# Summer Meals Program Outreach & Surveys

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## CONTENTS


**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** 2

**INTRODUCTION** 3

SUMMER MEALS PROGRAM OVERVIEW 3
NATIONAL TRENDS AND BEST PRACTICES FOR SUMMER MEALS 4
SUMMER MEALS IN PHILADELPHIA 6

**OUTREACH EFFORTS** 6

**SURVEYS AT MEAL SITES** 9

**CONCLUSION** 11

**RECOMMENDATIONS** 12

**APPENDIX** 14

SURVEY QUESTIONS 15
SURVEY RESULTS 17
MAPS OF OUTREACH NEIGHBORHOODS 19


Cover photo from the Fun Safe Philly Summer Kick-Off event on June 11th, 2015 at the Martin Luther King Jr. Recreation Center. Via www.healthymealsforchildren.org

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*This report compiles the accomplishments and findings of the Summer Meals team's six weeks of outreach and survey efforts to raise awareness and gauge satisfaction about the Summer Meals program in low-income areas. The group focused outreach in two neighborhoods, Point Breeze and Hunting Park. This report outlines this work and survey results, including an examination of best practices both nationwide and within Pennsylvania. Outreach was conducted to better understand strategies to raise awareness of and increase participation in the summer meal sites for children in these targeted neighborhoods. The team focused on three strategies for outreach:*

- *Outreach to local business and commercial corridors;*
- *Outreach to residential communities; and*
- *Surveys for children, parents, and site supervisors at Playstreets.*

*In total, the team distributed 1,046 palm cards and 2,753 door hangers, and surveyed a total of 44 children. Based on this limited sample size, results cannot be used to make concrete policy recommendations. However, the data collected can be used to inform the focus of further outreach and research. Seventy percent of children surveyed expressed that they eat at the meal site every day of the week, reinforcing the need for this program to be offered in these neighborhoods. Eighty percent of children surveyed reported liking the food, indicating that meal quality is generally satisfactory, and most children travelled five blocks or fewer to reach the meal site.*

*Based on experiences and survey results, the team recommends that the following changes be explored for future outreach:*

1. *Conduct community meetings and face-to-face outreach to enhance the effectiveness of outreach and encourage greater participation in the summer meals program.*
2. *Consider replacing distribution of door hangers with other methods of outreach that might generate more awareness through word of mouth.*
3. *Better coordinate outreach based on languages spoken in those communities.*
4. *Continue to expand the number of sites in areas where large numbers of eligible children are not participating or have to walk long distances.*
5. *Re-examine and standardize training for site supervisors.*
6. *Continue to improve the quality of the food and meeting the tastes/cultural food preferences of different communities.*

# INTRODUCTION

## SUMMER MEALS PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Millions of children from low-income families across the United States receive free or reduced-price meals every day school is in session. But outside the academic year, many of these same children face hunger, because they no longer have access to school meals. In fact, hunger increases by 34.2% in the summer months for families with school-age children[1].

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), a federally funded but state-administered program, provides summer meals to children ages 18 or younger as well as disabled students 19 or older. Sites can be open, open-enrolled, or closed sites such as camps. In order to serve children at an open site, at least half of the children who receive meals at the site must come from families at or below 185% of the Federal poverty level.

SFSP providers offer meals to children at sites that offer educational programming, physical activities, or safe spaces. However, despite national, state, and local efforts to increase awareness of the availability of free summer meals, many children still lack access during the summer months. In summer 2014, 84% of children participating in free or reduced-price school lunch nationally during the 2013-2014 school year did not access the summer meals programs.[2]

In Philadelphia, despite the efforts of the Fun Safe Philly Summer initiative and summer meal providers such as Philadelphia Parks & Recreation and Nutritional Development Services, the average number of meals served per week through summer meals programs is 58% less than

[1] Nord, Mark, and Kathleen Romig. "Hunger in the Summer." Journal of Children and Poverty 12.2 (2006): 141-58.
[2] Food Research and Action Center. "Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report." June 2015. http://frac.org/pdf/2015_summer_nutrition_report.pdf

the average number of Free or Reduced-Price meals served per week during the school year[3]. While Philadelphia has expanded the number of meals sites and meals served in recent years, more work needs to be done to close the gap in the number of meals served during the summer compared to the school year.

## NATIONAL TRENDS FOR SUMMER MEALS[4]

Last year, Summer Food Service Programs (SFSP) served nearly 3.2 million children nationwide, an increase of 215,000 (7.3%) over 2013. These programs served 16.2% of low-income children participating in free- or reduced-price lunches during the 2013-2014 school year, a slight increase from 15.1% of children served in the 2012-2013 school year. The number of SFSP sponsors increased by 277, a 5.3% increase compared to the summer of 2013, and the number of meal sites nationwide increased by 3,899, a 9.3% increase compared to the summer of 2013.

Unsurprisingly, summer meal participation was diminished in 2009, likely as a result reduced funding for summer programming from the Great Recession. However, by 2012, participation in summer nutrition programs rebounded, and in fact, 2014 was the largest increase in participation in SFSP since 1993. While youth participation rates are trending in the right direction, however, the fact remains that the vast majority of children nationwide who are eligible for summer nutrition programs do not participate in the programs.

It is also important to note regional variations in the participation rate of the Summer Nutrition Programs. While the national participation rate is 16.2% of eligible children, certain areas of the country have demonstrated an ability to surpass that rate significantly. The District

[3] Data provided by Pennsylvania Department of Education.
[4] All data in this section from Food Research & Action Center. "Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation" 2015 report.

of Columbia has a participation rate of 59% of eligible children. Other top performing states include: New Mexico (37%), New York (31.2%), Vermont (29.4%), Connecticut (27%), Arkansas (23.5%), Idaho (22.6%), Maine (21.8%), Maryland (21.6%), and South Carolina (20.1%). Pennsylvania's participation ranks 12th in the nation, at 19.9% of eligible children served. Although Pennsylvania's participation rate ranks 12th in the nation, approximately 80% of eligible children do not participate in summer nutrition programs. With Philadelphia alone representing about 12% of Pennsylvania's entire population and more than 45% of all summer meal sites, the city's participation rate in summer nutrition programs factors significantly in the statewide participation.

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) attributes the increased participation rate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 to comprehensive outreach, improved policies, and expanded partnerships with national, state, and local stakeholders. Consequently, these factors spurred increased participation in the USDA summer meals programs and to reach a greater proportion of eligible children in 2014 compared to 2013.

## NATIONAL BEST PRACTICES FOR SUMMER MEALS

Nationally, best practice recommendations from FRAC include the following:

***Reducing eligibility barriers.*** Currently, the national Summer Food Service Program may operate only in areas where at least 50% of children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals during the academic year. This means that a geographic area in which 49% of children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals during the academic year would not be eligible for summer nutrition programs. Limiting the pool of eligible geographic areas has at least partially contributed to the low participation rate nationwide. Reducing the threshold from 50% to 40%

(used for community eligibility for meals during the school year[5]) would bolster USDA's efforts to raise the national participation rate.

***Streamlining administrative requirements to allow for year-round nutrition programs.*** California piloted a program to allow for a year-round nutrition program, to eliminate the administrative hurdle of coordinating two separate nutrition programs. Combining the programs nationwide would streamline the administration and management of the programs.

***Offering grants for transportation to and from meal sites.*** Currently, transportation is one of the most common barriers to participation, particularly in rural areas. Transportation grants would help boost the participation rates by reducing barriers of access to summer meals sites.

Until national reform occurs, cities and states must act to raise summer meals participation rates within the framework of existing programs and policies.

## SUMMER MEALS IN PHILADELPHIA

In recent years, there has been a nationwide increase in participation in the Summer Food Service Program. From 2013 to 2014, free summer meals served in Philadelphia increased by 19%.[6] Furthermore, the number of meal sites in Philadelphia has increased approximately 15% from 2014 to 2015[7]. As of 2014, there were 1,200 summer meal sites in Philadelphia. In 2015, that number is 1,434, but that number could continue to increase before the end of the summer.

[5] Food Research and Action Center. "School Meal Eligibility." June 2015. http://frac.org/federal-foodnutrition-programs/national-school-lunch-program/eligibility/.
[6] Lovegren, Sarah and Tatiana Bagby, "Summer Meals 2014: Vista Summer Associate Outreach Report".
[7] Pennsylvania Department of Education

## OUTREACH FOR SUMMER MEALS

Of the six days the group was in the field, four of them were entirely outreach, and all included outreach components. The goal of the outreach was to educate about the Free Summer Meals program in targeted areas. The neighborhoods in which we conducted our outreach, Point Breeze and Hunting Park, which were selected in partnership with the Greater Philadelphia Coalition Against Hunger. These areas had a higher percentage of children and a lower concentration of meal sites as compared to other neighborhoods.

Outreach consisted of three main components. Palm cards were distributed to pedestrians, placed on car windshields, and provided to businesses for distribution to neighbors and customers. These cards included basic information on the Free Summer Meals program, including where to call for more information and when meals became available. The group also distributed information at assigned streets in Point Breeze and Hunting Park, placing door hangers on every house along those streets. These door hangers had not only the basic information about the program but also a sticker with the three nearest Playstreet locations. As palm cards and door hangers were distributed, the group spoke with pedestrians regarding the availability of free summer meals. Residents were particularly receptive to direct conversations.

The interns from the Mayor's Internship Program distributed 1,046 palm cards and 2,753 door hangers. But that is only one portion of the total outreach conducted in Point Breeze and

Hunting Park. In addition to the Mayor's Interns, AmeriCorps Vistas, and members of Philadelphia Youth in Service conducted similar outreach. In total, accounting for all three of these groups, there were 3,008 palm cards (1,998 to Point Breeze and 1,010 to Hunting Park) and 7,746 door hangers (4,263 to Point Breeze and 3,483 to Hunting Park) distributed, in addition to some flyers and information booklets.

However, based on limited anecdotal evidence and survey results, the team cannot conclude that this outreach increased attendance at outdoor meal sites. Most of the kids and adults surveyed at the sites did not say that they had heard about the program through any direct outreach materials. Most young people at the Playstreets either lived on the block or were alerted through neighbors and family. The outreach group did not survey any children who reported receiving outreach materials. This observation is not to indicate door-to-door outreach is ineffective, just that it may not be easy or possible to measure the direct impact of this outreach. It is also important to note that surveys were completed for an extremely limited number of sites in comparison to overall outreach. Furthermore, only conducting surveys on Fridays limits the validity and reliability of results as they were not replicated at sites nor conducted during other days of the week.

In addition, language barriers were encountered during outreach. While materials were printed in both English and Spanish, some of the neighborhoods had more diverse language requirements (such as Korean), making outreach extremely difficult and limited in effectiveness. Since approximately 10% of Philadelphia residents speak a language other than English or Spanish, and since these residents tend to be concentrated in high poverty communities, they are a group the City should prioritize outreach. The team even encountered some problems with the

Spanish speaking populations, as Spanish-speaking interns were not always evenly distributed amongst outreach groups.

It is noted that in 2015, the Greater Philadelphia Coalition Against Hunger provided more than 10 different language translations (including Haitian Creole, Korean, and Swahili) for their summer meals hotline. However, in order to access this service, residents must know that their language is available at the hotline without a translated palm card.

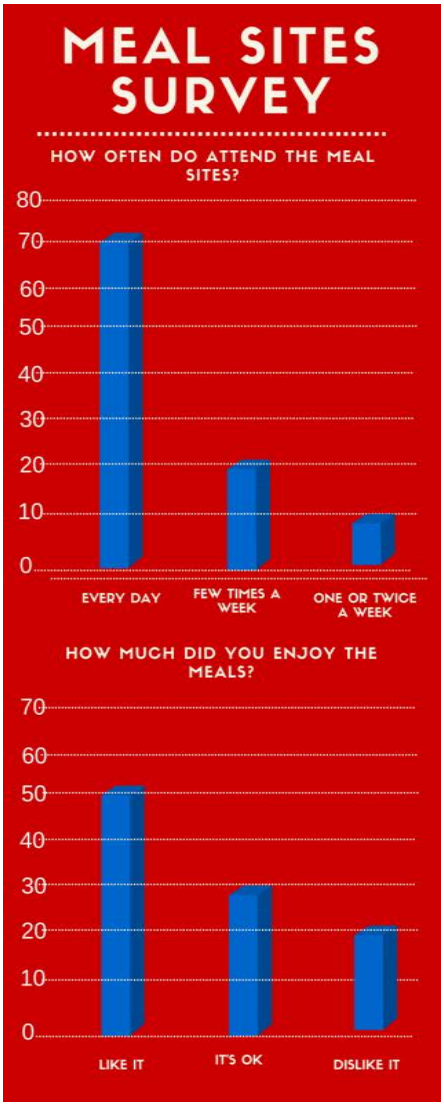
## SURVEYING AT SUMMER MEALS SITES

The group drafted three short surveys for Playstreets – one for children, one for parents, and one for site supervisors. None of the surveys asked for information that could be used to identify participants, and participation in the survey was entirely optional. The survey was drafted to be simple, quick, and easily comprehended by both young children and adults with limited English proficiency.

The survey itself was housed online, and paper copies were available as backup. The surveys for children asked 10 questions, in the format of numerical response, Likert scale, multiple choice, and free response. The surveys for parents and supervisors had only three and two questions, respectively, which were

open-ended and multiple choice. The questions were designed to assess overall satisfaction with the summer meals program, to provide an opportunity for suggestions. Furthermore, the surveys collected some demographic information on those receiving meals.

Two Playstreets were visited on Friday afternoons to conduct surveys. To begin, site supervisors and parents were approached prior to speak with children. In total, 44 children, 4 parents, and 3 site supervisors were surveyed. The average age of the children that completed the survey was 7 years old. In total, 27 males and 16 females complete the survey. 20 of 44 surveyed children were brought by their parents to the meal sites. Overall, the majority of the youth summer meal participants are taken to the sites by relatives. 29 children lived fewer than 4 blocks away from their sites, while 13 kids lived 5 blocks or more. 22 children, 50% of the sample surveyed, rated the meals 3 out of 3, which was the option saying they "loved" the food. 13 children, or about 30% of the sample, rated the meals a 2 out of 3, indicating they thought the food was "OK". Finally, 9 kids, or 20% of the sample, rated the food 1 out of 3, indicating they didn't like the food.




Only one child in the sample said they did not feel safe at the meal sites. 31 kids, about 70% of the sample, said they attend the sites every day. 9 kids, about 20% of the sample, said they attend the sites a few times a week, and 4 kids, about 10% said they attend the meal site once or twice a week.

Adults expressed varying opinions on the program. The few parents and site supervisors surveyed demonstrated generally conflicting views, demonstrating some confusion about the program and disconnect between parents of children receiving the meals and those distributing them. While one parent showed frustration over her child being refused a meal by a site supervisor he didn't know personally, a site supervisor indicated that the program would be better if the meal sites were closed to only children from that area for security reasons. Others expressed the desire for more comprehensive programming at the Playstreets, including not only food but also recreational activities and toys.

## CONCLUSION

While the number of summer meals served and the number of summer meals sites are on the rise in Philadelphia, significant barriers to summer meals continue, with tens of thousands of eligible children not participating.

Outreach efforts by the Mayor's Internship Program group and others has likely created more awareness about the availability of free summer meals, but more research is needed to determine the effectiveness of these efforts in increasing participation at Playstreet sites. Based on the observations of the members of the Mayor's Internship Program, in order to improve outreach efforts in the future, consideration of new outreach methods, such as community meetings and face-to-face outreach, is recommended. The City should also reconsider its use of door hangers to create awareness, and more research should be done to assess the effectiveness of this tool. Additionally, outreach can be better coordinated to ensure that speakers of languages other than English and Spanish are aware of the program. More detail on the ways that outreach can be improved is detailed in the recommendations below.

Our survey, while only consisting of 44 children, generally showed that the children we surveyed attended almost every weekday, liked the food, felt safe, and traveled a short distance. However, a considerable number of children surveyed indicated that they faced potential barriers to participation. Thirteen out of 44 children, or 30%, said they needed to travel 5 blocks or more to the meals site. Additionally, 20% said that they did not like the meals. Further research may be helpful in determining whether these two issues represent barriers for a significant number of children in Philadelphia.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Conduct community meetings and face-to-face outreach to enhance the effectiveness of outreach and encourage greater participation in the summer meals program.**

2. **Consider replacing distribution of door hangers with other methods of outreach that might generate more awareness through word of mouth.** Rigorous statistical methods should be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the door hangers and other forms of outreach, such as community meetings and face-to-face outreach, to determine which efforts are most effective.

3. **Better coordinate outreach based on languages spoken in those communities.** We recommend that the palm cards, flyers, and door hangers include the words “free meals” in all 10 languages available via the hotline, along with the phone number for the hotline. These words could be placed as a border along all four edges of the document. Additionally, to the extent possible, we recommend that outreach is coordinated so team members who speak other languages can be advised ahead of time to travel to communities where that language is commonly spoken.

4. **Continue to expand the number of sites in areas where large numbers of eligible children are not participating or have to walk long distances.** Increasing the number of sites can decrease barriers to participation by reducing walking distance and increasing visibility. This recommendation is supported by the national recommendation stated earlier in the report by FRAC. The City can work with the state and the Coalition Against Hunger to identify new potential sites in chosen areas during the fall and winter months, and work to recruit more sites during the community meetings, face-to-face meetings, and other outreach efforts in the spring.

5. **Re-examine and standardize training for site supervisors.** Trainings should be modified if necessary to ensure that all site coordinators are aware that they cannot refuse meals to children based on the fact that the site coordinator does not personally know the child.

6. **Continue to improve the quality of the food and meeting the tastes/cultural food preferences of different communities.** As the City is limited to selecting the lowest bidder to the RFP, increasing partnership with the vendor to improve meal quality and palatability would be worthwhile. Further research should be conducted to determine which foods the children do not like, and whether dislike of the food is a significant barrier to participation. If so, the city could incorporate input from sites to provide more appropriate meals by sending out emails to site coordinators with creative ideas on how to make more appealing and more culturally-appropriate meals within the limited SFSP meal guidelines.

**Acknowledgements:**

The Summer Meals Mayor's Intern team would like to thank those who made this project possible: Katie Martin, Allison Eykholt, Brianna Ball, Drew Menten, and the office of the Mayor.

# Appendix

# Summer Food Service Program Survey

## Fun Safe Philly Summer 2015

**Mayor's Internship Program**

**Site Name:**

**Date:**

**Surveyor Name:**

Questions for Children Male Female

1. How old are you?

2. Who do you come here with?

3. How many blocks did you walk to get here?

4. How much do you like this food?
   I don't like it I think it's OK I like it

   If don't like it, why?

5. How many days a week do you usually eat at a Summer Meals site?
   Once or twice a week A few times per week Almost every day

6. Do you eat lunch on the weekends?
   YES NO

7. Do you feel safe when you're on your way here?
   YES NO

8. How did you hear about the summer meals?

# Summer Food Service Program Survey

## Fun Safe Philly Summer 2015

**Mayor's Internship Program**

**Site Name:**

**Date:**

**Surveyor Name:**

Questions for Site Supervisors

1. Do you think that the summer food service program is satisfactory?
   YES NO
2. How would you improve the summer meals program?

Questions for Parents

1. How did you hear about the free summer meals?
2. Do you have any suggestions to improve the summer meals program?
3. Do you have any comments about how this program has helped your family?

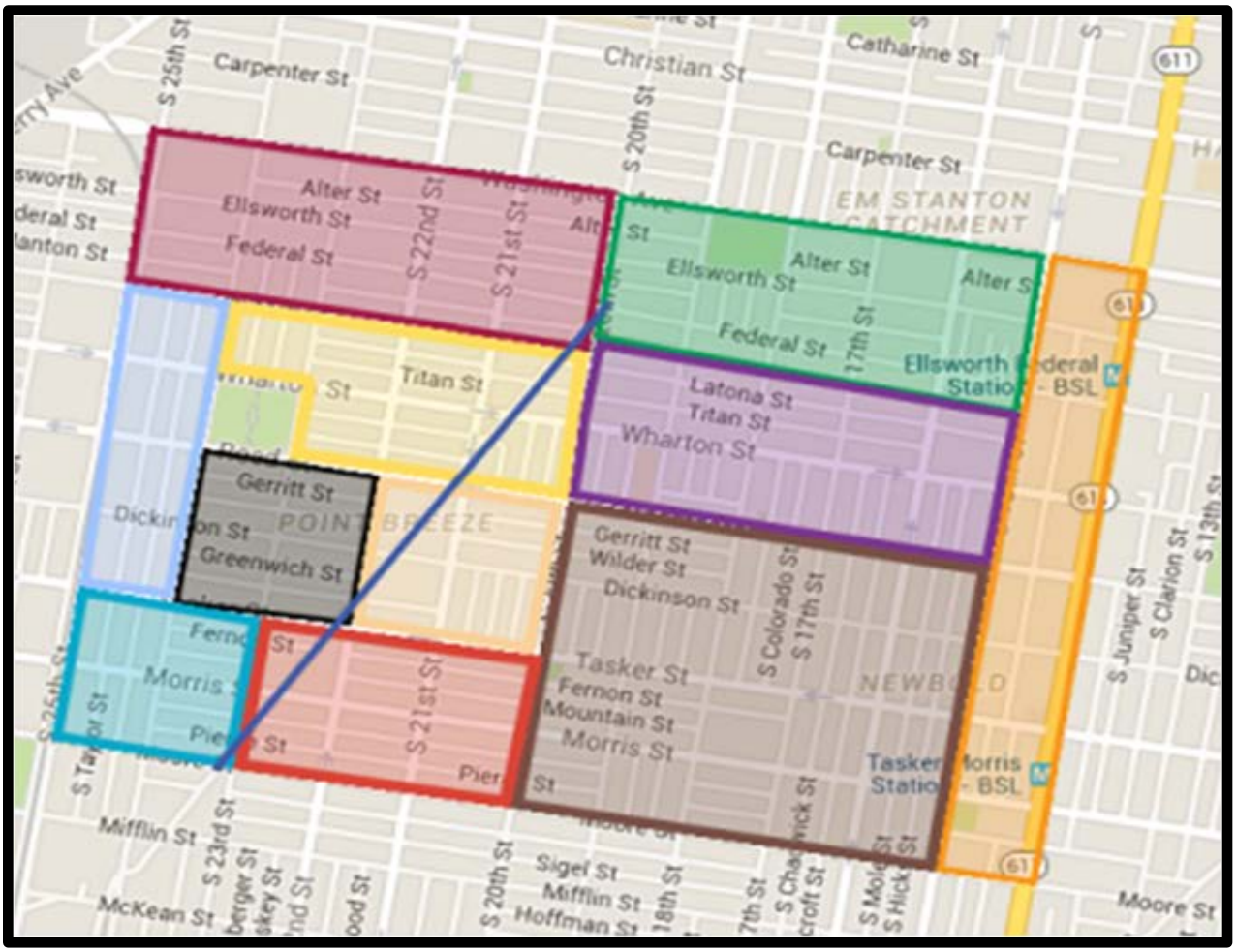
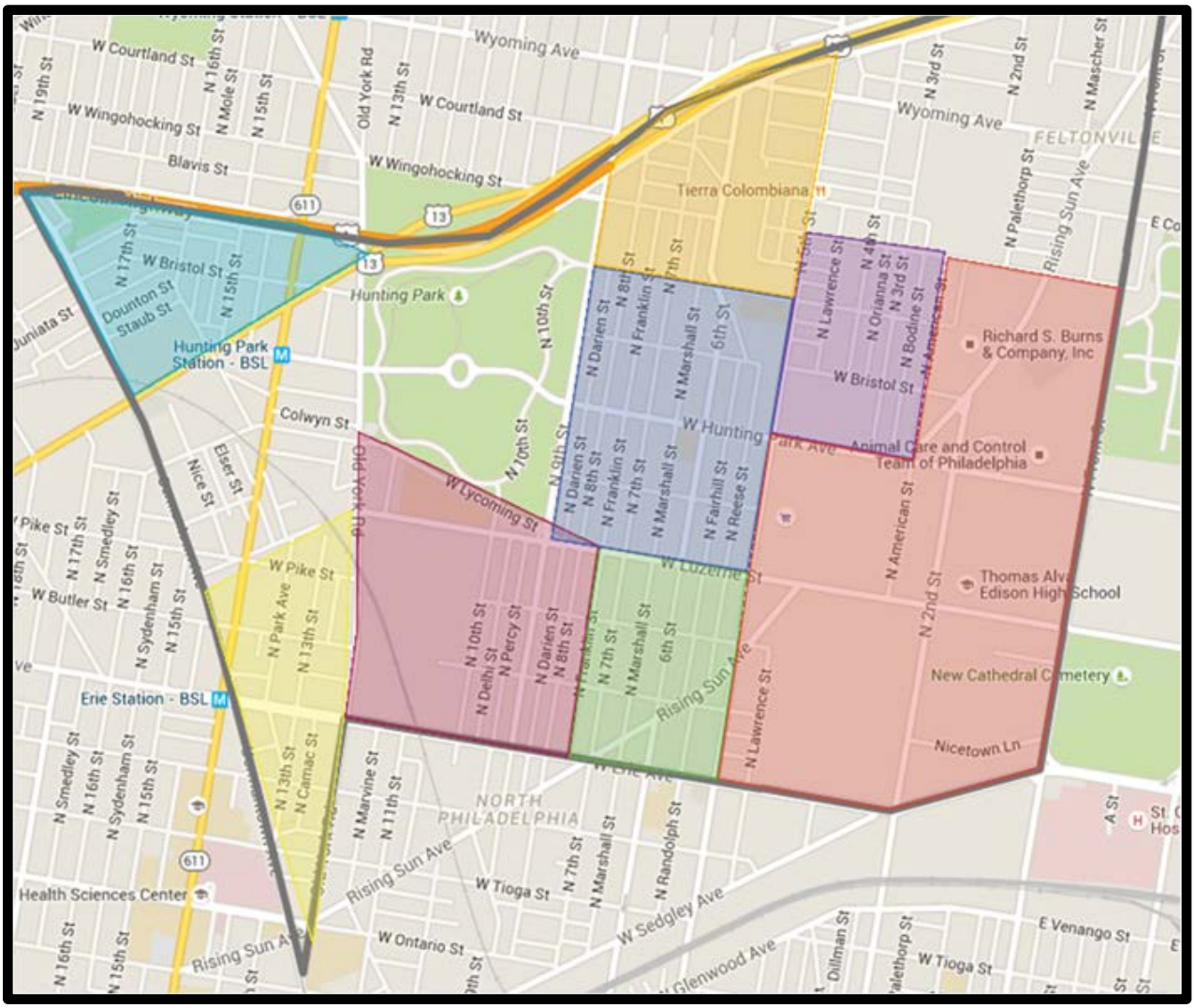
# Summer Meals Survey Results – Children

| Timestamp | Survey Type | Age | Gender | Who do you come here with? | How many blocks did you walk to get here? | much do you like this food? | If you don't like the food, why not? | How many days a week do you usually eat at a Summer Meals site? | Do you eat lunch on the weekends? | Do you feel safe when you're on your way here? | How did you hear about the summer meals? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7/17/2015 14:20:09 | Child | 11 | Male | Mother, Father | 0 | 3 | | Almost every day | | Yes | Mom and dad are site supervisors |
| 7/17/2015 14:21:13 | Child | 7 | Female | Live on street | 0 | 2 | Rice | A few times a week | Yes | Yes | Live on street |
| 7/17/2015 14:40:56 | Child | 7 | | Neighbors, Friends | 1 | 3 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Just know about it |
| 7/17/2015 14:41:19 | Child | 4 | Male | Mother | 0 | 3 | | A few times a week | | Yes | Mommy |
| 7/17/2015 14:42:12 | Child | 8 | Male | Brother and friend | 1 | 3 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Just know about it |
| 7/17/2015 14:44:28 | Child | 7 | Male | Cousins, Other Relatives | 5 | 2 | Different | Once or twice a week | | Yes | Aunt |
| 7/17/2015 14:45:32 | Child | 13 | Female | Friends with sister | 1 | 3 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Friends told her about it |
| 7/17/2015 14:47:44 | Child | 10 | Female | Neighbors | 1 | 3 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Friends |
| 7/17/2015 14:49:48 | Child | 12 | Male | Cousins, Other Relatives | 1 | 3 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | |
| 7/17/2015 15:06:17 | Child | 10 | Male | Mother | Don't know | 1 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Mom |
| 7/17/2015 15:06:57 | Child | 10 | Male | Mother, Father | 1 miles | 2 | Flavors | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Teachers |
| 7/17/2015 15:07:59 | Child | 9 | Female | Mother | 15 min drive | 1 | It's bad | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Church |
| 7/17/2015 15:10:03 | Child | 12 | Male | Sibling(s) | 5 | 1 | Bread and meat | Almost every day | | Yes | Mom |
| 7/17/2015 15:10:07 | Child | 10 | Male | Mother | 10-20 mins | 1 | Taste bad | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Church & a flyer at school |
| 7/17/2015 15:12:18 | Child | 8 | Male | Mother | 30 mins drive | 1 | It taste weird | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Mom |
| 7/17/2015 15:12:40 | Child | 10 | Male | Sibling(s) | 1 | 3 | | Almost every day | No | Yes | Mom |
| 7/17/2015 15:14:27 | Child | 11 | Female | Father, Sibling(s) | Drive | 3 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Church |
| 7/17/2015 15:14:44 | Child | 7 | Male | Cousins | 20 mins drive | 3 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | |
| 7/17/2015 15:16:45 | Child | 11 | Male | Mother, Father | Drive 5 blocks | 1 | Different than stuff at hom | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Mom |
| 7/17/2015 15:17:24 | Child | 12 | Male | Cousins | 20 mins drive | 2 | Doesn't like how the food | A few times a week | Yes | Yes | Mom |
| 7/17/2015 15:21:02 | Child | 7 | Female | Mother | 5 minute drive | 2 | | Almost every day | No | Yes | Mom |
| 7/17/2015 15:21:19 | Child | 12 | Male | Mother, Sister | 5 mins drive | 1 | It's nasty. It taste weird. | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Mom told him. |
| 7/17/2015 19:38:20 | Child | 12 | Male | Mother, Sister | 5 mins drive | 1 | It's nasty. It taste weird. | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Mom told him. |
| 7/20/2015 20:44:57 | Child | 4 | Female | Mother, Father | 1 | 3 | | Almost every day | No | Yes | Dad told her |
| 7/20/2015 20:45:57 | Child | 5 | Male | nobody | 1 | 2 | | A few times a week | Yes | Yes | |
| 7/20/2015 20:46:49 | Child | 8 | Male | Mother, Father | 4 | 2 | | A few times a week | Yes | Yes | parents |
| 7/20/2015 20:47:44 | Child | 7 | Female | Sibling(s) | 0 | 3 | | A few times a week | Yes | Yes | parents |
| 7/20/2015 20:53:25 | Child | 9 | Female | nobody | 0 | 2 | | Almost every day | No | Yes | other street |
| 7/20/2015 20:54:29 | Child | 8 | Male | Grandparent | 1 | 1 | it's nasty | A few times a week | No | Yes | grandmother |
| 7/20/2015 20:55:22 | Child | 7 | Female | Grandparent | 4 | 3 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | everyone |
| 7/20/2015 20:57:13 | Child | 4 | Female | Mother | 0 | 3 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | dont know |
| 7/20/2015 20:57:58 | Child | 9 | Male | Mother | 0 | 3 | | Almost every day | No | Yes | Site Supervisors |
| 7/20/2015 21:00:23 | Child | 3 | Male | Mother | 2 | 3 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Mother |
| 7/20/2015 21:01:16 | Child | 5 | Male | Mother | 0 | 2 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | |
| 7/20/2015 21:04:02 | Child | 9 | Female | Mother | 1 | 3 | | Once or twice a week | No | No | Seen people giving out lunches |
| 7/20/2015 21:06:13 | Child | 12 | Male | Mother | 0 | 2 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | supervisor |
| 7/21/2015 10:54:16 | Child | 8 | Male | Sibling(s) | 1 | 3 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Neighbor |
| 7/22/2015 11:10:32 | Child | 11 | Male | Mother, Sibling(s) | 0 | 3 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Mom is co-captain of block |
| 7/24/2015 8:47:48 | Child | 9 | Male | Mother | 1 | 2 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Mom |
| 7/24/2015 8:48:27 | Child | 7 | Female | Cousins | 1 | 2 | | A few times a week | Yes | Yes | Friend |
| 7/24/2015 8:49:11 | Child | 9 | Female | Father, Sibling(s) | 3 | 3 | | A few times a week | Yes | Yes | Neighbor |
| 7/24/2015 8:49:53 | Child | 4 | Female | Sibling(s) | 6 | 2 | | Once or twice a week | Yes | Yes | Mom |
| 7/24/2015 8:50:35 | Child | 8 | Female | | 4 | 3 | | A few times a week | Yes | Yes | Mom |
| 7/24/2015 8:52:19 | Child | 7 | Male | Sibling(s), Neighbors, Cou | 2 | 3 | | Almost every day | Yes | Yes | Grandma |

## Summer Meal Survey Responses – Site Supervisors and Parents

| Timestamp | Survey Type | Do you feel that the summer food service program is satisfactory? | How would you improve the summer meals program? | How did you hear about the free summer meals? | Do you have any suggestions to improve the summer meals program? | Do you have any comments about how this program has helped your family? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7/16/2015 20:18:19 | Parent | | | | | |
| 7/17/2015 14:21:18 | Site Supervisor | Yes | Nothing | | | |
| 7/17/2015 14:42:18 | Parent | | | Other neighbor | N/A | |
| 7/20/2015 20:56:31 | Site Supervisor | Yes | Wouldn't improve it. The program is good already. It helps kids because some parents dont have time to cook. | | | |
| 7/20/2015 20:59:16 | Site Supervisor | Yes | Meat is too thick and it should be closed to only kids from the area for security reasons. | | | |
| 7/20/2015 21:05:08 | Parent | | | Attend every year | No | free lunches is a great advantage |
| 7/22/2015 11:12:25 | Parent | | | Lives on playstreet | Toys for kids are really needed, somewhere for the kids to sit and eat, meals can be repetitive, and truck was late that day (arrived at 12:20). This is the playstreet at 4000 N 6th. | It's nice that the street is blocked off so the kids can play. The site supervisor does his job well, and the meals are fresh. |

## Map of Point Breeze Neighborhood



# Map of Hunting Park Neighborhood