
More on food in the summer months..... 2
Less on food in the summer months..... 3
REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW..... 99

I'm going to read a statement to you. Please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with the statement.

55. Because the people in my household received bags/backpacks from (NAME OF PROGRAM), I spent less money on food during the summer months than if s/he/they had not particpated in the program. Do you …

Agree strongly 1
Agree..... 2
Neither agree nor disagree 3
Disagree..... 4
Disagree strongly..... 5
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

HOUSEHOLD AND RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

We are almost done. The last few questions are about you and the people who live in your household.

56. Thinking about your entire household, meaning family or other people living in your home, including family and other people who share food and food expenses, how many people currently live in your household, including yourself?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

57. Of these, how many are adults age 65 or older?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

58. How many are adults age 18 to 64?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

59. How many are children age of 5 to 17?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

60. And, how many are children under five years of age?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

61. Does anyone in your family have any difficulty in doing day to day activities because of a physical, mental or emotional (or other health) condition?

Yes 1
No..... 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

The next set of questions ask about some basic information about you.

62. Are you male or female?

INTERVIEWER: If gender is obvious, enter item without asking; otherwise ask this question.

Male 1
Female 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

63. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes 1
No..... 2
Not Hispanic or Latino..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

64 Which one or more of the following would you say is your race?

INTERVIEWER: Please read. Select all that apply.

American Indian or Alaskan Native..... 1
Asian 2
Black 3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander 4
White..... 5
REFUSED 77

65. What language or languages do you usually speak at home? (DO NOT READ)

INTERVIEWER: Select all that apply.

English 1
Spanish 2
Other, specify:_____... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

66. Are you …?

Married 1
Divorced 3
Widowed..... 2
Separated..... 4
Never Married..... 5
Living With Partner 6
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

67. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read

Never Attended/Kindergarten Only..... 0
Grades 1 through 8 (elementary/middle school)..... 1
Grades 8 through 11 (some high school)..... 2
Grade 12 or GED (high school graduate) 3
College 1 to 3 years (some college or technical school)..... 4
College 4 years or more (college graduate)..... 5
REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW..... 99

68. What is your date of birth?

|___|___| / |___|___| / |___|___|___|___|
mm dd yyyy

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

69. Are you currently …?

Employed for wages 1
Self-employed..... 2
Out of work for more than 1 year 3
Out of work for less than 1 year 4
A homemaker 5
A student 6
Retired..... 7
Unable to work..... 8
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

70. Not including yourself, how many adults in the household were employed full-time last week?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

71. Not including yourself, how many adults in the household were employed part-time last week?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

72. Not including yourself, how many adults in the household were not employed last week?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

73. Is your annual household income from all sources …?

Less than $25,000 1
If yes, ask:
Less than $20,000 2
If yes, ask:
Less than $15,000 3
If yes, ask:
Less than $10,000 4

If NO to LESS THAN $25,000, ask:
Less than 35,000 5
Less than 50,000 6
Less than 75,000 7
75,000 or more 8

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

END1: Thank you so much for completing this interview. The information you provided will help administrators better understand and improve the [PROGRAM]. Because it is important to learn about people's experiences after they have been in this program for a longer period of time, we'd like to call you again in about 4 to 6 weeks to conduct a follow-up interview. Will this number [READ CURRENT PHONE NUMBER] be the best number to call?

Yes → **END3**
No → ..... Continue to **END2**

END2: What is the best number to call next time?

(_____)_____-_____

END3: In case we can't reach you at this number, please tell me one or two other numbers where we might be able to contact you:

(_____)_____-_____

(_____)_____-_____

END4: Thank you again for your time. Goodbye.

Appendix A-3

Fall 2012 Questionnaire

OMB Control # 0584-0560NEW
Expiration Date: 7/31/2014

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average (insert time) hours [or minutes] per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Research and Analysis, 3101 Park Center Drive, Room 1014, Alexandria, VA 22302 ATTN: PRA (0584-0560*). Do not return the completed form to this address.

SCHOOL YEAR PARENT QUESTIONNAIRE FALL 2012 (Round 4)
BACKPACK AND MEAL DELIVERY PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

NOTE: Interviews will be conducted with primary care giver or other adult who can answer questions about children in the household.

INTRO1: Hello, may I speak to [NAME OF ADULT WHO COMPLETED ROUND 1]?

Yes/speaking or available → START
No → schedule call-back

START: My name is ____ and I'm calling on behalf of the [PROGRAM]. We contacted you on [R1 COMPLETION DATE] to ask you some questions about [PROGRAM]. Thank you so much for your earlier participation in our study. Now that your child or children has/have been participating in this program for a few weeks, we'd like to ask you some more questions to get some current information about your experiences. The interview takes about 30 minutes to complete. Your participation in this survey is voluntary. You have the right to stop at any time or skip questions. All your answers are private and the information you provide will not be identified by your name. You will receive (INCENTIVE) as a thank you for completing the survey.

Your answers to our survey questions will provide important [PROGRAM] with important information to help improve its services. Any information you provide will remain private.

ASK FIRST SURVEY QUESTION.

For this survey, when I say household I mean your family and other people who live in your household and with whom you share food and food expenses.

PARTICIPATION IN NSLP, SBP, AND AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS

1. Thinking about your household please tell me the first name and age of all people in your household who are currently enrolled in school.

Name	Age (years)

Now I am going to ask you a few questions about their participation in the school lunch and breakfast programs this year (IF NEEDED, SINCE FALL 2011).

2. Please tell me if (NAME) usually eats school lunch or brings a lunch from home? If person usually eats school lunch, ASK – And on how many days does (NAME) usually eat school lunch?

Name of CHILD	Source of Lunch				Number of days ate school lunch		
	School	Home	DK	Refused	# DAYS	DK	Refused

3. Please tell me if (NAME) usually eats breakfast at home or school? If person usually eats school breakfast, ASK – And on how many days does (NAME) usually eat school breakfast?

Name of CHILD	Source of breakfast				Number of days ate school breakfast		
	School	Home	DK	Refused	# DAYS	DK	Refused

4. Please tell me if (NAME) participates in any after school program? If yes, do they provide any food? If yes, ASK – and on how many days does (NAME) usually eat the food at the after school program?

Name of CHILD	Participate in after school program				Do they provide snacks?				If yes, number of days child eats snack at program?		
	YES	NO	DK	Refused	Yes	NO	DK	Refused	# DAYS	DK	Refused

5. Did the children (or others) in your household qualify to receive free or reduced price school lunches in the current year?

Yes ..... 1 GO TO Q. 6
No ..... 2 GO TO Q. 7
REFUSED ..... 77 GO TO Q. 7
DON'T KNOW ..... 99 GO TO Q. 7

6. How many children (or others) received free or reduced price lunch? _____
|___|___| children
ENTER NUMBER
REFUSED 77
DK 99

HH Food Security

The next questions are about the food eaten in your household in the last 30 days, which is (REFER TO START AND END DATE).

7. Which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household in the last 30 days: —enough of the kinds of food (I/we) want to eat; —enough, but not always the kinds of food (I/we) want; —sometimes not enough to eat; or, —often not enough to eat?

Enough of the kinds of food we want to eat..... 1
Enough but not always the kinds of food we want 2
Sometimes not enough to eat 3
Often not enough to eat 4
REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW..... 99

Now I'm going to read you several statements that people have made about their food situation. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was often true, sometimes true, or

never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days—that is, since last (name of current month).

8. The first statement is "(I/We) worried whether (my/our) food would run out before (I/we) got money to buy more." Was that often true, sometimes true, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true 3
REFUSED 77
DK 99

9. "The food that (I/we) bought just didn't last, and (I/we) didn't have money to get more." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true 3
REFUSED 77
DK 99

10. "(I/we) couldn't afford to eat balanced meals." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true 3
REFUSED 77
DK 99

Screener **for Stage 2 Adult-Referenced Questions:** If affirmative response (i.e., "often true" or "sometimes true") to one or more of Questions 8-10, OR, response [3] or [4] to question 7, then continue to ***Adult Stage 2;*** otherwise, skip to ***Child Stage 1.***

Adult Stage 2

11. In the last 30 days, since last (name of current month), did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No 2
REFUSED 77
DK 99

12. [IF YES ABOVE, ASK] In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

|___|___| days

ENTER NUMBER

INTERVIEWER: If needed, did that happen on 3 or more days? Y/N

REFUSED 77
DK 99

13. In the last 30 days, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

14. In the last 30 days, were you every hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

15. In the last 30 days, did you lose weight because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

Screener for Stage 3 Adult-Referenced Questions: If affirmative response to one or more of questions 11 through 15, then continue to ***Adult Stage 3;*** otherwise skip to ***Child Stage 1.***

Adult Stage 3

16. In the last 30 days, did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

17. [IF YES ABOVE, ASK] In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

|___|___| days **Y/N**

ENTER NUMBER
INTERVIEWER: If needed, did that happen on 3 or more days? Y/N
REFUSED 77
DK 99

Child Stage 1: ADMINISTER TO ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18

Now I'm going to read you several statements that people have made about the food situation of their children. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was OFTEN true, SOMETIMES true, or NEVER true in the last 30 days for (your child/children living in the household who are under 18 years old).

18. "(I/we) relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed (my/our) child/the children) because (I was/we were) running out of money to buy food." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true 3
REFUSED 77
DK 99

19. "(I/We) couldn't feed (my/our) child/the children) a balanced meal, because (I/we) couldn't afford that." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true 3
REFUSED 77
DK 99

20. "(My/Our child was/The children were) not eating enough because (I/we) just couldn't afford enough food." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true 1
Sometimes true 2
Never true 3
REFUSED 77
DK 99

Screener for Stage 2 Child Referenced Questions: If affirmative response (i.e., "often true" or "sometimes true") to one or more of questions 31-33, then continue to ***Child Stage 2;*** otherwise skip to **Q.40**

Child Stage 2

21. In the last 30 days, since (current day) of last month, did you ever cut the size of (your child's/any of the children's) meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

22. In the last 30 days, did (CHILD'S NAME/any of the children) ever skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

23. [IF YES ABOVE ASK] In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

|___|___| days

ENTER NUMBER

INTERVIEWER: If needed, did that happen on 3 or more days? Y/N
REFUSED 77
DK 99

24. In the last 30 days, (was your child/were the children) ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?

Yes 1
No 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

25. In the last 30 days, did (your child/any of the children) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes 1
No 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

26. Would you say that children in your household eat more balanced meals and healthy foods during the regular school year, during the summer, or about the same in the summer and the school year?

Regular school year 1
Summer 2
Eats about the same 77
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

27. Thinking about the food available to (NAME OF PERSON) during summer and comparing it to the school year … (CHECK ONE BOX FOR EACH ROW)

	More in the summer	About the same in summer and school year	Less in the summer	DK	Refused
Was the quantity of food available …					
Was the variety of food available…					
Was the amount of fruits and vegetables available …					
Was the amount of meat available…					
Was the amount of milk and milk products …					
Children ate regular meals …					
Children ate fast food …					

PARTICIPATION IN OTHER NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The next few questions are about your household's participation in other nutrition assistance programs.

28. Did your household receive SNAP or food stamp benefits in the past 30 days?

Yes..... 1
No 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

29. Did anyone in your household receive assistance from the Women, Infant, and Children program – also known as the WIC program in the past 30 days?

Yes..... 1 GO TO #30
No ..... 2 GO TO #32
REFUSED ..... 77 GO TO #32
DON'T KNOW ..... 99 GO TO #32

30. How many women participated in WIC in the past 30 days?

|___|___| women
Enter Number

REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW..... 99

31. How many Infants and Children participated in WIC in the past 30 days?

|___|___| infants and children
Enter Number

REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW..... 99

32. Did any children in your household attend the Head Start program or a preschool child care program where they got free meals in the past 30 days?

Yes..... 1
No 2
REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW..... 99

33. How many children participated in Head Start or other preschool child care program in the past 30 days?

|___|___| children
Enter Number

REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW..... 99

34. Did anyone in your household receive assistance from Meals on Wheels or the Senior Nutrition Progam in the past 30 days?

Yes..... 1
No 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

PERCEPTION OF CHANGE IN FOOD EXPENDITURE

Now I am going to ask you a couple of questions about the money you spend on food during the school year and summer.

35. Compared with the amount of money you spend on food each month during the school year, would you say you spend:

The same amount on food in the summer months 1
More on food in the summer months..... 2
Less on food in the summer months 3
REFUSED..... 77
DK 99

I'm going to read a statement to you. Please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with the statement.

36. Because the people in my household participated in the summer food program, I spent less money on food during the summer months than if s/he/they had not particpated in the program. Do you …

Agree strongly 1
Agree 2
Neither agree nor disagree..... 3
Disagree..... 4
Disagree strongly 5
REFUSED 77
DK 99

HOUSEHOLD AND RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

We are almost done. The last few questions are about you and the people who live in your household.

37. Thinking about your entire household, meaning family or other people living in your home, including family and other people who share food and food expenses, how many people currently live in your household, including yourself?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

38. Of these, how many are adults age 65 or older?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

39. How many are adults age 18 to 64?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

40. How many are children age 5 to 17?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

41. And, how many are children under five years of age?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

42. Does anyone in your family have any difficulty in doing day to day activities because of a physical, mental or emotional (or other health) condition?

Yes..... 1
No 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WILL BE ASKED WHEN A NEW PARENT/CAREGIVER IS LOCATED. THESE QUESTIONS WILL NOT BE ASKED IF THE SAME PARENT/CAREGIVER IS INTERVIEWED FOR ROUND 2.

43. Are you male or female?

INTERVIEWER: If gender is obvious, enter item without asking; otherwise ask this question.

Male 1
Female 2
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

44. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes..... 1
No 2
Not Hispanic or Latino..... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

45. Which one or more of the following would you say is your race?

INTERVIEWER: Please read. Select all that apply.

American Indian or Alaskan Native 1
Asian..... 2
Black..... 3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander..... 4
White 5
REFUSED..... 77

46. What language or languages do you usually speak at home? (DO NOT READ)

INTERVIEWER: Select all that apply.

English 1
Spanish 2
Other, specify:_____... 3
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

47. Are you …?

Married 1
Divorced 3
Widowed 2
Separated 4
Never Married 5
Living With Partner 6
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

48. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read

Never Attended/Kindergarten Only 0
Grades 1 through 8 (elementary/middle school)..... 1
Grades 8 through 11 (some high school) 2
Grade 12 or GED (high school graduate)..... 3
College 1 to 3 years (some college or technical school)..... 4
College 4 years or more (college graduate) 5
REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW..... 99

49. What is your date of birth?

|___|___| / |___|___| / |___|___|___|___|
mm dd yyyy

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

50. Are you currently …?

Employed for wages..... 1

Self-employed 2
Out of work for more than 1 year 3
Out of work for less than 1 year 4
A homemaker 5
A student 6
Retired 7
Unable to work 8
REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

51. Not including yourself, how many adults in the household were employed full-time last week?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

52. Not including yourself, how many adults in the household were employed part-time last week?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

53. Not including yourself, how many adults in the household were not employed last week?

|___|___|
Enter Number

REFUSED 77
DON'T KNOW 99

54. Is your annual household income from all sources…?

Less than $25,000 1
If yes, ask…
Less than 20,000 2
If yes, ask…
Less than 15,000 3
If yes, ask…
Less than 10,000 4

If NO to LESS THAN $25,000, ask…
Less than 35,000 5
Less than 50,000 6

Less than 75,000..... 7
75,000 or more 8
REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW..... 99

END1: Thank you so much for completing this interview. The information you provided will help administrators better understand and improve the [PROGRAM]. Because it is important to learn about people's experiences after they have been in this program for a longer period of time, we'd like to call you again. Will this number [READ CURRENT PHONE NUMBER] the best number to call?

Yes → END3

No → Continue to END2

END2: What is the best number to call next time?

END3: In case we can't reach you at this number, please tell me one or two other numbers where we might be able to contact you:

END4: Thank you again for your time. Goodbye.

Appendix B

Demonstration Projects:
State, Type of Demonstration,
Sponsor, Site, and Start and End Date

Demonstration Projects: State, Type of Demonstration, Sponsor, Site, and Start and End Date

State	Type of demo	Sponsor(s)	Site(s)	Start Date	End Date
DE	MD*	Food Bank of Delaware	Adi North Village and Lakewood Apartments	06/11/12	08/24/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Stoney Brook Apartments	06/11/12	08/17/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Little Creek Apartments	06/11/12	08/24/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Blades	06/11/12	08/17/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Canterbury Apartments	06/11/12	08/24/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Dunbarton Oaks	06/11/12	08/17/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Elizabeth Cornish Landing and Annex	06/11/12	08/24/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Greenlawn Apartments	06/11/12	08/17/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Greenside Manor	06/11/12	08/17/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Hollybrook I and II	06/11/12	08/24/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	La Esperanza Community Center	06/11/12	08/24/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Mispillion Apartments	06/11/12	08/24/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Seaford Apartments	06/11/12	08/17/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	La Iglesia de Dios De Maranatha	06/11/12	08/17/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Child Inc. Family Resource Center/Sparrow Run	06/18/12	08/24/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Melrose Place Apartments	06/18/12	08/17/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Child Inc. Family Resource Center/Cheltenham Village	06/18/12	08/24/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Richardson Park Cap/St. James Episcopal Church	06/18/12	08/24/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Riverview Place Apartments	06/18/12	08/24/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Carvel Gardens and Carvel Gardens Annes	06/22/12	08/17/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Wexford Village	06/22/12	08/17/12
DE	MD	Food Bank of Delaware	Blades Elementary	07/09/12	08/17/12
MA	MD	YMCA of Cape Cod	Cromwell Court Apartments	6/25/2012	8/31/2012
MA	MD	YMCA of Cape Cod	Kimber Woods Apartments	6/25/2012	8/31/2012
MA	MD	YMCA of Cape Cod	Individual Homes	6/25/2012	8/31/2012
MA	MD	YMCA of Cape Cod	Safe Harbor	6/25/2012	8/31/2012
NY	MD	Food Bank of the Southern Tier	Bradford Fire Hall	06/27/12	08/29/12
NY	MD	Food Bank of the Southern Tier	BC Cate Elementary	06/27/12	08/29/12
NY	MD	Food Bank of the Southern Tier	Hanlon Elementary	06/27/12	08/29/12
NY	MD	Food Bank of the Southern Tier	Watkins Glen Elementary	06/27/12	08/29/12
NY	MD	Food Bank of the Southern Tier	Orange Town Hall	06/27/12	08/29/12
NY	MD	Food Bank of the Southern Tier	Burdett Presbyterian Church	06/27/12	08/29/12
NY	MD	North Rose-Wolcott Central School District	Butler United Methodist Church	6/25/2012	8/13/2012

*MD – Meal Delivery

Demonstration Projects: State, Type of Demonstration, Sponsor, Site, and Start and End Date (continued)

State	Type of demo	Sponsor(s)	Site (s)	Start Date	End Date
NY	MD	North Rose-Wolcott Central School District	Rose Free Methodist Church	6/25/2012	8/13/2012
NY	MD	North Rose-Wolcott Central School District	North Rose United Methodist Church	6/25/2012	8/13/2012
NY	MD	North Rose-Wolcott Central School District	Hope Village Housing Authority	6/29/2012	8/17/2012
NY	MD	North Rose-Wolcott Central School District	North Wolcott Christian Church	6/29/2012	8/17/2012
AZ	BP*	Chandler Unified School District	Galveston Elementary School	6/8/2012	7/13/2012
AZ	BP	Chandler Unified School District	San Marcos Elementary School	6/8/2012	7/13/2012
AZ	BP	Chandler Unified School District	Knox Elementary School	6/8/2012	7/13/2012
AZ	BP	Chandler Unified School District	Hartford Sylvia Encinas Elementa	6/8/2012	7/13/2012
AZ	BP	Chandler Unified School District	Frye Elementary	6/8/2012	7/13/2012
AZ	BP	Chandler Unified School District	Bologna Elementary	6/8/2012	7/13/2012
AZ	BP	Chandler Unified School District	Boys and Girls Club	6/8/2012	7/13/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	Wigwam Creek	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	Barbara Robey Elementary	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	Nutrition Express	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	Hope International	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	Corte Sierra Elementary	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	Rancho Santa Fe Elementary	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	Primera Iglesia Bautista	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	Heritage Pre School Academy	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	Glendale Ave and Dysart Road	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	Vineyard Apartments	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	PLC Arts Academy	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	Norton Circle	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	All Faith Community Center	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	Ross Terrace	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Litchfield Elementary School District	Salvation Army-Estrella	6/6/2012	7/27/2012
AZ	BP	Mesa Public Schools	Washington Activity Center	5/29/2012	6/29/2012
AZ	BP	Mesa Public Schools	Hawthorne Elementary	6/4/2012	6/28/2012

*BP = Backpack

Demonstration Projects: State, Type of Demonstration, Sponsor, Site, and Start and End Date (continued)

State	Type of demo	Sponsor(s)	Site (s)	Start Date	End Date
KS	BP	Arkansas City Unified School District 470	Adams Elementary School	6/4/2012	6/28/2012
KS	BP	Central Unified School District 462	Atlanta Cornerstone	5/31/2012	7/27/2012
KS	BP	Central Unified School District 462	Cambridge Pres Church	5/31/2012	7/27/2012
KS	BP	Central Unified School District 462	Central J/S High	5/31/2012	7/27/2012
KS	BP	Central Unified School District 462	Grenola Christian Church	5/31/2012	7/27/2012
KS	BP	East Central Kansas Economic Opportunity Corp	Don Woodward Community Center	5/29/2012	7/27/2012
KS	BP	Gardner Edgerton Unified School District	Gardner Elementary	6/8/2012	7/27/2012
KS	BP	Lawrence Public Schools USD 497	Boys and Girls Club at East Heights	6/4/2012	7/27/2012
KS	BP	Lawrence Public Schools USD 497	East Lawrence Center	6/4/2012	8/10/2012
KS	BP	Lawrence Public Schools USD 497	South Park	6/4/2012	8/10/2012
KS	BP	Lawrence Public Schools USD 497	Hillcrest	6/4/2012	7/27/2012
KS	BP	Lawrence Public Schools USD 497	Broken Arrow Elementary and Park	6/4/2012	8/10/2012
KS	BP	Lawrence Public Schools USD 497	Pinckney Elementary	6/4/2012	7/27/2012
KS	BP	Topeka Public Schools	Scott Magnet School	6/4/2012	7/20/2012
KS	BP	United Methodist Church	United Methodist Church	5/29/2012	8/16/2012
OH	BP	Andrews House, Inc.	Woodward Elementary	6/8/2012	8/10/2012
OH	BP	Ashtabula County Children Services	Geneva Eagle Street Park	6/11/2012	08/10/12
OH	BP	Ashtabula County Children Services	Jefferson Community Center	6/11/2012	08/10/12
OH	BP	Ashtabula County Children Services	Conneaut Resources Center	6/11/2012	08/10/12
OH	BP	Ashtabula County Children Services	Bardmoor Housing Project	6/11/2012	08/10/12
OH	BP	Ashtabula County Children Services	Bonniewood Housing Project	6/11/2012	08/10/12
OH	BP	Ashtabula County Children Services	G.O. Ministries	6/11/2012	08/10/12
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Cape (Shudder School)	6/11/2012	7/20/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Center Street Church	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Highland Headstart	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Lett Terrace	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	McKinley Pool	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Miller Manor	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Glenwood H.S.	6/11/2012	8/3/2012

Demonstration Projects: State, Type of Demonstration, Sponsor, Site, and Start and End Date (continued)

State	Type of demo	Sponsor(s)	Site (s)	Start Date	End Date
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	New Boston Manor	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	NW Elementary	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	NW Public Library	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Oak St Elem	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Outreach (PIDC)	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Portsmouth City Schools	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Potter's House Ministries	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Scioto County Homeless Shelter	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Sciotoville Elem Aca	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Shawnee Mental Health Center	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Stepping Stone	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Wayne Hills	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Rarden Community Park	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Farley Square	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Green High School	6/11/2012	7/13/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Carousel Center	6/19/2012	7/26/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Bloom Vernon Elem	7/2/2012	7/20/2012
OH	BP	Community Action Organization of Scioto County	Vern Riffe School	7/19/2012	7/26/2012
OH	BP	Hamilton Living Water Ministry, Inc.	Hamilton Living Water Ministry	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Hamilton Living Water Ministry, Inc.	Boys and Girls Club	6/11/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Nelsonville Pool (Nelsonville Rotary Club)	6/4/2012	8/17/2012
OH	BP	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Coolville Library	6/4/2012	8/17/2012
OH	BP	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Haydenville UM Church	6/4/2012	8/17/2012

Demonstration Projects: State, Type of Demonstration, Sponsor, Site, and Start and End Date (continued)

State	Type of demo	Sponsor(s)	Site (s)	Start Date	End Date
OH	BP	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Health Recovery Services	6/4/2012	8/17/2012
OH	BP	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Hocking Behavioral Health @ Kachelmacher Park	6/4/2012	8/17/2012
OH	BP	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Holland Center	6/4/2012	8/17/2012
OH	BP	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	New Straitsville Community Center	6/4/2012	8/17/2012
OH	BP	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Chauncy Library	6/4/2012	8/3/2012
OH	BP	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Glouster Library	6/4/2012	7/20/2012
OH	BP	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Tiny Tots	6/4/2012	8/17/2012
OH	BP	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Tri-County Mental Health	6/5/2012	8/9/2012
OH	BP	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Paper Circles @ 1st Presbyterian Church	6/18/2012	7/20/2012
OH	BP	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action Agency	Plains Elementary	7/30/2012	8/10/2012
OH	BP	Whole Again International	Brightstar Church	06/04/12	08/14/12
OH	BP	Whole Again International	Su Casa Community Center	06/04/12	08/14/12
OH	BP	Whole Again International	Forest Ridge Apartments	06/04/12	08/14/12
OH	BP	Whole Again International	Christ Temple	06/04/12	08/14/12
OH	BP	Whole Again International	First Baptist Church	06/04/12	08/14/12
OH	BP	Whole Again International	Reading Lockland Presbyterian	06/04/12	08/14/12

Appendix C

Food Security CATI Error

Appendix C
Food Security CATI Error

1. The Issue

The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) Demonstration Evaluation contains food security questions in all surveys and rounds of data collection based on a food security module supplied by the Economic Research Service (ERS). The module includes three screener questions to identify children with potential food insecurity. For example, the first question in the food security screener for households that have children reads:

> "(I/we) relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed (my/our) child/the children) because (I was/we were) running out of money to buy food." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

(See Appendix A and Attachment 1 to this Appendix, items 37-39 and 40-44, for the complete list of food security questions for households that have children.) Respondents who answer "often" or "sometimes" to any of the first three screener questions (items 37, 38, and 39) are supposed to receive a series of additional questions (items 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44) to determine a level of food **in**security for each child, adult, and household.

During summer, 2012 (Round 3 data collection[1]), we discovered a missing skip pattern for the Meal Delivery demonstration. The missing skip pattern affected only child reports by the respondent, not adults reporting on themselves. We proceeded to inspect data for both demonstrations and all data collection rounds and identified the same error in Round 1 of the Meal Delivery data collection. We verified, however, that the food security module was administered correctly in both Rounds 1 and 2 of the Backpack demonstration and in Round 2 of the Meal Delivery demonstrations.

We corrected the problem for the remainder of the Round 3 data collection and Round 4 and identified 86 already completed cases with the programming error. We attempted to re-contact the 86 respondents affected by the error and successfully contacted 53 of the 86 respondents who filled in the missing data. The result is 33 respondents affected by the error in Round 3, and 47 respondents affected in Round 1. The remainder of Appendix G discusses how we handled the data for the respondents affected in Round 3 since Round 3 pertains to this report.

[1] Round 1 – summer, 2011 data collection; Round 2 – fall, 2011 data collection; Round 3 – summer, 2012 data collection; Round 4 – fall, 2012 data collection

2. What Happened?

We identified the source of the error as a CATI programming error in the initial Meal Delivery survey programming. We tested all CATI programming prior to each round of data collection but did not catch the error. Fortunately, we found that the error did not exist in the Round 2 survey.

It is unclear to us why the error did not carry over to Round 2 but reappeared in Round 3. There are several plausible explanations, but we do not know the answer for certain.

3. The Effect on Analysis of Food Security for Round 3 in the 2012 Report

3.1 Overview

Respondents who answered "often true" to one or more of questions 37-39 followed the skip pattern to 40-44. However, respondents who answered "sometimes true" were not automatically skipped to the follow-up questions. Thus, respondents who answered "sometimes true" to one or more of questions 37-39 but did not answer "often true" to any of them would not have received questions 40-44. Because the skip pattern was not followed correctly, these respondents could have been counted as food secure when in fact they were food insecure.

To understand this, it is important to review how responses to these questions are used to determine food security. Respondents are scored "1" for each of questions 37-39 and 40-44 that was answered affirmatively (see Attachment 2 on scoring of food security). The respondents who should have been skipped forward, but were not, could have received additional points from questions 40-44, had they been asked, and thus represent potentially underestimated food insecurity for children. As noted earlier, adults were correctly skipped to the questions, so estimates of adult food security were not affected. However, estimates for household food security are based on both child and adult food security, so estimates for household food security were also affected.

3.2 Food Insecurity for Children

Children were classified as "food insecure" if they received 2-8 total points from questions 37-39 and 40-44 (Attachment 2). If a respondent answered "sometimes true" to two of questions 37-39, the child would receive 2 points (food insecure), so that responses made to questions 40-44 would not have been necessary to place a child in the food insecure category. Thus, only the cases where respondents answered "sometimes true" exactly once without answering "often true" to any of the questions were affected. These cases are classified as food secure in our data, but the additional responses to questions 40-44 might have provided the additional points to make the child food insecure.

3.3 Household Food Insecurity – Cross-tabulation Method

In the cross-tabulation method we used in this study (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2011), a household is considered food insecure if there is either adult food insecurity or child food insecurity. In any cases where children were misclassified as food secure due to the faulty computer algorithm, and where the adults were classified as food secure, the household would also be erroneously classified as food secure.

3.4 Household Food Insecurity – Comparisons to National Benchmark Data

A different classification scheme was used to compare household food security in the demonstration projects to national benchmarks. In particular, "low" and "very low" household food security was tabulated and compared to national benchmarks. The algorithm for determining "marginal," "low," or "very low" food security for households is complex and involves summing the scores for both children and adults in the household (Attachment 2). A score of 0 indicates high food security, 1-2 indicates marginal food security, 3-7 low food security, and 8 or more very low food security. To properly place each household in one of four food security levels (high, marginal, low, and very low), we needed to be concerned with all 47 cases that should have been asked questions 40-44 (i.e., those cases with 1 or more "sometimes true" responses with no "often true" responses). Again, skipping the second set of food security items could have resulted in underestimating either low or very low food security.

4. Evaluation of Likely Effect of CATI Error

To examine the likely effect of the CATI error on our findings on food security, FNS called upon Dr. Mark Nord of the Food Economics Division, Economic Research, for assistance. Dr. Nord is an international expert on food security and has been examining the issue and measuring food security in the US population for the past three decades.

Dr. Nord conducted his own external review of the data and made recommendations for further analysis to be conducted by Westat. His results and recommendations are discussed in this section.

4.1 External Review

Dr. Nord reviewed the data resulting from the misclassification error. He concluded the following:

- The misclassification due to the CATI error will have little effect on the identification of households with food-insecure children.
- However, almost 1/3 of households with very low food security among children would be misclassified as having low food security or even being food secure.
- Furthermore, no corrective measures were possible without causing a larger proportion of misidentification in the opposite direction.

To arrive at these conclusions, Dr. Nord analyzed households in the CPS-FSS (2010 and 2011 data combined) with at least one child aged 5-17, and with income less than 185 percent of the poverty line. The sample was further restricted to those with no missing responses to food security questions, but missing data for this item is almost negligible in the CPS-FSS.

At the food-insecure threshold (i.e., raw count of at least 2 of the 8 child items), of all households food insecure on the full child measure, 95.65 percent had 2 or more affirmatives to the first 3 questions, so would be classified correctly as food insecure even with the faulty screen. An additional 1.13 percent had raw score 1 but answered "often" to that item, so would be screened into the rest of the module even under the faulty screen. Thus, only about 3 percent of households with food-insecure children (0.7 percent of all households with children) will be misidentified (as having no food-insecure children). Any attempt to model the child food security status of the potentially misidentified cases produces a greater extent of misclassification than just classifying

them all as having only food-secure children. Bias on household food insecurity (either adults or children food insecure) was downward by 0.49 percent of the true value—practically negligible.

The situation is not as good at the very-low-food-security-among-children (VLFS-CH) threshold (raw count of at least 5 on the 8 child items). Of all households with VLFS-CH based on the full scale, 31.32 percent would be misclassified as NO VLFS-CH due to the faulty screen. Almost all of those (28.70 percent) had responses of "sometimes" to all of the first three items. However, a much larger number of households—about 6 times as many--with that same response pattern to the first three items were NOT VLFS-CH on the full measure. Modeling VLFS-CH for all hh with "sometimes" responses to the first three items (using raw score on the adult scale and age of oldest child) could not reduce misclassification. You could model to get the correct prevalence rate, but the extent of misclassification would be higher. Bias on household very low food security (either adults or children with very low food security) was downward by 1.07 percent of the true value.

4.2 Recommendations for Further Analysis

To further assess the implications of the programming error, Dr. Nord recommended that the data be re-edited so that cases with complete data would match the rounds of data collection that were subject to the misclassification error (i.e., by using the faulty algorithm for all data). This approach would bias the prevalence of food security downward in both periods by similar proportions and make the two periods directly comparable.

Westat carried out these comparisons for summer versus fall and backpack versus meal delivery, obtaining the same results as in the analysis with the original data (Tables G-1a-d and G-2a-d). These analyses indicated the following:

- Tables G-1a versus G-2a: Notice that the numbers for adult food security are identical, since the adult interviews were not affected by this issue. For Summer 2012, the estimate of food secure children in the Meal Delivery demonstration increases from 64.2 percent in the original data to 70.1 percent for the edited data; for Fall 2012, the increase is smaller (66.9 to 67.6 percent), but the difference between Summer and Fall is non-significant in both tables. The change in household food security is small in both seasons and the differences again are non-significant in both analyses.
- Tables G-1b versus G-2b: There were small changes in estimated food security for child and household food security between the original and edited data for the Backpack demonstration. The difference between summer and fall was moderately significant in

both analyses, with food security being greater in summer. There were no differences between season for household food security in either analysis.

- Table G-1c versus G-2c: The comparison of Meal Delivery versus Backpack demonstrations for summer 2012 was not affected by the misclassification error. While the estimate of food security increased for the Meal Delivery demonstration, the difference between programs was non-significant in both original and edited data.

- Table G-d versus G-2d: The differences between the original and edited data were negligible for fall data, and the results of the comparisons between demonstration programs are nearly identical for both original and edited data.

Based on these findings, it was decided to leave the data in the report as originally collected.

Table C-1a. Faulty Algorithm: Meal Delivery: Food Security in Summer 2012 Compared to Fall 2012

	Summer 2012		Fall 2012		
Food security	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Adult					
Secure	106	56.4	75	55.1	p=0.7596
Insecure	82	43.6	61	44.9	
Total	188	100.0	136	100.0	
Child					
Secure	131	70.1	92	67.6	p=0.5418
Insecure	56	29.9	44	32.4	
Total	187	100.0	136	100.0	
Household					
Secure	98	52.4	71	52.2	p=0.9610
Insecure	89	47.6	65	47.8	
Total	187	100.0	136	100.0	

Table C-1b. Faulty Algorithm: Backpack: Food Security in Summer 2012 Compared to Fall 2012

	Summer 2012		Fall 2012		
Food security	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Adult					
Secure	316	61.5	215	60.1	p=0.5575
Insecure	198	38.5	143	39.9	
Total	514	100.0	358	100.0	
Child					
Secure	361	70.4	231	64.5	p=0.0170
Insecure	152	29.6	127	35.5	
Total	513	100.0	358	100.0	
Household					
Secure	288	56.1	195	54.5	p=0.4953
Insecure	225	43.9	163	45.5	
Total	513	100.0	358	100.0	

Table C-1c. Faulty Algorithm: Summer 2012: Meal Delivery vs. Backpack

	Meal Delivery		Backpack		
Food security	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Adult					
Secure	106	56.4	316	61.5	0.2245
Insecure	82	43.6	198	38.5	
Total	188	100.0	514	100.0	
Child					
Secure	131	70.1	361	70.4	0.9258
Insecure	56	29.9	152	29.6	
Total	187	100.0	513	100.0	
Household					
Secure	98	52.4	288	56.1	0.3914
Insecure	89	47.6	225	43.9	
Total	187	100.0	513	100.0	

Table C-1d. Faulty Algorithm: Fall 2012: Meal Delivery vs. Backpack

	Meal Delivery		Backpack		
Food security	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Adult					
Secure	75	55.1	215	60.1	0.3574
Insecure	61	44.9	143	39.9	
Total	136	100.0	358	100.0	
Child					
Secure	92	67.6	231	64.5	0.5275
Insecure	44	32.4	127	35.5	
Total	136	100.0	358	100.0	
Household					
Secure	71	52.2	195	54.5	0.6866
Insecure	65	47.8	163	45.5	
Total	136	100.0	358	100.0	

Table C-2a. Original: Meal Delivery: Food Security in Summer 2012 Compared to Fall 2012

	Summer 2012		Fall 2012		
Food security	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Adult					
Secure	106	56.4	75	55.1	p=0.7596
Insecure	82	43.6	61	44.9	
Total	188	100.0	136	100.0	
Child					
Secure	120	64.2	91	66.9	p=0.4835
Insecure	67	35.8	45	33.1	
Total	187	100.0	136	100.0	
Household					
Secure	92	49.2	71	52.2	p=0.4572
Insecure	95	50.8	65	47.8	
Total	187	100.0	136	100.0	

Table C-2b. Original: Backpack: Food Security in Summer 2012 Compared to Fall 2012

	Summer 2012		Fall 2012		
Food security	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Adult					
Secure	316	61.5	215	60.1	p=0.5575
Insecure	198	38.5	143	39.9	
Total	514	100.0	358	100.0	
Child					
Secure	353	68.8	228	63.7	p=0.0382
Insecure	160	31.2	130	36.3	
Total	513	100.0	358	100.0	
Household					
Secure	287	55.9	195	54.5	p=0.5451
Insecure	226	44.1	163	45.5	
Total	513	100.0	358	100.0	

Table C-2c. Original: Fall 2012: Meal Delivery vs. Backpack

	Meal Delivery		Backpack		
Food security	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Adult					
Secure	75	55.1	215	60.1	0.3574
Insecure	61	44.9	143	39.9	
Total	136	100.0	358	100.0	
Child					
Secure	91	66.9	228	63.7	0.5289
Insecure	45	33.1	130	36.3	
Total	136	100.0	358	100.0	
Household					
Secure	71	52.2	195	54.5	0.6866
Insecure	65	47.8	163	45.5	
Total	136	100.0	358	100.0	

Table G-2d. Original: Fall 2012: Meal Delivery vs. Backpack

	Meal Delivery		Backpack		
Food security	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Adult					
Secure	75	55.1	215	60.1	0.3574
Insecure	61	44.9	143	39.9	
Total	136	100.0	358	100.0	
Child					
Secure	91	66.9	228	63.7	0.5289
Insecure	45	33.1	130	36.3	
Total	136	100.0	358	100.0	
Household					
Secure	71	52.2	195	54.5	0.6866
Insecure	65	47.8	163	45.5	
Total	136	100.0	358	100.0	

Attachment 1

"Screener" Questions in Food Security Module

Child Stage 1:

ADMINISTER TO ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18

Now I'm going to read you several statements that people have made about the food situation of their children. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was OFTEN true, SOMETIMES true, or NEVER true in the last 30 days for (your child/children living in the household who are under 18 years old).

37. "(I/we) relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed (my/our) child/the children) because (I was/we were) running out of money to buy food." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true	1
Sometimes true	2
Never true	3
REFUSED	77
DON'T KNOW	99

38. "(I/We) couldn't feed (my/our) child/the children) a balanced meal, because (I/we) couldn't afford that." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true	1
Sometimes true	2
Never true	3
REFUSED	77
DON'T KNOW	99

39. "(My/Our child was/The children were) not eating enough because (I/we) just couldn't afford enough food." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for (you/your household) in the last 30 days?

Often true	1
Sometimes true	2
Never true	3
REFUSED	77
DON'T KNOW	99

Screener for Stage 2 Child Referenced Questions: If affirmative response (i.e., "often true" or "sometimes true") to one or more of questions 37-39, then continue to **Child Stage 2;** otherwise skip to **#45.**

Child Stage 2

40. In the last 30 days, since (current day) of last month, did you ever cut the size of (your child's/any of the children's) meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes..... 1
No 2
REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW 99

41. In the last 30 days, did (CHILD'S NAME/any of the children) ever skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes..... 1
No 2
REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW 99

42. [IF YES ABOVE ASK] In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

INTERVIEWER: If needed, did that happen on 3 or more days? Y/N

|___|___| days
Enter Number

REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW 99

43. In the last 30 days, (was your child/were the children) ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?

Yes..... 1
No 2
REFUSED..... 77
DON'T KNOW 99

44. In the last 30 days, did (your child/any of the children) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes	1
No	2
REFUSED	77
DON'T KNOW	9

Attachment 2
Scoring Food Security

Scoring of Questions 37-39 and 40-44:

Questions 37-39: each response of "often" or "sometimes" is scored as a "1" (score range = 0-3).

Questions 40-44: each response of "yes" is scored as a "1" (score range = 0-5).

Total score range = 0-8.

Food Security Scales	**No. points**
ADULTS:	
2-point scale	
Food Secure:	0-2
Food Insecure:	3-10
4-point scale	
High food security:	0
Marginal food security:	1-2
Low food security:	3-5
Very low food security:	6-10
CHILDREN:	
2-point scale	
Food Secure:	0-1
Food Insecure:	2-8
3-point scale	
High/marginal security:	0-1
Low food security:	2-4
Very low food security:	5-8
SCALE FOR HOUSEHOLD:	
2-point scale	
Food Secure:	Both Adult and Child are Secure
Food Insecure:	Either Adult or Child or both are Insecure

4-point scale (add together points for Adult and points for Child) – comparison to National benchmarks

High food security:	0 points
Marginal food security:	1-2 points
Low food security:	3-7 points
Very low food security:	8-18 points

Appendix D

Description of Key Disposition Codes Contained in Completion Rate Formulas

Description of Key Disposition Codes Contained in Completion Rate Formulas*

A	Complete and partially complete interviews	A partial complete is a questionnaire with at least one section complete beyond the introduction and deemed usable for analysis.
B	Refusals	Reached respondent but refused to be interviewed
C	No contacts	Interviewers never reached a human; reached answering machine, ring no answer, or busy signal
D	Ineligibles	Household never received a meal/backpack or was a duplicate case
E	Others	Non-interview because of language/literacy problem or unable to complete despite numerous call attempts
F	Undetermined	Non-working number or respondent not found

*Adapted from AAPOR, 2011.

Appendix E

Definition and Formula for Telephone Interview Outcome Rates

Definition and Formula for Telephone Interview Outcome Rates

Completion rate	Definition	Formula
Contact rate	The estimated proportion of all eligible cases in which some responsible housing unit member was reached.	(A + B + E)/[A + B + C + E + ((1-D%)*F)]
Cooperation rate	The proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units ever contacted.	(A)/(A + B + E)
Refusal rate	The estimated proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units ever contacted.	B/[A + (B + C + E) + ((1-D%)*F)]
Ineligibility rate	The proportion of contacted cases found to be ineligible	D/(A+B+D+E)
Response rate	The number of complete interviews with reporting units divided by the estimated number of eligible reporting units in the sample.	A/[A + B + C + E + ((1-D%)*F)]

*Adapted from AAPOR, 2011.

Appendix F

Evaluation of SFSP Enhancement Demonstrations

Interview Guides

State Agency Officials (Grantee)
Sponsors
Sites

2012

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Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Research and Analysis, 3101 Park Center Drive, Room 1014, Alexandria, VA 22302 ATTN: PRA (0584-0560*). Do not return the completed form to this address.

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INTERVIEW GUIDES

STATE AGENCY OFFICIALS (GRANTEE)
SPONSORS
SITES

2012

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INTERVIEW GUIDE
STATE AGENCY OFFICIALS (GRANTEE)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Good morning/afternoon. Thank you again for taking the time to meet with us today. My name is [interviewer's name] and this is [second interviewer's name]. We both work for Westat, a private research company in Rockville, Maryland.

As you know, the US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) is funding demonstration projects to test ideas for reaching greater numbers of children in the summer and making sure that they do not go hungry. FNS has asked Westat to conduct an evaluation of these demonstrations to understand how these ideas are working and how they are carried out. All of the information we collect is meant to provide FNS with valid and objective findings to help them with their policymaking on Federal summer programs.

Like last year, the reason we're here today is to find out about **how you implement** your project. I'll be interviewing you, to give us a high level overview of the demonstration project and project operations from a grantee perspective. We'll also be talking to 5 other State grantees, 20 sponsors and up to 15 site staff or volunteers to get their perspective.

As the state agency that holds the FNS grant and you as the grant director, you are an important source of information regarding the implementation and operations of this demonstration. We have some specific questions to ask you about the functioning of your project – what is happening, what worked and didn't work, and how things can be improved. The interview should last no more than an hour.

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STATE AGENCY OFFICIALS (GRANTEE)

Before we start, we would like to ask your permission to record this interview so that we do not miss any of your responses to our questions. The recording will be used by Westat; it will not be provided to FNS or anyone else, except as otherwise required by law.

Do you have any questions before we start?

INTERVIEW

Let's start with some background information about your agency/department and the project itself. Mainly, we'd like to confirm the information from last year to see if anything has changed.

A. Background information on grantee and project

NOTE TO INTERVIEWERS: CONFIRM INFORMATION FROM LAST YEAR OR INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM STATE GRANTEES/SPONSORS THIS YEAR.

1. How would you describe your agency/department? Have there been any changes? If so, what has changed?

   Probe:
   - Agency name
   - Mission
   - What agency/department does
   - Staffing
   - Key stakeholders
   - Experience with FNS and other food programs

B. Overview of Project Operations in State

Can you give us an overview of this demonstration project – tell us generally what it's like and how things work. Also, is this a change from last summer? What specifically is different?

2. Overall, how many sponsors did this demonstration project have in 2011 [does the project currently have]?

   NOTE TO INERVIEWER: REFER TO SPONSOR/SITE TABLE TO CONFIRM EACH SPONSOR AND SITE. REVISE AS REQUIRED.

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3. Where are the demonstration sites located? CONFIRM WITH OUR CURRENT INFORMATION.

   Probe:
   - Counties
   - Part of the state (northeast, south)
   - Major cities/towns

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: YOU MAY HAVE TO GET THIS DETAIL FOR EACH SITE FROM THE SPONSOR.

RECORD WHETHER OR NOT STATE GRANTEE HAS THIS INFORMATION.

C. Project Staffing

We'd like to get an idea of the staffing for this demonstration.

4. How many staff at the State level are dedicated to the demonstration?

   NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: OBTAIN FIRST NAME OF EACH STAFF MEMBER/VOLUNTEER AND WORK THROUGH THE INFORMATION ON TABLE BELOW.

5. What does each one do (roles and responsibilities)?

   Probe:
   - Overall management of implementation
   - Budget – distribution of pass through funds, processing grant expense claims
   - QC monitoring
   - Provision of data to FNS
   - Provision of data to evaluation contractor (Westat)
   - Provision of assistance to evaluation contractor in collecting data from sponsors
   - Other, please specify

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6. Could you tell us the amount of time spent on each type of responsibility?

Staff name	Role	Responsibilities	Hours spent (monthly)	Comments

D. Partnerships

We'd like to learn about any partnerships you have for this demonstration project.

7. Have you partnered [are you partnering] with any other organizations or agencies? Please describe. Is this a change since last summer?

   Probe:
   - Organizations/agencies
   - Role – developing proposal, outreach for sponsors and sites, funding, other
   - Level of involvement

8. What kind of communication do you have with your partners? Please describe.

   Probe:
   - Regular/ad hoc
   - Frequency
   - Nature of communication

9. Have there been any issues related to partner involvement that has needed to be addressed? Please describe.

   A. What was the issue(s)?
   B. How were they addressed?
   C. How have they been resolved?

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E. Oversight and Monitoring

Probably one of the most important functions of this agency with regard to the FNS demonstrations is providing oversight and monitoring to the work that gets done in the field, so we'd like to spend some time asking you a few questions on oversight and monitoring **of the summer demonstration projects**. NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: BE SPECIFIC TO THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, NOT THE SFSP.

10. What kinds of things do you monitor and provide oversight on?

Probe:

- How money is spent
- Daily meal counts for each meal service offered
- Food safety and facility inspection
- Food nutrient content
- Food appeal to children
- Making sure the meal is eaten by the child participating in the project and no one else
- Site approval – including plans for alternate service in case of inclement weather if meal drop-off site or backpack distribution location is outside (park, recreational areas).
- Documentation of food prepared and served
- How leftovers are used
- Other, please specify

What is monitored	Monitoring systems/processes
How money is spent	
Daily meal counts for each meal service offered	
Food safety and facility inspection	
Food nutrient content	
Food appeal to children	
Who eats the food	
Site approval	
Documentation of food prepared and served	
How leftovers are used	
Other	
Other	

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11. How do you monitor this demonstration? What systems and processes are in place for oversight and monitoring? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Reporting requirements
    - Regular telephone calls
    - Site visits – by whom; to whom?
    - Performance evaluations (operational/staff)
    - Feedback from sponsors (solicited/unsolicited)
    - Feedback from site staff/volunteers (solicited/unsolicited)
    - Feedback from parents (solicited/unsolicited)
    - Other

12. Have you had to change any of your monitoring/oversight procedures over the course of the demonstration for any reason (e.g., site visits more often; establishment of regular telephone meetings)? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Which procedures
    - Reason
    - Changes made

13. Are there any additional changes to monitoring/oversight you are intending to make this year? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Nature of change
    - Reason for change
    - Timing of change
    - Process for making change

F. Nutritional Integrity

Let's talk about the meals that are provided to children through the summer demonstration projects.

14. In addition to required USDA meal patterns, have you provided any written guidance to sponsors on the nutritional contents of meals/backpacks? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Content of guidance (e.g., grown locally; no sweet desserts)

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- Source (e.g., state policy, USDA policy, Food Research and Action Center [FRAC], other)
- Format (e.g., brochures, emails, web-based)

[OBTAIN COPIES OF POLICY DOCUMENTS IF AVAILABLE.]

15. Do you provide any other written requirements or guidelines to demonstration sponsors on:

Probe:
- Contents of meals
- Portion sizes for meal components
- Second meals
- Food variety
- Accommodation for children with disabilities (specify if this is meal modification or facility design or both)
- Accompanying activities
- Site environment
- Sharing food
- Leftover food and food waste
- Other, please specify

Please describe. [OBTAIN COPIES OF RELEVANT DOCUMENTS, IF AVAILABLE.]

16. Have you provided any guidance to demonstration sponsors on ways to ensure food safety? Please describe.

Probe:
- Content of guidance
- Source (e.g., USDA policy, Food Research and Action Center [FRAC], National Food Service Management Institute [NFSMI], other)
- Format

[OBTAIN COPIES OF DOCUMENTS IF AVAILABLE.]

G. Training and Technical Assistance

This leads nicely into a discussion of training and technical assistance to make sure all sponsors and site staff/volunteers are following the same procedures. NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: BE SPECIFIC TO THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, NOT THE SFSP.

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17. What were the most common issues that required technical assistance from the state last summer? Please list. What about this summer?

18. How do you provide technical assistance? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Formal/informal
    - Active/passive
    - Format
    - Frequency
    - Type of recipients (sponsors, site staff/volunteers)
    - TA provider
    - Content
    - Opportunities for communication – with grantee and among sponsors

19. Have there been any formal training activities associated with your demonstration this summer? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Format – webinars, in-person, workshops
    - Content
    - Recipients (sponsors, food banks, site staff/volunteers)
    - Number of recipients
    - Frequency (e.g., initial, refresher)
    - Attendance (optional, required)
    - Distribution of manuals/procedures/brochures [OBTAIN COPY.]
    - Source -- who provides the training?

H. FNS Monitoring

Now we'd like to talk to you about the monitoring FNS does for your demonstration and how you go about meeting FNS monitoring and oversight requirements.
We understand that you are required to provide a variety of information on this demonstration:

- Administrative data (e.g., daily meal counts by sponsor) to FNS
- Information collected by Westat

20. Is there any other information that you collect routinely for this summer demonstration project? Please describe.

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[IF STATE COLLECTS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, OBTAIN COPY OF TEMPLATE USED FOR DATA COLLECTION.]

21. How do you collect information from sponsors? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Email reminders
    - Use of form or template
    - Web-based reports
    - Routine review of process
    - Onsite visits
    - Other, please specify

22. What problems, if any, have you encountered in obtaining information required by FNS on this demonstration? Please describe.

23. Is there anything you do differently this summer, compared to last summer, in collecting information from sponsors on the demonstration? Please describe.

I. Demonstration Effectiveness

24. What do you think you are doing well this summer?

    Probe:
    - Design or model
    - Staffing
    - Outreach methods
    - Structures and/or systems that have been put in place
    - Other [use of resources, use of volunteers/in kind services], please specify

25. Are these things specific to your agency/department, or do you think they could be implemented by other agencies in other states? Please explain.

J. Challenges and Resolution of Challenges

26. Last year, you mentioned _____ and _____ as challenges. Have those been resolved? How?

    NOTE TO INTERVIEWERS: INSERT CHALLENGES FROM LAST SUMMER.

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Probe:
- Resolution
- Facilitators to resolution
- Barriers to resolution

27. What are your challenges this year?

Probe:
- Nature of challenge (e.g., data collection, staffing, monitoring, quality control, nutritional integrity)
- Method of identification
- Timing (e.g., startup, implementation, winding down after the summer)

28. Have the challenges been any different than in the usual summer programs or school year feeding programs? Please explain.

29. Over the course of the demonstration, have you identified particular challenges sponsors have had? Please describe.

- Nature of challenge (e.g., data collection, staffing/volunteers, monitoring, quality control, challenges specific to certain regions, counties, certain populations)
- Method of identification
- Timing (e.g., startup, implementation, winding down)

30. How have these challenges been resolved?

Probe:
- Resolution
- Facilitators to resolution
- Barriers to resolution

31. Have the challenges been any different than in the usual summer or school year feeding programs? Please explain.

32. Over the course of the demonstration, have you identified particular challenges sites have had? Please describe.

- Nature of challenge (e.g., data collection, staffing/volunteers, monitoring, quality control)
- Method of identification

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- Timing (e.g., startup, implementation, winding down)

33. Have the challenges been any different than in the usual summer programs or school year feeding programs? Please explain.

34. How have these challenges been resolved?

    Probe:
    - Resolution
    - Facilitators to resolution
    - Barriers to resolution

K. Final Comments

35. Overall, what do you think are the major strengths and limitations of your demonstration project?

36. Do you think that the demonstration project helped participating children to eat better and contributed to increased food security for the household? Please explain.

37. BACKPACK ONLY: In your opinion, do you think the Backpack demonstration project had an impact on SFSP participation? Please explain.

38. Do you have any stories you've heard from children or parents about the success of the demonstration project?

39. What do you perceive to be the greatest barriers to children participating in the summer demonstration project?

40. What advice would you give FNS about this project?

41. Do you think this demonstration project should be implemented as a permanent program? Why or why not?

42. Is there anything else about the demonstration that you'd like to tell us that we may have missed asking you about?

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Those are all the questions we have for you. Do you have any questions you would like to ask us? We'd like to thank you again for taking the time to answer our questions.

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INTERVIEW GUIDE
SPONSORS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Good morning/afternoon. Thank you again for taking the time to meet with us today. My name is [interviewer's name] and this is [second interviewer's name]. We both work for Westat, a private research company in Rockville, Maryland.

As you know, the US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) is funding demonstration projects to test ideas for reaching greater numbers of children in the summer and making sure that they do not go hungry. FNS has asked Westat to conduct an evaluation of these demonstrations to understand how these ideas are working and how they are carried out. All of the information we collect is meant to provide FNS with valid and objective findings to help them with their policymaking on Federal summer programs.

As one of the sponsors under this demonstration project, you are an important source of information on the operations of this demonstration. We have some specific questions to ask you about what you and your partners actually do, what innovations you've put in place, what the problems challenges have been, and what has been done or could be done to make the project even better. The interview should last approximately 45 minutes to an hour.

Please be assured that the information you provide will be kept private, and your name will not be used in any report we provide to FNS.

Before we start, we would like to ask your permission to record this interview so that we do not miss any of your responses to our questions. The recording will be used by Westat; it will not be provided to FNS or anyone else, except as otherwise required by law.

Do you have any questions before we start?

INTERVIEW

Let's start with some background information about your organization and the project itself.

Mainly, we'd like to confirm the information from last year to see if anything has changed.

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A. Background information on sponsor

NOTE TO INTERVIEWERS: CONFIRM INFORMATION FROM LAST YEAR AND INFORMATION OBTAINED THIS YEAR.

1. How would you describe your organization? Has anything changed about your organization since last year? Please describe.

   Probe:
   - Type of organization
   - What organization does
   - Staffing/volunteers
   - Key stakeholders
   - State and community partners
   - Experience with FNS food programs (e.g., number of years operating the SFSP)
   - Experience with other food programs

B. Overview of Project Operations

Can you give us an overview of this demonstration project – what the project is like and what it does. Is this a change from last summer?

2. How would you describe the children being served in this demonstration? Is this a change from last summer?

   Probe:
   - Age – average and range
   - Race/ethnicity
   - Immigrant/non-immigrant
   - Language(s) spoken (by child, at home)
   - Approximate percent urban/rural

3. How many different sites do you organize under this demonstration project? [INCLUDE MEAL DELIVERY DROP-OFF SITES] How would you describe them? Is this a change from last summer?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: USE SPONSOR/SITE LIST TO CONFIRM RESPONSES. REVISE LIST AS NECESSARY.

   Probe:
   - Number

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- Affiliation with sponsor organization – yes/no
- If not affiliated, type of organization -- Public/private, nonprofit/for profit, school, camp (residential, non-residential), church group
- Location – urban, rural, close to one another, distant from one another

4. What are the different ways food is prepared for the children under this demonstration? Please describe. Is this a change from last year?

   Probe:
   - Sponsor meal preparation at a central kitchen
   - Self-prep at the individual site (APPLIES TO BACKPACK)
   - Obtain from a school food authority
   - Obtain from a food service management company
   - Other, please specify

5. When would you say the most meals have been provided under this demonstration?

   Probe:
   - Month?
   - Week in month?
   - Days of the week?

6. Do you have any thoughts about what influences attendance from day to day/week to week/month to month?

7. How do you handle leftover meals/leftover backpacks?

8. What do you do when there are more children than meals on a given day?

9. What meals are provided under the demonstration?

   Probe:
   - Breakfast
   - Lunch
   - Snack
   - Supper (if a camp or migrant site only)
   - Combination
   - Varies by site

10. MEAL DELIVERY ONLY: How does your project organize the delivery of meals? Please describe.

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Probe:
- Staff involved
- Use of volunteers (e.g., parents, students)
- Distribution sites
- Number of deliveries per week

11. IF DROP-OFF SITES USED, CONFIRM WHAT THEY ARE FROM SPONSOR/SITE LIST. Is this a change from last year?

12. BACKPACK ONLY: How are backpacks distributed? Please describe.

Probe:
- Who distributes
- When distributed
- Where distributed
- Method of distribution

C. Community Partnerships

We'd like to learn about any partnerships you have or had in implementing this demonstration project.

13. Have you partnered [are you partnering] with any other organizations or agencies in your community? Please describe. Is this a change from last summer?

Probe:
- Organizations/agencies
- Role
  - Developing proposal
  - Outreach to sites
  - Outreach to children/families
  - Provision of space
  - Provision of food
  - Provision of volunteers
  - Funding
  - Other, please specify
- Level of involvement

14. What kind of communication do you have with your community partners? Please describe.

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Probe:
- Regular/ad hoc
- Frequency
- Nature of communication

15. Have there been any issues related to community partner involvement that has needed to be addressed? Please describe.

    L. What was the issue(s)?
    M. How was the issue (s) addressed?
    N. How has the issue(s) been resolved?

D. Staffing/Volunteers

We'd like to get an idea of the people who work on this demonstration.

16. How many staff/volunteers in your organization are dedicated to the demonstration? Is this a change from last summer?

17. What experience do staff/volunteers on the demonstration project have with other food programs? Please describe.

18. What does each staff member/volunteer do on the demonstration project (roles and responsibilities)?

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: OBTAIN FIRST NAME OF EACH STAFF MEMBER/ VOLUNTEER AND WORK THROUGH THE INFORMATION ON TABLE BELOW.

Probe:
- Overall management of implementation (e.g., conducts site visits, provides documentation forms to site, keeps records, ensures correction of site violations, monitors personnel, reviews records for accuracy)
- Hires staff or finds volunteers
- Payments (e.g., distribution of pass through funds, processing grant expense claims, tracking funds to account for all funds received and expended)
- QC monitoring
- Provides data to FNS
- Provides data to evaluation contractor (Westat)
- Provides assistance to evaluation contractor in collecting data
- Training
- Other, please specify

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19. Could you tell us the total amount of time spent monthly on each role?

Staff/ volunteer name	Role	Responsibilities	Hours spent (monthly)	Comments

20. How do you go about replacing staff/volunteers that leave the demonstration project? Please describe.

21. Have there been any particular problems with regard to staffing/volunteers (e.g., recruitment, retention, training)? Please describe.

22. What did you do to try to resolve these problems? Please describe.

23. Did you do anything differently this summer to make sure you have enough staffing/volunteers for this demonstration project? Please describe.

E. Outreach Efforts

Let's talk some more about the sites in this project and how you selected them. We understand that there are [GIVE NUMBER] sites. NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: PROVIDE NUMBER. IF NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT, REVISE SPONSOR/SITE LIST.

24. How did you go about selecting sites for the demonstration? Is this a change from last year? How did it change?

    Probe:
    - Outreach methods
    - Selection criteria – space, number of children living in area that will participate
    - Selection process

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25. Is there anything about your selection of sites that you changed from last summer? Please describe. APPLIES TO BOTH MEAL DELIVERY AND BACKPACK.

Now let's talk about the outreach efforts to attract children to the project.

26. What kind of outreach was done to attract children to the demonstration project this summer? Please describe. Is this different than last summer?

    Probe:
    - Conducted outreach to local businesses and organizations, churches
    - Used interpersonal communication in target neighborhoods
    - Held a kickoff event
    - Used the media (radio, newspaper, community or church newsletter, TV) to promote project
    - Added sites
    - Other [e.g., coordination with local schools, mailing to parents, parent/community meetings)

[OBTAIN ALL OUTREACH MATERIALS – LETTERS, MEDIA MESSAGES, FLYERS, OTHER.]

F. Demonstration Implementation

I'd like to talk a little more specifically about the different ways meals are provided to the children.

27. How are the meals delivered or distributed to children participating in the demonstration project? Please describe. Is this different than last summer?

    Probe:
    - Line up
    - Name checked off
    - Activities (if any) before and after food distribution
    - Method of distribution (e.g., serving line, filling own backpack)
    - Method used to ensure compliance with meal pattern requirements
    - Arrangements for shelter in inclement weather (for outdoor facilities)

28. Does your demonstration project attempt in any way to maintain anonymity for the children who receive meals/backpacks or bags? Please describe.

29. What are the meals/foods like that are provided as part of the demonstration project? Please describe.

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Probe:

- Contents (specify meal components for each meal type)
- Hot meals or cold meals
- Preparation – self-prepared, vended, satellite, purchased from another source
- Variety of fruits and vegetables
- Whole grain foods
- Low fat or skim
- Vegetarian options
- Choices offered

[OBTAIN MENU FOR EACH WEEK OF OPERATION.]

30. What foods seem to be the most popular with the children participating in the demonstration project? How can you tell?

31. What foods seem to be the least popular with the children participating in the demonstration project? How can you tell?

32. What is done to make sure the food is nutritious and safe? Please describe. Is this a change from last summer?

    A. What procedures are in place to arrange for health department inspection and prompt trash removal?

    B. What procedures are in place to accommodate food allergies and other food restrictions?

    C. What is done to make sure the food is fresh?

33. Is informational material (e.g., recipes, information on nutritious foods) made available or given to children or their parents when distributing meals or backpacks/bags? Please describe distribution process.

    OBTAIN COPY OF ALL INFORMATIONAL MATERIAL (INCLUDING TRANSLATED MATERIALS, IF AVAILABLE).

G. Training and Technical Assistance

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34. Have you or others in your organization received any training or technical assistance this summer, specific to the demonstration project, from the state demonstration grantee? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Format – webinars, in-person
    - Content
    - Attendance
    - Who provides it
    - Distribution of manuals/procedures
    - Satisfaction

35. Are there opportunities for communication with the State grantee and other sponsors throughout the state about the demonstration project? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Formal/informal
    - Format
    - Circumstances
    - Who initiates communication
    - Satisfaction with number and type of opportunities for communication

36. How do you provide training or technical assistance for the demonstration project to the sites? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Formal/informal
    - Format
    - Content
    - Frequency
    - Who provides it
    - Opportunities for communication – with sites

H. Project Monitoring

An important function of a sponsor is to provide oversight to the different sites under your jurisdiction.

37. What kinds of things do you monitor and provide oversight on for this demonstration?

    Probe:

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- Compliance with USDA meal pattern requirements
- How money is spent
- Food safety (sanitary conditions and health inspections)
- Food nutrient content
- Food appeal to children
- Making sure food is eaten by the child and no one else
- Portion control of food components
- Making sure meals or backpacks/bags go to the right child
- Other, please specify

What is monitored	Monitoring systems/processes
Compliance with USDA meal pattern requirements	
How money is spent	
Food safety (sanitary conditions and health inspections)	
Food nutrient content	
Food appeal to children	
Making sure food is eaten by the child and no one else	HOW?
Portion control of food components	
Making sure meals or backpacks/bags go to right child	
Other	
Other	

38. How do you do it? What systems and processes are in place for oversight and monitoring? Please describe.

Probe:
- Reporting requirements
- Telephone calls
- Emails
- Site visits
- Feedback from sites (solicited/unsolicited)
- Feedback from parents (solicited/unsolicited)
- Other, please specify

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39. Have you had to change any of your monitoring/oversight procedures over the course of the demonstration for any reason? Since last summer? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Which processes
    - Reason
    - Changes made

40. Are there any additional changes you are intending to make? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Nature of change
    - Reason for change
    - Timing of change
    - Process for making change

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I. Project Effectiveness

41. In your opinion, what does your organization do in this demonstration that's particularly effective? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Outreach methods
    - Staffing
    - Monitoring systems
    - Food content
    - Food variety
    - Accompanying activities
    - Facilities – serving areas
    - Other [use of resources, use of volunteers/in kind services, parent involvement], please specify

42. Are these things specific to your particular organization, or do you think they could be implemented by other organizations? Please explain.

J. Challenges and Resolution of Challenges

43. Last year, you mentioned _____ and _____ as particular challenges. Have those challenges been resolved? How?

    NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: INSERT CHALLENGES FROM LAST YEAR.

44. What are you challenges this year? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Nature of challenge (e.g., data collection, staffing, collection and provision of data, monitoring, quality control)
    - Method of identification of challenges
    - Timing (e.g., startup, implementation, winding down)

45. Have the challenges been any different than in the usual summer programs or school year feeding programs? Please explain.

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46. Over the course of the demonstration project, have you identified particular challenges sites have had? Please describe.

    - Nature of challenge (e.g., data collection, staffing/volunteers, monitoring, quality control)
    - Method of identification
    - Timing (e.g., startup, implementation, winding down)

47. Have the challenges been any different than in the usual summer programs or school year feeding programs? Please explain.

48. How were these challenges resolved? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Resolution
    - Facilitators to resolution
    - Barriers to resolution

K. Final Comments

49. Overall, what do you think are the major strengths and limitations of your project? Please describe.

50. Do you think that the demonstration project helped participating children to eat better and contributed to increased food security for the household? Please explain.

51. BACKPACK ONLY: In your opinion, do you think the Backpack demonstration project had an impact on participation in the SFSP?

52. Do you have any stories you've heard from children or parents about the success of the demonstration project?

53. Do you think this demonstration project should be implemented as a permanent program? Why or why not?

54. What do you perceive to be the greatest barriers to children participating in the summer demonstration project?

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55. What advice would you give FNS about this project?

56. Is there anything else about the demonstration that you'd like to tell us that we may have missed asking you about?

Those are all the questions we have for you. Do you have any questions you would like to ask us? We'd like to thank you again for taking the time to answer our questions.

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NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: THESE QUESTIONS ARE ASKED TO SITE STAFF/VOLUNTEERS.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Good morning/afternoon. Thank you for taking the time to meet with us today. My name is [interviewer's name] and this is [second interviewer's name]. We both work for Westat, a private research company in Rockville, Maryland.

As you may know, the US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) is funding demonstration projects to test ideas for reaching greater numbers of children in the summer and making sure that they do not go hungry. FNS has asked Westat to conduct an evaluation of these demonstrations to understand how these ideas are working and how they are carried out. All of the information we collect is meant to provide FNS with valid and objective findings to help them with their policymaking on Federal summer programs.

As one of the sites under this demonstration project, you are an important source of information on the operations of this demonstration. We have some specific questions to ask you about what you do as a project site, what the challenges have been, and what has been done or could be done to make the project even better. The interview should last approximately 30-45 minutes.

Please be assured that the information you provide will be kept private, and your name will not be used in any report we provide to FNS.

Before we start, we would like to ask your permission to record this interview so that we do not miss any of your responses to our questions. The recording will be used by Westat; it will not be provided to FNS or anyone else.

Do you have any questions before we start?

INTERVIEW

Let's start with some background information on you and this site.

A. Background information on sites

1. How did you become involved in working at this site? Please describe.

   Probe:
   - Experience with demonstration project last year
   - Experience with summer programs - # years offering SFSP

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- Experience with school year feeding programs
- Reason for choosing to be a part of demonstration
- Other

2. Do you represent or belong to a particular organization that is participating in this demonstration? Please describe.

   Probe:
   - Type of organization- Public/private, nonprofit/for profit, school, camp (residential, non-residential)
   - What organization does
   - Organization's experience with summer programs
   - Organization's experience with school year feeding programs

B. Overview of Operations

Can you give us an overview of this demonstration project – what the project is like and what it does.

3. How would you describe the children you give meals to in the demonstration project?

   IF INVOLVED LAST SUMMER, Is this different than last summer?

   Probe:
   - Age
   - Race/ethnicity
   - Immigrant/non-immigrant
   - Language(s) spoken
   - Place of residence
   - Urban/rural

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4. How does this site provide meals to the children in the demonstration project? Please describe.

   Probe:
   - Distribution procedures
   - Staffing

5. During this summer, when dos your site operate?

   IF INVOLVED LAST SUMMER, Is this different than last summer?

   Probe:
   - Months
   - Weeks
   - Days/week

6. When would you say attendance has been the highest?

   Probe:
   - Month?
   - Week in month?
   - Days of the week?
   - Weekend?

7. Do you have any thoughts on what influences attendance from day to day/week to week/month to month? Please explain.

8. How do you handle leftover meals/leftover backpacks or bags?

9. What do you do when there are more children than meals on a given day?

10. What meals do you provide at your site for this demonstration project?

    Probe:
    - Breakfast
    - Lunch
    - Snack
    - All
    - Varies

C. Staffing/Volunteers

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We'd also like to get an idea of the people who work on this project – and the different things they do.

11. How many people work at this site to make sure children receive meals/backpacks or bags under this demonstration?

[NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: OBTAIN INFORMATION ON STAFF, VOLUNTEERS, STUDENTS. OBTAIN FIRST NAME OF EACH STAFF MEMBER/VOLUNTEER/ STUDENT AND WORK THROUGH THE INFORMATION ON TABLE BELOW.

12. What exactly does each one do? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Manage overall operations
    - Monitor operations [e.g., make sure backpacks or meals go to children who are participating in demonstration)
    - Purchase food
    - Set up delivery site
    - Determine number of meals needed
    - Prepare meals
    - Give out meals to children
    - Verify that meals served/packed in backpacks meet meal pattern requirements
    - Food safety (e.g., record food temperatures; check for spoiled food)
    - Track and record meal counts
    - Record how leftover food is handled
    - Keep track of money spent
    - Interact with sponsors
    - Provide data to state or sponsors
    - Provide data to evaluation contractors
    - Assist evaluation contractors in collecting data
    - Attend training sessions on demonstration project provided by sponsor
    - Other, please specify

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13. Could you tell us the total amount of time spent on each task?

Staff/volunteer name	Role	Responsibilities	Hours spent (monthly)	Comments

14. Have there been any particular problems with regard to staffing/volunteers for this demonstration? Please describe.

15. Was there anything you tried to do to resolve these problems? Please describe.

16. Is there anything you try to do to make sure there is enough staff/volunteers to do all these jobs – especially in the summer? Please describe.

17. Is there anything you would do differently to make sure your site is well staffed and all the tasks can be carried out for this demonstration? Please describe.

D. Demonstration Implementation

I'd like to talk a little more specifically about the way in which meals are provided to the children.

18. How do you distribute the meals? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Method of distribution
    - Activities (if any) before and after food distribution

19. Does your project attempt in any way to maintain anonymity for the children? Please describe.

20. What are the meals like for the demonstration project? Please describe.

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.
Probe:

- Contents
- Hot meals or cold meals
- Preparation – self-prepared, vended, satellite
- Variety of fruits and vegetables
- Whole grain foods
- Low fat or skim products
- Vegetarian options
- Shelf stable
- Choices offered
- Other

21. What do you do to make sure the food nutritious, safe, and appealing to children? Please describe.

    A. How do you accommodate food allergies and other food restrictions?

    B. What do you do to make sure the food is kept fresh?

    C. Are any of these things different for the demonstration project than the regular summer program? Please explain.

    D. [IF INVOLVED LAST SUMMER] Are any of these things different than last summer?

22. What foods seem to be the most popular with the children participating in the demonstration project? How do you know?

23. What foods seem to be the least popular with the children participating in the demonstration project? How do you know?

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E. Program Requirements and Guidelines

24. Does your sponsor have specific rules and guidelines in place, specific to the demonstration project, for running the site? Please describe.

- Financial rules
- Food safety (e.g., recording food temperature, time scheduled for delivery of food prior to meal service, removal of waste from site)
- Making sure the food goes to the child and no one else
- Contents of meals (i.e., meal pattern components, portion sizes)
- Food variety
- Accommodation for children with disabilities (food modification or substitution)
- Accompanying activities
- Sharing/exchanging food
- Serving second meals
- Handling leftover food

Please describe.

25. How did you learn about these rules and guidelines? Please describe.

Probe:
- Format (e.g., written material, training)
- Source
- Frequency of receiving information about requirements or guidelines

26. Do you feel you received enough information and the right type of information to help you meet these requirements for the demonstration? Please explain.

27. Would you want anything to be done differently in the demonstration project to help you to better understand your responsibilities? Please explain.

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F. Providing Information to Sponsors

28. What kinds of information are you required to provide to the sponsors for the demonstration project?

    Probe:
    - How money is spent
    - Food safety
    - Number of meals/backpacks or bags
    - Number of children

29. How do you keep track of these things? Do you use any systems, specific for the demonstration project, for collecting this information? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Reporting requirements
    - Telephone calls
    - Site visits
    - Feedback from sponsors (solicited/unsolicited)
    - Feedback from parents (solicited/unsolicited)
    - Self-feedback
    - Other, please specify

30. Have you had any problems in collecting this information for the demonstration project? Please describe.

31. What did you do to resolve these problems? Please describe.

32. Is there anything you would do differently this year compared to last summer to collect this information? Please describe.

33. Is there anything you would like the sponsor to do differently to make it easier for you to provide information on the demonstration project?

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G. Challenges and Resolution of Challenges

34. What would you say have been your biggest challenges in this demonstration? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Nature of challenge (e.g., data collection, staffing/volunteers, collection and provision of data, meals delivered to site late, poor quality or spoiled food, sanitation)
    - Timing (e.g., startup, implementation, winding down)

35. [IF INVOLVED LAST SUMMER] Have the challenges been different than last summer?

36. Have the challenges been any different than in the usual summer programs or school year feeding programs? Please explain.

37. How have you resolved these challenges? Please describe.

    Probe:
    - Resolution
    - Facilitators to resolution
    - Barriers to resolution

H. Final Comments

38. Overall, what do you think are the major strengths and limitations of this demonstration project? Please describe.

39. Do you think that what you did at your site helped children participating in the demonstration to eat better and contributed to increased food security for the household? Please explain.

40. BACKPACK ONLY: In your opinion, do you think the Backpack demonstration project had an impact on participation in the SFSP?

41. Do you have any stories you've heard from children or parents about the success of this demonstration project?

42. What do you see as the greatest barrier to children participating in the Summer Food Service Program?

43. What advice would you give FNS about this project?

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44. Do you think this demonstration project should be implemented as permanent program?

45. Is there anything else about the demonstration that you'd like to tell us that we may have missed asking you about?

Those are all the questions we have for you. Do you have any questions you would like to ask us? We'd like to thank you again for taking the time to answer our questions.

Appendix G

Site Visit Observations

Site Visit Observations

State (circle one): Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, Arizona, Kansas, Ohio

Sponsor: _____

Site: _____

No.	Type of Demonstration	Site Environment	Description
1	Meal Delivery and Backpack	What has been done to make the site appealing to children? Examples: toys, books, drawing supplies available	
2	Meal Delivery and Backpack	What kinds of accessibility measures have been taken?	
3	Meal Delivery and Backpack	Is there any signage for the project or for the place where meals/bags are distributed?	
4	Meal Delivery and Backpack	At what type of location are project sites located (e.g., school cafeteria, school classroom, activity room at park, community center, church hall)?	
5	Meal Delivery and Backpack	Is the space shared with another program or organization?	
6	Meal Delivery and Backpack	Is drop-off or distribution inside or outdoors?	
7	Meal Delivery and Backpack	If drop-off or distribution is outdoors, how is drop-off or distribution handled in case of inclement weather.	
8	Meal Delivery and Backpack	Is informational material available?	

Site Visit Observations

State (circle one): Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, Arizona, Kansas, Ohio

Sponsor: _____

Site: _____

No.	Type of Demonstration	Site Environment	Description
9	Meal Delivery and Backpack	Is informational material available in appropriate translations?	
10	Meal Delivery and Backpack	If informational material available, how is it made available or distributed? Examples: left on table; placed in backpack or bag	
11	Meal Delivery and Backpack	Who picks up the food/bags (children, adults, both)?	
12	Meal Delivery and Backpack	What is done if there are meals/backpacks (bags) left over? Examples: takes leftover food to local pantry; takes leftover food to the next drop-off location	
13	Backpack only	How are backpacks/bags stored prior to distribution?	
14	Backpack only	Do children eat any of the food onsite (e.g., do they open up bags to take out and eat any of the food)?	
15	Backpack only	Do children share any of the food onsite?	
16	Backpack only	What is done if there are more children than backpacks or bags?	

Site Visit Observations

State (circle one): Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, Arizona, Kansas, Ohio
Sponsor: _____
Site: _____

No.	Type of Demonstration	Site Environment	Description
1	Meal Delivery and Backpack	What has been done to make the site appealing to children? Examples: toys, books, drawing supplies available	
2	Meal Delivery and Backpack	What kinds of accessibility measures have been taken?	
3	Meal Delivery and Backpack	Is there any signage for the project or for the place where meals/bags are distributed?	
4	Meal Delivery and Backpack	At what type of location are project sites located (e.g., school cafeteria, school classroom, activity room at park, community center, church hall)?	
5	Meal Delivery and Backpack	Is the space shared with another program or organization?	
6	Meal Delivery and Backpack	Is drop-off or distribution inside or outdoors?	
7	Meal Delivery and Backpack	If drop-off or distribution is outdoors, how is drop-off or distribution handled in case of inclement weather.	
8	Meal Delivery and Backpack	Is informational material available?	

Site Visit Observations

State (circle one): Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, Arizona, Kansas, Ohio
Sponsor: _____
Site: _____

No.	Type of Demonstration	Site Environment	Description
9	Meal Delivery and Backpack	Is informational material available in appropriate translations?	
10	Meal Delivery and Backpack	If informational material available, how is it made available or distributed? Examples: left on table; placed in backpack or bag	
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13	Backpack only	How are backpacks/bags stored prior to distribution?	
14	Backpack only	Do children eat any of the food onsite (e.g., do they open up bags to take out and eat any of the food)?	
15	Backpack only	Do children share any of the food onsite?	
16	Backpack only	What is done if there are more children than backpacks or bags?	

Appendix H

Sample Site Visit Agenda

Backpack Demonstration Program Evaluation
Arizona Site Visit
June 20 – 22, 2012

Site Visitors:
Roline Milfort, PhD (Cell: 301-717-9766)
Ayanna Williams (Cell: 301-802-8672)

AGENDA

Day 1 – Wednesday, June 20, 2012

9:00-11:00 **Courtney Braccio, Cara Peczkowski**
Arizona Department of Education
2005 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85004
Phone: (602) 542-8714

**Drive time to Litchfield Elementary School District: 35 minutes*

1:00-2:30 **David Schwake, Patricia Vasquez, Nancy Hagemeister**
Litchfield Elementary School District
272 East Sagebrush Street, Litchfield Park, AZ 85340
Phone: 623-535-6056

Day 2 – Thursday, June 21, 2012

9:00-10:30 **Loretta Zulla**
Mesa Public Schools
143 S. Alma School Road, Mesa, AZ 85210
Phone: 480-472-0910

**Drive time to Hawthorne Elementary: 15 minutes*

11:00-1:00 Backpack Site
Hawthorne Elementary
630 North Hunt Drive Mesa, AZ 85203

Day 3 – Friday, June 22, 2012

9:00-10:30 Patricia Narducci
Chandler Unified School District
555 S Pennington Drive, Chandler, AZ 85224
Phone: 480-812-7266

**Drive time to Galveston: 15 minutes*

11:00-12:30 Backpack Site
Galveston Site
661 East Galveston, Chandler, AZ 85224

Appendix I

Demonstration Project Materials Checklist

Demonstration Project Materials Checklist

No.	Materials	Source of Request - Question No.	Obtained *(check)*
From State Grantee			
1	Written Guidance on nutritional contents of meals/backpacks	State grantee - 14	
2	Other written guidance (e.g., on meal contents, portion size, food variety, sharing food)	State grantee - 15	
3	Written guidance on ways to ensure food safety	State grantee - 16	
4	Training manuals, procedures, brochures	State grantee - 19	
5	Templates for collecting data (beyond what FNS or Westat requires)	State grantee - 20	
From Sponsor			
6	Outreach materials - letters, media messages, flyers, other	Sponsor - 26	
7	Menu for each week of operation	Sponsor - 29	
8	All informational materials (e.g., recipes, information on nutritious foods)	Sponsor - 33	
9	Translations of informational materials	Sponsor - 33	

Appendix J

Characteristics of Fall 2012 Sample

Characteristics of Fall 2012 Sample

Characteristics	Total	
	n	pct
Participant gender		
Female	619	54.3
Male	520	45.7
Total	1139	100.0
Participant age distribution		
18 years or older	23	2.0
12-17 years old	242	21.2
8-11 years old	382	33.5
5-7 years old	326	28.6
Under 5 years old	166	14.6
Total	1139	100.0
Respondent gender		
Male	32	6.5
Female	461	93.5
Total	493	100.0
Respondent race/ethnicity		
Hispanic	94	19.1
Non-Hispanic Black	82	16.7
Non-Hispanic White	281	57.2
Other Race/Ethnicity	34	6.9
Total	491	100.0
Respondent–languages spoken at home		
English only	399	80.9
Spanish only	29	5.9
Some other language only	5	1.0
English and Spanish	44	8.9
English and some other language	11	2.2
English, Spanish, and some other language	5	1.0
Total	493	100.0
Respondent–marital status		
Married	239	48.7
Not married but living with a partner	60	12.2
Widowed	12	2.4
Divorced	47	9.6
Separated	28	5.7
Never married	104	21.2
Other	1	0.2
Total	491	100.0

(table continues)

Characteristics of Fall 2012 Sample (continued)

Characteristics	Total	
	n	pct
Respondent–education		
Never attended/kindergarten only	3	0.6
Elementary/Middle school (Grades 1-8)	18	3.7
Some high school (Grades 9 through 11)	85	17.3
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	194	39.6
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	138	28.2
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	52	10.6
Total	490	100.0
Respondent age		
20-25 years old	39	7.9
26-30 years old	97	19.6
31-35 years old	123	24.9
36-40 years old	79	16.0
41-50 years old	106	21.5
51-80 years old	50	10.1
Total	494	100.0
Respondent employment status		
Employed	168	34.1
Self-employed	27	5.5
Out of work for more than 1 year	45	9.1
Out of work for less than 1 year	28	5.7
Homemaker	117	23.8
Student	26	5.3
Retired	7	1.4
Unable to work	74	15.0
Total	492	100.0
Households by location of demonstration site		
Arizona	85	17.2
Delaware	51	10.3
Kansas	86	17.4
Massachusetts	25	5.1
New York	60	12.1
Ohio	187	37.9
Total	494	100.0
Household participation in other nutrition assistance programs*		
Did not participate in any programs	17	3.4
Participated in only one program	21	4.3
Participated in two programs	160	32.4
Participated in three or more programs	296	59.9
Total	494	100.0

(table continues)

* Programs counted as 'Other nutrition assistance' include SNAP, WIC, Meals on Wheels, School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, and Headstart.

Characteristics of Fall 2012 Sample (continued)

Characteristics	Total	
	n	pct
Household size		
1 to 3 persons	133	26.9
4 persons	143	28.9
5 persons	113	22.9
6 or more persons	105	21.3
Total	494	100.0
Household age distribution among all household members		
65 years or older	37	1.7
18-64 years old	887	40.4
5-17 years old	1010	46.0
Under 5 years old	260	11.9
Total	2194	100.0
Household members with difficulty in daily activities		
Yes	136	27.5
No	358	72.5
Total	494	100.0
Distribution of employment status among persons in household other than respondent		
Full-time	222	51.2
Part-time	52	12.0
Not employed	160	36.9
Total	434	100.0
Annual household income		
Less than $10,000	84	17.5
$10,000 up to $15,000	60	12.5
$15,000 up to $20,000	73	15.2
$20,000 up to $25,000	104	21.6
$25,000 up to $35,000	73	15.2
$35,000 or more	87	18.1
Total	481	100.0
Households by poverty threshold**		
Less than 100% poverty threshold	313	65.1
Less than 130% poverty threshold	50	10.4
Less than 185% poverty threshold	58	12.1
Greater than or equal to 185% poverty threshold	60	12.5
Total	481	100.0

** Households by poverty threshold were calculated by looking up the number of adults and children in the household reported by the respondent in the table of "Poverty thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Children" from the U.S. Census Bureau (http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html) to find the 100% poverty threshold for that household. That value was multiplied by 1.3 and 1.85 to find the other two thresholds. Then the midpoint of the household income range reported by the respondent was compared to each of those values to determine the category into which it fell in the table.

Appendix K

Participation by Covariate

Appendix K-1

Participation in Meal Delivery Demonstration Project by Covariate

Participation in Meal Delivery Demonstration Project by Covariate

	Rate of receiving meal deliveries per child per week of demonstration project operation (up to interview date)*											
	25% or less		More than 25% up to 50%		More than 50% up to 75%		More than 75% up to 100%		More than 100%		Total	
	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	p-value
Overall	7	3.8	15	8.1	28	15.1	65	35.1	70	37.8	185	.
Participation in other nutrition assistance programs**												
Did not participate in any programs	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	5	0.0663
Participated in only one program	0	0.0	3	10.7	10	35.7	11	39.3	4	14.3	28	
Participated in two programs	2	2.4	7	8.3	12	14.3	29	34.5	34	40.5	84	
Participated in three or more programs	5	7.4	5	7.4	6	8.8	23	33.8	29	42.6	68	
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall												
Same in summer as fall	2	4.4	6	13.3	4	8.9	13	28.9	20	44.4	45	0.6572
More in summer	4	3.7	8	7.5	19	17.8	38	35.5	38	35.5	107	
Less in summer	1	3.0	1	3.0	5	15.2	14	42.4	12	36.4	33	
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program												
Agree strongly	2	3.1	4	6.2	12	18.5	27	41.5	20	30.8	65	0.4604
Agree	3	4.2	7	9.7	12	16.7	23	31.9	27	37.5	72	
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0.0	2	8.7	3	13.0	10	43.5	8	34.8	23	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	2	8.3	2	8.3	1	4.2	5	20.8	14	58.3	24	
Participant age												
18 years or older	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	0.2133
12-17 years old	2	4.3	1	2.2	8	17.4	22	47.8	13	28.3	46	
8-11 years old	2	2.8	7	9.7	11	15.3	21	29.2	31	43.1	72	
5-7 years old	3	6.4	6	12.8	7	14.9	17	36.2	14	29.8	47	
Under 5 years old	0	0.0	1	6.3	2	12.5	2	12.5	11	68.8	16	
Participant gender												
Male only	1	2.8	2	5.6	9	25.0	7	19.4	17	47.2	36	0.1939
Female only	3	4.5	6	9.0	12	17.9	23	34.3	23	34.3	67	
Both male and female	3	3.7	7	8.5	7	8.5	35	42.7	30	36.6	82	
Languages spoken at home												
English only	4	2.6	12	7.7	26	16.8	61	39.4	52	33.5	155	0.0032
Spanish only or other language only	3	23.1	2	15.4	0	0.0	2	15.4	6	46.2	13	
Others	0	0.0	1	5.9	2	11.8	2	11.8	12	70.6	17	

*Rates of receiving meal deliveries per child were calculated at the household level for this analysis.

(table continues)

** Programs counted as 'Other nutrition assistance' include SNAP, WIC, Meals on Wheels, School Lunch Program, Head Start, and other summer food programs where a member of the household ate meals on site.

Participation in Meal Delivery Demonstration Project by Covariate (continued)

	Rate of receiving meal deliveries per child per week of demonstration project operation (up to interview date)*											
	25% or less		More than 25% up to 50%		More than 50% up to 75%		More than 75% up to 100%		More than 100%		Total	
	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	p-value
Respondent–marital status												
Married	2	3.1	7	10.9	10	15.6	27	42.2	18	28.1	64	0.1789
Not married but living with a partner	1	3.7	2	7.4	4	14.8	14	51.9	6	22.2	27	
Never married	3	5.3	4	7.0	6	10.5	14	24.6	30	52.6	57	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	1	2.8	2	5.6	8	22.2	10	27.8	15	41.7	36	
Respondent–education												
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	5	11.1	4	8.9	1	2.2	14	31.1	21	46.7	45	0.0147
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	2	2.3	5	5.7	18	20.5	33	37.5	30	34.1	88	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	0	0.0	5	12.5	6	15.0	16	40.0	13	32.5	40	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	0	0.0	1	9.1	3	27.3	1	9.1	6	54.5	11	
Race/ethnicity												
Hispanic	3	11.5	3	11.5	1	3.8	3	11.5	16	61.5	26	0.0001
Non-Hispanic Black	2	4.8	3	7.1	6	14.3	10	23.8	21	50.0	42	
Non-Hispanic White	2	1.9	8	7.7	21	20.2	49	47.1	24	23.1	104	
Other Race/Ethnicity	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	3	27.3	7	63.6	11	
Respondent employment status												
Employed/Self-employed	2	2.7	5	6.8	15	20.5	29	39.7	22	30.1	73	0.7130
Out of work	3	6.1	5	10.2	5	10.2	14	28.6	22	44.9	49	
Homemaker	1	3.8	3	11.5	2	7.7	8	30.8	12	46.2	26	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	1	2.8	2	5.6	6	16.7	13	36.1	14	38.9	36	
Annual household income												
Less than $10,000	4	10.3	5	12.8	3	7.7	10	25.6	17	43.6	39	0.0781
$10,000 up to $15,000	2	4.9	2	4.9	8	19.5	9	22.0	20	48.8	41	
$15,000 up to $20,000	0	0.0	2	6.1	7	21.2	9	27.3	15	45.5	33	
$20,000 up to $25,000	0	0.0	2	7.1	3	10.7	15	53.6	8	28.6	28	
$25,000 up to $35,000	1	3.7	3	11.1	3	11.1	13	48.1	7	25.9	27	
$35,000 or more	0	0.0	1	6.7	4	26.7	8	53.3	2	13.3	15	

(table continues)

*Rates of receiving meal deliveries per child were calculated at the household level for this analysis.

Participation in Meal Delivery Demonstration Project by Covariate (continued)

	Rate of receiving meal deliveries per child per week of demonstration project operation (up to interview date)*											
	25% or less		More than 25% up to 50%		More than 50% up to 75%		More than 75% up to 100%		More than 100%		Total	
	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	p-value
Households by poverty threshold***												
Less than 100% poverty threshold	6	4.4	11	8.1	18	13.2	44	32.4	57	41.9	136	0.2893
Less than 130% poverty threshold	1	6.3	1	6.3	5	31.3	5	31.3	4	25.0	16	
Less than 185% poverty threshold	0	0.0	3	13.6	2	9.1	10	45.5	7	31.8	22	
Greater than or equal to 185% poverty threshold	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	33.3	5	55.6	1	11.1	9	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food												
Very healthy	7	4.6	12	7.9	22	14.5	55	36.2	56	36.8	152	0.8007
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	0	0.0	3	10.3	3	10.3	10	34.5	13	44.8	29	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food												
Agree strongly	2	2.2	10	11.2	15	16.9	30	33.7	32	36.0	89	0.6227
Agree	5	5.9	5	5.9	11	12.9	30	35.3	34	40.0	85	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	62.5	3	37.5	8	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food												
Agree strongly	2	1.8	12	10.8	18	16.2	42	37.8	37	33.3	111	0.1328
Agree	5	7.1	3	4.3	8	11.4	22	31.4	32	45.7	70	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food												
Agree strongly	1	1.4	3	4.2	14	19.7	27	38.0	26	36.6	71	0.4157
Agree	6	6.3	11	11.5	11	11.5	32	33.3	36	37.5	96	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	6.7	6	40.0	7	46.7	15	

*Rates of receiving meal deliveries per child were calculated at the household level for this analysis.

*** Households by poverty threshold were calculated by looking up the number of adults and children in the household reported by the respondent in the table of "Poverty thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Children" from the U.S. Census Bureau (http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html) to find the 100% poverty threshold for that household. That value was multiplied by 1.3 and 1.85 to find the other two thresholds. Then the midpoint of the household income range reported by the respondent was compared to each of those values to determine the category into which it fell in the table.

Appendix K-2

Participation in Backpack Demonstration Project by Covariate

Participation in Backpack Demonstration Project by Covariate

	Rate of receiving backpacks per child per week of demonstration project operation (up to interview date)*											
	25% or less		More than 25% up to 50%		More than 50% up to 75%		More than 75% up to 100%		More than 100%		Total	
	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	p-value
Overall	37	7.2	75	14.6	105	20.5	209	40.8	86	16.8	512	-
Participation in other nutrition assistance programs**												
Did not participate in any programs	7	8.3	15	17.9	17	20.2	35	41.7	10	11.9	84	0.9451
Participated in only one program	13	6.8	25	13.1	40	20.9	80	41.9	33	17.3	191	
Participated in two programs	9	5.6	23	14.3	35	21.7	64	39.8	30	18.6	161	
Participated in three or more programs	8	10.5	12	15.8	13	17.1	30	39.5	13	17.1	76	
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall												
Same in summer as fall	7	5.2	26	19.4	20	14.9	50	37.3	31	23.1	134	0.0558
More in summer	23	8.6	36	13.4	66	24.5	109	40.5	35	13.0	269	
Less in summer	7	6.5	13	12.0	19	17.6	49	45.4	20	18.5	108	
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program												
Agree strongly	4	2.9	19	13.9	23	16.8	68	49.6	23	16.8	137	0.1345
Agree	19	9.7	31	15.9	43	22.1	68	34.9	34	17.4	195	
Neither agree nor disagree	3	4.1	11	15.1	18	24.7	33	45.2	8	11.0	73	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	11	10.4	14	13.2	21	19.8	39	36.8	21	19.8	106	
Participant age												
18 years or older	0	0.0	.	0.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	.	0.0	3	0.3155
12-17 years old	0	0.0	9	14.3	14	22.2	25	39.7	15	23.8	63	
8-11 years old	18	9.0	31	15.4	46	22.9	73	36.3	33	16.4	201	
5-7 years old	12	6.8	25	14.1	31	17.5	84	47.5	25	14.1	177	
Under 5 years old	7	10.3	10	14.7	13	19.1	25	36.8	13	19.1	68	
Participant gender												
Male only	13	10.5	18	14.5	28	22.6	50	40.3	15	12.1	124	0.6336
Female only	9	5.7	26	16.6	28	17.8	64	40.8	30	19.1	157	
Both male and female	15	6.5	31	13.4	49	21.2	95	41.1	41	17.7	231	
Languages spoken at home												
English only	31	7.6	60	14.8	84	20.7	165	40.6	66	16.3	406	0.4429
Spanish only or Other language only	3	8.3	3	8.3	9	25.0	18	50.0	3	8.3	36	
Others	3	4.3	12	17.4	12	17.4	25	36.2	17	24.6	69	

*Rates of receiving backpacks per child were calculated at the household level for this analysis.

(table continues)

** Programs counted as 'Other nutrition assistance' include SNAP, WIC, Meals on Wheels, School Lunch Program, Headstart, and other summer food programs where a member of the household ate meals on site.

Participation in Backpack Program by Covariate (continued)

	Rate of receiving backpacks per child per week of demonstration project operation (up to interview date)*											
	25% or less		More than 25% up to 50%		More than 50% up to 75%		More than 75% up to 100%		More than 100%		Total	
	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	p-value
Respondent–marital status												
Married	21	8.2	41	16.0	51	19.8	107	41.6	37	14.4	257	0.5519
Not married but living with a partner	4	7.3	3	5.5	17	30.9	21	38.2	10	18.2	55	
Never married	5	5.5	15	16.5	16	17.6	39	42.9	16	17.6	91	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	7	6.5	16	14.8	21	19.4	41	38.0	23	21.3	108	
Respondent–education												
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	6	6.0	11	11.0	16	16.0	48	48.0	19	19.0	100	0.4916
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	14	7.2	24	12.3	42	21.5	79	40.5	36	18.5	195	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	13	9.0	21	14.5	33	22.8	55	37.9	23	15.9	145	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	4	5.8	17	24.6	14	20.3	26	37.7	8	11.6	69	
Race/ethnicity												
Hispanic	6	5.4	15	13.5	25	22.5	45	40.5	20	18.0	111	0.8266
Non-Hispanic Black	8	8.6	15	16.1	16	17.2	44	47.3	10	10.8	93	
Non-Hispanic White	19	7.0	38	13.9	58	21.2	107	39.2	51	18.7	273	
Other Race/Ethnicity	3	9.1	7	21.2	6	18.2	12	36.4	5	15.2	33	
Respondent employment status												
Employed/Self-employed	14	7.6	27	14.6	42	22.7	73	39.5	29	15.7	185	0.7889
Out of work	4	4.2	16	16.8	21	22.1	35	36.8	19	20.0	95	
Homemaker	9	7.4	17	14.0	24	19.8	56	46.3	15	12.4	121	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	10	9.3	15	13.9	18	16.7	43	39.8	22	20.4	108	
Annual household income												
Less than $10,000	8	8.2	19	19.6	17	17.5	33	34.0	20	20.6	97	0.0931
$10,000 up to $15,000	4	6.7	6	10.0	7	11.7	25	41.7	18	30.0	60	
$15,000 up to $20,000	5	6.6	6	7.9	17	22.4	37	48.7	11	14.5	76	
$20,000 up to $25,000	5	6.0	8	9.6	23	27.7	36	43.4	11	13.3	83	
$25,000 up to $35,000	3	4.1	12	16.4	18	24.7	29	39.7	11	15.1	73	
$35,000 or more	12	10.9	21	19.1	21	19.1	44	40.0	12	10.9	110	

(table continues)

*Rates of receiving backpacks per child were calculated at the household level for this analysis.

Participation in Backpack Program by Covariate (continued)

	Rate of receiving backpacks per child per week of demonstration project operation (up to interview date)*											
	25% or less		More than 25% up to 50%		More than 50% up to 75%		More than 75% up to 100%		More than 100%		Total	
	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	p-value
Households by poverty threshold***												
Less than 100% poverty threshold	23	7.3	39	12.3	64	20.3	126	39.9	64	20.3	316	0.0228
Less than 130% poverty threshold	2	4.4	5	11.1	11	24.4	23	51.1	4	8.9	45	
Less than 185% poverty threshold	1	1.9	7	13.0	13	24.1	26	48.1	7	13.0	54	
Greater than or equal to 185% poverty threshold	11	13.1	21	25.0	15	17.9	29	34.5	8	9.5	84	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food												
Very healthy	24	6.7	46	12.9	69	19.4	154	43.3	63	17.7	356	0.2344
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	12	7.7	29	18.7	36	23.2	55	35.5	23	14.8	155	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food												
Agree strongly	19	7.6	34	13.6	48	19.2	100	40.0	49	19.6	250	0.5892
Agree	17	7.3	35	15.0	52	22.2	98	41.9	32	13.7	234	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	0	0.0	6	22.2	5	18.5	11	40.7	5	18.5	27	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food												
Agree strongly	18	5.8	42	13.5	59	19.0	139	44.7	53	17.0	311	0.3367
Agree	16	8.6	30	16.1	45	24.2	64	34.4	31	16.7	186	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	1	7.7	3	23.1	1	7.7	6	46.2	2	15.4	13	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food												
Agree strongly	15	6.7	25	11.2	41	18.4	99	44.4	43	19.3	223	0.1498
Agree	19	7.4	41	15.9	56	21.7	102	39.5	40	15.5	258	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	2	6.7	9	30.0	8	26.7	8	26.7	3	10.0	30	

*Rates of receiving backpacks per child were calculated at the household level for this analysis.

*** Households by poverty threshold were calculated by looking up the number of adults and children in the household reported by the respondent in the table of "Poverty thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Children" from the U.S. Census Bureau (http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html) to find the 100% poverty threshold for that household. That value was multiplied by 1.3 and 1.85 to find the other two thresholds. Then the midpoint of the household income range reported by the respondent was compared to each of those values to determine the category into which it fell in the table.

Appendix L

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Milk	1672	1418	85.1		248	14.9	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	496	445	89.7	0.0004	96	19.4	0.0012
Backpack	1176	973	83.1		152	13.0	
How found out about program							
Flyer	557	469	84.2		84	15.1	
Brochure or newsletter	196	154	79.0		42	21.5	
Word of mouth	850	724	85.6		118	14.0	
Received/filled out an application	35	29	82.9		7	20.0	
Participated in prior year	111	98	89.9		12	11.2	
Other	10	7	70.0		2	20.0	
Where found out about program							
At child's school	736	607	82.5		128	17.4	
At summer food program	390	321	83.2		42	10.9	
At another program signup	43	41	95.3		2	4.7	
At church	166	144	86.7		28	16.9	
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	65	59	90.8		6	9.2	
Child brought food home	37	30	81.1		4	10.8	
Other advertising	358	327	91.6		34	9.6	
Program participation							
SNAP	807	718	89.0	<0.0001	120	14.9	0.1697
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	526	455	86.7	0.2366	88	16.8	0.1592
School lunch program	1344	1163	86.7	0.0001	206	15.4	0.2894
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	63	59	93.7	0.3748	10	15.9	0.6069
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	69	62	89.9	1.0000	15	22.1	0.6208
Meals on-site (Backpack)	86	64	77.1	0.1308	12	14.5	0.7344
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	381	325	86.0	0.6990	59	15.7	0.5860
More in summer	974	830	85.2		147	15.1	
Less in summer	316	263	83.8		41	13.1	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	574	505	88.1	0.0507	71	12.5	0.1880
Agree	649	547	84.3		109	16.8	
Neither agree nor disagree	172	139	81.8		27	15.9	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	270	221	82.5		40	15.0	
Participant age							
18 years or older	8	5	62.5	0.0792	4	50.0	0.0006
12-17 years old	280	245	87.5		47	16.8	
8-11 years old	631	522	83.1		112	17.9	
5-7 years old	589	509	86.7		67	11.5	
Under 5 years old	164	137	83.5		18	11.0	
Participant gender							
Male only	233	192	82.4	0.4284	43	18.5	0.2645
Female only	397	337	84.9		55	13.9	
Both male and female	1042	889	85.7		150	14.5	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	1370	1156	84.7	0.0338	187	13.8	0.0214
Spanish only or Other language only	105	98	93.3		20	19.0	
Others	196	164	83.7		40	20.4	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	810	667	82.9	0.0005	129	16.1	0.1265
Not married but living with a partner	226	210	92.9		24	10.6	
Never married	302	264	87.4		38	12.6	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	329	273	83.0		52	15.9	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	334	304	91.3	<0.0001	44	13.2	0.5316
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	671	577	86.1		108	16.1	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	459	383	83.4		62	13.5	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	195	144	75.0		29	15.3	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	589	486	83.1	0.1656	106	18.2	0.0088
Out of work	353	301	85.5		50	14.2	
Homemaker	390	331	84.9		52	13.3	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	331	293	88.5		34	10.3	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	280	245	87.5	<0.0001	34	12.1	0.4371
$10,000 up to $15,000	218	191	87.6		31	14.2	
$15,000 up to $20,000	272	236	86.8		46	16.9	
$20,000 up to $25,000	280	251	89.6		46	16.4	
$25,000 up to $35,000	277	244	88.4		36	13.1	
$35,000 or more	313	227	73.0		52	16.9	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	1243	1090	87.8	<0.0001	187	15.1	0.7527
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	427	326	76.9		61	14.4	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	859	753	87.9	0.0011	114	13.4	0.1804
Agree	728	602	82.8		121	16.7	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	85	63	75.9		13	15.7	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	1070	929	87.0	0.0094	157	14.8	0.7940
Agree	564	456	81.3		87	15.5	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	38	33	86.8		4	10.8	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	739	660	89.6	<0.0001	79	10.8	<0.0001
Agree	827	685	82.9		156	18.9	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	104	71	69.6		13	12.7	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Fruit	1883	1622	86.6		270	14.4	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	559	496	88.7	0.0880	91	16.3	0.1504
Backpack	1324	1126	85.7		179	13.6	
How found out about program							
Flyer	675	587	87.2		103	15.3	
Brochure or newsletter	200	170	85.0		39	19.7	
Word of mouth	962	820	86.0		132	13.8	
Received/filled out an application	38	36	94.7		2	5.3	
Participated in prior year	119	105	90.5		10	8.6	
Other	11	9	81.8		2	22.2	
Where found out about program							
At child's school	746	624	83.9		126	17.0	
At summer food program	407	354	88.1		42	10.4	
At another program signup	53	48	94.1		3	5.7	
At church	235	204	86.8		30	12.8	
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	56	42	75.0		9	16.1	
Child brought food home	22	15	68.2		3	13.6	
Other advertising	435	390	89.9		59	13.7	
Program participation							
SNAP	927	821	88.9	0.0001	122	13.2	0.0783
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	602	520	87.0	0.7717	78	13.0	0.2593
School lunch program	1534	1317	86.2	0.5360	234	15.3	0.0390
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	87	82	94.3	0.0955	14	16.1	1.0000
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	76	69	90.8	0.6974	16	21.1	0.2481
Meals on-site (Backpack)	88	70	81.4	0.2632	12	14.1	0.8704
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	479	426	89.5	0.0797	65	13.7	0.5925
More in summer	1064	910	85.8		151	14.2	
Less in summer	339	285	84.8		54	16.1	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	610	516	85.6	0.5740	100	16.6	0.0827
Agree	737	648	87.9		101	13.7	
Neither agree nor disagree	226	193	86.2		22	9.8	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	309	264	85.7		47	15.3	
Participant age							
18 years or older	8	6	75.0	0.0087	2	25.0	0.0273
12-17 years old	279	249	89.9		50	17.9	
8-11 years old	744	619	83.4		118	16.0	
5-7 years old	654	578	88.9		80	12.3	
Under 5 years old	198	170	86.7		20	10.1	
Participant gender							
Male only	254	207	81.8	0.0200	46	18.1	0.2065
Female only	453	405	89.4		63	13.9	
Both male and female	1176	1010	86.5		161	13.8	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	1478	1266	86.1	0.3877	195	13.3	0.0006
Spanish only or Other language only	157	136	86.6		40	25.5	
Others	247	219	89.4		35	14.2	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	910	773	85.6	0.1239	151	16.8	0.0072
Not married but living with a partner	238	208	88.1		23	9.7	
Never married	378	339	89.7		42	11.1	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	348	293	84.4		54	15.6	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	439	397	90.8	0.0006	60	13.7	0.6129
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	669	583	87.3		86	12.9	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	539	453	84.5		78	14.5	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	215	168	79.6		34	16.3	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	636	532	84.2	0.0071	103	16.3	0.1178
Out of work	422	371	88.3		50	11.9	
Homemaker	452	405	90.2		54	11.9	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	352	293	83.5		51	14.6	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	346	309	89.3	0.0474	52	15.0	0.7935
$10,000 up to $15,000	279	243	87.4		33	12.0	
$15,000 up to $20,000	323	284	87.9		48	14.9	
$20,000 up to $25,000	359	310	86.8		58	16.2	
$25,000 up to $35,000	234	201	86.3		33	14.1	
$35,000 or more	310	247	80.7		44	14.4	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	1453	1276	88.1	0.0005	208	14.4	0.8753
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	428	344	81.3		62	14.7	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	961	828	86.7	0.0855	122	12.8	0.0968
Agree	848	738	87.2		136	16.1	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	74	56	77.8		12	16.9	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	1145	987	86.7	0.1121	143	12.5	0.0189
Agree	687	599	87.4		118	17.3	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	49	36	76.6		7	14.6	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	784	689	88.3	0.0352	100	12.8	0.2328
Agree	995	852	85.9		155	15.6	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	100	77	79.4		15	15.8	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Juice	1007	939	93.6		84	8.4	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	164	149	90.9	0.1171	35	21.3	<0.0001
Backpack	843	790	94.2		49	5.8	
How found out about program							
Flyer	357	327	91.9		40	11.2	
Brochure or newsletter	107	98	91.6		11	10.3	
Word of mouth	529	498	94.7		35	6.7	
Received/filled out an application	24	24	100.0		0		
Participated in prior year	55	50	92.6		4	7.4	
Other	8	7	87.5		1	12.5	
Where found out about program							
At child's school	485	448	92.4		53	10.9	
At summer food program	249	232	94.3		9	3.6	
At another program signup	27	27	100.0		0		
At church	105	98	93.3		7	6.7	
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	32	31	96.9		0		
Child brought food home	13	12	92.3		1	7.7	
Other advertising	183	173	95.1		11	6.0	
Program participation							
SNAP	419	400	95.5	0.0006	36	8.6	0.0989
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	321	304	94.7	0.4063	30	9.3	0.4641
School lunch program	790	739	93.7	1.0000	73	9.3	0.0687
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	19	18	94.7	1.0000	2	10.5	0.3685
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	25	22	88.0	0.7041	5	20.0	1.0000
Meals on-site (Backpack)	69	63	94.0	1.0000	7	10.4	0.1013
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	242	222	92.9	0.1733	20	8.4	0.9755
More in summer	570	540	94.7		47	8.2	
Less in summer	194	176	91.2		17	8.8	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	299	278	93.3	0.0266	21	7.0	0.0769
Agree	431	412	95.6		32	7.4	
Neither agree nor disagree	106	98	94.2		8	7.7	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	168	148	88.6		23	13.8	
Participant age							
18 years or older	5	4	80.0	0.0050	0	0.0	0.0275
12-17 years old	149	139	93.9		17	11.4	
8-11 years old	378	341	90.7		41	10.9	
5-7 years old	371	358	96.8		19	5.1	
Under 5 years old	104	97	93.3		7	6.7	
Participant gender							
Male only	123	116	94.3	0.8885	15	12.2	0.2724
Female only	240	223	92.9		19	7.9	
Both male and female	644	600	93.8		50	7.8	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	823	765	93.4	0.8205	65	7.9	0.2773
Spanish only or Other language only	59	55	93.2		8	13.6	
Others	124	118	95.2		11	8.9	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	584	537	92.6	0.2913	47	8.1	0.6701
Not married but living with a partner	128	123	96.1		10	7.8	
Never married	125	116	92.8		14	11.2	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	169	162	95.9		13	7.7	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	199	191	96.0	0.2778	19	9.5	0.3657
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	413	387	93.7		40	9.7	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	271	251	93.0		17	6.3	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	121	107	90.7		8	6.8	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	329	297	91.1	0.0132	36	11.0	0.0746
Out of work	195	183	93.8		19	9.7	
Homemaker	283	264	93.6		17	6.0	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	195	191	97.9		12	6.2	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	158	151	95.6	0.0008	7	4.4	0.2857
$10,000 up to $15,000	104	101	97.1		10	9.6	
$15,000 up to $20,000	167	163	97.6		12	7.2	
$20,000 up to $25,000	183	173	94.5		17	9.3	
$25,000 up to $35,000	169	154	91.7		19	11.2	
$35,000 or more	203	176	87.1		19	9.4	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	701	659	94.1	0.3240	67	9.6	0.0462
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	304	278	92.4		17	5.6	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	509	477	93.9	0.0661	46	9.1	0.6691
Agree	439	413	94.3		33	7.5	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	59	49	86.0		5	8.8	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	670	628	94.0	0.4743	54	8.1	0.1659
Agree	317	293	93.0		26	8.3	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	20	18	90.0		4	20.0	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	455	428	94.3	0.0222	26	5.7	0.0195
Agree	482	454	94.2		52	10.8	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	70	57	85.1		6	8.8	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Vegetables	704	480	68.5		209	29.9	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	369	271	73.6	0.0026	88	23.8	0.0003
Backpack	335	209	62.8		121	36.7	
How found out about program							
Flyer	289	191	66.1		112	38.9	
Brochure or newsletter	103	60	58.8		27	26.2	
Word of mouth	301	203	67.9		84	28.2	
Received/filled out an application	15	13	86.7		0		
Participated in prior year	63	41	66.1		22	35.5	
Other	4	4	100.0		1	33.3	
Where found out about program							
At child's school	368	244	66.3		116	31.6	
At summer food program	90	66	73.3		25	28.1	
At another program signup	37	34	91.9		7	18.9	
At church	16	12	75.0		4	25.0	
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	20	15	75.0		3	15.0	
Child brought food home	2	1	50.0		1	50.0	
Other advertising	159	111	70.7		44	28.0	
Program participation							
SNAP	373	266	71.5	0.3388	105	28.2	0.1964
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	230	151	66.2	0.3864	76	33.3	0.1863
School lunch program	609	427	70.5	0.0042	170	28.1	0.0103
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	48	42	87.5	0.0319	9	18.8	0.4692
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	42	38	90.5	0.0084	13	31.0	0.2527
Meals on-site (Backpack)	23	13	56.5	0.5122	11	47.8	0.2676
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	147	98	67.6	0.9706	34	23.4	0.0027
More in summer	450	308	68.6		129	28.8	
Less in summer	107	74	69.2		46	43.4	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	342	235	68.9	<0.0001	100	29.5	0.4500
Agree	209	163	78.4		60	28.7	
Neither agree nor disagree	72	47	65.3		19	26.8	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	81	35	43.8		30	37.5	
Participant age							
18 years or older	14	8	57.1	0.0002	6	42.9	0.0005
12-17 years old	145	119	82.6		22	15.4	
8-11 years old	274	176	64.2		89	32.5	
5-7 years old	194	132	68.8		63	32.8	
Under 5 years old	77	45	58.4		29	38.2	
Participant gender							
Male only	86	45	52.3	0.0027	43	50.6	<0.0001
Female only	166	113	68.1		51	30.9	
Both male and female	452	322	71.7		115	25.6	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	545	370	68.3	0.8744	154	28.5	0.0520
Spanish only or Other language only	51	34	66.7		23	45.1	
Others	108	76	70.4		32	29.6	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	355	231	65.4	0.1299	110	31.3	0.0103
Not married but living with a partner	100	77	77.8		28	28.3	
Never married	95	65	68.4		16	16.8	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	154	107	69.5		55	35.7	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	139	88	63.3	0.0300	41	29.5	0.0689
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	284	203	71.7		83	29.3	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	206	147	71.7		54	26.3	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	75	42	56.8		31	43.1	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	303	202	67.1	0.7194	104	34.6	0.1214
Out of work	122	87	71.9		30	24.8	
Homemaker	167	116	69.5		43	25.9	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	108	71	65.7		32	29.9	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	72	45	63.4	<0.0001	18	25.7	0.0121
$10,000 up to $15,000	148	114	77.0		31	21.1	
$15,000 up to $20,000	126	97	77.0		38	30.2	
$20,000 up to $25,000	101	69	68.3		35	34.7	
$25,000 up to $35,000	103	71	69.6		32	31.1	
$35,000 or more	135	67	50.0		54	40.6	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	581	402	69.4	0.1968	187	32.4	0.0021
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	121	76	63.3		22	18.3	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	416	283	68.5	0.7395	131	31.6	0.2253
Agree	276	190	68.8		73	26.7	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	12	7	58.3		5	41.7	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	467	336	72.1	0.0165	125	26.9	0.1011
Agree	212	129	61.4		73	34.9	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	17	13	76.5		5	29.4	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	328	247	75.5	0.0003	90	27.6	0.3759
Agree	350	220	63.0		113	32.5	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	22	10	47.6		6	28.6	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Bread/grain	1391	1251	90.2		155	11.2	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	488	447	91.6	0.2192	67	13.7	0.0319
Backpack	903	804	89.4		88	9.8	
How found out about program							
Flyer	444	412	92.8		59	13.3	
Brochure or newsletter	165	140	84.8		15	9.1	
Word of mouth	745	663	89.5		76	10.3	
Received/filled out an application	33	33	100.0		1	3.0	
Participated in prior year	81	75	94.9		7	9.0	
Other	6	6	100.0		0		
Where found out about program							
At child's school	589	530	90.0		73	12.4	
At summer food program	281	246	88.8		22	7.9	
At another program signup	34	34	100.0		5	14.7	
At church	165	151	91.5		17	10.3	
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	38	32	84.2		5	13.2	
Child brought food home	20	18	90.0		1	5.0	
Other advertising	317	294	92.7		32	10.1	
Program participation							
SNAP	631	585	92.7	0.0005	62	9.8	0.0191
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	410	370	90.7	0.7664	52	12.7	0.2615
School lunch program	1108	1002	90.6	0.2078	120	10.9	0.3870
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	87	84	96.6	0.0861	8	9.2	0.2276
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	73	70	95.9	0.1758	11	15.1	0.7141
Meals on-site (Backpack)	61	54	91.5	0.8259	4	6.7	0.5047
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	318	293	92.7	0.2165	30	9.5	0.4518
More in summer	751	672	89.5		91	12.1	
Less in summer	322	286	89.4		34	10.6	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	512	456	89.4	0.7491	47	9.2	0.3005
Agree	525	479	91.2		64	12.2	
Neither agree nor disagree	142	125	89.3		16	11.3	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	210	189	90.0		28	13.4	
Participant age							
18 years or older	11	8	72.7	0.0001	5	45.5	0.0404
12-17 years old	214	201	93.9		26	12.1	
8-11 years old	551	490	89.3		61	11.1	
5-7 years old	497	458	92.5		51	10.3	
Under 5 years old	118	94	79.7		12	10.2	
Participant gender							
Male only	181	156	86.2	0.1227	28	15.5	0.0595
Female only	343	308	89.8		43	12.5	
Both male and female	867	787	91.2		84	9.7	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	1147	1033	90.4	0.7522	107	9.4	<0.0001
Spanish only or Other language only	77	68	88.3		19	24.7	
Others	167	150	89.8		29	17.4	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	697	621	89.6	0.1635	84	12.1	0.5482
Not married but living with a partner	134	127	94.8		15	11.2	
Never married	268	245	91.4		30	11.2	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	292	258	88.4		26	8.9	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	274	256	94.1	0.0685	29	10.7	0.8574
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	511	459	89.8		58	11.4	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	417	369	88.5		48	11.5	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	177	155	88.6		16	9.1	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	496	432	87.4	0.0153	73	14.8	0.0035
Out of work	295	267	91.1		30	10.2	
Homemaker	325	292	89.8		29	8.9	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	271	256	94.5		19	7.0	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	189	177	93.7	0.0425	15	7.9	0.6430
$10,000 up to $15,000	189	171	90.5		24	12.7	
$15,000 up to $20,000	252	232	92.1		32	12.7	
$20,000 up to $25,000	261	239	91.6		28	10.7	
$25,000 up to $35,000	195	170	87.2		23	11.8	
$35,000 or more	276	235	85.8		32	11.7	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	1042	948	91.2	0.0364	117	11.3	1.0000
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	345	299	87.2		38	11.0	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	735	661	90.2	0.0124	81	11.1	0.3833
Agree	587	537	91.5		63	10.7	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	69	53	79.1		11	16.2	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	912	822	90.3	0.0677	91	10.0	0.1170
Agree	454	410	90.7		62	13.7	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	25	19	76.0		2	8.0	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	650	591	91.2	0.0909	51	7.9	0.0010
Agree	644	580	90.1		88	13.7	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	95	78	83.9		16	17.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Meat	395	311	78.9		53	13.4	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	134	111	82.8	0.1934	9	6.7	0.0048
Backpack	261	200	76.9		44	16.9	
How found out about program							
Flyer	150	115	77.2		21	14.0	
Brochure or newsletter	43	31	72.1		4	9.3	
Word of mouth	198	156	78.8		31	15.7	
Received/filled out an application	4	4	100.0		0		
Participated in prior year	12	9	75.0		4	33.3	
Other	0	0			0		
Where found out about program							
At child's school	193	142	73.6		31	16.1	
At summer food program	72	57	80.3		12	16.7	
At another program signup	7	7	100.0		0		
At church	3	2	66.7		0		
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	19	16	84.2		2	10.5	
Child brought food home	5	4	80.0		1	20.0	
Other advertising	114	97	85.1		9	7.9	
Program participation							
SNAP	202	169	83.7	0.0635	23	11.4	0.4620
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	123	98	79.7	0.8941	18	14.6	0.6351
School lunch program	321	267	83.2	<0.0001	36	11.2	0.0122
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	17	14	82.4	1.0000	0		0.6026
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	14	10	71.4	0.2687	1	7.1	1.0000
Meals on-site (Backpack)	29	20	69.0	0.3483	8	27.6	0.1153
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	94	79	84.0	0.3765	10	10.6	0.5819
More in summer	206	160	77.7		28	13.6	
Less in summer	95	72	76.6		15	15.8	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	160	124	78.0	0.8946	20	12.5	0.8610
Agree	157	126	80.3		24	15.3	
Neither agree nor disagree	32	26	81.3		4	12.5	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	46	35	76.1		5	10.9	
Participant age							
18 years or older	3	3	100.0	0.0070	1	33.3	0.0026
12-17 years old	53	49	94.2		2	3.8	
8-11 years old	119	93	78.2		15	12.6	
5-7 years old	169	132	78.1		20	11.8	
Under 5 years old	51	34	66.7		15	29.4	
Participant gender							
Male only	53	32	60.4	0.0003	12	22.6	0.0018
Female only	84	61	72.6		18	21.4	
Both male and female	258	218	84.8		23	8.9	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	296	231	78.3	0.7040	35	11.8	0.1571
Spanish only or Other language only	40	31	77.5		9	22.5	
Others	59	49	83.1		9	15.3	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	213	162	76.4	0.0460	36	16.9	0.0247
Not married but living with a partner	31	30	96.8		0	0.0	
Never married	85	67	78.8		8	9.4	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	62	48	77.4		9	14.5	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	89	81	91.0	<0.0001	11	12.4	0.0938
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	143	116	81.1		16	11.2	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	127	98	77.8		16	12.6	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	36	16	44.4		10	27.8	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	140	108	77.1	0.5397	23	16.4	0.3737
Out of work	93	77	82.8		9	9.7	
Homemaker	99	74	75.5		15	15.2	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	63	52	82.5		6	9.5	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	82	70	85.4	0.0037	8	9.8	0.7261
$10,000 up to $15,000	55	46	83.6		8	14.5	
$15,000 up to $20,000	60	53	88.3		9	15.0	
$20,000 up to $25,000	39	29	74.4		8	20.5	
$25,000 up to $35,000	56	44	80.0		7	12.5	
$35,000 or more	91	58	63.7		13	14.3	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	294	236	80.3	0.2602	41	13.9	0.7353
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	101	75	75.0		12	11.9	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	197	171	86.8	0.0003	20	10.2	0.1450
Agree	175	123	70.7		30	17.1	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	23	17	73.9		3	13.0	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	246	197	80.4	0.2894	32	13.0	0.8211
Agree	147	113	76.9		21	14.3	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	2	1	50.0		0	0.0	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	182	160	87.9	<0.0001	19	10.4	0.0266
Agree	177	132	74.6		24	13.6	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	36	19	54.3		10	27.8	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Meat alternative[1]	1008	728	72.3		171	17.0	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	169	148	87.6	<0.0001	26	15.5	0.6527
Backpack	839	580	69.2		145	17.3	
How found out about program							
Flyer	472	335	71.1		81	17.2	
Brochure or newsletter	178	106	59.6		35	19.7	
Word of mouth	451	326	72.3		70	15.6	
Received/filled out an application	5	4	80.0		1	20.0	
Participated in prior year	19	15	78.9		3	15.8	
Other	9	6	66.7		0		
Where found out about program							
At child's school	606	421	69.5		96	15.9	
At summer food program	175	128	73.6		23	13.1	
At another program signup	22	21	95.5		2	9.5	
At church	27	20	74.1		8	29.6	
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	28	27	96.4		2	7.1	
Child brought food home	23	18	78.3		7	30.4	
Other advertising	176	136	77.3		36	20.6	
Program participation							
SNAP	446	342	76.7	0.0095	70	15.7	0.1879
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	327	237	72.5	0.9402	55	16.9	1.0000
School lunch program	788	584	74.1	0.0128	129	16.4	0.3589
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	7	7	100.0	0.5984	0		0.5971
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	25	21	84.0	0.5204	3	12.0	0.7694
Meals on-site (Backpack)	149	97	65.1	0.2409	26	17.4	1.0000
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	225	155	68.9	<0.0001	42	18.7	0.0240
More in summer	554	432	78.0		79	14.3	
Less in summer	229	141	61.8		50	22.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	352	262	74.6	0.0454	51	14.6	0.2609
Agree	464	320	69.0		87	18.8	
Neither agree nor disagree	76	63	82.9		10	13.2	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	114	81	71.1		23	20.2	
Participant age							
18 years or older	2	0	0.0	0.0045	2	100.0	0.0008
12-17 years old	152	124	82.1		17	11.2	
8-11 years old	392	282	71.9		78	19.9	
5-7 years old	364	250	68.7		50	13.8	
Under 5 years old	98	72	73.5		24	24.5	
Participant gender							
Male only	130	89	68.5	0.3699	32	24.6	0.0530
Female only	185	140	75.7		29	15.8	
Both male and female	693	499	72.1		110	15.9	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	766	555	72.5	0.3651	116	15.2	0.0192
Spanish only or Other language only	53	42	79.2		14	26.4	
Others	189	131	69.3		41	21.7	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	698	485	69.6	0.0004	109	15.7	0.0002
Not married but living with a partner	76	68	89.5		6	7.9	
Never married	107	85	79.4		33	30.8	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	127	90	70.9		23	18.1	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	181	144	79.6	<0.0001	35	19.3	0.2852
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	354	282	79.7		52	14.7	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	358	243	68.1		60	16.8	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	111	57	51.4		24	21.6	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	336	246	73.2	0.0516	73	21.8	0.0451
Out of work	212	158	74.5		34	16.1	
Homemaker	304	202	66.7		43	14.1	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	153	119	77.8		21	13.7	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	106	88	83.0	<0.0001	22	20.8	0.3996
$10,000 up to $15,000	132	94	71.2		20	15.2	
$15,000 up to $20,000	168	136	81.0		22	13.1	
$20,000 up to $25,000	150	112	74.7		24	16.0	
$25,000 up to $35,000	160	119	74.8		29	18.1	
$35,000 or more	260	155	59.6		52	20.2	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	702	537	76.5	<0.0001	114	16.3	0.3630
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	306	191	62.6		57	18.6	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	471	366	77.7	0.0012	75	15.9	0.0637
Agree	468	317	67.9		77	16.5	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	69	45	65.2		19	27.5	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	604	449	74.5	0.0013	99	16.4	0.1227
Agree	362	259	71.5		69	19.1	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	42	20	47.6		3	7.1	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	387	309	79.8	<0.0001	51	13.2	0.0235
Agree	538	372	69.1		101	18.8	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	83	47	57.3		19	22.9	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Mixed foods	2483	2079	84.0		308	12.5	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	739	656	88.8	<0.0001	104	14.1	0.1261
Backpack	1744	1423	82.0		204	11.8	
How found out about program							
Flyer	912	780	85.7		111	12.3	
Brochure or newsletter	279	234	83.9		40	14.3	
Word of mouth	1233	1018	83.0		144	11.8	
Received/filled out an application	60	55	91.7		6	10.0	
Participated in prior year	137	120	88.9		10	7.5	
Other	12	10	83.3		1	8.3	
Where found out about program							
At child's school	1178	998	84.8		168	14.3	
At summer food program	613	495	81.8		63	10.4	
At another program signup	64	53	82.8		6	9.4	
At church	180	149	82.8		16	8.9	
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	87	79	90.8		4	4.6	
Child brought food home	46	35	76.1		7	15.2	
Other advertising	478	407	85.3		54	11.4	
Program participation							
SNAP	1151	1009	87.7	<0.0001	135	11.7	0.2104
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	774	658	85.5	0.2132	102	13.2	0.4698
School lunch program	2056	1750	85.3	0.0004	251	12.3	0.4602
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	93	90	96.8	0.0072	7	7.5	0.0752
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	106	98	92.5	0.2445	14	13.2	0.8806
Meals on-site (Backpack)	118	89	78.1	0.2569	14	12.3	0.8804
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	583	484	83.6	0.7995	54	9.4	0.0072
More in summer	1481	1248	84.4		187	12.7	
Less in summer	417	345	83.3		66	15.9	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	868	728	84.1	0.2785	127	14.7	0.0102
Agree	896	765	85.7		103	11.5	
Neither agree nor disagree	320	259	82.0		25	7.9	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	393	323	82.2		52	13.4	
Participant age							
18 years or older	7	5	71.4	<0.0001	2	28.6	<0.0001
12-17 years old	450	398	88.4		45	10.0	
8-11 years old	1023	827	81.2		158	15.6	
5-7 years old	773	679	88.2		64	8.3	
Under 5 years old	230	170	74.2		39	17.0	
Participant gender							
Male only	313	242	77.6	0.0033	52	16.6	0.0302
Female only	598	501	83.8		79	13.3	
Both male and female	1572	1336	85.4		177	11.3	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	2108	1765	84.0	0.9910	259	12.4	0.7415
Spanish only or Other language only	87	73	83.9		13	14.9	
Others	286	239	83.9		35	12.3	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	1300	1063	82.2	<0.0001	150	11.7	0.2625
Not married but living with a partner	332	298	90.0		38	11.5	
Never married	356	318	89.6		45	12.6	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	493	398	80.7		74	15.0	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	450	405	90.4	<0.0001	38	8.5	0.0025
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	996	858	86.1		132	13.3	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	760	618	81.6		90	11.9	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	269	194	73.2		47	17.9	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	875	717	82.3	0.0489	141	16.3	0.0003
Out of work	530	460	87.1		62	11.8	
Homemaker	552	454	82.5		49	8.9	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	510	437	85.9		55	10.8	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	444	386	86.9	<0.0001	38	8.6	0.0001
$10,000 up to $15,000	348	298	85.9		36	10.3	
$15,000 up to $20,000	407	358	88.2		48	11.9	
$20,000 up to $25,000	390	334	85.9		64	16.5	
$25,000 up to $35,000	372	321	86.3		37	9.9	
$35,000 or more	477	344	72.4		80	17.0	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	1847	1601	86.9	<0.0001	227	12.3	0.6751
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	632	474	75.6		81	13.0	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	1369	1165	85.3	<0.0001	182	13.3	0.1702
Agree	1009	856	84.9		111	11.0	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	105	58	58.0		15	15.2	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	1712	1463	85.7	0.0006	207	12.1	0.5926
Agree	704	568	81.3		91	13.0	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	67	48	71.6		10	15.4	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	1159	1036	89.7	<0.0001	121	10.5	0.0076
Agree	1190	963	81.0		174	14.7	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	132	79	61.7		13	10.2	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Fruit, milk, juice, bread/grain[2]	62	56	90.3		3	4.9	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	21	21	100.0		0	0.0	
Backpack	41	35	85.4		3	7.5	
How found out about program							
Flyer	25	24	96.0		1	4.2	
Brochure or newsletter	6	5	83.3		1	16.7	
Word of mouth	28	23	82.1		2	7.1	
Received/filled out an application	6	6	100.0		0		
Participated in prior year	1	1	100.0		0		
Other	0	0			0		
Where found out about program							
At child's school	32	30	93.8		1	3.2	
At summer food program	9	8	88.9		1	11.1	
At another program signup	3	1	33.3		0		
At church	9	6	66.7		1	11.1	
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	2	2	100.0		0		
Child brought food home	0	0			0		
Other advertising	11	10	90.9		0		
Program participation							
SNAP	26	25	96.2		1	4.0	
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	9	9	100.0		0		
School lunch program	54	49	90.7		3	5.7	
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	6	6	100.0		0		
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	4	4	100.0		0		
Meals on-site (Backpack)	0	0			0		
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	6	4	66.7		1	16.7	
More in summer	45	41	91.1		2	4.5	
Less in summer	11	11	100.0		0	0.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	18	18	100.0		0	0.0	
Agree	22	21	95.5		1	4.5	
Neither agree nor disagree	13	9	69.2		1	7.7	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	9	8	88.9		1	12.5	
Participant age							
18 years or older	2	2	100.0		0	0.0	
12-17 years old	14	14	100.0		0	0.0	
8-11 years old	25	23	92.0		2	8.0	
5-7 years old	17	13	76.5		1	5.9	
Under 5 years old	4	4	100.0		0	0.0	
Participant gender							
Male only	3	2	66.7		1	33.3	
Female only	21	19	90.5		1	4.8	
Both male and female	38	35	92.1		1	2.7	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	55	51	92.7		3	5.6	
Spanish only or Other language only	.	0			0		
Others	7	5	71.4		0	0.0	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	29	25	86.2		1	3.6	
Not married but living with a partner	11	10	90.9		1	9.1	
Never married	5	5	100.0		0	0.0	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	17	16	94.1		1	5.9	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	10	10	100.0		0	0.0	
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	34	33	97.1		1	3.0	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	13	12	92.3		1	7.7	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	5	1	20.0		1	20.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	21	18	85.7		0	0.0	
Out of work	15	15	100.0		0	0.0	
Homemaker	9	9	100.0		0	0.0	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	17	14	82.4		3	17.6	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	15	14	93.3		1	6.7	
$10,000 up to $15,000	1	1	100.0		0	0.0	
$15,000 up to $20,000	16	16	100.0		0	0.0	
$20,000 up to $25,000	12	11	91.7		1	8.3	
$25,000 up to $35,000	10	8	80.0		1	10.0	
$35,000 or more	8	6	75.0		0	0.0	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	43	41	95.3		2	4.7	
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	19	15	78.9		1	5.6	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	34	33	97.1		1	2.9	
Agree	22	17	77.3		2	9.1	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	6	6	100.0		0	0.0	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	51	47	92.2		1	2.0	
Agree	8	6	75.0		2	25.0	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	3	3	100.0		0	0.0	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	33	32	97.0		1	3.0	
Agree	26	21	80.8		2	7.7	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	3	3	100.0		0	0.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Bread/grain, meat alternative[3]	313	277	89.1		56	18.1	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	136	126	92.6		23	16.9	
Backpack	177	151	86.3		33	19.0	
How found out about program							
Flyer	100	89	89.0		23	23.0	
Brochure or newsletter	35	32	91.4		8	22.9	
Word of mouth	154	139	91.4		18	11.9	
Received/filled out an application	1	1	100.0		0		
Participated in prior year	24	22	91.7		3	13.0	
Other	2	2	100.0		0		
Where found out about program							
At child's school	160	142	88.8		33	20.6	
At summer food program	69	57	85.1		13	19.4	
At another program signup	6	5	83.3		1	16.7	
At church	7	7	100.0		0		
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	14	14	100.0		0		
Child brought food home	1	1	100.0		0		
Other advertising	81	70	86.4		16	20.0	
Program participation							
SNAP	156	142	91.0		28	17.9	
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	83	74	89.2		19	22.9	
School lunch program	269	243	90.3		48	17.9	
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	13	12	92.3		4	30.8	
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	11	11	100.0		1	9.1	
Meals on-site (Backpack)	6	4	100.0		0		
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	82	73	91.3		13	16.5	
More in summer	199	178	89.4		32	16.1	
Less in summer	31	25	80.6		11	35.5	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	136	118	86.8		30	22.1	
Agree	98	85	86.7		19	19.4	
Neither agree nor disagree	34	31	96.9		2	6.3	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	44	42	95.5		5	11.6	
Participant age							
18 years or older	2	2	100.0		0	0.0	
12-17 years old	57	52	91.2		5	8.8	
8-11 years old	138	123	90.4		27	19.9	
5-7 years old	86	76	88.4		19	22.4	
Under 5 years old	30	24	80.0		5	16.7	
Participant gender							
Male only	42	40	95.2		7	16.7	
Female only	54	50	92.6		6	11.1	
Both male and female	217	187	87.0		43	20.1	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	284	250	88.7		50	17.8	
Spanish only or Other language only	10	10	100.0		2	20.0	
Others	18	16	88.9		4	22.2	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	167	146	88.5		28	17.1	
Not married but living with a partner	43	40	93.0		7	16.3	
Never married	37	35	94.6		6	16.2	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	65	55	84.6		15	23.1	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	47	42	89.4		6	12.8	
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	155	142	91.6		28	18.1	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	73	62	84.9		13	17.8	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	37	30	85.7		9	26.5	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	123	112	92.6		24	20.0	
Out of work	69	62	89.9		6	8.7	
Homemaker	69	60	87.0		11	15.9	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	50	41	82.0		15	30.0	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	44	38	86.4		5	11.4	
$10,000 up to $15,000	46	42	91.3		8	17.4	
$15,000 up to $20,000	67	62	92.5		11	16.4	
$20,000 up to $25,000	57	50	87.7		14	24.6	
$25,000 up to $35,000	38	34	89.5		4	10.5	
$35,000 or more	52	44	84.6		13	25.5	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	246	222	90.2		45	18.4	
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	65	53	84.1		11	17.5	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	201	177	88.1		38	19.0	
Agree	108	99	91.7		16	14.8	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	4	1	50.0		2	100.0	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	224	200	89.3		44	19.7	
Agree	82	72	90.0		12	15.0	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	7	5	71.4		0	0.0	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	171	152	88.9		29	17.1	
Agree	132	117	88.6		27	20.5	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	10	8	100.0		0	0.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Meat, meat alternative[4]	193	132	68.8		25	13.0	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	6	5	83.3		2	33.3	
Backpack	187	127	68.3		23	12.4	
How found out about program							
Flyer	68	41	60.3		9	13.2	
Brochure or newsletter	22	17	77.3		6	27.3	
Word of mouth	102	74	73.3		10	9.9	
Received/filled out an application	5	4	80.0		1	20.0	
Participated in prior year	18	17	100.0		0		
Other	2	1	50.0		1	50.0	
Where found out about program							
At child's school	91	54	59.3		17	18.7	
At summer food program	63	48	77.4		6	9.7	
At another program signup	6	6	100.0		0		
At church	10	7	70.0		0		
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	10	9	90.0		0		
Child brought food home	4	0			1	25.0	
Other advertising	30	27	90.0		1	3.3	
Program participation							
SNAP	72	53	73.6		8	11.1	
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	62	49	80.3		3	4.9	
School lunch program	153	109	71.7		17	11.2	
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	0	0			0		
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	0	0			0		
Meals on-site (Backpack)	8	4	50.0		2	25.0	
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	36	27	75.0		1	2.8	
More in summer	112	75	67.0		19	17.0	
Less in summer	45	30	68.2		5	11.4	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	74	53	72.6		10	13.7	
Agree	58	39	67.2		11	19.0	
Neither agree nor disagree	18	12	66.7		0	0.0	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	43	28	65.1		4	9.3	
Participant age							
18 years or older	.	0			0		
12-17 years old	38	27	71.1		8	21.1	
8-11 years old	81	50	61.7		10	12.3	
5-7 years old	58	48	84.2		4	7.0	
Under 5 years old	16	7	43.8		3	18.8	
Participant gender							
Male only	22	10	45.5		9	40.9	
Female only	39	25	64.1		5	12.8	
Both male and female	132	97	74.0		11	8.4	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	172	119	69.6		25	14.6	
Spanish only or Other language only	2	0	0.0		0	0.0	
Others	19	13	68.4		0	0.0	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	113	70	62.5		16	14.3	
Not married but living with a partner	21	21	100.0		1	4.8	
Never married	15	13	86.7		1	6.7	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	44	28	63.6		7	15.9	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	24	17	73.9		2	8.7	
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	70	60	85.7		4	5.7	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	85	54	63.5		12	14.1	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	14	1	7.1		7	50.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	46	23	50.0		12	26.1	
Out of work	49	44	91.7		4	8.3	
Homemaker	44	24	54.5		5	11.4	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	54	41	75.9		4	7.4	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	34	29	85.3		2	5.9	
$10,000 up to $15,000	12	11	91.7		1	8.3	
$15,000 up to $20,000	28	20	71.4		1	3.6	
$20,000 up to $25,000	30	19	63.3		8	26.7	
$25,000 up to $35,000	25	19	76.0		3	12.0	
$35,000 or more	59	29	50.0		10	17.2	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	126	90	72.0		14	11.2	
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	67	42	62.7		11	16.4	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	97	67	69.8		13	13.5	
Agree	72	52	72.2		7	9.7	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	24	13	54.2		5	20.8	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	133	99	75.0		20	15.2	
Agree	53	29	54.7		5	9.4	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	7	4	57.1		0	0.0	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	78	58	75.3		8	10.4	
Agree	86	60	69.8		11	12.8	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	29	14	48.3		6	20.7	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Bread/grain, meat[5]	200	168	84.0		23	11.6	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	112	98	87.5		10	8.9	
Backpack	88	70	79.5		13	14.9	
How found out about program							
Flyer	72	66	91.7		6	8.5	
Brochure or newsletter	16	15	93.8		1	6.3	
Word of mouth	97	70	72.2		15	15.5	
Received/filled out an application	4	4	100.0		0		
Participated in prior year	8	8	100.0		1	12.5	
Other	2	2	100.0		0		
Where found out about program							
At child's school	95	87	91.6		7	7.4	
At summer food program	34	29	85.3		2	6.1	
At another program signup	2	1	50.0		1	50.0	
At church	18	14	77.8		4	22.2	
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	6	4	66.7		0		
Child brought food home	5	4	80.0		1	20.0	
Other advertising	42	33	78.6		4	9.5	
Program participation							
SNAP	111	96	86.5		15	13.5	
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	61	51	83.6		11	18.0	
School lunch program	173	145	83.8		15	8.7	
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	19	19	100.0		0		
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	18	18	100.0		1	5.6	
Meals on-site (Backpack)	3	3	100.0		0		
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	32	26	81.3		0	0.0	
More in summer	142	123	86.6		17	12.1	
Less in summer	26	19	73.1		6	23.1	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	73	53	72.6		9	12.5	
Agree	70	67	95.7		6	8.6	
Neither agree nor disagree	26	21	80.8		2	7.7	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	31	27	87.1		6	19.4	
Participant age							
18 years or older	.	0			0		
12-17 years old	44	37	84.1		5	11.4	
8-11 years old	83	71	85.5		8	9.8	
5-7 years old	52	46	88.5		6	11.5	
Under 5 years old	21	14	66.7		4	19.0	
Participant gender							
Male only	21	12	57.1		2	9.5	
Female only	62	55	88.7		8	13.1	
Both male and female	117	101	86.3		13	11.1	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	164	138	84.1		19	11.7	
Spanish only or Other language only	11	6	54.5		2	18.2	
Others	25	24	96.0		2	8.0	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	68	54	79.4		5	7.5	
Not married but living with a partner	38	34	89.5		7	18.4	
Never married	36	31	86.1		6	16.7	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	58	49	84.5		5	8.6	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	40	35	87.5		5	12.5	
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	96	83	86.5		11	11.6	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	45	39	86.7		6	13.3	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	15	11	73.3		1	6.7	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	90	79	87.8		8	8.9	
Out of work	42	35	83.3		8	19.5	
Homemaker	28	23	82.1		4	14.3	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	35	30	85.7		3	8.6	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	56	44	78.6		4	7.3	
$10,000 up to $15,000	32	30	93.8		1	3.1	
$15,000 up to $20,000	32	31	96.9		3	9.4	
$20,000 up to $25,000	35	30	85.7		8	22.9	
$25,000 up to $35,000	25	18	72.0		4	16.0	
$35,000 or more	20	15	75.0		3	15.0	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	161	140	87.0		18	11.3	
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	39	28	71.8		5	12.8	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	129	113	87.6		14	10.9	
Agree	70	54	77.1		9	12.9	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	1	1	100.0		0	0.0	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	154	135	87.7		14	9.2	
Agree	40	29	72.5		7	17.5	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	6	4	66.7		2	33.3	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	111	101	91.0		8	7.2	
Agree	85	64	75.3		15	17.9	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	4	3	75.0		0	0.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Bread/grain, meat, meat alternative[6]	107	87	81.3		14	13.1	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	82	67	81.7		10	12.2	
Backpack	25	20	80.0		4	16.0	
How found out about program							
Flyer	43	37	86.0		5	11.6	
Brochure or newsletter	20	16	80.0		4	20.0	
Word of mouth	43	37	86.0		5	11.6	
Received/filled out an application	1	1	100.0		0		
Participated in prior year	13	10	76.9		0		
Other	0	0			0		
Where found out about program							
At child's school	57	45	78.9		12	21.1	
At summer food program	22	16	72.7		1	4.5	
At another program signup	2	2	100.0		0		
At church	2	1	50.0		0		
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	6	5	83.3		1	16.7	
Child brought food home	0	0			0		
Other advertising	16	15	93.8		1	6.3	
Program participation							
SNAP	76	64	84.2		8	10.5	
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	30	25	83.3		3	10.0	
School lunch program	100	81	81.0		13	13.0	
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	6	6	100.0		0		
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	11	10	90.9		0		
Meals on-site (Backpack)	0	0			0		
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	32	29	90.6		2	6.3	
More in summer	66	51	77.3		11	16.7	
Less in summer	9	7	77.8		1	11.1	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	45	33	73.3		10	22.2	
Agree	31	28	90.3		1	3.2	
Neither agree nor disagree	13	12	92.3		1	7.7	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	16	14	87.5		2	12.5	
Participant age							
18 years or older	.	0			0		
12-17 years old	30	28	93.3		1	3.3	
8-11 years old	48	37	77.1		9	18.8	
5-7 years old	26	19	73.1		4	15.4	
Under 5 years old	3	3	100.0		0	0.0	
Participant gender							
Male only	11	11	100.0		0	0.0	
Female only	25	20	80.0		3	12.0	
Both male and female	71	56	78.9		11	15.5	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	100	80	80.0		13	13.0	
Spanish only or Other language only	.	0			0		
Others	7	7	100.0		1	14.3	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	49	38	77.6		6	12.2	
Not married but living with a partner	16	13	81.3		0	0.0	
Never married	25	23	92.0		2	8.0	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	17	13	76.5		6	35.3	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	13	11	84.6		1	7.7	
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	69	60	87.0		8	11.6	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	19	15	78.9		0	0.0	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	6	1	16.7		5	83.3	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	39	33	84.6		7	17.9	
Out of work	27	21	77.8		2	7.4	
Homemaker	20	17	85.0		2	10.0	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	19	14	73.7		3	15.8	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	18	16	88.9		1	5.6	
$10,000 up to $15,000	21	16	76.2		1	4.8	
$15,000 up to $20,000	29	26	89.7		6	20.7	
$20,000 up to $25,000	5	2	40.0		1	20.0	
$25,000 up to $35,000	23	21	91.3		1	4.3	
$35,000 or more	9	4	44.4		4	44.4	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	90	75	83.3		9	10.0	
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	17	12	70.6		5	29.4	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	64	54	84.4		6	9.4	
Agree	38	28	73.7		8	21.1	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	5	5	100.0		0	0.0	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	71	54	76.1		11	15.5	
Agree	36	33	91.7		3	8.3	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	.	0			0		
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	45	42	93.3		3	6.7	
Agree	56	39	69.6		11	19.6	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	6	6	100.0		0	0.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Vegetables, bread/grain, meat, meat altern.[7]	401	330	82.3		50	12.5	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	197	181	91.9		26	13.2	
Backpack	204	149	73.0		24	11.8	
How found out about program							
Flyer	139	122	87.8		18	12.9	
Brochure or newsletter	37	32	86.5		6	16.2	
Word of mouth	210	169	80.5		24	11.5	
Received/filled out an application	13	9	69.2		3	23.1	
Participated in prior year	17	17	100.0		1	5.9	
Other	0	0			0		
Where found out about program							
At child's school	153	136	88.9		26	17.0	
At summer food program	105	74	70.5		12	11.5	
At another program signup	15	15	100.0		0		
At church	39	30	76.9		7	17.9	
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	14	13	92.9		0		
Child brought food home	1	0			1	100.0	
Other advertising	86	75	87.2		5	5.8	
Program participation							
SNAP	207	180	87.0		25	12.1	
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	122	95	77.9		25	20.5	
School lunch program	355	297	83.7		46	13.0	
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	30	28	93.3		3	10.0	
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	31	30	96.8		2	6.5	
Meals on-site (Backpack)	7	6	85.7		1	14.3	
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	94	75	79.8		6	6.5	
More in summer	252	206	81.7		34	13.5	
Less in summer	55	49	89.1		10	18.2	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	114	96	84.2		18	15.9	
Agree	167	141	84.4		18	10.8	
Neither agree nor disagree	42	30	71.4		7	16.7	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	78	63	80.8		7	9.0	
Participant age							
18 years or older	1	1	100.0		0	0.0	
12-17 years old	92	85	92.4		8	8.7	
8-11 years old	183	142	77.6		28	15.4	
5-7 years old	98	85	86.7		12	12.2	
Under 5 years old	27	17	63.0		2	7.4	
Participant gender							
Male only	53	41	77.4		6	11.3	
Female only	108	85	78.7		18	16.7	
Both male and female	240	204	85.0		26	10.9	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	341	281	82.4		41	12.1	
Spanish only or Other language only	20	18	90.0		1	5.0	
Others	40	31	77.5		8	20.0	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	171	137	80.1		22	12.9	
Not married but living with a partner	77	69	89.6		5	6.5	
Never married	66	58	87.9		9	13.6	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	87	66	75.9		14	16.1	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	96	86	89.6		5	5.2	
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	166	137	82.5		24	14.5	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	103	79	76.7		16	15.5	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	36	28	77.8		5	14.3	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	165	136	82.4		28	17.1	
Out of work	78	63	80.8		13	16.7	
Homemaker	72	55	76.4		2	2.8	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	84	75	89.3		7	8.3	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	81	67	82.7		8	9.9	
$10,000 up to $15,000	59	45	76.3		5	8.5	
$15,000 up to $20,000	67	56	83.6		11	16.4	
$20,000 up to $25,000	76	72	94.7		9	11.8	
$25,000 up to $35,000	55	48	87.3		9	16.4	
$35,000 or more	58	39	67.2		7	12.3	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	291	255	87.6		37	12.7	
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	108	73	67.6		13	12.1	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	217	184	84.8		26	12.0	
Agree	164	140	85.4		23	14.1	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	20	6	30.0		1	5.0	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	271	233	86.0		32	11.8	
Agree	121	92	76.0		18	14.9	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	9	5	55.6		0	0.0	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	178	159	89.3		18	10.1	
Agree	192	158	82.3		29	15.2	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	29	12	41.4		3	10.3	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Vegetables, meat, bread/grain[8]	163	131	81.4		10	6.2	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	14	13	92.9		0	0.0	
Backpack	149	118	80.3		10	6.8	
How found out about program							
Flyer	24	19	79.2		2	8.3	
Brochure or newsletter	13	9	69.2		2	15.4	
Word of mouth	111	85	78.0		8	7.3	
Received/filled out an application	6	6	100.0		0		
Participated in prior year	0	0			0		
Other	2	1	50.0		0		
Where found out about program							
At child's school	37	35	94.6		1	2.7	
At summer food program	57	44	80.0		5	9.1	
At another program signup	3	0			0		
At church	44	35	79.5		1	2.3	
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	3	3	100.0		0		
Child brought food home	6	6	100.0		0		
Other advertising	27	21	77.8		2	7.4	
Program participation							
SNAP	64	55	85.9		3	4.7	
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	36	28	77.8		3	8.3	
School lunch program	125	105	84.0		6	4.8	
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	2	2	100.0		0		
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	1	1	100.0		0		
Meals on-site (Backpack)	14	7	58.3		2	16.7	
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	47	36	80.0		5	11.1	
More in summer	87	68	78.2		5	5.7	
Less in summer	29	27	93.1		0	0.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	27	24	88.9		0	0.0	
Agree	54	42	77.8		4	7.4	
Neither agree nor disagree	38	27	75.0		2	5.6	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	44	38	86.4		4	9.1	
Participant age							
18 years or older	.	0			0		
12-17 years old	21	19	90.5		0	0.0	
8-11 years old	67	53	81.5		5	7.7	
5-7 years old	61	50	82.0		1	1.6	
Under 5 years old	14	9	64.3		4	28.6	
Participant gender							
Male only	28	22	78.6		1	3.6	
Female only	54	43	79.6		5	9.3	
Both male and female	81	66	83.5		4	5.1	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	148	120	82.2		8	5.5	
Spanish only or Other language only	3	2	66.7		1	33.3	
Others	12	9	75.0		1	8.3	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	71	54	78.3		4	5.8	
Not married but living with a partner	17	15	88.2		1	5.9	
Never married	31	24	77.4		3	9.7	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	44	38	86.4		2	4.5	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	33	31	93.9		2	6.1	
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	68	56	82.4		5	7.4	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	41	33	80.5		1	2.4	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	21	11	57.9		2	10.5	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	42	28	70.0		2	5.0	
Out of work	47	42	89.4		3	6.4	
Homemaker	36	32	88.9		1	2.8	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	37	28	75.7		4	10.8	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	43	39	90.7		1	2.3	
$10,000 up to $15,000	22	16	72.7		4	18.2	
$15,000 up to $20,000	20	18	90.0		1	5.0	
$20,000 up to $25,000	26	22	84.6		1	3.8	
$25,000 up to $35,000	26	25	96.2		1	3.8	
$35,000 or more	24	11	45.8		2	8.3	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	108	95	88.0		4	3.7	
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	55	36	67.9		6	11.3	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	90	79	87.8		5	5.6	
Agree	69	52	75.4		5	7.2	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	4	0	0.0		0	0.0	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	116	96	82.8		6	5.2	
Agree	45	35	81.4		2	4.7	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	2	0	0.0		2	100.0	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	89	83	93.3		3	3.4	
Agree	68	48	70.6		7	10.3	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	6	0	0.0		0	0.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Vegetables, meat, meat alternative[9]	89	68	78.2		11	12.6	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	.	0			0		
Backpack	89	68	78.2		11	12.6	
How found out about program							
Flyer	27	17	68.0		5	20.0	
Brochure or newsletter	9	6	66.7		0		
Word of mouth	44	35	79.5		5	11.4	
Received/filled out an application	0	0			0		
Participated in prior year	6	3	50.0		0		
Other	0	0			0		
Where found out about program							
At child's school	23	11	50.0		6	27.3	
At summer food program	39	35	92.1		1	2.6	
At another program signup	4	2	50.0		2	50.0	
At church	4	4	100.0		1	25.0	
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	7	7	100.0		0		
Child brought food home	6	4	66.7		1	16.7	
Other advertising	20	18	90.0		1	5.0	
Program participation							
SNAP	42	35	83.3		4	9.5	
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	31	28	93.3		4	13.3	
School lunch program	58	45	78.9		9	15.8	
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	0	0			0		
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	0	0			0		
Meals on-site (Backpack)	1	1	100.0		0		
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	23	16	69.6		1	4.3	
More in summer	52	42	84.0		4	8.0	
Less in summer	14	10	71.4		6	42.9	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	26	22	84.6		7	26.9	
Agree	32	24	80.0		3	10.0	
Neither agree nor disagree	15	10	66.7		1	6.7	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	16	12	75.0		0	0.0	
Participant age							
18 years or older	.	0			0		
12-17 years old	8	8	100.0		0	0.0	
8-11 years old	31	22	73.3		7	23.3	
5-7 years old	34	29	87.9		0	0.0	
Under 5 years old	16	9	56.3		4	25.0	
Participant gender							
Male only	10	5	50.0		0	0.0	
Female only	19	17	89.5		2	10.5	
Both male and female	60	46	79.3		9	15.5	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	73	55	76.4		8	11.1	
Spanish only or Other language only	.	0			0		
Others	16	13	86.7		3	20.0	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	35	23	67.6		7	20.6	
Not married but living with a partner	27	22	84.6		3	11.5	
Never married	9	9	100.0		0	0.0	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	18	14	77.8		1	5.6	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	16	13	81.3		0	0.0	
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	30	23	76.7		2	6.7	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	34	25	78.1		9	28.1	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	9	7	77.8		0	0.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	11	8	72.7		0	0.0	
Out of work	21	19	90.5		1	4.8	
Homemaker	32	20	66.7		6	20.0	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	25	21	84.0		4	16.0	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	27	25	92.6		1	3.7	
$10,000 up to $15,000	4	4	100.0		0	0.0	
$15,000 up to $20,000	24	18	78.3		4	17.4	
$20,000 up to $25,000	26	17	68.0		5	20.0	
$25,000 up to $35,000	1	0	0.0		0	0.0	
$35,000 or more	7	4	57.1		1	14.3	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	69	56	82.4		8	11.8	
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	20	12	63.2		3	15.8	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	60	50	83.3		10	16.7	
Agree	27	18	69.2		0	0.0	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	2	0	0.0		1	100.0	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	64	54	85.7		7	11.1	
Agree	23	12	54.5		2	9.1	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	2	2	100.0		2	100.0	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	60	52	88.1		8	13.6	
Agree	24	11	47.8		3	13.0	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	5	5	100.0		0	0.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Fruit/juice dessert/snack[10]	222	194	87.4		25	11.4	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	22	20	90.9		3	13.6	
Backpack	200	174	87.0		22	11.1	
How found out about program							
Flyer	79	71	89.9		6	7.7	
Brochure or newsletter	26	17	65.4		5	19.2	
Word of mouth	111	97	87.4		14	12.7	
Received/filled out an application	4	4	100.0		0		
Participated in prior year	23	19	82.6		2	9.1	
Other	2	2	100.0		0		
Where found out about program							
At child's school	109	94	86.2		15	13.9	
At summer food program	47	38	80.9		4	8.5	
At another program signup	6	6	100.0		0		
At church	22	20	90.9		2	9.1	
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	6	4	66.7		1	16.7	
Child brought food home	6	6	100.0		0		
Other advertising	43	39	90.7		5	11.9	
Program participation							
SNAP	97	84	86.6		11	11.5	
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	71	53	74.6		9	12.7	
School lunch program	173	150	86.7		20	11.7	
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	4	4	100.0		0		
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	4	4	100.0		0		
Meals on-site (Backpack)	16	11	68.8		3	18.8	
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	50	42	84.0		6	12.2	
More in summer	131	116	88.5		10	7.7	
Less in summer	40	35	87.5		8	20.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	46	41	89.1		7	15.2	
Agree	100	83	83.0		10	10.0	
Neither agree nor disagree	37	33	89.2		2	5.4	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	38	36	94.7		5	13.9	
Participant age							
18 years or older	1	0	0.0		1	100.0	
12-17 years old	30	28	93.3		2	6.7	
8-11 years old	87	77	88.5		11	12.6	
5-7 years old	82	70	85.4		8	9.9	
Under 5 years old	22	19	86.4		3	14.3	
Participant gender							
Male only	26	22	84.6		4	15.4	
Female only	51	46	90.2		9	18.0	
Both male and female	145	126	86.9		12	8.3	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	177	159	89.8		19	10.8	
Spanish only or Other language only	16	15	93.8		2	12.5	
Others	28	19	67.9		3	11.1	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	139	121	87.1		14	10.2	
Not married but living with a partner	23	19	82.6		3	13.0	
Never married	28	25	89.3		4	14.3	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	31	28	90.3		3	9.7	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	40	37	92.5		5	12.5	
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	66	60	90.9		5	7.6	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	83	67	80.7		11	13.4	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	30	27	90.0		3	10.3	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	84	75	89.3		13	15.9	
Out of work	48	40	83.3		5	10.4	
Homemaker	54	47	87.0		2	3.7	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	35	31	88.6		4	11.4	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	23	19	82.6		4	17.4	
$10,000 up to $15,000	33	27	81.8		2	6.1	
$15,000 up to $20,000	33	32	97.0		0	0.0	
$20,000 up to $25,000	30	26	86.7		6	20.7	
$25,000 up to $35,000	42	36	85.7		7	16.7	
$35,000 or more	53	47	88.7		4	7.7	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	186	166	89.2		22	12.0	
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	36	28	77.8		3	8.3	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	103	92	89.3		12	11.8	
Agree	112	96	85.7		12	10.8	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	7	6	85.7		1	14.3	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	129	113	87.6		12	9.4	
Agree	84	76	90.5		11	13.3	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	9	5	55.6		2	22.2	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	86	80	93.0		10	11.9	
Agree	131	110	84.0		14	10.7	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	5	4	80.0		1	20.0	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Dessert or snack[11]	733	636	87.0		91	12.4	
Program type							
Meal Delivery	149	125	83.9		30	20.1	
Backpack	584	511	87.8		61	10.5	
How found out about program							
Flyer	335	294	87.8		36	10.8	
Brochure or newsletter	95	85	89.5		7	7.4	
Word of mouth	333	289	87.0		43	13.0	
Received/filled out an application	20	20	100.0		2	10.0	
Participated in prior year	27	23	88.5		3	11.5	
Other	2	2	100.0		0		
Where found out about program							
At child's school	421	364	86.5		50	11.9	
At summer food program	168	146	88.0		18	10.8	
At another program signup	17	15	88.2		2	11.8	
At church	25	25	100.0		0		
At agency/food bank/or recreation center	19	18	94.7		2	10.5	
Child brought food home	17	14	82.4		3	17.6	
Other advertising	122	99	81.8		19	15.7	
Program participation							
SNAP	300	275	91.7		32	10.7	
WIC, HeadStart, or Meals on Wheels	269	246	92.1		25	9.3	
School lunch program	596	526	88.6		74	12.4	
Meals on-site this year (Meal Delivery)	13	13	100.0		0		
Meals on-site last year (Meal Delivery)	26	20	76.9		10	38.5	
Meals on-site (Backpack)	63	53	84.1		6	9.5	
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer vs. fall							
Same in summer as fall	181	156	86.2		19	10.5	
More in summer	395	348	88.1		53	13.4	
Less in summer	157	132	85.2		19	12.3	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program							
Agree strongly	309	270	87.7		36	11.7	
Agree	264	235	89.4		30	11.4	
Neither agree nor disagree	84	74	88.1		7	8.3	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	74	55	74.3		18	24.3	
Participant age							
18 years or older	1	0	0.0		1	100.0	
12-17 years old	116	100	86.2		16	13.8	
8-11 years old	280	229	81.8		51	18.3	
5-7 years old	259	243	94.2		9	3.5	
Under 5 years old	77	64	84.2		14	18.2	
Participant gender							
Male only	97	77	80.2		22	22.7	
Female only	165	141	85.5		22	13.4	
Both male and female	471	418	88.9		47	10.0	
Languages spoken at home							
English only	594	512	86.5		73	12.3	
Spanish only or Other language only	25	22	88.0		5	20.0	
Others	114	102	89.5		13	11.4	
Respondent–marital status							
Married	458	395	86.4		47	10.3	
Not married but living with a partner	59	55	93.2		10	16.9	
Never married	104	95	92.2		14	13.5	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	112	91	81.3		20	17.9	
Respondent–education							
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	131	123	94.6		12	9.2	
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	242	204	84.3		44	18.3	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	264	232	88.2		21	8.0	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	96	77	80.2		14	14.6	

(table continues)

Food Consumption and Targeting Accuracy of Demonstration Project Participants by Covariate (continued)

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*
Respondent employment status							
Employed/Self-employed	254	205	80.7		47	18.6	
Out of work	134	119	89.5		20	15.0	
Homemaker	188	167	88.8		16	8.5	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	154	142	92.8		8	5.2	
Annual household income							
Less than $10,000	103	95	92.2		11	10.7	
$10,000 up to $15,000	118	106	90.6		14	11.9	
$15,000 up to $20,000	91	79	86.8		11	12.1	
$20,000 up to $25,000	93	85	91.4		11	11.8	
$25,000 up to $35,000	127	112	88.2		7	5.5	
$35,000 or more	187	145	78.0		36	19.5	
Parent satisfaction with healthiness of food							
Very healthy	527	461	87.8		68	13.0	
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	206	175	85.0		23	11.2	
Parent satisfaction with variety of food							
Agree strongly	374	316	84.9		57	15.3	
Agree	327	300	91.7		29	8.9	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	32	20	62.5		5	15.6	
Parent satisfaction with convenience of food							
Agree strongly	499	432	86.9		60	12.1	
Agree	212	184	86.8		29	13.7	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	22	20	90.9		2	9.1	
Parent satisfaction that household members like food							
Agree strongly	308	277	90.5		33	10.7	
Agree	390	335	85.9		55	14.1	
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	35	24	68.6		3	8.6	

Food item by covariate	Total reported	Drank or ate all of the food			Shared the food		
		n	percent	p-value*	n	percent	p-value*

* P-values are only calculated for major food types, because there are too many small or empty cells in the 'mixed foods' categories.
[1]'Meat alternatives' include cheese, eggs, nuts, and legumes
[2]Breakfast bars and breakfast meals, including milk
[3]Bagels and cheese, cheese and crackers, cheese crackers, mac & cheese, other pasta and cheese, pizza; Burritos, beans & rice, bean tostada; Peanut butter sandwiches (with or without jelly), peanut butter and celery
[4]Baked beans, pork and beans, hot dogs and beans; Beef jerky with cheese, cheese and sausage, chicken salad
[5]Sandwiches with meat, chicken and pasta soup, tuna and crackers
[6]Sandwiches with meat and cheese
[7]Canned meals with cheese (e.g., Chef-Boy-ar-dee, Beef-a-roni), lasagna, ravioli, sandwiches and wraps with meat, cheese, and vegetables, tacos, chef salad
[8]Canned meals without cheese (e.g., Spaghettio's, spaghetti and meatballs, beef stew, soup, pasta bowls); beef stew, chicken dinner, shrimp cocktail
[9]Chili (with or without beans)
[10]Sweet desserts with fruit (e.g., fruit pies, fruit cakes, fruit muffins, fruit bars), granola, trail mix
[11]Cookies, sweet crackers, candy, chocolate, muffins, pudding, sweet rolls, jelly, chips, pretzels, crackers

Appendix M

Both Demonstrations:
Food Security in Summer 2012
Compared to Fall 2012

Both Demonstrations: Food Security in Summer 2012 Compared to Fall 2012

Food security	Summer 2012		Fall 2012		p-value
	n	pct	n	pct	
Adult					
Secure	422	60.1	290	58.7	p=0.4979
Insecure	280	39.9	204	41.3	
Total	702	100.0	494	100.0	
Child					
Secure	473	67.6	319	64.6	p=0.1523
Insecure	227	32.4	175	35.4	
Total	700	100.0	494	100.0	
Household					
Secure	379	54.1	266	53.8	p=0.8872
Insecure	321	45.9	228	46.2	
Total	700	100.0	494	100.0	

Appendix N-1

Food Security:
Summer Versus Fall 2012

Food Security: Summer versus Fall 2012

Household food security	Summer 2012						Fall 2012								
	Meal Delivery		Backpack		Total		Meal Delivery		Backpack		Total			p-value (MD summer vs. fall)[b]	
	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	p-value (MD vs. BP)[a]	p-value (BP summer vs. fall)[c]	p-value (summer vs. fall)[d]
Adult															
Secure	106	56.4	316	61.5	422	60.1	75	55.1	215	60.1	290	58.7	0.1274	0.7596	0.4979
Insecure	82	43.6	198	38.5	280	39.9	61	44.9	143	39.9	204	41.3		0.5575	
Total	188	100.0	514	100.0	702	100.0	136	100.0	358	100.0	494	100.0			
Child															
Secure	120	64.2	353	68.8	473	67.6	91	66.9	228	63.7	319	64.6	0.6793	0.4835	0.1523
Insecure	67	35.8	160	31.2	227	32.4	45	33.1	130	36.3	175	35.4		0.0382	
Total	187	100.0	513	100.0	700	100.0	136	100.0	358	100.0	494	100.0			
Household															
Secure	92	49.2	287	55.9	379	54.1	71	52.2	195	54.5	266	53.8	0.1504	0.4572	0.8872
Insecure	95	50.8	226	44.1	321	45.9	65	47.8	163	45.5	228	46.2		0.5451	
Total	187	100.0	513	100.0	700	100.0	136	100.0	358	100.0	494	100.0			

*Household food security reported by all respondents interviewed in summer 2012.
[a]P-value compares household food security between Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration project for fall 2012.
[b]P-value compares household food security reported by summer 2012 respondents with household food security reported by fall 2012 respondents for Meal Delivery.
[c]P-value compares household food security reported by summer 2012 respondents with household food security reported by fall 2012 respondents for Backpack.
[d]P-value compares household food security reported by summer 2012 respondents with household food security reported by fall 2012 respondents in both programs

Appendix N-2

Food Security:
Comparisons by Demonstration Project and Summer Versus Fall 2012

Food Security: Comparisons by Demonstration Project and Summer vs. Fall 2012

	Summer 2012							Fall 2012							
	Meal Delivery		Backpack		Total			Meal Delivery		Backpack		Total			
Food security	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	p-value[a]	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	p-value[a]	p-value[b]
Adult															
High	63	33.5	187	36.4	250	35.6	0.1566	48	35.3	138	38.5	186	37.7	0.0367	0.1053
Marginal	43	22.9	129	25.1	172	24.5		27	19.9	77	21.5	104	21.1		
Low	42	22.3	106	20.6	148	21.1		23	16.9	69	19.3	92	18.6		
Very low	40	21.3	92	17.9	132	18.8		38	27.9	74	20.7	112	22.7		
Total	188	100.0	514	100.0	702	100.0		136	100.0	358	100.0	494	100.0		
Child															
High	120	64.2	353	68.8	473	67.6	0.0008	91	66.9	228	63.7	319	64.6	0.7781	0.2598
Low	62	33.2	144	28.1	206	29.4		40	29.4	113	31.6	153	31.0		
Very low	5	2.7	16	3.1	21	3.0		5	3.7	17	4.7	22	4.5		
Total	187	100.0	513	100.0	700	100.0		136	100.0	358	100.0	494	100.0		
Household															
High	56	29.8	159	30.9	215	30.6	0.0101	40	29.4	120	33.5	160	32.4	0.6240	0.8821
Marginal	32	17.0	123	23.9	155	22.1		25	18.4	67	18.7	92	18.6		
Low	59	31.4	141	27.4	200	28.5		36	26.5	100	27.9	136	27.5		
Very low	41	21.8	91	17.7	132	18.8		35	25.7	71	19.8	106	21.5		
Total	188	100.0	514	100.0	702	100.0		136	100.0	358	100.0	494	100.0		

[a]P-value compares household food security between Meal Delivery and Backpack demonstration projects for each season.
[b]P-value compares household food security reported by summer 2012 respondents with household food security reported by fall 2012 respondents in both programs.

Appendix O

Food Security by Covariates: Summer and Fall 2012, Meal Delivery and Backpacks

Appendix O-1

Adult

Appendix O-1. Food Security by Covariates: Summer and Fall 2012, Meal Delivery and Backpack (Adult)

	Summer 2012					Fall 2012				
	Food secure		Food insecure			Food secure		Food insecure		
Covariate	n	pct	n	pct	p-value	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Program participation										
Received SNAP benefits in previous 30 days	191	57.0	144	43.0	0.0203	165	57.5	122	42.5	0.5164
WIC/Head Start/Meals on Wheels	119	58.6	84	41.4	0.6110	99	60.7	64	39.3	0.5608
Received free or reduced-price school lunch[1]	307	56.7	234	43.3	0.0008	252	59.3	173	40.7	0.5129
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer versus fall										
Same in summer as fall	124	68.9	56	31.1	0.0008	87	64.9	47	35.1	0.2181
More in summer	204	53.7	176	46.3		126	55.5	101	44.5	
Less in summer	93	66.0	48	34.0		76	58.5	54	41.5	
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program										
Agree strongly	117	57.1	88	42.9	0.1442	97	54.2	82	45.8	0.2700
Agree	153	57.1	115	42.9		103	58.5	73	41.5	
Neither agree nor disagree	62	63.9	35	36.1		36	64.3	20	35.7	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	88	67.7	42	32.3		51	66.2	26	33.8	
Participant age										
18 years or older	3	42.9	4	57.1	0.1146	2	50.0	2	50.0	0.0843
12-17 years old	57	52.3	52	47.7		40	48.2	43	51.8	
8-11 years old	161	58.1	116	41.9		111	58.4	79	41.6	
5-7 years old	147	65.3	78	34.7		99	60.4	65	39.6	
Under 5 years old	54	64.3	30	35.7		38	71.7	15	28.3	

(table continues)

[1]The question in the summer was "Did your child receive free or reduced price school lunches in the past school year, that is, in the winter or spring 2012?" Questions in the fall were "Does [each child] usually eat school lunch?" and Does [each child] usually eat breakfast at school?"

Appendix O-1. Food Security by Covariates: Summer and Fall 2012, Meal Delivery and Backpack (Adult) (continued)

Covariate	Summer 2012					Fall 2012				
	Food secure		Food insecure			Food secure		Food insecure		
	n	pct	n	pct	p-value	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Participant gender										
Male only	97	60.2	64	39.8	0.1607	75	67.6	36	32.4	0.0939
Female only	146	64.9	79	35.1		88	57.1	66	42.9	
Both male and female	179	56.6	137	43.4		127	55.5	102	44.5	
Languages spoken at home										
English only	350	61.9	215	38.1	0.0289	238	59.6	161	40.4	0.7298
Spanish only or Other language only	21	42.9	28	57.1		19	55.9	15	44.1	
Others	50	57.5	37	42.5		33	55.0	27	45.0	
Respondent–marital status										
Married	204	63.2	119	36.8	0.0118	149	62.3	90	37.7	0.3795
Not married but living with a partner	43	52.4	39	47.6		34	56.7	26	43.3	
Never married	99	66.4	50	33.6		59	56.7	45	43.3	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	74	50.7	72	49.3		46	52.3	42	47.7	
Respondent–education										
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	78	53.4	68	46.6	0.0002	60	56.6	46	43.4	0.0012
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	171	60.4	112	39.6		105	54.1	89	45.9	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	105	55.6	84	44.4		80	58.0	58	42.0	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	65	81.3	15	18.8		43	82.7	9	17.3	
Respondent employment status										
Employed/Self-employed	169	64.8	92	35.2	0.1304	125	64.1	70	35.9	0.0620
Out of work	83	57.6	61	42.4		41	56.2	32	43.8	
Homemaker	90	61.2	57	38.8		72	61.5	45	38.5	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	78	53.4	68	46.6		52	48.6	55	51.4	

(table continues)

Appendix O-1. Food Security by Covariates: Summer and Fall 2012, Meal Delivery and Backpack (Adult) (continued)

Covariate	Summer 2012					Fall 2012				
	Food secure		Food insecure			Food secure		Food insecure		
	n	pct	n	pct	p-value	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Annual household income										
Less than $10,000	75	54.3	63	45.7	<0.0001	51	60.7	33	39.3	<0.0001
$10,000 up to $15,000	57	55.9	45	44.1		27	45.0	33	55.0	
$15,000 up to $20,000	56	50.9	54	49.1		41	56.2	32	43.8	
$20,000 up to $25,000	63	56.8	48	43.2		55	52.9	49	47.1	
$25,000 up to $35,000	59	59.0	41	41.0		37	50.7	36	49.3	
$35,000 or more	101	80.2	25	19.8		71	81.6	16	18.4	
Respondent satisfaction with healthiness of food[2]										
Very healthy	292	57.3	218	42.7	0.0087	.		.		.
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	127	68.3	59	31.7		.		.		.
Respondent satisfaction with variety of food[2]										
Agree strongly	212	62.0	130	38.0	0.1706	.		.		.
Agree	191	59.7	129	40.3		.		.		.
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	16	45.7	19	54.3		.		.		.
Respondent satisfaction with convenience of food[2]										
Agree strongly	255	59.9	171	40.1	0.7493	.		.		.
Agree	153	59.8	103	40.2		.		.		.
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	10	71.4	4	28.6		.		.		.
Respondent satisfaction that household members like food[2]										
Agree strongly	176	59.5	120	40.5	0.9720	.		.		.
Agree	215	60.6	140	39.4		.		.		.
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	27	60.0	18	40.0		.		.		.

[2]Question not asked in fall, 2012.

Appendix O-2

Child

Appendix O-2. Food Security by Covariates: Summer and Fall 2012, Meal Delivery and Backpack (Child)

Covariate	Summer 2012					Fall 2012				
	Food secure		Food insecure			Food secure		Food insecure		
	n	pct	n	pct	p-value	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Program participation										
Received SNAP benefits in previous 30 days	213	63.6	122	36.4	0.0352	187	65.2	100	34.8	0.7748
WIC/Head Start/Meals on Wheels	140	69.0	63	31.0	0.6568	108	66.3	55	33.7	0.6173
Received free or reduced-price school lunch[3]	349	64.5	192	35.5	0.0013	279	65.6	146	34.4	0.2242
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer versus fall										
Same in summer as fall	129	71.7	51	28.3	0.3717	100	74.6	34	25.4	0.0128
More in summer	249	65.7	130	34.3		138	60.8	89	39.2	
Less in summer	94	67.1	46	32.9		78	60.0	52	40.0	
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program										
Agree strongly	124	60.5	81	39.5	0.0239	109	60.9	70	39.1	0.2184
Agree	179	67.0	88	33.0		111	63.1	65	36.9	
Neither agree nor disagree	70	72.9	26	27.1		38	67.9	18	32.1	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	98	75.4	32	24.6		57	74.0	20	26.0	
Participant age										
18 years or older	2	33.3	4	66.7	0.0261	1	25.0	3	75.0	0.0090
12-17 years old	70	64.2	39	35.8		43	51.8	40	48.2	
8-11 years old	175	63.2	102	36.8		123	64.7	67	35.3	
5-7 years old	163	72.8	61	27.2		111	67.7	53	32.3	
Under 5 years old	63	75.0	21	25.0		41	77.4	12	22.6	

(table continues)

[3] The question in the summer was "Did your child receive free or reduced price school lunches in the past school year, that is, in the winter or spring 2012?" Questions in the fall were "Does [each child] usually eat school lunch?" and Does [each child] usually eat breakfast at school?"

Appendix O-2. Food Security by Covariates: Summer and Fall 2012, Meal Delivery and Backpack (Child) (continued)

Covariate	Summer 2012					Fall 2012				
	Food secure		Food insecure			Food secure		Food insecure		
	n	pct	n	pct	p-value	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Participant gender										
Male only	115	71.4	46	28.6	0.2102	77	69.4	34	30.6	0.2344
Female only	156	69.6	68	30.4		103	66.9	51	33.1	
Both male and female	202	64.1	113	35.9		139	60.7	90	39.3	
Languages spoken at home										
English only	389	69.0	175	31.0	0.0018	267	66.9	132	33.1	0.0395
Spanish only or Other language only	22	44.9	27	55.1		16	47.1	18	52.9	
Others	61	70.9	25	29.1		35	58.3	25	41.7	
Respondent–marital status										
Married	223	69.0	100	31.0	0.0910	155	64.9	84	35.1	0.7789
Not married but living with a partner	58	70.7	24	29.3		36	60.0	24	40.0	
Never married	105	70.9	43	29.1		70	67.3	34	32.7	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	85	58.6	60	41.4		55	62.5	33	37.5	
Respondent–education										
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	89	61.4	56	38.6	0.0637	61	57.5	45	42.5	<0.0001
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	191	67.7	91	32.3		120	61.9	74	38.1	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	127	67.2	62	32.8		88	63.8	50	36.2	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	63	78.8	17	21.3		46	88.5	6	11.5	
Respondent employment status										
Employed/Self-employed	183	70.4	77	29.6	0.6731	127	65.1	68	34.9	0.6323
Out of work	95	66.0	49	34.0		43	58.9	30	41.1	
Homemaker	96	65.3	51	34.7		74	63.2	43	36.8	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	97	66.9	48	33.1		73	68.2	34	31.8	

(table continues)

Appendix O-2. Food Security by Covariates: Summer and Fall 2012, Meal Delivery and Backpack (Child) (continued)

Covariate	Summer 2012					Fall 2012				
	Food secure		Food insecure			Food secure		Food insecure		
	n	pct	n	pct	p-value	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Annual household income										
Less than $10,000	88	63.8	50	36.2	<0.0001	62	73.8	22	26.2	0.0007
$10,000 up to $15,000	59	57.8	43	42.2		32	53.3	28	46.7	
$15,000 up to $20,000	67	61.5	42	38.5		45	61.6	28	38.4	
$20,000 up to $25,000	77	69.4	34	30.6		62	59.6	42	40.4	
$25,000 up to $35,000	63	63.6	36	36.4		40	54.8	33	45.2	
$35,000 or more	108	85.7	18	14.3		70	80.5	17	19.5	
Respondent satisfaction with healthiness of food[4]										
Very healthy	330	65.0	178	35.0	0.0224	.		.		.
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	138	74.2	48	25.8		.		.		.
Respondent satisfaction with variety of food[4]										
Agree strongly	236	69.0	106	31.0	0.5801	.		.		.
Agree	210	66.0	108	34.0		.		.		.
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	22	62.9	13	37.1		.		.		.
Respondent satisfaction with convenience of food[4]										
Agree strongly	291	68.5	134	31.5	0.6273	.		.		.
Agree	166	65.1	89	34.9		.		.		.
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	10	71.4	4	28.6		.		.		.
Respondent satisfaction that household members like food[4]										
Agree strongly	195	66.1	100	33.9	0.8522	.		.		.
Agree	241	68.1	113	31.9		.		.		.
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	31	68.9	14	31.1		.		.		.

[4]Question not asked in fall, 2012.

Appendix O-3

Household

Appendix O-3. Food Security by Covariates: Summer and Fall 2012, Meal Delivery and Backpack (Household)

Covariate	Summer 2012					Fall 2012				
	Food secure		Food insecure			Food secure		Food insecure		
	n	pct	n	pct	p-value	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
How found out about program[5]										
Flyer	125	53.9	107	46.1	0.9358	.		.		.
Brochure/Newsletter	45	55.6	36	44.4	0.8135	.		.		.
Word of mouth	206	54.4	173	45.6	0.9393	.		.		.
Received/filled out an application	3	33.3	6	66.7		.		.		.
Participated in prior year	21	60.0	14	40.0		.		.		.
Other	2	40.0	3	60.0	0.6651	.		.		.
Where found out about program[5]										
At child's school	147	53.6	127	46.4		.		.		.
At summer food program	83	52.9	74	47.1	0.4431	.		.		.
At another program signup	9	64.3	5	35.7	0.5950	.		.		.
At church	57	67.9	27	32.1	0.0161	.		.		.
At agency, food bank, or recreation center	11	40.7	16	59.3		.		.		.
Child brought food home	7	50.0	7	50.0		.		.		.
Other advertising	80	51.0	77	49.0		.		.		.
Program participation										
Received SNAP benefits in previous 30 days	169	50.4	166	49.6	0.0135	152	53.0	135	47.0	0.6471
WIC/Head Start/Meals on Wheels	111	54.7	92	45.3	0.8676	91	55.8	72	44.2	0.5660
Received free or reduced-price school lunch[6]	272	50.3	269	49.7	0.0002	232	54.6	193	45.4	0.4366
Perception of change in food expenditure–summer versus fall										
Same in summer as fall	111	61.7	69	38.3	0.0176	83	61.9	51	38.1	0.0836
More in summer	187	49.3	192	50.7		113	49.8	114	50.2	
Less in summer	80	57.1	60	42.9		69	53.1	61	46.9	
Perception of change in food expenditure–less due to summer food program										
Agree strongly	97	47.3	108	52.7	0.0316	88	49.2	91	50.8	0.1619
Agree	142	53.2	125	46.8		93	52.8	83	47.2	
Neither agree nor disagree	56	58.3	40	41.7		33	58.9	23	41.1	
Disagree/ Disagree strongly	82	63.1	48	36.9		49	63.6	28	36.4	

(table continues)

[5]Question not asked in fall, 2012.
[6]The question in the summer was "Did your child receive free or reduced price school lunches in the past school year, that is, in the winter or spring 2012?" Questions in the fall were "Does [each child] usually eat school lunch?" and Does [each child] usually eat breakfast at school?"

Appendix O-3. Food Security by Covariates: Summer and Fall 2012, Meal Delivery and Backpack (Household) (continued)

Covariate	Summer 2012					Fall 2012				
	Food secure		Food insecure			Food secure		Food insecure		
	n	pct	n	pct	p-value	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Participant age										
18 years or older	1	16.7	5	83.3	0.0152	1	25.0	3	75.0	0.0122
12-17 years old	52	47.7	57	52.3		36	43.4	47	56.6	
8-11 years old	139	50.2	138	49.8		100	52.6	90	47.4	
5-7 years old	137	61.2	87	38.8		91	55.5	73	44.5	
Under 5 years old	50	59.5	34	40.5		38	71.7	15	28.3	
Participant gender										
Male only	88	54.7	73	45.3	0.0512	70	63.1	41	36.9	0.0890
Female only	135	60.3	89	39.7		80	51.9	74	48.1	
Both male and female	156	49.5	159	50.5		116	50.7	113	49.3	
Languages spoken at home										
English only	313	55.5	251	44.5	0.0195	218	54.6	181	45.4	0.5237
Spanish only or Other language only	17	34.7	32	65.3		15	44.1	19	55.9	
Others	48	55.8	38	44.2		33	55.0	27	45.0	
Respondent–marital status										
Married	183	56.7	140	43.3	0.0051	136	56.9	103	43.1	0.4061
Not married but living with a partner	40	48.8	42	51.2		31	51.7	29	48.3	
Never married	92	62.2	56	37.8		56	53.8	48	46.2	
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated/ Other	62	42.8	83	57.2		41	46.6	47	53.4	
Respondent–education										
Not a high school graduate (11th grade or less)	72	49.7	73	50.3	0.0040	53	50.0	53	50.0	<0.0001
High school graduate (Grade 12 or GED)	151	53.5	131	46.5		97	50.0	97	50.0	
Some college or technical school (College 1 to 3 years)	95	50.3	94	49.7		71	51.4	67	48.6	
College graduate (College 4 years or more)	58	72.5	22	27.5		43	82.7	9	17.3	

(table continues)

Appendix O-3. Food Security by Covariates: Summer and Fall 2012, Meal Delivery and Backpack (Household) (continued)

Covariate	Summer 2012					Fall 2012				
	Food secure		Food insecure			Food secure		Food insecure		
	n	pct	n	pct	p-value	n	pct	n	pct	p-value
Respondent employment status										
Employed/Self-employed	152	58.5	108	41.5	0.2933	114	58.5	81	41.5	0.0996
Out of work	75	52.1	69	47.9		35	47.9	38	52.1	
Homemaker	79	53.7	68	46.3		68	58.1	49	41.9	
Student/Retired/Unable to work	71	49.0	74	51.0		49	45.8	58	54.2	
Annual household income										
Less than $10,000	67	48.6	71	51.4	<0.0001	48	57.1	36	42.9	0.0001
$10,000 up to $15,000	49	48.0	53	52.0		25	41.7	35	58.3	
$15,000 up to $20,000	51	46.8	58	53.2		36	49.3	37	50.7	
$20,000 up to $25,000	57	51.4	54	48.6		51	49.0	53	51.0	
$25,000 up to $35,000	48	48.5	51	51.5		33	45.2	40	54.8	
$35,000 or more	98	77.8	28	22.2		66	75.9	21	24.1	
Respondent satisfaction with healthiness of food[7]										
Very healthy	259	51.0	249	49.0	0.0059	.		.		.
Somewhat healthy/Not at all healthy	117	62.9	69	37.1		.		.		.
Respondent satisfaction with variety of food[7]										
Agree strongly	191	55.8	151	44.2	0.3242	.		.		.
Agree	170	53.5	148	46.5		.		.		.
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	15	42.9	20	57.1		.		.		.
Respondent satisfaction with convenience of food[7]										
Agree strongly	226	53.2	199	46.8	0.4187	.		.		.
Agree	139	54.5	116	45.5		.		.		.
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	10	71.4	4	28.6		.		.		.
Respondent satisfaction that household members like food[7]										
Agree strongly	155	52.5	140	47.5	0.7753	.		.		.
Agree	196	55.4	158	44.6		.		.		.
Neither agree nor disagree/ Disagree/ Disagree strongly	24	53.3	21	46.7		.		.		.

[7] Question not asked in fall, 2012.

Appendix P

Overview of Demonstration Project Sponsors and Sites

Table 1. Characteristics of Meal Delivery Demonstration Project Sponsors for 2012 Implementation

Sponsor name, location	Sponsor background	Dates of operation	Drop-off sites	Characteristics of participant population
Food Bank of Delaware	▪ Only food bank in state; serves all three Delaware counties ▪ Administers SFSP, CACFP, hunger relief programs non-USDA funded backpack program, CFSP, and SNAP-Ed classes, culinary school	▪ June 11 – August 24, 2012[1]	▪ 20 delivery sites ▪ 16 apartment/housing complexes, 1 elementary school, 2 family/community centers, 1 church ▪ Some were former traditional SFSP sites ▪ Meals delivered to all sites every day Monday-Friday	▪ Ages 4-17 ▪ Mix of Caucasian, African-American, Hispanic ▪ Some Spanish-speaking youth, so materials were in English and Spanish
YMCA of Cape Cod	▪ Has supported SFSP for 7 years ▪ Healthy eating and activity included in programming	▪ June 25 – August 31, 2012	▪ 6 sites ▪ Bulk meal drop-off at 2 apartment complexes and a women's shelter on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ▪ Meal deliveries to individual homes in 3 towns on Tuesdays and Thursdays	▪ School-aged up to age 18 ▪ African-American, Caucasian, Asian, Portuguese, Wampanoag Indian ▪ 25% of children from families that immigrated to US
Food Bank of the Southern Tier	▪ Part of national hunger relief network (Feeding America), serves 6 counties ▪ Sponsored SFSP since 2005 ▪ Other feeding programs including non USDA backpack program, "Kids Café", "Picnics in the Park"	▪ June 27 – August 29, 2012	▪ 6 drop-off sites ▪ 3 elementary schools, 1 town hall, 1 fire hall, 1 church ▪ Refrigerated truck parked in lot of each site at designated dates/times ▪ Meals delivered on Wednesdays	▪ School-aged up to age 18 from low income, rural households in Schuyler County, NY ▪ Most were elementary school age ▪ Predominantly Caucasian and English-speaking
North Rose-Wolcott Central School District	▪ Offers free/reduced lunch, SFSP and CACFP ▪ Meal outreach program for migrant families ▪ Outreach to maintain public awareness of child food insufficiency	▪ June 25 – August 17, 2012	▪ 5 drop-off sites ▪ 1 housing authority, 4 churches ▪ Meals delivered on Mondays at 3 sites and Fridays at 2 sites	▪ Kindergarteners to high school seniors ▪ Mostly elementary school aged and Caucasian ▪ Some homeless children

[1] Five sites started on 6/18/12. Eight sites closed on 8/17/12.

Table 2. Characteristics of Arizona Backpack Demonstration Project Sponsors for 2012 Implementation

Sponsor name, location	Sponsor background	Dates of operation	Feeding sites	Characteristics of participant population
Chandler Unified School District, Chandler, AZ	▪ Operates out of Food & Nutrition Dept. in public school system located southeast of Phoenix ▪ Has sponsored SFSP for 16 years	▪ June 8 – July 13, 2012	▪ 7 sites housed at 6 elementary schools & a Boys & Girls Club ▪ Timed to be open during summer school ▪ Backpacks were distributed on Fridays after SFSP meals and contained 2 days' worth of breakfasts and lunches	▪ Majority served were Hispanic or Caucasian ▪ Youth spoke English and Spanish, but some parents did not speak English. Materials in both languages. ▪ Sponsor estimated that almost 90% of children at the elementary schools are eligible for free/reduced school lunch program
Litchfield Elementary School District, Litchfield Park, AZ	▪ K-8 school system located northwest of Phoenix ▪ Has offered SFSP for 16 years	▪ May 29– July 27, 2012	▪ 15 sites ▪ Elementary schools, community centers/programs, apartment complexes ▪ Two were mobile feeding units (bus) ("Nutrition Express" 1 and 2) ▪ Backpacks were distributed Friday (most sites) after SFSP meals and contained 2 breakfasts and 2 lunches/dinners ▪ Two sites distributed on Saturdays	▪ Sponsor estimated that 50% of children in school district were eligible for free and reduced school lunch program ▪ Majority of youth served were African American, Hispanic or Caucasian. Some Asian youth. ▪ Typically between ages 8-10
Mesa Public Schools, Mesa, AZ	▪ K-12 school district located east of Phoenix ▪ One of largest school districts in AZ ▪ SFSP sponsor for about 20 years	▪ One site ran May 29 – June 29, 2012 ▪ One site ran June 4 – June 28, 2012 ▪ Offered during summer school session	▪ 2 sites (an elementary school and community center) ▪ Elementary school provided backpacks on Thursday with 3 days' worth of breakfasts and lunches ▪ Community center gave out backpacks on Fridays with 2 days of lunches	▪ Children who received backpacks were in grades K-8 ▪ Most children were Hispanic, also Caucasian ▪ Sponsor estimated that about 80% of children at the school (site) are eligible for free/reduced school lunch

Table 3. Characteristics of Kansas Backpack Demonstration Project Sponsors for 2012 Implementation

Sponsor name, location	Sponsor background	Dates of operation	Feeding sites	Characteristics of participant population
Arkansas City Public School District 470, Arkansas City, KS	▪ Public school district in rural region of south-central Kansas ▪ Almost 60% of area youth are eligible for free/reduced lunches and District operates yearlong meal program (school year and SFSP)	▪ June 4 - June 28, 2012 (timed in conjunction with summer school)	▪ One site at an elementary school ▪ Backpacks contained 3 days' worth of lunches (Friday-Sunday) and were handed out Thursdays after SFSP meals	▪ Mostly Hispanic and Caucasian youth from low-income families living in rural Kansas ▪ Age range: Mostly elementary school, some middle school and high school age ▪ Added translator to site staff since there is a large number of Spanish-speaking youth
Central Unified School District 462, Burden, KS	▪ School district in rural area of south central Kansas that covers 400 square miles ▪ Has offered SFSP for 12 yrs ▪ All four feeding sites offer FNS programs to low income youth	▪ May 31– July 27, 2012	▪ 4 feeding sites (elementary school where sponsor is located and three churches) ▪ Backpacks (actual backpacks donated by a Union at a local plant) contained 2 days of lunches and were distributed on Thursdays after SFSP meals	▪ Most youth were Caucasian, English-speaking, from low-income families living in small, rural towns in south central Kansas ▪ Age range: Elementary school (most youth) to high school age ▪ Many youth receiving meals were on site to attend summer school at the elementary school and vacation bible school at the churches.

Table 3. Characteristics of Kansas Backpack Demonstration Project Sponsors (continued)

Sponsor name, location	Sponsor background	Dates of operation	Feeding sites	Characteristics of participant population
East Central Kansas Economic Opportunity Corporation, Ottawa, KS	▪ Community action agency serving 9 counties in east central Kansas ▪ Has offered SFSP for about 15 years ▪ Operates in conjunction with recreation center so activities are available for participating children	▪ May 29 – July 27, 2012	▪ One feeding site in recreation center gym ▪ Backpacks contained 2 days of lunches and were distributed on Thursdays after SFSP meal. Youth received an SFSP lunch on site on Fridays.	▪ Mostly Caucasian youth (10% minorities) living in small, suburban town ▪ Age range: 1-18 welcome but most were elementary school aged. A few younger and older, but very few were high school aged. ▪ All youth spoke English but materials were in English and Spanish since some parents didn't speak English.
Gardner Edgerton Unified School District, Gardner, KS	▪ School district with 9 schools in suburban region ▪ Third year offering SFSP, breakfast and lunch	▪ June 8 – July 27, 2012	▪ One site at elementary school ▪ Backpacks (reusable cloth bags) contained 2 breakfasts and 2 lunches, were handed out after SFSP meals on Fridays	▪ Mostly Caucasian and English-speaking; about 6% Hispanic ▪ Age range: K-8, mostly elementary school age ▪ Many youth walked to site, some were driven by parents/guardians ▪ Materials were available in English & Spanish
Lawrence Public Schools Unified School District 497, Lawrence, KS	▪ Public school district in eastern Kansas in proximity to St. Louis that offers SFSP and school year feeding programs ▪ Has offered SFSP for over 15 years	▪ All started on June 4, 2012 ▪ 3 ended on July 27, 2012 ▪ 3 ended on August 10, 2012	▪ 6 sites ▪ 3 schools (1 is a new site), one park, one recreation center and one Boys and Girls Club Center ▪ 4 sites offer 2 breakfasts and 2 lunches ▪ 2 sites offer 2 lunches ▪ Backpacks distributed on Fridays after SFSP lunch	▪ Youth are from low income families living in suburban area near St. Louis (eastern Kansas) ▪ Age range: 1 – 18 years, mostly elementary and middle school aged ▪ English is first language for most youth but materials were also available in Spanish

Table 3. Characteristics of Kansas Backpack Demonstration Project Sponsors (continued)

Sponsor name, location	Sponsor background	Dates of operation	Feeding sites	Characteristics of participant population
Topeka Public Schools, Topeka, KS	▪ Public school system in urban region that provides SFSP as an extension of the yearlong National School Lunch Food Program. ▪ Sponsor and site both involved in FNS school programs	▪ June 4 – July 20, 2012	▪ One feeding site at magnet school ▪ Site provided backpacks with 2 breakfasts and 2 lunches each Friday to youth who were on site during SFSP lunch in cafeteria. ▪ Introduced fresh fruit component in 2012. Youth could pick up a piece of fresh fruit with backpack.	▪ 50% African American; others mostly Caucasian and Hispanic ▪ Most youth were English-speaking, but some Spanish-speaking. Materials were available in English & Spanish ▪ Age range: Most were elementary school age, but youth 1-18 yrs were welcome. ▪ Many children and parents walked to the feeding site.
United Methodist Church, Wilson, KS	▪ Church in rural, central Kansas ▪ Has offered SFSP for 3 years, and offers meals through FNS and other programs during the year	▪ May 29 – August 16, 2012	▪ One site at sponsor location ▪ Backpacks contained lunches for 3 days (Friday-Sunday) and were distributed after SFSP hot lunches on Thursdays ▪ Site is near parks, churches and neighborhoods where youth congregate in summer	▪ Most were Caucasian, some African American and American Indian ▪ Age range: Ages 2 – 18 years were welcome, but most were between 6 and 10 ▪ Girls aged up to 16. Most boys were under 14 since they typically work on farms in the summer after that age

Table 4. Characteristics of Ohio Backpack Project Sponsors for 2012 Implementation

Sponsor name, location	Sponsor background	Dates of operation	Feeding sites	Characteristics of participant population
Andrews' House, Delaware, OH	▪ Non-profit community services center in central Ohio that houses other non-profits like Big Brother/Big Sisters ▪ Supported by 16 partner churches that provide volunteers for a variety of support programs such as free legal clinic, free medical clinic, community meals (including SFSP), free tax preparation services ▪ Has offered SFSP for 4 years	▪ June 8 – August 10, 2012	▪ One feeding site at an elementary school that has an onsite family resource center ▪ Backpacks included 2 days of lunches (for Saturday & Sunday) ▪ Backpacks were distributed on Fridays after SFSP lunches ▪ Site also provided enrichment activities for kids as part of SFSP	▪ Mostly Caucasian children; about 20% African American ▪ A few Hispanic. Sponsor suspected low Hispanic turnout might have been related to families' concerns about legal/immigration issues. ▪ All youth from low income families. ▪ Age range: Most were elementary to middle school age. A few teenagers, but older teens seemed embarrassed to be seen receiving meals.
Ashtabula County Children Services, Ashtabula, OH	▪ County children services agency located in an Appalachian region of northeast Ohio. ▪ Funded at state and federal levels, its mission is to prevent harm to children (abuse, neglect, etc), and this includes ensuring child nutrition. ▪ Sponsor has offered SFSP among its nutrition programming for 6 years. ▪ Largest county in OH geographically with a mix of urban and rural areas	▪ June 11 – August 10, 2012 (all sites)	▪ 6 sites (a park, 2 community centers, a church and 2 housing projects) ▪ Backpacks were handed out Fridays after SFSP meals and contained 2 days' worth of breakfasts and lunches (sometimes a snack) ▪ Sponsor had 35 SFSP sites in 2012, these six sites were chosen for the demonstration because they had the highest SFSP participation ▪ Some sites offered activities	▪ County is primarily Caucasian, and so were participating youth ▪ Age range: Mostly school aged (elementary to middle school), but preschool to 18 years were welcome

Table 6. Characteristics of Ohio Backpack Project Sponsors (continued)

Sponsor name, location	Sponsor background	Dates of operation	Feeding sites	Characteristics of participant population
Community Action Organization of Scioto County, Portsmouth, OH	▪ 501(c)(3) non-profit charitable organization located in southern Ohio near the Kentucky border ▪ Provides health, dental, home energy assistance, nutrition and employment services through local, State and Federal funding. ▪ Has offered SFSP since 1991	▪ June 11 – August 3, 2012 ▪ A few sites started later and ended earlier	▪ 27 feeding sites representing schools, churches, parks and public pools, community mental health centers and housing authorities ▪ Backpacks are distributed after SFSP lunches on Thursdays and Fridays (depending on site). ▪ Youth who received backpacks on Thursday got 3 days' worth of lunches. Those who got backpacks on Friday received 2 days' worth of lunches since an SFSP lunch was served on site that day	▪ Caucasian, African American and Hispanic ▪ Age range: 1 - 18 yrs were welcome ▪ Transportation continued to be a challenge for some children living farther out in the county and this affected their attendance.
Hamilton Living Water Ministry, Inc., Hamilton, OH	▪ Faith-based, non-profit organization located in southwest Ohio, north of Cincinnati ▪ Offers afterschool and summer programs for children aged preschool through grade 12. ▪ Programs and services are available for adults as well and there is no charge to family for services. ▪ Organization is supported by 2 fulltime employees and hundreds of volunteers. ▪ Offers SFSP at 7 sites, 2 of these provided backpacks in 2012	▪ June 11 – August 3, 2012 (both sites)	▪ 2 sites, one at sponsor location and one at local Boys and Girls Club ▪ Backpacks contained 2 days of lunches and snacks ▪ Sponsor site handed out backpacks Thursday after SFSP meals. Boys and Girls Club handed bags out on Friday after SFSP lunch.	▪ Mostly Hispanic youth, remainder were African American and Appalachian Caucasian ▪ Age range: Most were Kindergarten to 6th grade, some teens ▪ Families are low income, many experiencing intergenerational poverty

Table 6. Characteristics of Ohio Backpack Project Sponsors (continued)

Sponsor name, location	Sponsor background	Dates of operation	Feeding sites	Characteristics of participant population
Hocking Athens and Perry Community Action, Logan, OH	▪ Non-profit organization that is the regional food center for 10 counties in southeast Ohio. ▪ Programs include a regional food bank, supplemental food programs, Meals on Wheels, congregate food programs, Head Start, public transit programs and home energy assistance. ▪ Sponsor partners with Second Harvest Food Bank, and Feeding America, and receives funding from grants, levees, donations and reimbursements. ▪ SFSP sponsor for 6 years	▪ June 4 – August 17, 2012 ▪ A few sites began after and ended before these dates	▪ 13 sites (11 sites from 2011 plus 2 new locations) ▪ 7 sites from 2011 were dropped due to overspending and communication problems btw sponsor and sites ▪ 2012 sites represented elementary schools, churches, community centers, public pools, parks and libraries ▪ Backpacks were given out on Thursday or Friday (depending on site) after SFSP meal ▪ Between June 4 and July 23, backpacks contained 1 breakfast and 1 lunch due to low participation. After July 23, backpacks contained 2 breakfasts and 2 lunches	▪ Most youth were Caucasian, English-speaking, from low-income families living in rural, Appalachian regions of the state (near West Virginia and Tennessee state lines) ▪ Age range: 2 - 18 years ▪ Transportation to meal sites continued to be a problem for youth who lived in remote areas.

Table 6. Characteristics of Ohio Backpack Project Sponsors (continued)

Sponsor name, location	Sponsor background	Dates of operation	Feeding sites	Characteristics of participant population
Whole Again International, Cincinnati, OH	▪ Private, non-profit, faith-based organization in the Cincinnati region ▪ Focuses on academic enrichment and nutrition programs for children and their families ▪ Sponsor provided SFSP in 2012 through 26 feeding site; 5 of those sites were Backpack sites.	June 4 – August 14, 2011 (all sites)	▪ 5 sites ▪ 3 churches, a community center and an apartment complex ▪ All sites provided two days of breakfasts and lunches in backpack for weekend meals ▪ Backpacks were distributed on Fridays after SFSP meals	▪ Two sites served all African American youth ▪ One site served all Hispanic youth ▪ One served 50% Caucasian youth and 50% African American youth. ▪ One site served a mixture of races and ethnicities ▪ All youth were from low income families living in urban areas of Cincinnati ▪ Age range: Youth aged 1 – 18 years were welcome, but most were around middle school age

Appendix Q

Who Did What?

Meal Delivery: Who Did What?

Functions	Sponsor/State			
	Food Bank of Delaware/Delaware	YMCA of Cape Cod – Massachusetts	Food Bank of the Southern Tier – New York	North Rose-Wolcott Central School District-New York
Management, oversight	▪ Program Director ▪ Outreach Coordinator	▪ Operations Director ▪ Program Coordinator	▪ Youth Programs Manager	▪ CSD Food Services Director
Community Outreach	▪ Outreach Coordinator	▪ Outreach Coordinator	▪ Youth Programs Manager ▪ AmeriCorps volunteer	▪ CSD Food Services Director
Hired staff or volunteers	▪ Program Director ▪ Outreach Coordinator	▪ Operations Director ▪ Program Coordinator	▪ Youth Programs Manager	▪ CSD Food Services Director
Training	▪ SFSP staff ▪ Outreach Coordinator	▪ Program Coordinator	▪ Youth Programs Manager	▪ CSD Food Services Director
Payment and expense processing	▪ Finance Director ▪ Accounting Clerk	▪ Operations Director	▪ Youth Programs Manager	▪ CSD Food Services Director ▪ CSD Treasurer
Quality control monitoring	▪ Program Director ▪ Outreach Coordinator ▪ SFSP staff	▪ Operations Director ▪ Program Coordinator	▪ Youth Programs Manager	▪ CSD Food Services Director
Provided data to FNS	▪ Program Director	▪ Program Coordinator	▪ Youth Programs Manager	▪ CSD Food Services Director
Provided data to evaluation contractor	▪ Program Director	▪ Program Coordinator	▪ Youth Programs Manager	▪ CSD Food Services Director
Provided assistance to evaluation contractor in collecting data	▪ Program Director	▪ Program Coordinator	▪ Youth Programs Manager	▪ CSD Food Services Director
Meal preparation and packing	▪ Paid staff and volunteers	▪ Kitchen coordinators ▪ Kitchen assistants	▪ School district kitchen staff	▪ CSD Kitchen supervisor ▪ Hourly CSD kitchen staff ▪ Volunteer meal packers
Delivered meals to sites	▪ FBST SFSP Delivery Drivers	▪ YMCA Van drivers	▪ FBST Driver ▪ Volunteer	▪ CSD Van driver
Distributed meals to families	▪ Site Coordinators and staff	▪ Van drivers ▪ Site Supervisors	▪ Driver ▪ Volunteer	▪ Site volunteers

Backpack Demonstration Project in Arizona: Who Did What?

Functions	Arizona sponsors		
	Chandler	Litchfield	Mesa
Management, oversight	▪ Program Supervisor	▪ Food Director ▪ Nutrition Supervisor ▪ Program Supervisor	▪ Director/SFSP Coordinator ▪ Dietician
Community Outreach	▪ Program Supervisor	▪ Nutrition Supervisor	▪ Director/SFSP Coordinator ▪ Dietician
Hired staff or volunteers	▪ Program Supervisor	▪ Program Supervisor ▪ Nutrition Supervisor	▪ Director/SFSP Coordinator ▪ Dietician
Training	▪ Program Supervisor ▪ Volunteer Coordinator	▪ Nutrition Supervisor ▪ Program Supervisor	▪ Dietician
Payment and expense processing	▪ Program Supervisor	▪ Nutrition Supervisor	▪ Dietician ▪ Grants Manager
Quality control monitoring	▪ Program Monitors	▪ Monitors ▪ Nutrition Supervisor ▪ Program Supervisor	▪ Food and Nutrition Employee ▪ SFSP Site Coordinator
Provided data to FNS	▪ Program Supervisor	▪ Nutrition Supervisor	▪ Director/SFSP Coordinator
Provided data to evaluation contractor	▪ Program Supervisor	▪ Nutrition Supervisor	▪ Director/SFSP Coordinator
Provided assistance to evaluation contractor in collecting data	▪ Program Supervisor	▪ Nutrition Supervisor	▪ Director/SFSP Coordinator
Prepared meals and backpacks	▪ Site Managers ▪ Site Volunteers ▪ Cafeteria Managers ▪ Cafeteria Staff	▪ School kitchen staff	▪ Food and Nutrition Employee ▪ Food Services Manager ▪ Food Services staff
Delivered meals and backpacks to sites	▪ School warehouse staff (food only)	▪ Monitors	▪ School District Warehouse staff
Distributed backpacks	▪ Site Managers ▪ Site Volunteers ▪ Cafeteria Staff	▪ SFSP site staff ▪ SFSP site managers	▪ Food and Nutrition Employee ▪ Food Services Manager ▪ Food Services staff ▪ SFSP Site Coordinator

Backpack Demonstration Project in Kansas: Who Did What?

Functions	Kansas sponsors						
	Arkansas City USD	Central USD 462	East Central KS EO Corp	Gardner Edgerton USD	Lawrence Public Schools	Topeka Public Schools	United Methodist Church
Management, oversight	▪ Program Director ▪ School Social Worker ▪ Food distribution manager	▪ Project Manager ▪ Site Coordinators	▪ Program Manager	▪ Program Director ▪ Site Lead/high school Kitchen manager	▪ Director of Food Services ▪ Food Services Staff ▪ Site Managers	▪ Project Manager ▪ School District Administrative Oversight Staff	▪ Project Director ▪ Back up to Project Director
Community Outreach	▪ School Social Worker ▪ Food distribution manager	▪ Project Manager	N/A for 2012	▪ Program Director ▪ Translator	▪ Director of Food Services	▪ Project Manager ▪ School District Administrative Oversight Staff	N/A for 2012
Hired staff or volunteers	▪ Program Director	▪ Project Manager ▪ Site Coordinators	▪ Program Manager ▪ ECKAN CEO ▪ Volunteer Coordinator	▪ Program Director ▪ Site lead/high school kitchen manager	▪ Director of Food Services	▪ Project Manager	▪ Project Director ▪ Back up to Project Director ▪ School Year Backpack Program Manager
Training	▪ Program Director	▪ Project Manager	▪ ECKAN CEO ▪ Volunteer Coordinator	▪ Program Director	▪ Director of Food Services	▪ Project Manager	▪ Project Director ▪ Back up to Project Director
Payment and expense processing	▪ Administra-tive support staff	▪ Clerical staff	▪ Program Manager	▪ Program Director ▪ Bookkeeper	▪ Administra-tive Support Staff	▪ School District Administra-tive Oversight Staff	▪ Project Director

Functions	Kansas sponsors						
	Arkansas City USD	Central USD 462	East Central KS EO Corp	Gardner Edgerton USD	Lawrence Public Schools	Topeka Public Schools	United Methodist Church
Quality control monitoring	▪ Program Director ▪ School Social Worker	▪ Project Manager	▪ Program Manager ▪ ECKAN CEO ▪ Warehouse Manager	▪ Program Director ▪ Site Lead/High School Kitchen Manager	▪ Director of Food Services ▪ Food Services Staff ▪ Site Managers	▪ Project Manager	▪ Project Director ▪ Back up to Project Director ▪ School Year Backpack Program Manager
Provided data to FNS	▪ Administra-tive support staff	▪ Clerical staff	▪ Program Manager	▪ Program Director	▪ Administrativ e Support Staff	▪ Project Manager	▪ Project Director
Provided data to evaluation contractor	▪ Administra-tive support staff	▪ Project Manager ▪ Clerical staff	▪ Program Manager	▪ Program Director	▪ Director of Food Services ▪ Administra-tive Support Staff	▪ Project Manager	▪ Project Director
Provided assistance to evaluation contractor in collecting data	▪ Program Director ▪ School Social Worker ▪ Food distribution manager	▪ Project Manager ▪ Clerical staff	▪ Program Manager	▪ Program Director	▪ Director of Food Services	▪ Project Manager	▪ Project Director
Prepared meals and backpacks	▪ School Social Worker ▪ Volunteers	▪ Site Coordinators ▪ Site volunteers	▪ Volunteer Coordinator ▪ Volunteers	▪ Site Lead/high school kitchen Manager ▪ Volunteers	▪ Food Services Staff ▪ SFSP staff ▪ Volunteers	▪ School food service employees	▪ Bag packers/meal distributors
Delivered meals and backpacks to sites	N/A (meals prepackaged and stored on site)	▪ Site Coordinators ▪ Van driver	▪ Warehouse Manager	▪ Site Lead/high school kitchen Manager ▪ Custodians ▪ Volunteers	▪ Drivers	▪ School food service employees	▪ Driver

Functions	Kansas sponsors						
	Arkansas City USD	Central USD 462	East Central KS EO Corp	Gardner Edgerton USD	Lawrence Public Schools	Topeka Public Schools	United Methodist Church
Distributed backpacks	▪ School Social Worker ▪ Food distribution manager ▪ Translator ▪ Volunteers	▪ Site Coordinators ▪ Van driver ▪ Site volunteers	▪ Program Manager ▪ SFSP staff	▪ Site Lead/high school kitchen manager ▪ Volunteers	▪ Site Managers	▪ School Food Service Employees	▪ School Year Backpack Program Manager ▪ Administrative Support Staff ▪ Bag Packers/Meal Distributors

Backpack Demonstration Project in Ohio: Who Did What?

Functions	Andrews House	Ashtabula Co. Children Services	Community Action Org. of Scioto County	Hamilton Living Water Ministry	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action	Whole Again International
Management, oversight	▪ Project Director	▪ Project Director	▪ Operations Director ▪ Program Specialists	▪ Project Manager	▪ Food and Nutrition Operations Specialist	▪ Pastor/Project Manager ▪ Coordinator
Hired staff or volunteers	▪ Project Director	▪ Project Director	▪ Operations Director ▪ Program Specialists	▪ Project Manager	▪ Food and Nutrition Operations Specialist ▪ SFSP Site Managers	▪ Pastor/Project Manager ▪ Coordinator ▪ Site Managers
Training	▪ SFSP Site Supervisors/ Cafeteria staff	▪ Project Director	▪ Operations Director ▪ Program Specialists	▪ Project Manager	▪ Food and Nutrition Operations Specialist ▪ SFSP Site Managers	▪ Pastor/Project Manager ▪ Coordinator ▪ Director of Programming and Financing ▪ Site Managers
Payment and expense processing	▪ Project Director ▪ Administrative Support Staff	▪ Project Director ▪ Finance Director	▪ Operations Director	▪ Project Manager ▪ Administrative Support Staff	▪ Food and Nutrition Operations Specialist	▪ Director of Programming and Financing
Quality control monitoring	▪ Project Director ▪ SFSP Site Supervisors/ cafeteria staff	▪ Project Director	▪ Operations Director ▪ Program Specialists	▪ Project Manager	▪ Food and Nutrition Operations Specialist ▪ Administrative Support Staff	▪ Coordinator ▪ Site Managers
Provided data to FNS	▪ Project Director ▪ Administrative Support Staff	▪ Project Director	▪ Operations Director	▪ Project Manager	▪ Food and Nutrition Operations Specialist	▪ Pastor/Project Manager ▪ Coordinator

Functions	Andrews House	Ashtabula Co. Children Services	Community Action Org. of Scioto County	Hamilton Living Water Ministry	Hocking Athens Perry Community Action	Whole Again International
Provided data to evaluation contractor	▪ Project Director	▪ Project Director	▪ Operations Director	▪ Project Manager	▪ Food and Nutrition Operations Specialist	▪ Pastor/Project Manager ▪ Coordinator ▪ Director of Programming and Financing
Provided assistance to evaluation contractor in collecting data	▪ Project Director	▪ Project Director	▪ Operations Director	▪ Project Manager ▪ Administrative Support Staff	▪ Food and Nutrition Operations Specialist	▪ Pastor/Project Manager
Prepared meals and backpacks	▪ SFSP Site Supervisors/ Cafeteria staff	▪ SFSP Site Coordinators/ Youth staff workers	▪ SFSP Site Staff	▪ Project Manager ▪ SFSP Program Staff ▪ SFSP Volunteers	▪ Food Bank Manager ▪ Kitchen Staff	▪ Caterer
Delivered meals and backpacks to sites	▪ SFSP Site Supervisors/ Cafeteria staff	▪ SFSP Site Coordinators/ Youth staff workers	▪ SFSP Site Staff	▪ SFSP Program Staff ▪ SFSP Volunteers	▪ Delivery Drivers	▪ Delivery Drivers
Distributed backpacks	▪ SFSP Site Supervisors/ ▪ Cafeteria staff ▪ SFSP Site Volunteers	▪ SFSP Site Coordinators/ Youth staff workers	▪ SFSP Site Staff ▪ SFSP Site Volunteers	▪ Project Manager ▪ SFSP Program Staff ▪ SFSP Volunteers	▪ SFSP Site Managers ▪ SFSP Staff ▪ Delivery Driver ▪ Volunteers	▪ Site Managers ▪ Food Supervisors ▪ Site Staff ▪ Volunteers

Appendix R

Examples of Outreach and Recruitment Materials

Meal Delivery Demonstration Project

14 Garfield Way
Newark, DE 19713

Dear Property Manager,

Department of Education and the Food Bank of Delaware are partnered in a rural summer meal delivery demonstration program through USDA and will need your help to serve the children of your community. The Grab and Go program provides meals (both breakfast and lunch), to school aged children who receive free or reduced meals during the school year.

We feel your site would be ideal. Please contact me either by phone at (302) 292-1305, ext. 217 or email at outreach@fbd.org so that we can discuss this partnership in further detail.

Thank you in advance for considering being a partner in this program to provide meals to children of your community. I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Trevor Turner
Programs Outreach Coordinator

In accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture policy, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability. To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington D.C. 20250-9410 or call [800] 795-3272[voice] or [202] 720-6382 [TTY]. USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Free Food For Kids & Teens!

Would you like to receive FREE meals for your kids and teens this summer?

The Food Bank of Delaware will provide FREE meals for your school-aged kids and teens free of charge.

- Free meals are provided to children in kindegarten up to age 18 at time of enrollment
- Parent or child can pick up meals on-site and take them home
- Breakfast and lunch provided daily
- Weekend meals available for pick up on Friday
- All meals are nutritious and require no cooking

Sounds great! How do I sign up?

- Attend a free sign-up event to fill out an enrollment form. Sign up will take place on:

Thursday, May 3 - 4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Richardson Park CAP

-The Food Bank of Delaware will confirm your child or teen's eligibility for free meals and will call you by May 25.

Please contact:

Charneta Johnson
Food Bank of Delaware
Grab and Go Coordinator
Outreach@fbd.org
(302) 292-1305 ext 217

Join the FREE Meal Delivery Program

As part of the

Summer Food Service Program*

at

Homes in Barnstable, Mashpee & Bourne, MA

Sponsored by

YMCA Cape Cod

June 25, 2012-August 31, 2012
The program offers

Meals delivered to homes

in Barnstable, Mashpee & Bourne

If your child participates in the program and you fill out this form, you could be contacted for an interview. We would like to get your feedback by learning about you and your child's experience in this program.

If you are selected, you will receive $20 each time you complete a telephone interview as a thank you for your time. You could be selected up to two times this year and receive up to $40. Each phone interview is approximately 30 minutes.

Your child will be able to receive the Meals whether or not you participate in the telephone interview. It is your choice. Information you provide is confidential and published results will not provide any information on individual participants.

For more information about the Meal Delivery Program, contact Michele O'Brien at 508-362-6500 ext. 211
For more information about the Parent Interview, please call 1-888-539-5552.

*THIS IS A USDA SPONSORED PROGRAM

Please complete and return the information below to Valerie Brown or Michele O'Brien at YMCA Cape Cod (***one form per child***). This will allow your name to be included in the list of families eligible to participate in the parent interview and receive $20 each time you complete a telephone interview.

Child's First Name: _____ Child's Last Name: _____

Parent/Caregiver Name(s): _____

Home Phone: (___ ___ ___) ___ ___ ___ - ___ ___ ___ ___

Cell Phone: (___ ___ ___) ___ ___ ___ - ___ ___ ___ ___

Other Phone: (___ ___ ___) ___ ___ ___ - ___ ___ ___ ___

Street Address: _____ Apt/Unit #: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Email Address: _____

Summer's coming!!

Summer

Come Join Us for Fun and Free

"Sun-sational" Smoothie Event

In the Mashpee Village Community Room

Tuesday, May 8th @ 5:30 PM

Parents & Children of Mashpee Village

Find out about free home delivered breakfast & lunch for

Kids ages 1-18 this summer

Sponsored by YMCA Cape Cod

the Y

USDA

Massachusetts Department of ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

CNOR

388 Upper Oakwood Avenue Elmira, New York 14903
P: 607.796.6061 F: 607.796.6028 www.foodbankst.org

TO: News Editors
DATE: June 21, 2012
CONTACT: Missy Goetschius
Community & Public Relations Manager, Food Bank of the Southern Tier
CONTACT INFO: 607.796.6061 x4023 or email mlsmith@feedingamerica.org
RE: *Summer Food Service Program: Free Summer Meals for Children and Teens 18 Years Old and Under*

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Southern Tier, NY – The Food Bank of the Southern Tier announces that the Summer Food Service Program– Picnics in the Park will be kicking off on June 25th, with additional sites opening on July 9th! This program provides fun, games and free lunch Monday – Friday from June 25th through August 31st for children and teens ages 18 years and under. No registration is required. *The Summer Food Service Program is designed to provide lunch for children and is not a substitute for day camp or child care. *Meals will not be served on Wednesday, July 4th.*

The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) provides meals to children at risk of hunger during the summer break when school is not in session. SFSP is a national program of the USDA, administered through the New York State Education Department. The Food Bank of the Southern Tier partners with existing summer youth programs and local schools to administer the program in high need areas.

Thanks to a grant award in the amount of $20,000, received through Feeding America from ConAgra Foods Foundation Hunger-Free Summer Program, the Food Bank of the Southern Tier was able to expand the Summer Food Service Program- Picnics in the Parks program into four additional parks. The new parks include: Sullivan Park in Horseheads, Oakridge Park in Elmira Heights, Hathorn Park and Quatrano Park in Elmira.

Meal sites and their hours of distribution in Chemung and Steuben counties are as follows:

Chemung County

- Sullivan Park
  Off of Thorne Street, Horseheads
  Lunch at 11:00am
- Elmer Goodwin Park
  (formerly Universal Park) Off of Robert Street, between Allen Street and Universal Avenue, Elmira
  Lunch at 11:40am
- Brand Park Bandstand
  Catherine Street, Elmira
  Lunch at 12:20pm
- Katy Leary Park
  Off of West Hudson Street, between Connelly Avenue and Chestnut Street, Elmira
  Lunch at 1:00pm
- Grove Park
  Off of West 4th Street, between Grove and Walnut Streets, Elmira
  Lunch at 1:25pm
- Oakridge Park
  Off of West 14th Street between Glenwood Avenue and Oakwood Avenue, Elmira Heights
  Dinner at 4:10pm
- Hathorn Park
  Off of Woodlawn Avenue and Davis Street, Elmira
  Dinner at 4:40pm
- Quatrano Park
  Off of Parker Drive and Oak Street, Elmira
  Dinner at 5:20pm
- Leo T. Krolak Computer Center
  801 East Water Street, Elmira (Heritage Park Apts.)
  Snack at 10:00am; Lunch at 12:00pm
  July 9th—August 17th
- Southside Community Center
  215 Partridge Street, Elmira
  Snack at 2:30pm; Dinner at 5:00pm
  June 25th —August 17th

North Rose – Wolcott Central School

Food Service Department
11631 Salter-Colvin Rd. WOLCOTT, NEW YORK 14590
TELEPHONE (315) 594-1275
FAX (315) 594-[illegible]

Summer Food Service Program

USDA

Dear Parents:

This summer, North Rose-Wolcott Central Schools will be participating in the Home Delivery Demonstration Project. This project will allow school age children who live in rural areas and are eligible for Free or Reduced Price School meals, to pick up free meals during the summer when school is not in session. Host site locations to pick up meals will be in Rose, North Rose, South Butler, North Wolcott and the area surrounding Hope Village on Clapper Rd. located outside the Village of Wolcott.

Kids will get 4 breakfasts and 4 lunches at these sites for **free**. Meals can be picked up by the child, parent/guardian or another adult designated by the parent/guardian.

Depending on your assigned distribution site, meal pick up will be **every Monday or Friday**, starting on June 27th and ending on August 19th at the following locations:

Monday Pick Up	Friday Pick Up
Butler United Methodist Church South Butler 9:00-11:00	**North Wolcott Christian Church** 12764 Church St., North Wolcott 9:00-11:00
North Rose United Methodist Church North Rose 10:00-12:00	**Hope Village Housing Authority** 6430 Hope Circle, Wolcott 10:00-12:00
Rose United Methodist Church Rose 10:30-12:30	

Backpack Demonstration Project

Escuelas de Mesa Programa de comida del verano

Todos Pueden Comer GRATIS Este Verano
(Para Niños y Jóvenes de 18 Años o Menos)
NO HAY QUE PAGAR-
NO HAY QUE REGISTRARSE

DONDE: Chelsea Park
145 S. 40th

CUANDO: 4 de Junio hasta 29 de Junio
Lunes a Viernes

ALMUERZO: 12:00 p.m.-12:20 p.m.

Cualquier persona mayor de 18 años puede comprar un desayuno por $1.25 o un almuerzo por $3.00. Para obtener más información llame al número: (480) 472-0900

No tenemos supervisión para los estudiantes. Los ninos pequeños deben de estar Acompañados por un adulto.

El USDA es un proveedor y empleador que ofrece oportunidad igual a todos.

"Calling All Children "

Wilson 2012 Summer Food Service Program

Wilson has again received the Summer Food Service program through **USDA** for all youth between 1-18 years of age. They will receive a free meal that is **not** based on any type of income eligibility.

FREE lunches will be offered at the Methodist Education Building for children 1-18 years of age. Meals will be served Monday through Thursday and must be eaten at the facility. The first day to serve is May 29th., 2012 and the last day to serve is August 16th, 2012. Doors will open promptly at 11:30 and will be served till 12:30. Adults over 18 years of age may purchase a meal for $3.50. Volunteers are needed to help in the dining room at 11:30. Volunteers are to be high school age or older. Volunteers 18 years of age or younger will be allowed to eat their meal at 11:15 so they are ready to help the younger children when they arrive. High school youth are not required to volunteer to receive a free meal.

Each Thursday the program will be providing take home lunches for 3 days (The Backpack Program), for the Friday, Saturday, & Sunday lunch meals.

If you would like to volunteer to help at the site please contact Theresa Heinrich at 658-3816 or Debbie Whitmer at 785-658-3573.

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

Friends, Fun, and Food!

Summer meals are available to all kids age 18 and younger at no cost.
To eat, just show up.

Where? _____

When? _____

What Time? _____

Sponsor Name: _____
Telephone: _____

Food that's in when school is out.

The USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Appendix S

Examples of Educational Materials

Kansas

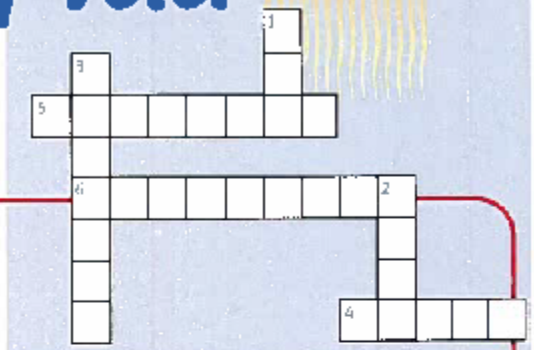
¡Empaca tus bocadillos y vete!

Power Panther™ dice... Alimentate Bien y Juega Fuerte. www.fns.usda.gov/eatsmartplayhard

¡Me paso mucho tiempo viajando! Llevo bocadillos para que me den energía y pueda seguir andando. ¡Planear con anticipación facilita el comer saludablemente!

De Merienda con Power Panther™

Llena las letras que faltan. Usa las pistas a continuación para averiguar algunos de los bocadillos favoritos que **Power Panther™** lleva cuando se va de viaje.



Verticales:

1. Una fruta que crece en una vid.
2. Un vegetal largo y verde que comienza con "a" y que es bien sabroso con mantequilla de maní.
3. Una fruta que crece en un árbol y que es sumamente jugosa.

Horizontales:

4. Comida que se hace de la leche y a la que se le puede poner sabor a fruta.
5. Unos bocadillos de cereal entero que crujen en la boca y que son cuadrados.
6. Este vegetal color naranja crece debajo de la tierra y cruje cuando se come.

Sugerencia

Llévate zanahorias, nueces o frutas secas para bocado en la escuela o cuando juegas.

Mezcla de bocadillos

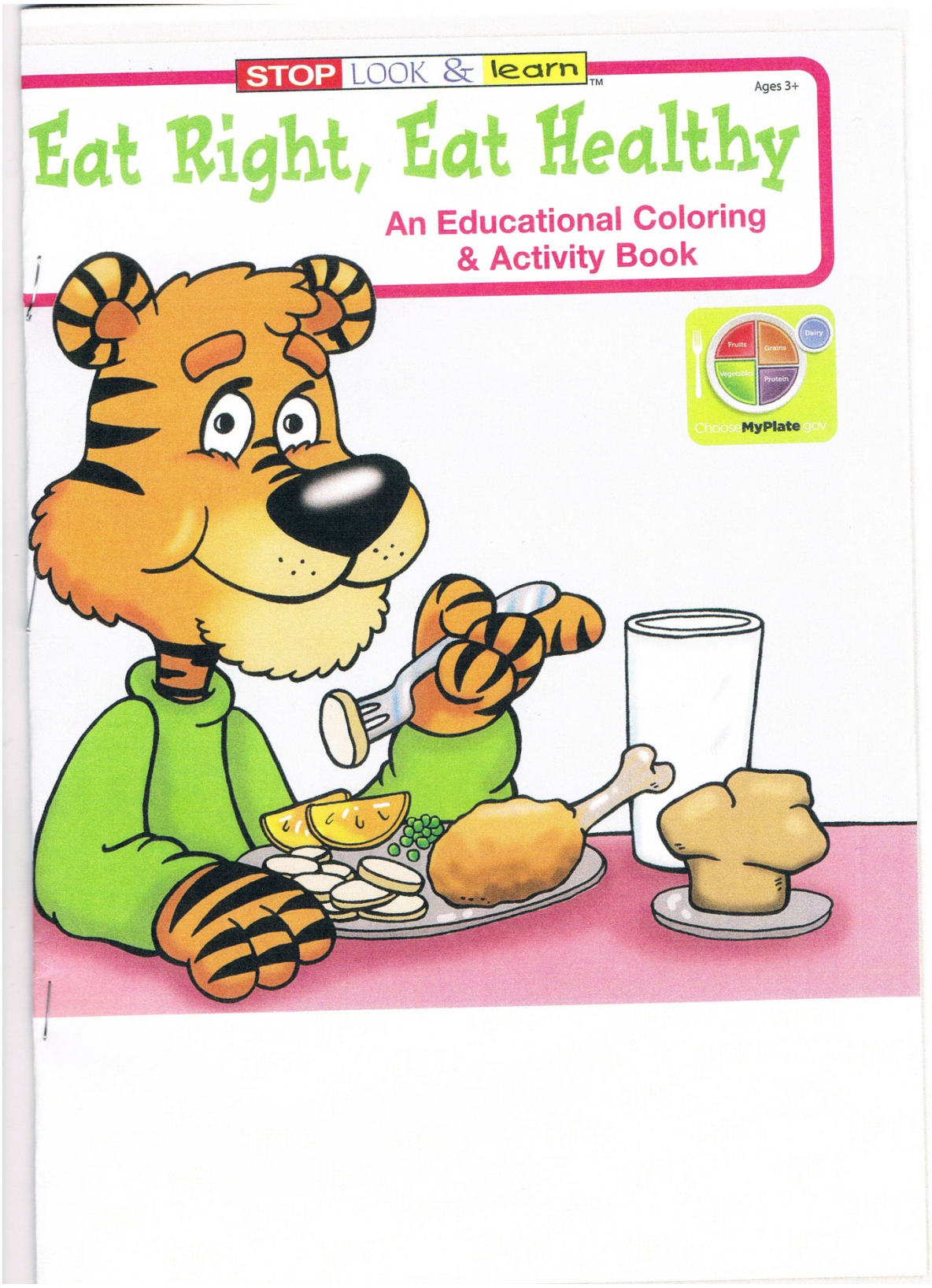
Chistes

P: ¿Qué cosa es peor que morder una manzana y encontrarse un gusano?

Respiración de chistes:
Encontrarse sólo la mitad del Gusano.

Respiración para el cuadrigrama: Dos, ocho, manzana, veinte, veinte, cantidad.

USDA Food and Nutrition Service
USDA es un proveedor y empleador con oportunidades iguales para todos


STOP LOOK & learn™
Ages 3+
Eat Right, Eat Healthy
An Educational Coloring & Activity Book
Fruits
Grains
Dairy
Vegetables
Protein
ChooseMyPlate.gov

Why Snacks?

Most kids like snacks. That is great! Think of snacks as mini-meals that help provide nutrients and food energy your child needs to grow, play, and learn.

Help your child snack smart.

Your child has a small stomach. So he or she probably eats less at meals than you do. Smart snacks can help your child eat and drink enough during the day. In fact, most young children do best when they eat four to six times a day.

Keep food group snacks handy: for example, raw vegetables; fruit; 100% juice; lowfat and fat-free milk, cheese, and yogurt; whole-grain bread; peanut butter; and hard-cooked eggs.

Let snacks fill in the gaps. If your child misses fruit or juice for breakfast, offer fruit at snack time.

Time snacks carefully – 2 to 3 hours before meals. That way your child will be hungry for lunch or supper.

Offer snacks to satisfy hunger. Skip the urge to offer a snack to quiet tears, calm your child, or reward behavior. That can lead to emotional overeating later on.

Keep snacks small. If your child is still hungry, he or she can ask for more. Let your child decide what is enough.

Encourage tooth brushing after snacking – especially after eating bread, crackers, and sweet foods.

Snack wisely yourself! Do you snack when you feel stressed or bored – or just when you are hungry? What foods do you snack on? Remember, your child learns snack habits by watching you. Be a great role model!

Go easy on drinks with added sugars.

Offer lowfat or fat-free milk, 100% juice, or water as snack drinks. Soft drinks and fruit drinks can crowd out foods your child needs to grow and stay healthy.

Make food group foods the usual snacks. A little candy occasionally is okay.

Parenting tip:

Sometimes kids say they are hungry when they really want attention. Take a little time with your child – talk or do something fun. Your child will let you know if he or she really is hungry.

Provided by
NIBBLES FOR HEALTH 21 Nutrition Newsletters for Parents of Young Children, USDA, Food and Nutrition Service
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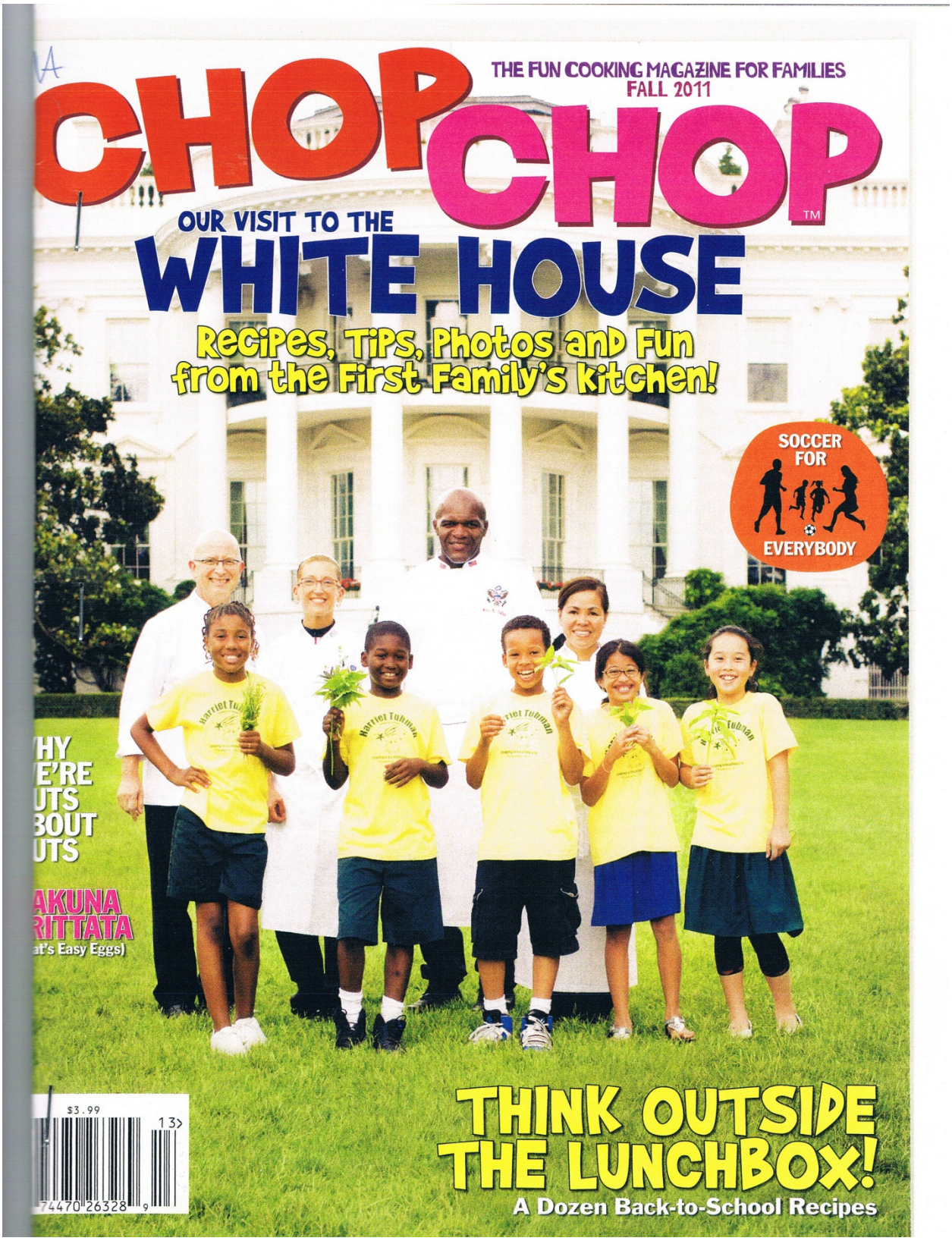
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FALL 2011
CHOP CHOP™
OUR VISIT TO THE
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THINK OUTSIDE THE LUNCHBOX!
A Dozen Back-to-School Recipes

The Grab and Go Weekly

Healthy meals for healthy kids!

Inside this week:

- Food Group Word Search
- Matching with MyPlate
- Recipe: MyPlate Pizza

June 15, 2012

A page for parents...

MyPlate is a great tool that shows what a well balanced meal looks like. It challenges us to include items from all five food groups at each meal because each group provides different nutrients. This is important for children, who's bodies and minds need good nutrition to grow and develop. Since different amounts are needed from each food group, MyPlate also shows the recommended portion size. For example, a well balanced meal will have a plate that is half covered by fruits and vegetables. Since the vegetable section of the plate is larger, there should be a little more vegetables on your plate than fruits. Try to keep these ideas in mind when planning family meals!

Food Bank of Delaware

For more information, please contact the Food Bank's Grab and Go Program Coordinator, Charneta Johnson.

14 Garfield Way
Newark DE, 19713
Phone: (302) 292-1305 (ex. 217)
Fax: (302) 292-1309

If you are in need of food assistance, please dial 211 for the Delaware helpline.

This material was funded by the USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. (SNAP) SNAP provides nutrition assistance to people with low income. To find out more about SNAP, contact the Delaware Department of Social Services: 1-800-372-2022. In accordance with Federal law and the US Department of Agriculture policy, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, political beliefs or disability.

Let's Go On A Snack Hunt
Inside/Outside
Draw a line to match the outside to the inside.
Trace the first letter of the name of the fruit or vegetable.
ucumber
ineapple
omato
arrot
-Purple
-Red
-Yellow
-Orange
Color By Fruit
Find crayons that match the colors of the fruits.
Color the spaces on Power Panther to make a cool picture.
Eat Smart
Play Hard
Power Panther™ says... Eat Smart. Play Hard.™
www.fns.usda.gov/eatsmartplayhard
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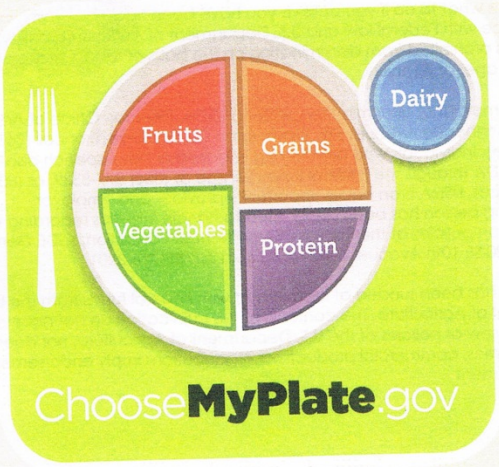
KSDOE

Summer Food Service Program

MyPlate Coloring & Activity Booklet