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**Evaluation Of The 14 State Summer
Food Service Program Pilot Project**



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Service

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Evaluation Of The 14 State Summer Food Service Program Pilot Project

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) was created to ensure that children in low-income areas could have access to nutritious meals during the summer months when school is not in session. During the school year about 15 million low-income children depend on the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and/or School Breakfast Program (SBP) for nutritious free or reduced-price meals. However, during the summer months, only about 2 million children in low-income areas receive free meals provided by the SFSP.

In December 2000, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized, through the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), to conduct a Pilot to increase SFSP participation in a number of States with low rates of feeding low-income children in the summer. States were eligible to participate in the Pilot if the proportion of low-income children they served in July 1999 through SFSP and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) relative to March 1999 NSLP participation was below 50 percent of the national average. Fourteen States, including Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Texas, and Wyoming, met the criteria and are participating in the Pilot. For the purpose of this Pilot, Puerto Rico is defined as a State. This 3-year Pilot began in fiscal year 2001 and has been extended until June 30, 2004. Under the Pilot, meals served by eligible sponsors in the 14 States are reimbursed at the maximum allowable rate. In addition, administrative record keeping for the Pilot sponsors was reduced since they were no longer required to record administrative and operating costs separately and they did not have to report costs to State Agencies.

As part of the current Child Nutrition Programs Reauthorization process, there is a proposal to extend the duration of the Pilot and expand it to include additional States by broadening the State eligibility criteria. This proposal would also expand the sponsor-eligibility to include all private non-profit sponsors. Under the 14 State Pilot, “eligible” sponsors include government sponsors, public and private nonprofit school food authority sponsors, public and private National Youth Sports Program sponsors, and public and private nonprofit residential camp sponsors. The current law specifically excludes all other private nonprofit organizations from participating in the Pilot.

Study Objectives

The authorizing legislation required FNS to conduct an evaluation of the Pilot projects. The three main objectives of the evaluation are to describe the effects of the Pilot on: (1) participation by children and service institutions in the SFSP in the Pilot States; (2) the quality of meals and supplements served in the Pilot States; and (3) program integrity.

Study Design and Methodology

Data for the evaluation were collected through a number of survey questionnaires administered in summer/fall 2002. Respondents included: 14 State Agencies responsible for the

administration of the SFSP in the pilot States; 128 continuing SFSP sponsors that had participated in the SFSP prior to 2001; 111 SFSP sponsors new to the program in 2001 and 2002; and 77 former SFSP sponsors who had participated in SFSP prior to 2002 but were not participating in 2002. The survey data was augmented by administrative data obtained from the FNS National Data Bank. Analyses are descriptive in nature.

Of the three study objectives, FNS was able to examine, in detail, issues related to SFSP participation from the questionnaires completed by the State Agencies, and current and former sponsors in 2002 and from administrative data in the FNS National Data Bank. Findings related to meal quality and program integrity are based solely on the perceptions of the State Agencies and the sponsors who were surveyed in the 14 Pilot States.

Study Findings

Key findings from the evaluation of the 14 Pilot States include:

Participation

The evaluation of the impact of the “Pilot” on participation has been confounded by the availability of the *Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver* (SSFW) for school districts participating in summer feeding. Under SSFW, which began operating nationwide in 2002, participating school districts claim meals under the National School Lunch Program and not SFSP. Four of the 14 Pilot States also operated SSFW in 2003. In addition in 2002, FNS began a major national-level SFSP promotion initiative to increase SFSP access in 2003 and beyond. The impact of these other initiatives on participation and the impact of the Pilot on participation cannot be separated.

- Total SFSP participation by sponsors and children increased during each of the first three years in the Pilot States. For the 14 States, combined SFSP sponsors increased by 18 percent and the Average Daily Attendance (ADA) by children increased by 43 percent from July 2000 to July 2003.
- The impact on participation varied across the 14 States, with substantial increases found in some States, moderate increases in other States, and decreases found in a few States.
- While the gap between the percentage of low-income children served by the 14 Pilot States and the percentage served by the other States decreased by 2 percentage points (12 percent) from 16.9 percentage points in 2000 to 14.9 percentage points in 2003, many of the 14 Pilot States continue to be among the lowest in the nation in terms of the percentage of low-income children served during the summer.

Program Expansion and Outreach

- At least 80 percent of the 14 Pilot State Agencies felt that the pilot’s reimbursement system helped to bring in new sponsors, retain current sponsors and increase the number of children served.

- More than half of the 14 Pilot State Agencies reported in 2002 (2nd year of the Pilot) that they could support a 10 percent or more increase in SFSP sponsors with their existing staffing levels.
- Most sponsors indicated an unwillingness to increase their number of SFSP sites in the future citing cost of operating sites and a perceived lack of demand for SFSP as reasons for not expanding.
- Only a quarter of all sponsors indicated a willingness to increase their SFSP operating days.

Barriers to Program Growth

- Simplifying the cost accounting and application procedures does not appear to be the sole answer to increasing SFSP participation. There are other perceived barriers to SFSP expansion.
- Both State Agencies and sponsors cited lack of transportation as a major barrier to increasing SFSP participation. State Agencies also cited not having enough sponsors, inadequate program publicity, and lack of community involvement as important reasons for low SFSP participation while sponsors cited lack of community involvement and insufficient funding as important barriers to increasing participation.
- Former sponsors also considered lack of transportation to be a major barrier to increasing SFSP participation.

Meal Quality

- A recent national study of the Summer Food Service Program indicated that on average SFSP meals are comparable to meals served in the National School Lunch Program. Most SFSP lunches typically served all the components needed to meet the SFSP meal pattern requirement.
- No sponsor perceived a decline in meal quality or food safety as a result of the Pilot, while 21 percent believed that meal quality had improved and 25 percent believed food safety had improved.

Program Integrity

- State Agencies conduct sponsor and site monitoring visits and note any program deficiencies ranging from improper meal counting, to food safety to civil rights. Sponsors also monitor food service operations at their sites and take corrective actions as needed.
- Based on perceptions of the State Agencies and sponsors, there was no indication that the Pilot had any adverse effect on program integrity.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

Background

Children in low-income communities are eligible to receive free or reduced-price meals during the school year through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP). The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) was created to ensure that children in low-income areas could continue to receive nutritious meals during long school vacations when they do not have access to school lunch or breakfast. Although about 15 million children receive nutritious free and reduced-price meals at school for 9 months out of the year, only about 2 million receive free meals provided by the SFSP during the summer months. Some children also have access to NSLP meals through summer school and year-round school programs. However, only about 3.4 million low-income children were served meals through SFSP and NSLP in July 2003 (FNS National Data Bank).

Subsection 18 (f) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (NSLA) (42 U.S.C. 1769 (f)), added by section 1(a)(4) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-554, December 21, 2000), authorized the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), to conduct a Pilot in each eligible State to increase the number of children participating in the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) in that State. Definition of “eligible State” that is a State which has low participation, was provided in the authorizing legislation. Fourteen States, specifically Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Texas and Wyoming, met the eligibility criteria and are participating in the pilot, which began in fiscal year (FY) 2001, and will continue through June 30, 2004. For SFSP purposes, Puerto Rico is defined as a “State” in section 13(a)(1) of the NSLA, 42 U.S.C. 1761(a)(1). *Thus, all references to the 14 Pilot States in this report include Puerto Rico.* Under the Pilot, meals served by “eligible”¹ sponsors in the 14 States are being reimbursed at the maximum allowable rate; they earn “meals times rates.” Additionally, Pilot sponsors are not required to record administrative and operating cost separately nor do they have to report costs to the State Agency. However, they are required to maintain records of expenditures, and any cost savings must be maintained in a non-profit food service account to be used only to support non-profit food service. Neither the SFSP benefits to children nor the quality of program administration should be compromised to achieve cost savings.

Evaluation Objectives

The authorizing legislation required that FNS conduct an evaluation of the Pilot project to describe 1) any effect on participation by children and service institutions in the SFSP in the Pilot States; 2) any effect of the Pilot on the quality of meals and supplements served in the Pilot States; and 3) any effect of the Pilot on program integrity.

Organization of the Report

An overview of the methodology, including the limitations of the evaluation, is presented in Chapter 2. Findings on the impact of the Pilot on participation are described in Chapter 3.

¹ “Eligible” sponsors include government sponsors, public and private nonprofit school food authority sponsors, public and private National Youth Sports Program sponsors, and public and private nonprofit residential camp sponsors. The law specifically excludes all other private nonprofit organizations from participating in the Pilot.

Chapter 4 presents survey findings on issues related to program expansion, outreach as well as barriers to participation. This chapter also describes survey findings on meal quality and program integrity. Conclusions are presented in Chapter 5.

Chapter 2. Methodology

FNS staff collected and analyzed the data for this evaluation. This is not a nationally representative study as it is focusing on the 14 Pilot States. A nationally representative study of the SFSP was conducted in the Summer of 2001 by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., (MPR) under contract to the Economic Research Service (ERS) of the USDA. The national study is a descriptive study of the operations of the SFSP at the State and local levels (Gordon et. al. 2003). The national study was designed by MPR prior to the Pilot and as such the study design did not account for the Pilot (Briefel et. al. 2000). A limited number of sponsors from 4 of the 14 States were sampled in the national study, which precluded drawing conclusions about the Pilot during the first year of its operation (personal communications: A. Gordon). FNS collected data from the 14 States and sponsors in 2002, which was the second year of the Pilot, and supplemented it with administrative data (2000 to 2003) from the FNS National Data Bank (Version 7.0). An overview of the data collection activity, the sampling plan, and analyses is provided below.

Survey Instruments

For this evaluation FNS built upon the State Agency, sponsor, and former sponsor questionnaires that were prepared and used by MPR for collecting data for the 2001 SFSP study (Gordon et. al. 2003). The questionnaires were reviewed and approved by the Food and Nutrition Subcommittee of the Education Information Advisory Committee (EIAC) within the Council of Chief State School Officers. This subcommittee is composed of State Child Nutrition Directors from all seven FNS regions who administer Child Nutrition Programs including SFSP. The information collection package was then submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval. Per OMB, open-ended questions were reduced to a minimum to enable quantification of responses. The study questionnaires are provided in Appendix C.

Sampling Plan

In July 2002 State Agency SFSP staff in the 14 States were requested to provide lists of new and continuing sponsors and former sponsors. FNS staff used these lists to draw the sample for the evaluation. A random sample of 166 continuing sponsors, stratified by State, was selected for inclusion in the study. This represented about 25 percent of the total number of SFSP sponsors in the 14 States in 2000 (Source: FY2000 FNS 418). In addition, FNS attempted to sample up to 150 new sponsors and 150 former sponsors. The sample sizes varied across States depending on the number of new and former sponsors that appeared on the State lists. The number of new sponsors randomly sampled ranged from two in a couple of States to over 20 in the three States with the larger programs. All former sponsors included in State lists (8 States) that had less than eight sponsors were included in the sample. About 14 to 20 former sponsors each were randomly selected from five States listing 20 to 50 former sponsors. For the State with the largest list of former sponsors, 30 former sponsors were randomly selected. A total of 14 State Agency surveys, 166 continuing sponsor surveys, 149 new sponsor surveys, and 145 former sponsor surveys were included in the final mailing.

Data Collection

Data for the evaluation were collected for the 14 Pilot States from questionnaires completed by:
a) State government SFSP staff; b) continuing sponsors who were sponsoring SFSP before the

pilot started; c) new sponsors who began sponsoring the program since the Pilot began; and d) former sponsors who did not participate in SFSP in 2002 but sponsored SFSP in 2001 or prior years.

Questionnaires were mailed to the State Agencies, and new and continuing sponsors in August 2002 and questionnaires were mailed to former sponsors between September 2002 and November 2002. In order to reduce non-response, there was a second mailing of questionnaires to sponsors and former sponsors who did not respond to the first mailing. All of the State Agency surveys were returned. FNS received 129 of the 166 continuing sponsor surveys (77 percent), 113 of the 149 new sponsor surveys (76 percent), and 92 of the 145 former sponsor surveys (63 percent). Some of the “former” sponsors identified by their State Agencies had stopped sponsoring SFSP but were serving meals under the Seamless Summer Waiver²; these “former” sponsors were excluded from the former sponsor sample. The final analytic sample based on “usable” questionnaires was 128 continuing sponsors, 111 new sponsors and 77 former sponsors.

Data Analyses

FNS staff entered the responses into Access databases (Microsoft Access 2000, Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA) and, after verifying the data in the database against the questionnaires, the Access databases were imported into SAS (Version 8.2, SAS Institute, Cary, NC). SAS statistical software was used for generating the descriptive statistics presented in this report. This evaluation report presents findings from the analyses of data collected from the 14 State Agencies, 239 sponsors (111 new sponsors and 128 continuing sponsors) and 77 former sponsors and administrative data from the FNS National Data Bank.

Limitations of the Evaluation

Of the three main objectives of the evaluation, FNS was able to examine, in detail, issues related to SFSP participation from the questionnaires completed by the State Agencies, and current and former sponsors in 2002 and from administrative data in the FNS National Data Bank. Findings related to meal quality and program integrity are based solely on the perceptions of the State Agencies and the sponsors who were surveyed in the 14 Pilot States. States Agencies are required to monitor sponsors and their sites. Sponsors are required to monitor their sites. However, perceptions are subject to bias and due to resource constraints there was no independent assessment of meal quality or program integrity.

² This waiver allows school districts to operate summer feeding using a combination of SFSP and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) rules. SSFW meals and participation are not counted under SFSP.

Chapter 3. Participation

State Agencies provided a count of sponsors by type of sponsoring organization for the year before the Pilot (2000) and 3 Pilot years (2001, 2002 and 2003). Data for the 14 States combined are presented in Table 1. School food authorities were the primary sponsor of SFSP and accounted for 66 percent of all sponsors in 2003 (Figure 1). Other private non-profit sponsors accounted for 15 percent of the 2003 sponsors. Of the remaining sponsors for 2003, 6 percent were Government entities, 9 percent were residential camps, and 3 percent were National Youth Sports Programs (NYSP). The number of school sponsors increased by 10 percent from 2000 to 2003. Other private non-profit sponsors continued to increase each year from 2000 to 2003 and increased by 58 percent from 2000 to 2003.

Table 1: Types Of Organization That Sponsored SFSP In The 14 States In 2000, 2001, 2002 And 2003: Totals For The 14 States

Sponsor Type	2000	2001	2002	2003
Schools	710 (700 public 10 private)	740 (724 public 16 private)	794 (774 public 20 private)	781 (756 public 27 private)
Local or Municipal Government Agencies	42	43	41	51
County or State Government Agencies	12	13	21	17
Residential Camps	119	117	111	111
National Youth Sports Programs (NYSP)	29	28	31	31
Other Private Non-profit organizations, excluding private schools, residential camps, and NYSPs	111	127	148	175
Indian Tribal Organizations	9	8	9	5
Other	0	0	3	0
Total	1032	1076	1158	1183
Percentage change from 2000 for Total Sponsors	-	4.3%	12.2%	14.6%

Data source: State Agency (N=14)

The number of sponsors ranged from 9 in one Pilot State to 366 in the State with the largest SFSP program among the 14 Pilot States (Individual State-level data are presented in Appendix A, Table S1). Across the 14 States there were an additional 151 SFSP sponsors in 2003 as compared to 2000, which is a 15 percent increase (Table 2). The range of new sponsors that were added to SFSP varied widely across the States from 2 in one Pilot State to 38 in another Pilot state.

Figure 1: Proportion Of Types Of 2003 SFSP Sponsors

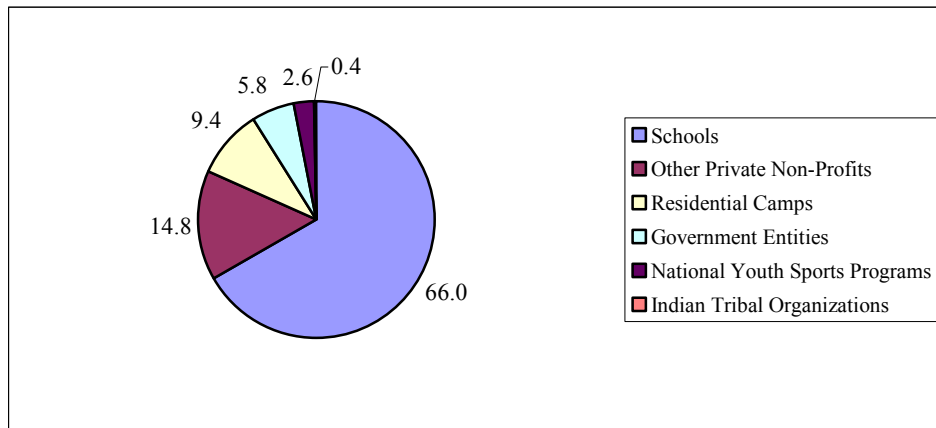


Table 2: Total Number (Range Across The 14 States) Of Sponsors In 2000, 2001, 2002 And 2003 In The 14 States

	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change from 2000 to 2003
Number of Sponsors	1032	1076 (6 to 392) ¹	1158 (7 to 380)	1183 (9 to 366)	+151 (14.6% increase)
Number of New Sponsors ²	-	120 (0 to 26)	184 (2 to 38)	-	-

Data Source: State Agencies (N=14)

¹ A total of 103 sponsors left SFSP after the summer of 2001. One State reported that 20 sponsors left SFSP after summer 2001 to participate in the Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver in 2002.

²Information on number of new sponsors was not collected in 2000 and 2003.

The FNS National Data Bank is a centralized database that serves as a repository for commonly used FNS program and financial data beginning with Fiscal Year 1989. It has yearly July SFSP participation information for sponsors and children. As shown in Table 3, the number of SFSP sponsors, food sites, *average daily attendance (ADA)* and total number of meals served for the 14 Pilot States combined increased each since year 2000. Sponsor numbers in the FNS National Data Bank (Table 3) are lower than the numbers reported by State Agencies (Tables 1 and 2) since FNS National Data Bank data are limited to July sponsor participation and some sponsors who are open in other months are not open in July. In addition to examining change from 2000 to 2003, year-to-year percent changes were also calculated and are presented in Table 4.

Whereas there was a modest 5 percent increase in the overall number of SFSP July sponsors between the 2nd and 3rd year of the pilot, the ADA for the 14 pilot states increased by 24 percent, and this increase also outpaced the increase in the number of food sites and meals served (Table 4, Figure 1).

Table 3: Total Number Of SFSP Sponsors, Food Sites, Average Daily Attendance (ADA) And Total SFSP Meals In July In 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 And 2003 In The 14 States

	1999	2000	2001 (1 st Year Of Pilot)	2002 (2 nd Year Of Pilot) ¹	2003 (3 rd Year Of Pilot) ¹	Change from 2000 to 2003
Sponsors	672	664	687	746	783	+119 (17.9%)
Number of Food Sites	3,576	3,328	3,559	3,805	4,519	+1191 (35.8%)
ADA ³	218,678	204,847	225,031	236,024	292,928	+88,081 (43.0%)
Total Number of Meals Served	5,835,662	5,180,104	6,117,040	7,045,732 ²	8,029,118	+2,849,014 (55.0%)

Data Source: National Data Bank (NDB). The numbers are based on July participation as SFSP Sponsor, ADA and Food Site data are only collected for July.

¹In summer 2002 the Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver (SSFW) pilot went nationwide. Three of the 14 States participated in the SSFW in 2002 and four in 2003. The data in the table excludes SSFW.

²An additional 359,108 meals (not added to this total) were served in July 2002 by the 3-pilot states that also participated in the SSFW (source: Child Nutrition Division, FNS)

³The 2002 ADA is based on the ADA's in the NDB on April 14, 2003. The 2003 ADA's is based on the ADA's in the NDB on February 24, 2004. NDB data are not final and may be subject to revision.

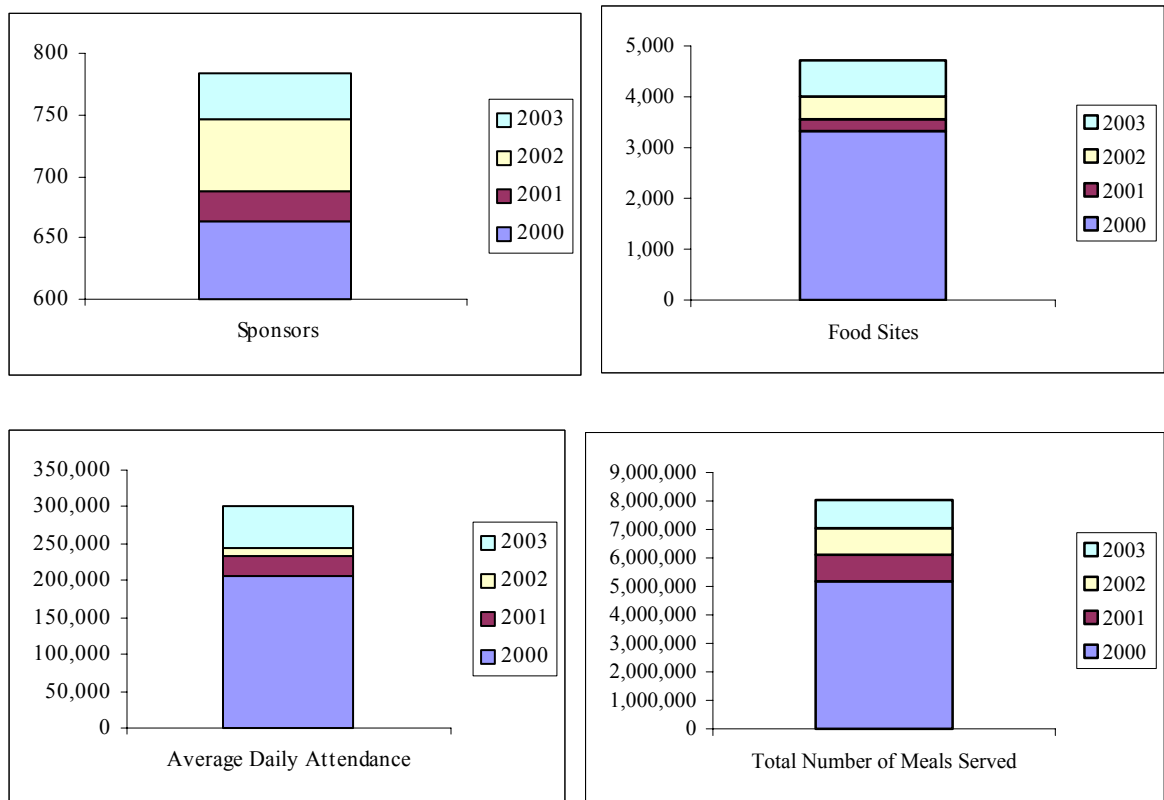
Table 4: Yearly Changes In The Total Number Of SFSP Sponsors, Food Sites, Average Daily Attendance And Total SFSP Meals In July In The 14 States

	Numbers in 2000	Change from 2000 to 2001	Change from 2001 to 2002	Change from 2002 to 2003
Sponsors	664	+23 (3.5%)	+59 (8.6%)	+37 (5.0%)
Number of Food Sites	3,328	+231 (6.9%)	+446 (13.2%)	+714 (18.8%)
Average Daily Attendance (ADA)	204,847	+20,184 (9.9%)	+10,993 (4.9%)	+56,904 (24.1%)
Total Number of Meals Served ¹	5,180,104	+936,936 (18.0%)	+928,692 (15.2%)	+989,386 (14.0%)

Note: The analyses presented in this table use the numbers presented in Table 3.

¹Three of the 14 States also participated in the Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver (SSFW) in 2002 and four participated in 2003. Meals served under SSFW were claimed under NSLP meals and would not be reflected in these totals.

Figure 2: Yearly Changes In The Total Number Of SFSP Sponsors, Food Sites, Average Daily Attendance And Total SFSP Meals In July In The 14 States



The changes observed varied across the 14 States in that the July 2003 ADA increased by 15 percent or more in eight States and decreased by 15 percent or more in two States as compared to their July 2002 ADA. The ADA for three States increased by less than 10 percent and in one State the ADA decreased by about 2 percent (Appendix A, Table S2). The ADA for the U.S. as a whole increased by 8.75 percent in July 2003 as compared to July 2002, reversing the recent trend of declining national SFSP ADAs.

As previously stated, the goal of this Pilot was to increase SFSP participation by sponsors and by low-income children in States with low summer feeding (SFSP and NSLP) participation rates. The 14 States were selected for this Pilot based on a statutory formula that calculated July 1999 SFSP and National School Lunch Program (NSLP) participation by low-income children as a percentage of March 1999 NSLP participation by low-income children. The percentage of low-income children served in July 1999 by the 14 Pilot States fell below 50 percent (< 11.05 percent) of the average for the United States (US average: 22.1 percent) as a whole (Table 5). The formula that was used to calculate participation by low-income children in July 1999 was also used to calculate July participation in 2000 (year before the pilot) and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years of the pilot, and the data are presented in Table 5. During the 3rd year of the pilot's operation, the gap between the percentage of low-income children served by the 14 States and

other States narrowed by 2 percentage points (12 percent), from 16.9 percentage points in 2000 to 14.9 percentage points in 2003 (Table 5). Despite an increase in the mean percentage of low-income children served in 2003 as compared to 2000, the 2003 mean for the 14 States (10.65 percent) continues to be less than 50 percent of the national mean (22.12 percent). However, there were differences across the States, and in five of the 14 States this percentage was above the 50 percent mark, i.e. > 11.06 (Table 5).

Although SFSP participation by children increased overall in the 14 States, nine of the 14 States are still ranked among the 10 States that served the lowest percentage of low-income children in July 2003 (Table 5). Furthermore, four Pilot States (Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) served fewer low-income children in 2003 than in 1999 (Table 5). In contrast, two Pilot States doubled the percentage of low-income children they had served in 1999 in 2003 and were ranked 19th (Kentucky) and 26th (Idaho) in the US in 2003.

Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) presented an analysis of “The Lugar Pilots” (the 14 State Pilot is often referred to as the “Lugar” Pilot as this Pilot was sponsored by Senator Richard Lugar) in their report “*Hunger Doesn’t Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report, June 2003.*” Three of the 14 Pilot States were featured among FRAC’s ten best States for growth in July summer nutrition participation from 2001 to 2002 and one was listed among the 10 worst States (FRAC 2003: see page 15). FRAC also calculated the ratio of low-income children fed in July 2002 to free and reduced price NSLP participation during School Year (SY) 2001-2002. Their findings show that none of the 14 Pilot States were among the 10 best States but that nine of the 10 worst States were Pilot States (FRAC 2003: see page 16). Although FRAC used a different denominator for the calculation of the ratio of low-income children served than that required by the legislation, FRAC ratios and performance rankings are similar to those presented in this report (Table 5 and Table S3 in Appendix A). For the July 2002 ratios, FRAC used free and reduced price NSLP participation throughout SY 2001-2002 whereas FNS has used March 2002 free and reduced price NSLP participation. March NSLP participation was used in the statutory formula for determining which States would qualify to participate in the Pilot.

As per the Congressional mandate, this evaluation is intended to report on the 14 State Pilot. However, in Summer 2002 eligible school districts nationwide could apply to operate their summer feeding program under the “*Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver (SSFW)*.” The SSFW is expected to encourage more school districts to serve meals to low-income children when school is not in session. This waiver allows school districts to operate summer feeding using a combination of SFSP and NSLP rules. The SFSP requirements are that feeding sites be in low-income areas and that all children be fed free of charge. The NSLP rules replace many of the SFSP operating guidelines and paperwork requirements and thus reduce the administrative workload for the participating school districts. However, meals served under this waiver, are claimed at the free rate for NSLP for lunches and the free rate for the School Breakfast Program (SBP) for breakfasts. Reimbursement rates for school meals are less than the reimbursement rates for SFSP meals (see Appendix A, Table S6).

Three of the 14 Pilot States (Arkansas, Indiana and Texas) were among the 31 States and Guam that participated in the SSFW in 2002 (see Table S7 in Appendix A for a list of SSFW States).

The number of SFSP school-based sponsors increased in all but two Pilot States, Arkansas and Texas (Figures 3, 4) in 2002. Both States were participating in SSFW and lost sponsors to it. In 2003, Kansas, Arkansas, Indiana and Texas, were among the 32 States that participated in the SSFW. Between 2002 and 2003, the number of school-based sponsors decreased by one in three Pilot States, by 15 in one State and by 19 in the Pilot State that was also participating in SSFW. However, the number of school-based sponsors in 3 of the 4 Pilot States that also participated in SSFW did not decrease in 2003 as compared to 2002 (Appendix A, Table S1).

Figure 3: Summer Food Service Program School-Based Sponsors In 2000, 2001, 2002, And 2003 – Data For The 10 Of The 14 Pilot States That Did Not Participate In The Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver

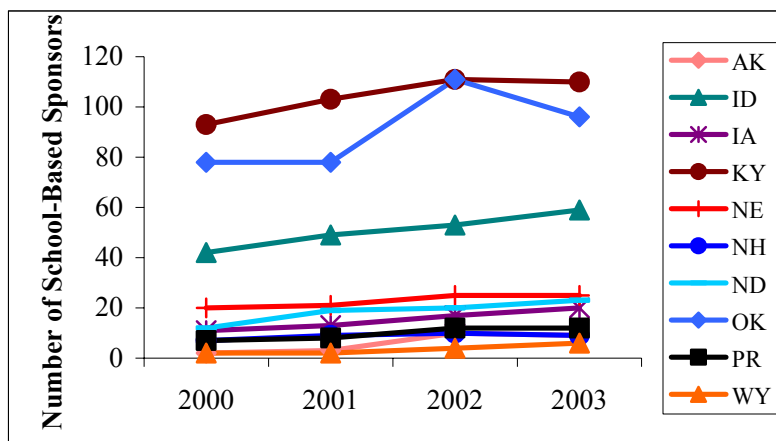
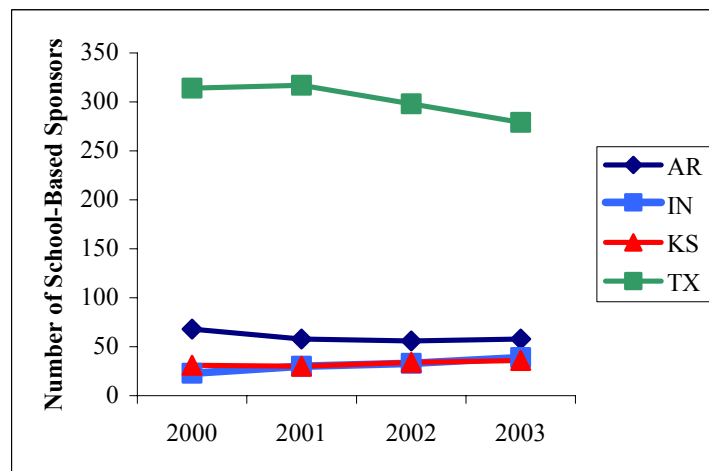


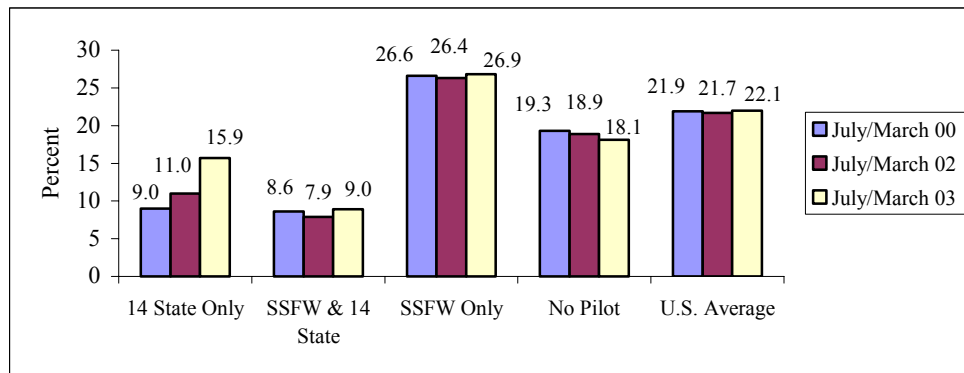
Figure 4: Summer Food Service Program School-Based Sponsors In 2000, 2001, 2002, And 2003 – Data For Four Pilot States That Also Participated In The Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver In 2003



Low-income children also have access to NSLP meals through summer school, year-round school programs, and through the SSFW. Thus summer participation in NSLP must be considered with SFSP participation when examining the percentage of low-income children served summer meals when school is not in session (Table 5). Table 5 identifies States that participated in the SSFW in 2002 and 2003 and Figure 5 shows the mean percentage of low-income children served based on States grouped by participation in summer feeding pilots. The four States that operated both the 14 State Pilot and SSFW in 2003 had the lowest average for percentage of low-income children served (9 percent served). Ten States that operated only the 14 State Pilot showed the largest July 2002 to July 2003 increase in the percentage of low-income children served by SFSP and NSLP (4.9 percentage point increase from 11.0 percent to 15.9 percent). The 28 SSFW only States served the highest percentage in 2000 (26.6 percent) and continued to do so in 2002 and 2003. Their average exceeded the average for the US as a whole. Although the number of States that did not operate any pilot remained the same (N=11) in 2002 and 2003, the mix changed. Hawaii and New Jersey switched places. This would have little impact on the 2000 average but may have contributed to the decrease in 2003 as participation has increased in Hawaii but decreased slightly in New Jersey. Nonetheless, as a group, only States that did not operate a pilot showed a decrease in the average percentage low-income children served in 2003 (Figure 5).

The availability of NSLP meals during summer school programs, and operation of SSFW in 32 States are important reasons to examine SFSP participation in conjunction with NSLP participation as declines in SFSP participation may reflect a redistribution of children accessing other meal programs. As shown in Figure 6, the SFSP ADA declined by 5 percent between July 2000 and 2003 for the 28 SSFW States combined. However, their July NSLP participation by low-income children increased by 28 percent during the same time period and this group of 28 States continued to serve the highest percentage of low-income children in July (Figure 5). The largest percent change in SFSP ADAs (67 percent increase) was seen for the 10 States that participated in the 14 State Pilot alone. This group of 10 States had a 4 percent drop in July 2003 NSLP participation as compared to July 2000. Four of the 14 Pilot States that also operated SSFW in 2003 showed increases in NSLP (7 percent) and SFSP (25 percent) participation between July 2000 and July 2003. (Figure 6). For the US as a whole (N=53), SFSP July ADAs in 2003 were similar to July 2000 ADAs, but NSLP participation had increased by about 24 percent indicating, that overall, nationwide the **number** of children participating in summer feeding programs has increased. However, the **proportion** of low-income children served when school was out as compared to during the School Year has remained almost constant (around 22 percent) over the last 5 years (Figure 5, Table 5). As previously stated “March” free and reduced price NSLP participation is being used as a proxy for school year participation and this compared well with FRACs calculations using school year data (see Table S3 in Appendix A).

Figure 5: Low-Income Children Served By The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) And The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) In July Relative To Those Served By NSLP In March: Mean Percent Served In 2000, 2002 And 2003

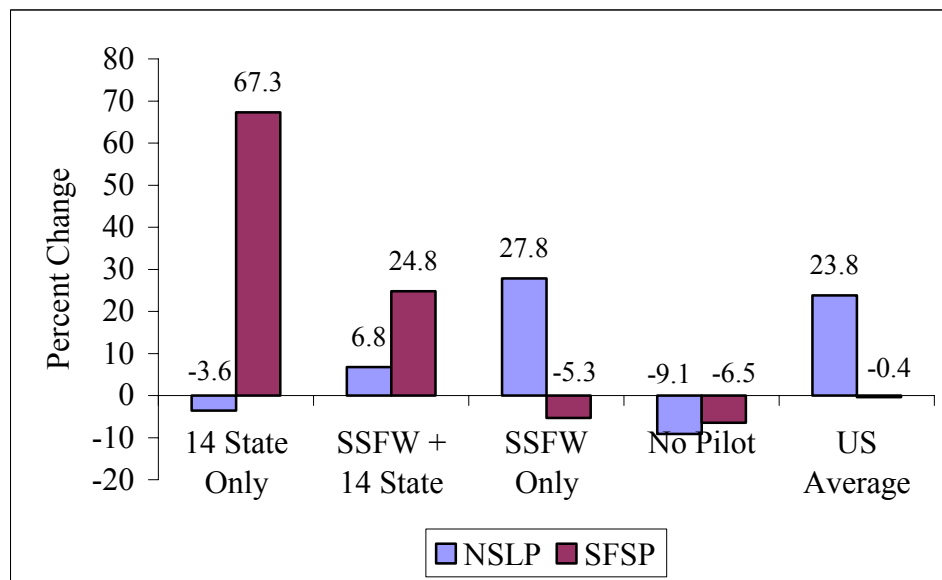


SSFW=Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver Pilot

For 2000 & 2002: 14 State Only (N=11); SSFW+14 State N=(3); SSFW only (N=28); No Pilot (N=11); US (N=53)

For 2003: 14 State Only (N=10); SSFW+14 State (N=4); SSFW only (N=28); No Pilot (N=11); US (N=53)
For names of States in each group see Table S7 in Appendix A

Figure 6: Changes Between July 2000 And July 2003 In The Summer Food Service Program Average Daily Attendance (ADA) And The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Average Daily Free And Reduced Price Lunched Served



SSFW=Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver Pilot

14 State Only (N=10); SSFW+14 State (N=4); SSFW only (N=28); No Pilot (N=11); US (N=53)

For names of States in each group see Table S7 in Appendix A

This analysis is based on accessing the National Data Bank on April 5, 2004

Table 5: Percent Of Low-Income Children Served: July Summer Food Service Program And The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Participation¹ Compared To The March NSLP Participation

State/Territory	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Percent Served ²	Rank	Percent Served ²	Rank	Percent Served ²	Rank	Percent Served ^{2,3}	Rank	Percent Served ^{2,4}	Rank
District of Columbia ^A	52.67	1	48.63	1	47.50	2	64.97	1	85.59	1
Virgin Islands	48.82	2	35.89	6	59.83	1	56.56	2	57.08	2
Nevada ^A	44.87	3	42.54	2	42.97	3	34.13	6	32.74	9
California ^A	41.74	4	41.18	3	41.45	4	43.27	3	37.06	4
New Mexico ^A	37.16	5	36.64	5	37.79	5	36.68	4	36.88	5
Delaware	36.62	6	40.30	4	31.29	9	32.95	8	27.43	12
New York ^A	35.09	7	35.22	7	34.70	6	32.52	9	47.94	3
Rhode Island	34.58	8	32.31	8	30.26	12	24.70	16	24.06	14
Pennsylvania ^A	31.69	9	25.63	15	31.32	8	33.43	7	36.39	7
Utah ^A	29.83	10	29.16	11	30.75	10	28.05	11	34.15	8
South Carolina ^A	28.98	11	32.01	9	29.82	13	28.60	10	29.70	10
Florida ^A	28.29	12	26.33	12	25.06	16	21.45	21	17.80	28
Massachusetts	27.35	13	29.34	10	33.88	7	26.85	13	23.81	17
Connecticut ^A	27.20	14	26.11	13	27.03	14	26.78	14	27.23	13
Illinois ^A	26.29	15	23.69	17	22.96	19	22.99	18	20.32	24
Hawaii ^{A03}	24.54	16	25.77	14	30.46	11	34.74	5	36.45	6
New Jersey ^{A02}	24.04	17	23.01	18	24.53	18	21.85	19	22.00	20
Maryland ^A	21.24	18	24.99	16	25.66	15	27.58	12	22.85	18
Wisconsin ^A	21.20	19	18.91	22	18.12	25	16.49	29	16.38	30
Georgia ^A	19.33	20	21.96	19	20.76	20	21.63	20	19.16	25
Vermont ^A	17.59	21	20.59	20	17.61	26	19.99	22	24.02	15
Tennessee ^A	17.29	22	15.66	32	14.16	36	14.42	36	15.38	38
South Dakota ^A	17.18	23	16.74	27	18.40	22	18.76	24	18.25	27
North Carolina ^A	17.14	24	17.58	25	15.37	32	18.39	26	20.81	21
Colorado ^A	17.03	25	14.17	35	11.96	41	10.96	44	12.02	42
Alabama ^A	16.90	26	18.51	23	18.37	24	19.65	23	20.46	23
Minnesota	16.77	27	19.14	21	19.85	21	18.37	27	17.11	29
Virginia	16.53	28	17.32	26	18.40	22	18.43	25	20.61	22
West Virginia ^A	16.48	29	16.38	28	15.09	34	16.23	30	16.15	32
Michigan	16.30	30	17.75	24	17.33	27	15.01	35	13.11	41
Washington ^A	15.80	31	15.66	31	15.10	33	17.03	28	15.62	37
Missouri ^A	15.56	32	15.63	33	16.18	30	23.87	17	23.81	16
Maine	14.34	33	13.64	37	13.73	38	14.25	37	15.67	36
Oregon ^A	14.20	34	16.36	29	16.88	28	15.97	32	14.30	39
Louisiana ^A	13.52	35	13.84	36	12.54	40	12.58	41	14.13	40
Montana	13.18	36	15.68	30	24.55	17	26.40	15	27.53	11
Ohio ^A	12.60	37	12.88	39	13.76	37	12.63	40	11.46	43
Mississippi	12.47	38	11.07	41	11.09	42	11.67	43	10.63	44
Arizona ^A	11.11	39	14.42	34	16.47	29	14.15	38	16.12	33

State/Territory	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Percent Served ²	Rank	Percent Served ²	Rank	Percent Served ²	Rank	Percent Served ^{2,3}	Rank	Percent Served ^{2,4}	Rank
Kentucky ^P	10.81	40	12.02	40	15.63	31	15.90	33	22.85	19
Kansas ^{P,A03}	10.75	41	7.90	48	7.58	49	7.68	49	9.27	46
Nebraska ^P	10.61	42	8.87	45	8.60	46	8.48	47	8.53	48
New Hampshire ^P	10.03	43	12.92	38	14.54	35	15.97	31	16.32	31
Texas ^{A,P}	9.69	44	8.47	47	8.34	48	7.46	51	7.79	52
Indiana ^{A,P}	9.67	45	10.30	42	10.90	43	10.46	45	15.94	35
Idaho ^P	8.91	46	9.37	43	13.49	39	15.61	34	18.38	26
Puerto Rico ^P	8.66	47	9.20	44	10.30	44	12.93	39	16.02	34
North Dakota ^P	8.20	48	8.87	46	9.34	45	11.73	42	9.23	47
Arkansas ^{A,P}	7.94	49	7.45	49	8.42	47	8.79	46	10.01	45
Iowa ^P	7.45	50	6.98	51	7.58	49	6.50	52	8.37	49
Oklahoma ^P	7.19	51	7.05	50	6.34	51	6.39	53	5.13	53
Wyoming ^P	5.59	52	5.48	52	5.80	52	7.96	48	8.20	50
Alaska ^P	2.89	53	4.97	53	5.19	53	7.55	50	7.95	51
United States										
Mean	22.14		21.87		22.00		21.70		22.12	
Median (mid-point)	16.77	27	16.74	27	17.33	27	18.37	27	18.25	27
14 Pilot States:										
Mean	9.26		8.75		9.23		9.65		10.65	
Other States:										
Mean	25.76		25.63		25.66		25.36		25.50	
Gap⁵	16.50		16.88		16.43		15.71		14.85	

Data Source: National Data Bank (NDB)

¹NSLP Participation = Average daily free and reduced price (F/RP) lunches.

²Percent served is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{July SFSP Average Daily Attendance} + \text{July NSLP Average Daily F/RP Lunches Served}) \times 100}{\text{March NSLP Average Daily F/RP Lunches Served}}$$

For example, the percent of low-income children served in the District of Columbia in 1999 = $(21,159+379)/40,893 \times 100 = 52.67\%$

³ 2002 calculations were updated using SFSP and NSLP data posted in the NDB on April 12, 2004. NDB numbers are subject to revision.

⁴ This calculation is based on the 2003 SFSP and NSLP data that were posted in the NDB on April 12, 2004. NDB numbers are subject to revision and cannot be considered as final numbers for 2003. Most NDB revisions for individual State data are minor and should not result in major changes to percent of low-income children served in July or the State rankings.

⁵ Gap is the difference between the mean for States not participating in the 14 State Pilot (Other States) and the 14 Pilot States.

^A States and the District of Columbia that participated in the Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver in Summer **2002 and 2003**. In Summer 2003, Kansas (A03) and Hawaii (A03) also participated in the Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver but New Jersey did not (A02).

^PThe 14 States. The 14 States were selected for the Pilot because the percent of low-income children they served was below 50 percent of the mean (22.14 percent) for 1999 i.e. each of their 1999 percentages fell below 11.07.

Note: States ranked 40 to 53 are the 14 States with the lowest participation by low-income children in July for that Year.

The total number of lunches served to low-income children in the U.S. in July through SFSP and NSLP combined has increased by 2.6 percent from 61,594,482 in July 2000 to 63,179,029 in July 2003. Nationally there was a decrease in SFSP lunches served (-10.3 percent) but an increase in NSLP lunches served (28.7 percent). However when Pilot participation was considered, only the group of States that were operating the SSFW showed a decrease in the number SFSP lunches served (-18.8 percent) (Table 6). Their number for NSLP lunches served increased by 31.2 percent. The 10 States that were operating only the 14 State Pilot showed a slight decline in the total number of NSLP lunches served (-0.6 percent) to low-income children in July 2003 as compared to July 2000. However, their number of SFSP lunches (74.7 percent) and the number of overall (SFSP and NSLP) lunches combined (56.7 percent) increased in July 2003 as compared to July 2000. Four States that operated both Pilots showed increases in both SFSP (34.5 percent) and NSLP (54.6 percent) lunches served. Eleven States did not operate any Pilot in 2003 and this group had an increase in July 2003 SFSP lunches served (4.4 percent) but a decrease in NSLP lunches served (-8.9 percent) relative to July 2000. The only group of States to show a decrease (-1.3 percent) in overall (NSLP and SFSP) July lunches served was the group that operated the SSFW in 2003.

Table 6: The Total Number Of SFSP Lunches And The Total Number Of National School Lunch Program Free And Reduced Price Lunches Served In July 2000 And July 2003 By Pilot Participation Status

Pilot	SFSP		SFSP Percent Change (%)	NSLP		NSLP Percent Change (%)	Overall Percent Change (%)
	2000	2003		2000	2003		
14 State Only (N=10)	1,298,953	2,269,702	74.7	408,522	405,978	-0.6	56.7
14 State + SSFW (N=4)	2,061,921	2,772,390	34.5	847,032	1,309,491	54.6	28.9
SSFW (N=28)	32,730,529	26,583,989	-18.8	17,614,958	23,106,767	31.2	-1.3
No Pilot (N=11)	5,199,267	5,425,675	4.4	1,432,300	1,305,037	-8.9	1.5
U.S. (N=53)	41,290,670	37,051,756	-10.3	20,303,812	26,127,273	28.7	2.6

Data Source: National Data Bank. These analyses are based on accessing the National Data Bank on April 7, 2004

The percentage contribution by States (grouped by Pilot participation status) to the total number of July 2000 and 2003 SFSP and NSLP lunches served nationally is shown in Figures 7 and 8. Ten of the 14 Pilot States that operated only the 14 State Pilot served 3 percent of all SFSP lunches in July 2000 and 6 percent in July 2003. Four of the 14 Pilot States that also operated the SSFW served 5 percent of all SFSP lunches in July 2000 and 7 percent in July 2003. Thus, overall the 14 Pilot States served less than 14 percent of SFSP and less than 7 percent of NSLP July lunches in 2000 and 2003. In contrast the 28 SSFW States that include many of the larger States served more than 70 percent of SFSP and 80 percent of NSLP July lunches (names of States by Pilot participation are provided in Appendix A, Table S7).

Figure 7: Percentage Contribution Of States (Grouped By Pilot Participation Status) To The Total Number of SFSP Lunches Served in July 2000 and July 2003

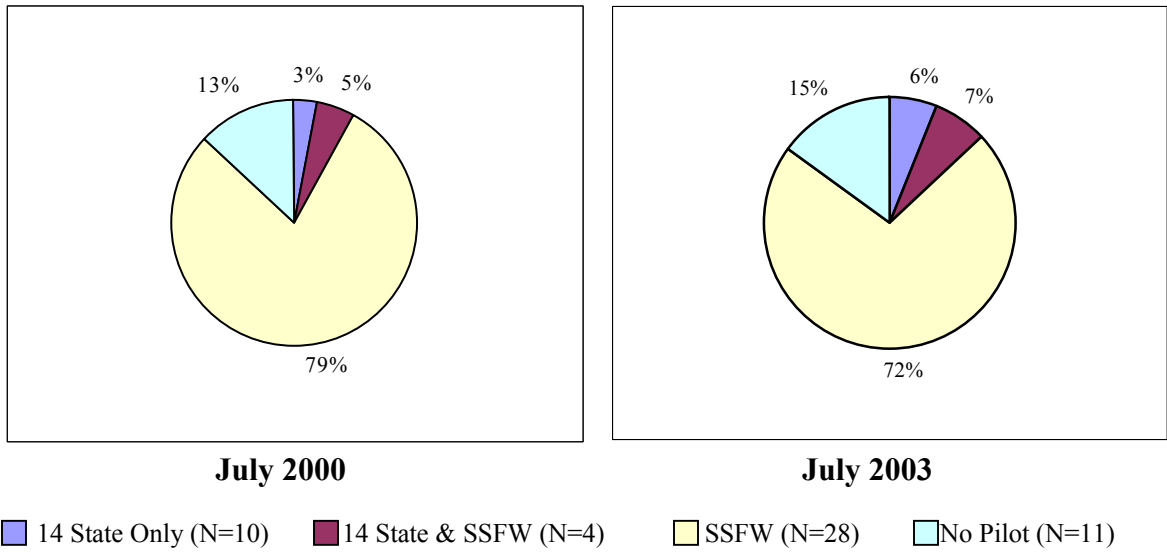
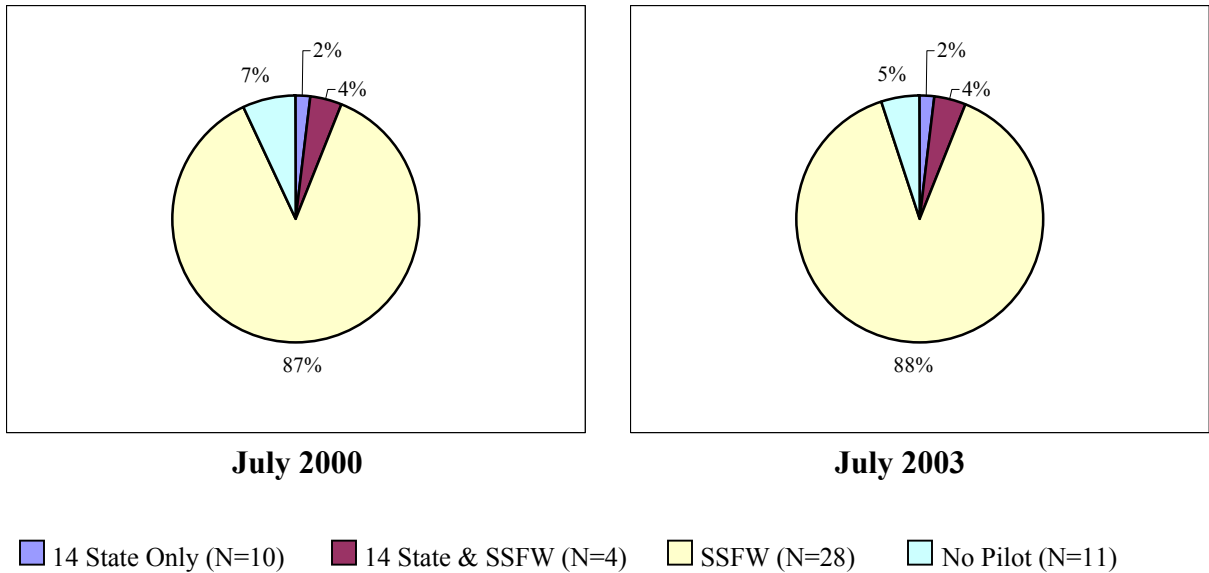


Figure 8: Percentage Contribution Of States (Grouped By Pilot Participation Status) To The Total Number of Free and Reduced Price NSLP Lunches Served in July 2000 and July 2003



A recent evaluation of the SSFW by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., which was funded by The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, (Tasse et. al. 2003) and FRAC’s latest analysis of “summer nutrition” (FRAC 2003) have shown that in 2002 SSFW had little impact overall on increasing the number of low-income children served. SSFW primarily served to shift meals

from SFSP to NSLP. One way for SSFW to increase participation is to recruit schools that have not been participating in summer meal programs to begin operating NSLP (FRAC 03).

Clearly factors other than the availability of the 14 State Pilot and SSFW are influencing participation at the sponsor and child level. One of FNS' priorities is to increase SFSP access nationwide. To this end, in 2002, FNS formed primary partnerships with the American School Food Service Association, FRAC and America's Second Harvest to develop strategies for program expansion in 2003 and beyond. FNS has also developed national-level and regional office-level SFSP expansion action plans. Regional offices implemented actions from their SFSP expansion and outreach plans within the States in their Region (FNS FY 2003 Priorities-Year-End Report). Therefore, there are a number of confounding factors, including implementation of SSFW and the major national-level SFSP promotion initiative to increase SFSP access, which make the evaluation of the impact of 14 State Pilot complicated. It is difficult to sort out the impact of the "Pilot" versus the impact of the major SFSP promotion effort. For example, there has also been a growth in the number of private non-profit sponsors in the 14 Pilot States. Most private non-profits were not eligible to participate in the Pilot in 2002 and 2003. They could, however, operate the SFSP without the simplified cost accounting associated with Pilot participation.

FNS collected data on SFSP expansion and outreach efforts from the State Agencies and from SFSP sponsors and former sponsors in the 14 Pilot States in 2002. Data on barriers to participation were also collected in 2002 from State Agencies, SFSP sponsors and former sponsors in the 14 Pilot States. These findings are discussed in the Chapter 4.

Chapter 4. Survey Findings

In this chapter, survey findings from the State Agency, sponsors and former sponsors in the 14 Pilot States are presented. First the characteristics of the sponsors and former sponsors that completed the questionnaires are presented. This is followed by findings from the State Agencies, sponsors and former sponsors on program outreach and expansion, and barriers to program growth. Next former sponsors' reasons for discontinuing sponsorship are provided. Finally, findings from the State Agency and sponsor questionnaires on meal quality and program integrity are presented.

A. Characteristics of the Survey Sample

Sponsors: The sponsor sample consists of 128 continuing sponsors and 111 new sponsors from the 14 Pilot States. The new sponsors began sponsoring SFSP after the Pilot started. Majority of the responding sponsors (63 percent) were school districts (59 percent public and 4 percent private). About 9 percent of sponsors reported being residential camps, and 2 percent were National Youth Sports Programs. About 5 percent of sponsors were government entities and 21 percent indicated that they were other private non-profit organizations.

Sponsors were queried about the characteristics of their SFSP sites. The number of sites operated per sponsor ranged from 1 to 76 sites for continuing sponsors and from one to 38 for new sponsors. The overall average number of sites was four. Most (82 percent) of the sites were open sites. Open sites are those where meals are available to all children in an area where at least 50 percent of the households are eligible for free and reduced price school meals. About 97 percent of SFSP sites served lunches and 76 percent served breakfast.

Former Sponsors: Sixty percent of the former sponsors from the 14 Pilot State who completed the survey were public school districts and 20 percent were private non-profit agencies. About a third of the sample (32%) sponsored the SFSP for only one summer and 44 percent reported sponsoring between two to five summers. Only 13 percent of the sample reported sponsoring 6 or more summers and 8 percent did not know. Of the former sponsor sample, 42 percent had sponsored SFSP in 2001 and 57 percent had sponsored it in 2000 or earlier. Seventy seven percent reported operating one site and only 2 percent reported operating five or more sites when they sponsored the program. Most reported operating open sites (70 percent). Only 4 percent reported operating rural sites. A majority (82 percent) of former sponsors reported serving 100 or less children per day. Finally, 9 percent of sponsors reported that other sponsors picked up some or all of their sites but 65 percent indicated that to the best of their knowledge none of their sites were picked up; 22 percent did not know.

B. Program Expansion and Outreach Efforts

(i) State Agency: Staff were asked about the impact of the Pilot's reimbursement procedures on SFSP expansion in their States. Staff from 11 Pilot states (79 percent) indicated that allowing meals served by "eligible sponsors" to be reimbursed at the maximum allowable rate was helping with their State's SFSP expansion efforts. Staff from the remaining States either said "no"(N=1), "no effect"(N=1) or "didn't know" (N=1). Those reporting a positive impact of the Pilot's reimbursement system were asked where they perceived these impacts were being seen.

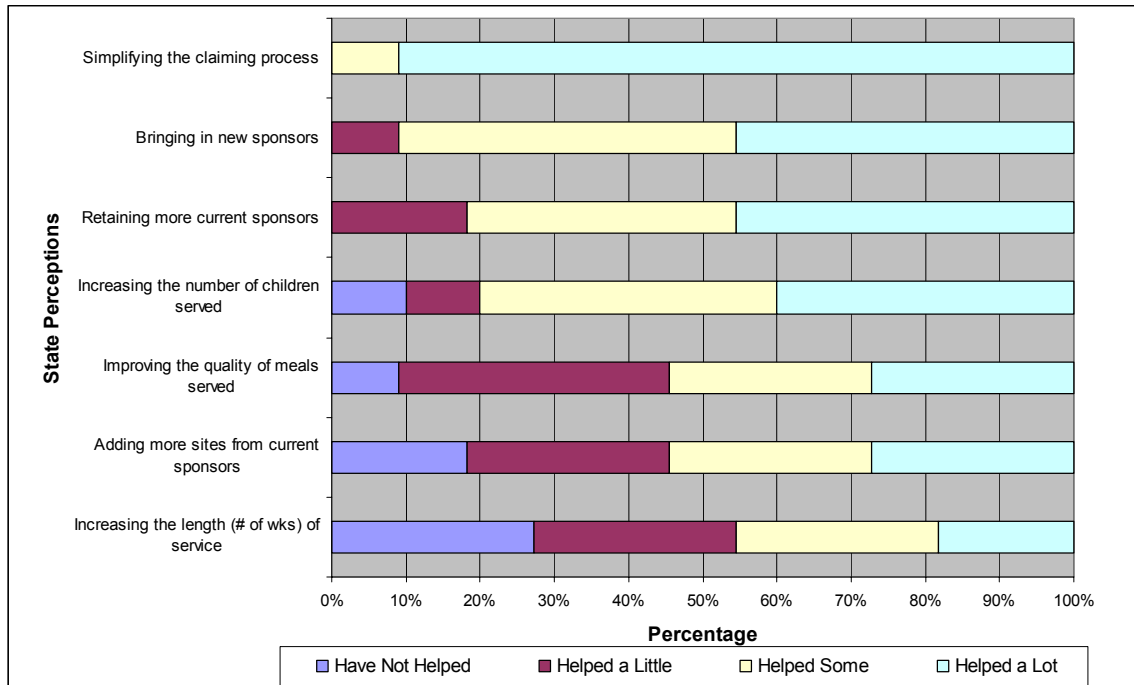
As shown below, almost all (91 percent) noted that Pilot’s new reimbursement system had helped a lot with simplifying the claiming process (Table 7, Figure 9). Further, 73 percent had ranked “simplifying the claiming process” as the item that was impacted the most by the Pilot’s reimbursement system. Eighteen percent ranked “bringing in new sponsors” and 9 percent ranked adding “more sites”, respectively as the item most impacted by the reimbursement system.

Table 7: Pilot States’ Perceptions Of How The Pilot’s Reimbursement System Was Promoting SFSP Expansion In Their States

	Have Not Helped (%)	Helped A Little (%)	Helped Some (%)	Helped A Lot (%)	Item Impacted Most By Pilot (%)
Simplifying the claiming process	0	0	9	91	73
Bringing in new sponsors	0	9	45	45	18
Adding more sites from current sponsors	18	27	27	27	9
Retaining more current sponsors	0	18	36	45	-
Increasing the number of children served	10	10	40	40	-
Improving the quality of meals served	9	36	27	27	-
Increasing the length (number of weeks) of service	27	27	27	18	-

Source: State Agency Staff Questionnaire. N=11; Those indicating a positive impact are included in this analysis.

Figure 9: Pilot States’ Perceptions Of How The Pilot’s Reimbursement System Was Promoting SFSP Expansion In Their States (N=11)



More than half (8 of the 14 Pilot States) of the State Agencies indicated that they could support a 10 percent or more increase in SFSP sponsors with their existing staffing levels (Table 8). Twelve of the 14 Pilot States indicated that they would be willing to support a 10 percent or more increase in the number of sites. Whereas sponsor growth increases the burden on State Agencies, site growth has a smaller impact at the State level. Increases in the number of food sites increases the staffing and monitoring responsibilities of sponsors of those sites.

Table 8: The Amount Of Program Growth That The State Agencies In The 14 Pilot States Could Support With Existing Staffing Levels

Growth Of:	Percentage of 14 Pilot States Able to Support		
	No increase	Less than 10% increase	10 % or more increase
Sponsors	7	36	57
Sites	7	7	86

Data Source: State Agency Questionnaire (N=14)

State Agencies in the 14 Pilot States were asked about sponsor retention. Respondents from all but one State reported providing a lot of training and technical assistance on request to sponsors in order to retain them (Table 9). A majority of the States Agencies (71 percent) reported reaching out early, before the start of the application process, to their sponsors to encourage retention.

Table 9: Ways In Which The 14 Pilot State Agencies Work To Retain Sponsors

	None (%)	Very Little (%)	Some (%)	A lot (%)
Provides training and technical assistance on request	-	-	7	93
Contacts sponsors in Spring (prior to the start of the application process)	-	7	21	71
Assists in Community Outreach	-	21	50	29
Commends/ recognizes sponsors at State events, in Newsletters, publications etc.	-	29	71	-

Source: State Agency Questionnaire (N=14)

Most State Agencies (86 percent; n=12) also reported having worked with other organizations in 2002 to find new sponsors or for SFSP outreach activities. State Agencies reported working with community-based organizations, the Federal Government, other State Agencies, advocacy groups and food banks, and the media on outreach activities for the Pilot in 2002. One State Agency also reported working with religious organizations in 2002 for SFSP outreach.

(ii) Sponsors: When asked about increasing the number of SFSP sites they sponsored, most sponsors indicated an unwillingness to increase their number of SFSP sites in the future. Cost of operating the site and a perceived lack of demand for SFSP including the perception that there is already adequate coverage for the area were cited by sponsors as major reasons for not expanding their number of SFSP sites (Tables 10 and 11).

Table 10: Likelihood That Sponsors In The 14 Pilot States Would Expand The Number Of SFSP Sites In The Future

Likelihood of Expansion	Type of Sponsor		
	All N=236 (%)	New N=111 (%)	Continuing N=125 (%)
Very likely	15	21	10
Somewhat likely	19	14	25
Not too likely	31	31	31
Not at all likely	35	35	34

Data Source: Sponsor Questionnaire

Table 11: Reasons Cited By Sponsors In The 14 Pilot States For Not Being Likely To Expand The Number Of Sites That They Currently Operate

Reasons for Not Expanding the Number of Sites	Type of Sponsor		
	All N=239 (%)	New N=111 (%)	Cont N=128 (%)
Cost of operating the site	38	32	42
Lack of demand or area is well covered	31	27	34
Lack of available locations for sites	26	23	29
Insufficient staff within your organization	23	23	23
School food service is not interested or able to provide summer staff	12	13	11
Inability to find a partner to help in community outreach	10	9	12
Schools offering school lunch or being open year round	3	3	2
Other reasons	26	27	24

Data Source: Sponsor questionnaire. Respondents were asked to check all that apply. Percentages are based on the number checked. Non-responders are not excluded.

Cont=continuing sponsors

This survey also found that a majority of sponsors reported operating the same number of SFSP sites in 2001 and 2002 (Table 12).

Table 12: Comparison Of The Number Of SFSP Sites Operated In 2002 With 2001 In The 14 Pilot States

2001 Versus 2002	Type of Sponsor		
	All N=154 (%)	New N=28 (%)	Continuing N=126 (%)
The same number of sites in 2002 and 2001	71	64	72
More sites in 2002	23	36	21
Fewer sites in 2002	5	-	6

Data Source: Sponsor Questionnaire

Excludes sponsors that began sponsoring in 2002 and one non-responder. The column for All doesn't sum to 100 due to rounding.

There is concern by some that on average the number of SFSP operating days during the summer does not provide adequate meal coverage for low-income students when school is not in session. Sponsors were asked to provide their start and end dates of SFSP operations for Summer of 2002. Overall 19 percent of this study's sponsor sample didn't sponsor SFSP beyond June 30. Most of these sponsors (96 percent) were school sponsors. A closer examination of the data by

State showed that in one Pilot State (Oklahoma), 63 percent of the sponsor sample ceased SFSP operations by 28 June, and all but one of these sponsors was a school sponsor. Only 20 percent of the Oklahoma sponsors that were sampled reported sponsoring SFSP until the end of July. Schools account for about 85 percent of all sponsors in Oklahoma, which is greater than the average (66 percent) for all 14 Pilot States combined (Table S1 in Appendix A). This suggests that if many Oklahoma schools do not operate in July, then the percentage of low-income children served by SFSP and NSLP in July in Oklahoma will continue to be low (Table 5).

When asked about increasing the length of their SFSP operations, only about a quarter of sponsors reported a willingness to increase the length (number of days) of their SFSP operations, while about half were disinclined to do so (Table 13). New sponsors indicated a greater willingness than continuing sponsors to increase their length of SFSP operations (33 percent versus 19 percent). About a quarter of all sponsors (23 percent) indicated that their program already ran all summer. A comparison of school versus non-school sponsors shows that more school sponsors (56 percent) than non-school sponsors (45 percent) were unwilling to increase the weeks that they operate SFSP. About one-third (31 percent) of non-school sponsors reported running all summer, but only about one-fifth (19 percent) of school sponsors indicated that they operated all summer (Table 13).

Table 13: Willingness By Sponsors In The 14 Pilot States To Increase Their Length Of Summer Session (Number Of Weeks SFSP Operates)

Increase length of session	All Sponsors N=229 (%)	New Sponsors N=104 (%)	Continuing Sponsors N=125 (%)	School Sponsors N=144 (%)	Non-School Sponsors N=85 (%)
Yes	25	33	19	26	25
No	52	47	55	56	45
Not Applicable - Runs All Summer	23	20	26	19	31

Data Source: Sponsor Questionnaire. Non-responders to this question are excluded.

Overall about a fifth (19 percent) of sponsors reported increasing the number of days that they operated the SFSP during the past few years (Table 14). However, nearly two-thirds (63 percent) reported that length of their SFSP operations did not change.

Table 14: Changes In The Length Of Operating SFSP Over The Past Few Years In The 14 Pilot States

Length of Operation	Type of Sponsor		
	All N=155 (%)	New N=29 (%)	Continuing N=126 (%)
Increased	19	28	17
Decreased	6	3	7
Stayed about the same	63	55	65
Fluctuated up and down	10	10	10

Data Source: Sponsor Questionnaire. New excludes sponsors that began sponsoring in 2002.

Site accessibility was an important consideration for sponsors, and 60 percent reported taking it into consideration when opening a new site (Table 15). Seventy percent of sponsors reported using school lunch certification information when looking for areas that would meet site eligibility requirements (Table 16). The State Agency was consulted (30 percent), but the use of computer-mapping software by sponsors was rare (6 percent).

Table 15: Criteria Considered Important By Sponsors In The 14 Pilot States When Opening A New Site

Site Criteria	Percent of Sponsors ¹
Site is accessible to children (e.g. transportation is not an issue)	60
No added cost for leasing/ renting and operating the facility.	50
Community involvement (e.g. volunteers)	41
Availability of activities	40
Secure and safe/Low crime area	25

Source: Sponsor Questionnaire. (N=239) ¹ Respondent were asked to check all that apply. Sample does not exclude non-responders.

Table 16: Methods Used By Sponsors In The 14 Pilot States For Identifying Areas For New Sites

Method	Percent Reported Using
Obtained free and reduced-price school lunch information	70
Contacted the State Agency	30
Obtained census data	24
Used information from advocacy groups or other organizations	18
Used computer-mapping software	6

Source: Sponsor Questionnaire. (N=239). Respondents were asked to check Yes or No for each item. Sample does not exclude non-responders.

Almost half of the sponsor sample (49 percent) reported working with other organization to promote SFSP. Sponsors reported working most often with educational agencies, followed by community based organizations and the media (Table 17).

Table 17: Organizations That Sponsors In The 14 Pilot States Worked With To Promote SFSP In 2001 And/Or 2002

Organization	Percent¹
Educational Agencies (Schools, Colleges and Universities)	36
Community Based Organizations	26
Media	26
Government Agencies (State, Local and Federal)	24
Religious Organizations	20
Advocacy Groups	2

Source: Sponsor survey (N=238)

¹Calculation is based on adding all responses (up to 6) for each sponsor and dividing by the total number of sponsors in the sample (238).

(iii) Former Sponsors: Of the 77 former sponsors surveyed in the 14 Pilot States, 47 percent responded “yes” to the question that asked if they did anything to increase participation the last year that they sponsored the SFSP; 40 percent responded “no.” Of sponsors who responded “no”, 61 percent indicated that there was no need to increase participation and 21 percent cited a lack of resources.

When asked if their organization had worked with any other organization to publicize and promote the SFSP when they were a sponsor, 42 percent (n=32) responded that they had and 48 percent (n=37) had not; 10 percent (n=8) of respondents did not know. Those former sponsors that had worked with other organizations for outreach purposes indicated that they had worked with religious organizations (n=14), schools (n=13), media (n=12) and community based organizations (n=11) most often. These organizations primarily served to publicize the availability of the program.

C. Barriers to Program Growth

(i) State Agency: The 14 Pilot State Agencies perceived lack of transportation and lack of community involvement as major barriers to increasing SFSP participation (Table 18, 19, and Figures 10 and 11). Not having enough sponsors was also considered a major barrier to expanding SFSP (Table 19). In contrast poor quality of meals was never cited as one of the top three reasons for lower participation in SFSP as compared to NSLP.

Table 18: The Pilot States' Perceptions On Why Fewer Children Participate In SFSP As Compared To The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) In Their States

REASONS FOR LOWER PARTICIPATION IN SFSP COMPARED TO NSLP	NOT A REASON (%)	RARELY A REASON (%)	SOMETIMES A REASON (%)	ALMOST ALWAYS A REASON (%)
Lack of community involvement	-	7	36	57
Lack of transportation	-	-	62	39
Inadequate Program Publicity	7	7	57	29
Lack of activities for the children	7	7	57	29
Not enough sites in needy areas	-	7	71	21
Not enough sponsors	7	7	71	14
Poor quality of meals	43	50	7	-
Short length of session	21	7	64	7

Data Source: State Agency Questionnaire (N=14)

Figure 10: The Pilot States' Perceptions On Why Fewer Children Participate In SFSP As Compared To The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) In Their States

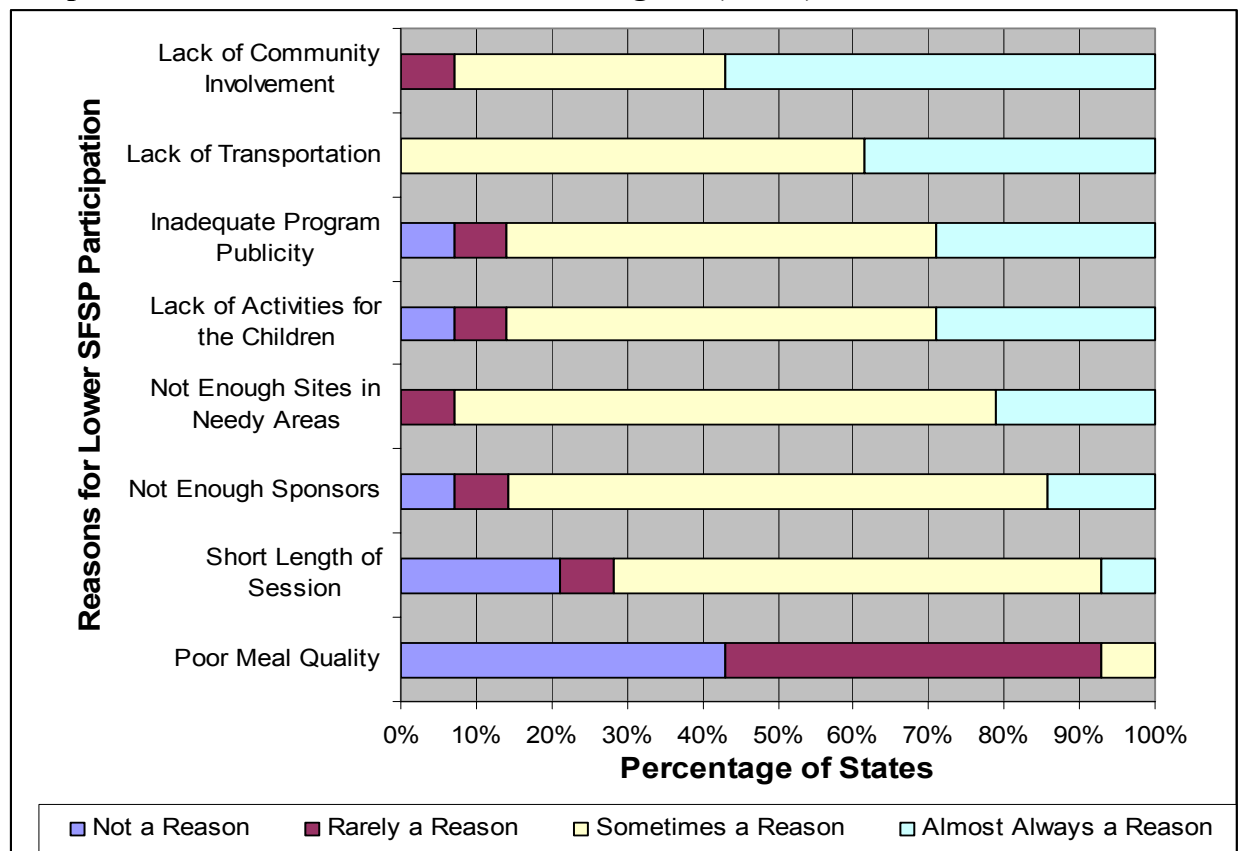
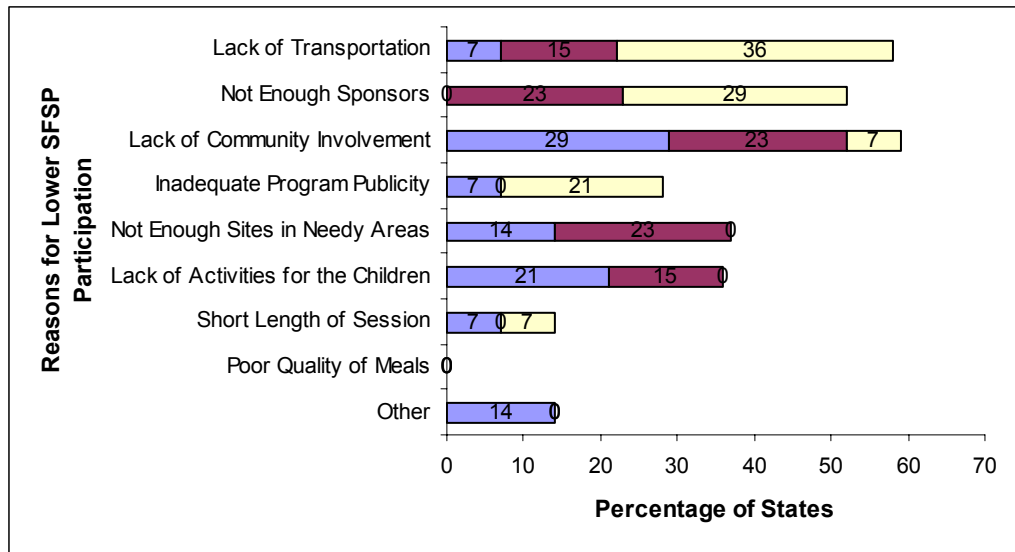


Table 19: Three Most Important Reasons Cited By The 14 State Pilot State Agencies For Lower Participation In SFSP Compared To NSLP

REASONS FOR LOWER PARTICIPATION IN SFSP COMPARED TO NSLP	First (Most Important) Reason (%)	Second Reason (%)	Third Reason (%)	Cited as One of Top 3 Reasons (%)
Lack of transportation	36	15	7	57
Lack of community involvement	7	23	29	57
Not enough sponsors	29	23	-	50
Inadequate Program Publicity	21	-	7	29
Not enough sites in needy areas	-	23	14	36
Lack of activities for the children	-	15	21	36
Short length of session	7	-	7	14
Poor quality of meals	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	14	14

Data Source: State Agency Questionnaire (N=14)

Figure 11: Three Most Important Reasons Cited By The 14 State Pilot State Agencies For Lower Participation In SFSP Compared To NSLP



Legend: 1st (Primary Reason); 2nd Reason; 3rd Reason

(ii) Sponsors: Similar to the State Agency response, sponsors in the 14 Pilot States cited lack of transportation as a major barrier to increasing SFSP participation by children (Tables 18,19 20, 21). These sponsors also cited lack of community involvement and insufficient reimbursement or funding as other important barriers to increasing SFSP participation (Tables 20, 21). More than a third (38 percent) perceived insufficient reimbursement as a barrier to SFSP expansion (Table 21). Both new and continuing sponsors identified lack of transportation, lack of community involvement and insufficient reimbursement or funding as top three barriers to participation (see Appendix A, Tables S4, S5).

Table 20: Sponsors (Continuing And New) Perceptions Of Barriers To Increasing Participation In The SFSP In The 14 Pilot States

Barriers*	NOT A BARRIER (%)	MINOR BARRIER (%)	MAJOR BARRIER (%)
Lack of transportation	46	30	22
Insufficient reimbursement or funding	57	23	14
Lack of community involvement	46	39	12
Not enough support from local or municipal governments	65	22	11
Lack of activities for children	69	19	8
Inadequate program publicity	69	21	6
Not enough staff to supervise sites	77	14	5
Not enough support from the state agency	81	13	3
Quality of meals	93	3	1

Data Source: Sponsor Questionnaire (N=238)

*Sponsors were asked to check one response for each item. Percentages are based on number of sponsors in the sample that checked the item. Non-responders were not excluded from this analysis.

Table 21: Three Main Barriers To Participation As Perceived By Sponsors In The 14 Pilot States

PERCEIVED BARRIERS¹	MAIN BARRIER (%) N= 167	SECOND BARRIER (%) N=142	THIRD BARRIER (%) N=98	ONE OF TOP THREE BARRIERS² (%) N=167
Lack of transportation	33	25	11	61
Lack of community involvement	16	21	19	46
Insufficient reimbursement or funding	22	9	14	38
Lack of activities for children	5	12	10	21
Inadequate program publicity	6	8	12	20
Not enough support from local or municipal governments	2	8	12	17
Not enough staff to supervise sites	5	7	8	16
Not enough support from the state agency	1	4	6	8
Quality of meals	2	3	2	5
Other	9	3	4	13

Data Source: Sponsor Questionnaire

Cont =continuing sponsors.

¹For each item, the percentage of sponsors ranking it as a main, second or third barrier is provided.

²Calculation is based on adding all responses (main, second and third) for each sponsor type and dividing by the total number that responded to main barrier.

(iii) Former Sponsors: FNS also surveyed former sponsors in the 14 Pilot States as former sponsors provide a unique insight into what they perceived as barriers to increasing participation when they sponsored the program. It is also important to know what led them to discontinue SFSP sponsorship.

Former sponsors were asked to identify what they saw as major barriers to increasing SFSP participation. As shown in the table below, the highest number of respondents (34 percent) checked a “lack of transportation”, which was followed by “other” barriers (Table 22). These other barriers ranged from “a closed project that was not open to outreach” to “no summer school” to “lack of state funding.” A quarter of former sponsors also cited “lack of community involvement” as a barrier to increasing SFSP participation.

Table 22: Main Barriers To Increased Participation In The SFSP As Perceived By Former Sponsors In The 14 Pilot States

Barriers	Number of Sponsors That Checked	Percent
Lack of transportation	26	34
Lack of community involvement	19	25
No barriers	13	17
Not enough staff to supervise sites	12	16
Inadequate program publicity	10	13
Not enough support from local or State Governments	7	9
Lack of activities for children	6	8
Poor quality of meals	1	1
Other barriers (specify)	22	29

Note: Respondents (n=77) were asked to check all that apply.

As previously discussed “lack of transportation” and “lack of community involvement” were also considered main barriers to participation by 2002 SFSP new and continuing sponsors (Tables 20, 21). State Agencies also considered “lack of transportation” and “lack of community involvement” along with “not enough sponsors” as major reasons for lower participation in SFSP as compared to NSLP (Tables 18,19). Thus factors other than cost accounting and simplified application procedures also have an impact on increasing SFSP participation.

D. Reasons for Discontinuing Sponsorship

Former Sponsors: As shown in Table 23, over one-third (36 percent) of former sponsors in the 14 Pilot States cited lack of participation as a very important reason for discontinuing their SFSP sponsorship. Thirty six percent also cited a reason other than listed in the table as being very important. Twenty three percent of former sponsors cited inadequate reimbursement rates and 21 percent cited lack of eligible children as very important reasons for discontinuing their SFSP sponsorship.

Table 23: Reasons That Sponsors Discontinued Sponsoring The SFSP In The 14 Pilot States

Reason	Not A Reason (%)	Minor Reason (%)	Somewhat Important Reason (%)	Very Important Reason (%)	Not Checked (%)
Lack of participation	34	10	5	36	14
Inadequate reimbursement rates	35	9	13	23	19
Not enough eligible children to be worthwhile	43	6	6	21	23
Paperwork too difficult or time-consuming	31	16	18	16	19
Application process too difficult or time consuming	34	16	13	14	23
Lack of administrative support within your organization	53	10	5	9	22
Inadequate technical assistance from State	55	9	3	8	26
Program manager retired or left	61	1	3	5	30
Inadequate staff available	44	17	8	4	27
No longer eligible	66	1	3	4	26
Too many meals disqualified	66	5	1	2	25
Poor relationships with State office	64	6	4	1	25
Health and sanitation requirements	71	-	1	1	26
Dropped by state	73	-	-	1	26
Difficulty separating various food programs	62	5	3	-	23
Problems with vendors	64	6	1	-	29
Became a site	70	1	-	-	29
Other reasons	10	-	-	36	53

Source: Former Sponsor Questionnaire

Respondents were asked to check one response for each item. N=77

When former sponsors were asked to provide the main reason for discontinuing sponsorship, 36 percent (N=26) cited “other,” 15 percent (N=11) cited “lack of participation”, and 10 percent (N= 7) cited “inadequate reimbursement rate” (Table 24). A variety of reasons were provided under the “other” category. Some were related to space and construction issues and some were lack of summer school programs. Lack of transportation for children and lack of transport for distributing food from the central kitchen to food sites were also noted. Other reasons also included: went year-round to Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), lost funding for program, illness of manager/supervisor, contract manager very unhelpful, not enough volunteers, working parents will not bring children, misunderstanding with treasurer, going to half-day migrant program, lack of funds for other expenses, and local board would not reimburse food service for loss.

Table 24: The Main Reason Given By Former Sponsors In The 14 Pilot States For Discontinuing Sponsorship

Main Reason ¹	Percent ²
Other reason	40
Lack of participation	19
Inadequate reimbursement rates	14
Not enough eligible children to be worthwhile	10
Paperwork too difficult or time consuming	8

Source: Former Sponsor Questionnaire; (N=72)

¹Only reasons that were cited by 5 percent or more are listed in the table

²Includes combination of reasons: A few respondents provided 2 “main” reasons.

E: Meal Quality

Sponsors: A recent national study of the Summer Food Service Program indicated that on average SFSP meals are comparable to meals served in the National School Lunch Program (Gordon et. al 2003). Most SFSP lunches typically served all the components needed to meet the SFSP meal pattern requirement. Unlike the national study, this evaluation did not collect onsite data but relies on sponsor perceptions.

Sponsors were asked about their perceptions on the impact of the Pilot on the quality of SFSP meals. A majority of the respondents indicated that they did not perceive any impact of the Pilot on meal quality (41 percent) or food safety (38 percent) (Tables 25, 27). About a third indicated that were unable to make the comparison. Importantly, none perceived a decline in either meal quality or food safety as a result of the Pilot. Those perceiving improved meal quality attributed it to higher reimbursement rates, which allowed them to purchase better quality foods, and to the awareness that better quality meals attract more participants (Table 26).

Table 25: Sponsor Perception Of The Impact Of The Pilot On The Quality Of SFSP Meals In The 14 Pilot States

Impact on Meal Quality	Percent
Has had no effect – meal quality same as before 2001	41
Improved meal quality	21
Meal quality has declined	0
Don't know – did not sponsor SFSP before 2001	34

Source: Sponsor Questionnaire. (N=239) Does not exclude 9 sponsors who did not respond.

Note: Meal quality was defined as the taste, acceptability and nutritional quality.

Table 26: Sponsor Perception Of Why Meal Quality Improved In The 14 Pilot States

Reason For Improved Meal Quality	Percent
There is greater awareness that high quality meals draw children to the sites	67
More funds are available to purchase better quality foods	65
More funds are available to train staff on meal preparation, food safety, and sanitation	25
More funds are available to hire additional staff	22
Other reasons	12

Sponsor Questionnaire: (N=51). Sponsors were asked to check all that apply.

Only sponsors who indicated a positive impact of the Pilot on Meal Quality (see Table 25) are included in this analysis.

Table 27: Sponsor Perception Of Impact Of Pilot On Food Safety In The 14 Pilot States

Impact on Food Safety	Percent¹
Has had no effect – food safety is same as before 2001	38
Improved food safety	25
Food safety has declined	0
Don't know – did not sponsor SFSP before 2001	32

Sponsor Questionnaire: (N=239). ¹5 percent did not respond

Note: Food safety was explained as the proper, handling, storage and preparation of the meals served to children. For example: Are hot and cold foods kept at proper temperatures? Are raw fruits and vegetables thoroughly washed before cooking or serving?

F: Program Integrity

State Agencies were queried about their monitoring activities and deficiencies they had noted when reviewing sponsors and their sites. Sponsors were asked about program deficiencies their

staff noted during site reviews and about their perceptions of the impact of the Pilot on program violations.

(i) State Agency: State Agencies (n=14) were asked if they could determine whether sponsors maintained a non-profit food service account. Respondents for most of the Pilot States (86.7 percent; n=12) reported that they were able to make this determination “almost always.” However, two State Agencies were less successful and responded to the questions with “almost never” and “sometimes.” State Agencies were also asked whether management of non-profit food service accounts by sponsors had an impact on meal quality. Most (12 of the 14) reported no impact and two reported that it had a positive impact. One indicated that meal quality improved because sponsors knew the amount they would be reimbursed. The other stated that some sponsors were earning “more reimbursement that could be used for improving meal quality.”

State Agencies were asked to compare operations in 2000 and earlier (before the pilot began) to those in 2001 and 2002 (first 2 years of the pilot) and indicate whether the pilot had an impact on program deficiencies. Of the 13 State Agencies who responded, 38.5 percent (n=5) felt that deficiencies had decreased, 38.5 percent (n=5) thought there was no impact and 23.1 percent (n=3) indicated that they did not know. State Agencies were also asked to indicate deficiencies they had noted during sponsor/site reviews (Table 28). At least half of the State Agencies had not noted deficiencies related to training, meal preparation, sanitation and civil rights. However, only a third of them had not seen deficiencies in meal counting and claiming and site monitoring activities by sponsors participating in Pilot. Improper meal counting and claiming has a direct impact on program integrity.

Table 28: Deficiencies Noted By State Agency Staff Reviewing Pilot Sponsors/Sites

Deficiencies	No Deficiency Noted (%)	Noted During a Few (%)	Noted During Some (%)	Noted in Almost All (%)
Training	50	42	8	-
Monitoring sites	33	50	17	-
Meal preparation	58	25	17	-
Meal counting and claiming	33	58	8	-
Sanitation	83	17	-	-
Civil rights	75	25	-	-
Other	58	41	-	-

Source: State Agency Questionnaire. (N=12). Respondents were asked to a check response for each item.

Under the Pilot, State Agencies were required to review all new sponsors. Based on their response to the questionnaire, 11 of the 14 reviewed all their new sponsors in 2002. Two State Agencies reported reviewing 90 and 94 percent of new sponsors respectively. However, one State Agency reported reviewing only 28 percent of their new 2002 SFSP sponsors.

(ii) Sponsors: Sponsors are required to have their staff monitor and review the sites that they operate. FNS has a guide available for SFSP monitors to use when they monitor SFSP sites for their sponsors (*USDA, FNS, SFSP for Children. 2001 Monitor's Guide. Food that Is In When School Is Out!*). This guide is periodically updated by FNS to reflect changes in monitoring requirements. Site monitors are required to observe food service operations and note problems related to meal service and any other pertinent issues on site review forms that are specific to the type of site being monitored. There is a separate site review form for SFSP sites that prepare their meals on site and a separate review form for SFSP sites that serve vended meals. Sponsors from the 14 Pilot states were asked to comment on the frequency with which their site monitors noted problems such as inadequate food service supervision (Table 29) during site monitoring visits. The items that sponsors were queried on (Table 29) are among those items that their site monitors are expected to observe when monitoring site operations.

Overall the percentage of incidents reported was low (Table 29) and most deficiencies were reported as noted “sometimes.” Nearly one-third (30 percent) indicated that their staff noted that there was too much food wasted sometimes; 3 percent observed this often. The reasons for the wasted food cannot be determined from this survey. The 2001 nationally representative study of the SFSP did examine reasons for food waste (Gordon et al 2003, see page 215). The main reasons for food waste, based on interviewing site supervisors in the 2001 study, included children didn’t like the food and fluctuations in attendance.

Sponsors from the 14 Pilot States reported noting problems with adjusting meal orders and with serving too many second meals. Whether these two problems are related cannot be determined from this data. Deficiencies in meal counting and recording were also noted, which could have an impact on the program costs/payments.

Table 29: Problems Noted By Sponsor’s Staff When Conducting Site Reviews In The 14 Pilot States

Problems	Never (%)	Sometimes (%)	Often (%)	Almost Always (%)
Inadequate food service supervision	87	8	<1	0
Meal counts for children not properly recorded	78	17	1	0
Claiming meals for ineligible adults	90	5	<1	<1
Too much of the food served is wasted	61	30	3	1
Too many seconds served	78	15	1	1
Meals not served at appropriate times	84	10	<1	<1
Meal orders were not adjusted	77	16	<1	0
Meals did not meet SFSP meal pattern requirements	89	5	0	1
Full meals were being taken off site	90	5	0	0

Source: Sponsor Questionnaire: (N=239)

Respondent were asked to check on response for each item in the table. Row percentages do not add to a 100 percent, as some respondents did not check a response. Few, (<5 percent) reported noting problems other than those listed in the table.

Finally, sponsors were asked to comment on the impact of the Pilot in the incidence of program violations. Thirty six percent indicated that the incidence of program violations was the same as before the Pilot, 16 percent felt it had decreased and only one sponsor reported an increase. The remaining sponsors either didn't know (42 percent) or did not respond (5 percent).

Thus, the Pilot in itself may not have had an impact (positive or negative) on the incidences of SFSP deficiencies and problems. Findings from the State Agencies indicate the need for improvement in site monitoring by sponsors. Over half of the State Agencies noted deficiencies in site monitoring and meal counting (Table 28) on at least a few occasions when they reviewed Pilot sponsors/sites. In addition, nearly 20 percent of sponsors reported that their staff had noted problems with meal counting (Table 29).

Chapter 5. Conclusions

In December 2000, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized, through the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), to conduct a Pilot to increase SFSP participation in 14 States with low rates of feeding low-income children in the summer. This 3-year Pilot began in fiscal year 2001 and has been extended until June 30, 2004. In order to evaluate the Pilot, FNS surveyed State Agencies, sponsors and former sponsors in 2002 (2nd year of the Pilot) and augmented the survey data with administrative data (1999 to 2003) obtained from the FNS National Data Bank. Evaluation of the impact of this Pilot on participation has been confounded by the Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver, which has been operating nationwide since 2002 and other FNS initiatives designed to increase summer feeding participation across the nation.

Findings on Participation Including SFSP Outreach Efforts and Barriers To Expansion

- Overall in the 14 Pilot States, SFSP participation by sponsors (18 percent) and children (43 percent) increased, as did the number of food sites (36 percent) and the total number of meals served (55 percent) in July 2003 as compared to July 2000.
- The impact on July SFSP and National School Lunch Program (NSLP) participation by low-income children as a function of their March NSLP participation varied across the States.
 - Four of the 14 Pilot States served fewer low-income children in July 2003 than in July 1999; two of these four States also operated the SSFW in 2003. In contrast, two Pilot States doubled the percentage of low-income children served in July 2003 as compared to 1999.
 - For the 10 States that operated only the 14 State Pilot, the total number of SFSP and NSLP lunches served increased by 57 percent in July 2003 as compared to July 2000. The four States that operated both the 14 State Pilot and SSFW in 2003 had a 29 percent increase in total lunches served in July 2003 as compared to July 2000.
- The Pilot States, with a few exceptions, continue to have the lowest rates of feeding low-income children, an indication of the large past deficit that these States are trying to overcome. Nine of the 14 Pilot States are still among the 10 States with the lowest percentages for low-income children served in July.
- Overall the 14 Pilot States were serving 10.7 percent of low-income children in July 2003 as compared to the national average of 22.1 percent.
- The gap between the percentage of low-income children served by in July by SFSP and NSLP in the 14 States and the percentage served by the other States decreased by 2 percentage points (12 percent) from 16.9 percentage points in July 2000 to 14.9 percentage points in July 2003.
- The impact on SFSP participation in summer months other than July was not determined in this study as the FNS National Data Bank only has information on July average daily attendance in the SFSP. Findings from the sponsor survey indicate that about 19 percent of sponsors did not operate SFSP beyond June. Thus various factors such as summer school, the school calendar, year-round schooling could affect the period of SFSP operation.
- At least 80 percent of the 14 Pilot State Agencies felt that the Pilot reimbursement system helped to bring new sponsors, retain current sponsors, and increase the number of children served.

- Nonetheless, factors other than modifying SFSP claim procedures (14 State Pilot) or operating under the Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver affect July SFSP participation.
- State Agencies, current and former SFSP sponsors in the 14 Pilot States cite lack of transportation as a major barrier to increasing SFSP participation. Whether this applies only to rural areas cannot be determined from the data.
- State Agencies also cited not having enough sponsors, inadequate program publicity, and lack of community involvement as important reasons for low SFSP participation while sponsors cited lack of community involvement and insufficient funding as important barriers to increasing participation.

Findings On Meal Quality

Findings are based on the perceptions of the 14 State Pilot sponsor sample. Due to resource constraints, on-site data were not collected for this evaluation.

- SFSP meal quality was assessed in 2001 in the recent national study that collected on-site data. That study found that on average SFSP meals were comparable to NSLP meals.
- A majority of the sponsors in the 14 Pilot States indicated that the Pilot impacted neither meal quality or food safety. None perceived a decline in meal quality or food safety as a result of the Pilot.

Findings On Program Integrity

These findings are based on State Agency and sponsor perceptions and are therefore subject to bias.

- Based on querying State Agencies and sponsors in the 14 Pilot States, there was no indication that the Pilot had any adverse effect on program integrity.
- Findings from the State Agency and sponsor surveys indicate the need for improvement in program monitoring at the sponsor and the site level. Over half of the State Agencies noted deficiencies in site monitoring and meal counting on at least a few occasions when they reviewed Pilot sponsors/sites. Nearly 20 percent of sponsors reported that their staff had noted problems with meal counting. The magnitude of meal counting problems cannot be determined from these surveys, which asked about the frequency of problems.

Chapter 6. Selected References

1. Briefel et. al. Summer Feeding Design Study. Final Report. Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. October 2000.
2. Gordon A. et. al. Feeding Low-income Children When School Is Out - The Summer Food Service Program. Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. March 2003.
3. FRAC. Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report. June 2003
4. Tasse et. al. The Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver: Survey Report. Final Report. Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. March 2003.
5. USDA, Food and Nutrition Service. Summer Food Service Program for Children. 2001 Monitor's Guide. Food that is In When School Is Out!
6. USDA, Food and Nutrition Service. FY 2003 Priority Plans – Year-End Report. November 2003 (see page 7)

Appendix A: Supplementary Tables

Table S1: Sponsors By Type For The 14 States: 2000, 2001, 2002, And 2003

Table S2: SFSP Average Daily Attendance: Change From 2002 To 2003

Table S3: Percent Of Low-Income Children Served By SFSP And NSLP In July In 2002 Compared To March 2002 (FNS) Or SY2001-2002 (FRAC) Free And Reduced Price NSLP Participation

Table S4: Sponsor Perceptions Of Barriers To Increasing Participation In The SFSP: Responses Are Based On Sampling All Sponsors (N=238), New Sponsors (N= 111) And Continuing Sponsors (N=127) In The 14 Pilot States

Table S5: Three Main Barriers To Participation As Perceived By Sponsors In The 14 Pilot States

Table S6: Reimbursement Rates For NSLP And SBP Meals For School Year 2002-2003 And For SFSP Meals In July 2003

Table S7: Alphabetized List Of States By Pilot Participation Status In 2003

Table S1: Sponsors By Type For The 14 States: 2000, 2001, 2002, And 2003

2000												2001									
State	Total 2000	All Schools	Pub.	Pvt.	Loc	Co.	Camps	NYSP	OPNP	ITO	Other	Total 2001	All Schools	Pub.	Pvt.	Loc	Co.	Camps	NYSP	OPNP	ITO
AK	9	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	10	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	3	0
AR	103	68	68	0	7	0	10	3	15	0	0	90	58	58	0	5	0	10	3	14	0
ID	51	42	41	1	0	0	4	1	4	0	0	58	49	48	1	0	1	4	1	3	0
IN	65	23	21	2	2	0	17	2	21	0	0	79	30	26	4	2	0	15	2	30	0
IA	29	11	11	0	0	0	14	1	3	0	0	32	13	13	0	0	0	14	1	4	0
KS	54	31	31	0	1	1	9	4	8	0	0	53	30	30	0	1	1	11	4	6	0
KY	146	93	93	0	8	5	24	3	13	0	0	151	103	103	0	5	5	23	2	13	0
NE	32	20	19	1	2	4	2	2	1	1	0	35	21	20	1	3	4	2	3	1	1
NH	22	7	7	0	4	0	10	0	1	0	0	26	9	9	0	3	0	10	0	4	0
ND	20	12	12	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	25	19	19	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
OK	100	78	78	0	0	0	10	2	6	4	0	104	78	78	0	2	0	10	2	9	3
PR	14	7	2	5	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	15	8	1	7	1	0	1	0	5	0
TX	381	314	313	1	18	0	14	10	24	1	0	392	317	314	3	21	0	14	9	30	1
WY	6	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	6	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Total	1032	710	700	10	42	12	119	29	111	9	0	1076	740	724	16	43	13	117	28	127	8
2002												2003									
State	Total 2002	All Schools	Pub.	Pvt.	Loc	Co.	Camps	NYSP	OPNP	ITO	Other	Total 2003	All Schools	Pub.	Pvt.	Loc	Co.	Camps	NYSP	OPNP	ITO
AK	19	10	10	0	0	2	2	0	3	1	1	17	9	9	0	0	2	2	0	3	1
AR ^A	93	56	56	0	7	0	11	3	16	0	0	93	58	58	0	8	0	8	3	16	0
ID	63	53	52	1	0	1	4	1	4	0	0	72	60	59	1	0	1	5	1	5	0
IN ^A	88	33	30	3	2	0	16	4	33	0	0	111	39	35	4	2	0	14	5	41	0
IA	37	17	17	0	1	0	14	1	4	0	0	40	20	19	1	1	0	14	1	4	0
KS ^{A03}	54	34	34	0	1	1	9	4	5	0	0	57	36	36	0	1	0	9	4	7	0
KY	158	111	111	0	4	3	20	2	18	0	0	163	110	109	1	6	5	20	1	21	0
NE	38	25	24	1	2	6	1	2	1	1	0	38	25	25	1	0	6	0	2	3	1
NH	25	10	10	0	1	3	7	0	4	0	0	29	9	9	0	2	2	11	0	5	0
ND	29	20	18	2	0	0	1	1	5	1	1	31	23	23	0	0	0	2	1	4	1
OK	132	111	111	0	0	0	11	2	6	2	0	113	96	96	0	0	1	10	2	4	0
PR	35	12	1	11	6	0	3	0	14	0	0	44	12	1	11	10	0	2	0	20	0
TX ^A	380	298	296	2	17	5	11	11	35	2	1	366	279	271	8	21	0	13	11	42	0
WY	7	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	9	6	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Total	1158	794	774	20	41	21	111	31	148	9	3	1183	782	756	27	51	17	111	31	175	5

Pub.=Public School; Pvt.=Private School; Loc=Local Government; Co =County Government; Camps=Residential Camps; NYSP=National Youth Sports Program; OPNP=Other Private Non-Profit; ITO=Indian Tribal Org. A=Participated in Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver in 2002 and 2003. A03= Participated in Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver in 2003.

Table S2: SFSP Average Daily Attendance: Change From 2002 To 2003

	July 2002	July 2003	% Change July 2002 - July 2003
Alabama ^A	38,156	38,264	0.28%
Alaska ^P	971	1,552	59.84%
Arizona ^A	8,577	5,749	-32.97%
Arkansas ^{P,A}	10,657	12,559	17.85%
California ^A	130,385	117,983	-9.51%
Colorado ^A	6,002	10,150	69.11%
Connecticut ^A	10,346	10,561	2.08%
Delaware ^A	8,868	8,126	-8.37%
District of Columbia ^A	24,068	31,658	31.54%
Florida ^A	145,486	115,535	-20.59%
Georgia ^A	96,964	78,695	-18.84%
Hawaii ^{A03}	5,426	5,866	8.11%
Idaho ^P	9,297	12,193	31.15%
Illinois ^A	69,924	60,637	-13.28%
Indiana ^{P,A}	20,000	33,447	67.24%
Iowa ^P	3,734	6,109	63.60%
Kansas ^{P,A03}	8,226	10,707	30.16%
Kentucky ^P	32,152	55,646	73.07%
Louisiana ^A	41,345	46,668	12.87%
Maine	5,925	6,547	10.50%
Maryland ^A	47,590	41,276	-13.27%
Massachusetts	48,470	43,086	-11.11%
Michigan	34,749	34,906	0.45%
Minnesota	29,539	28,242	-4.39%
Mississippi	30,279	27,623	-8.77%
Missouri ^A	34,510	39,179	13.53%
Montana	8,528	8,888	4.22%
Nebraska ^P	4,969	5,444	9.56%
Nevada ^A	3,816	3,237	-15.17%
New Hampshire ^P	3,325	3,537	6.38%
New Jersey ^{A02}	50,619	54,020	6.72%
New Mexico ^A	44,938	39,056	-13.09%
New York ^A	285,720	451,696	58.09%
North Carolina ^A	49,619	67,085	35.20%
North Dakota ^P	2,605	1,916	-26.45%
Ohio ^A	43,583	43,192	-0.90%
Oklahoma ^P	11,138	9,370	-15.87%
Oregon ^A	9,465	10,021	5.87%
Pennsylvania ^A	125,526	115,503	-7.98%
Puerto Rico ^P	42,658	51,028	19.62%
Rhode Island ^A	7,570	8,906	17.65%
South Carolina ^A	62,941	66,755	6.06%
South Dakota	3,677	3,347	-8.97%
Tennessee ^A	38,327	38,802	1.24%
Texas ^{P,A}	83,309	88,676	6.44%
Utah ^A	21,986	16,771	-23.72%
Vermont ^A	2,675	3,042	13.72%
Virgin Islands	6,583	6,516	-1.02%
Virginia	41,091	45,251	10.12%
Washington ^A	27,285	24,909	-8.71%

	Jul 2002	Jul 2003	% Change Jul 2002 - Jul 2003
West Virginia ^A	14,077	14,504	3.03%
Wisconsin ^A	27,561	29,372	6.57%
Wyoming ^B	1,029	1,012	-1.65%
US	1,926,266	2,094,820	8.75%

Source: National Data Bank Version 7.0 PRODUCTION: Date Accessed: 3/18/2004

P="14 State Pilot" State

A=States that participated in Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver (SSFW) in 2002 and 2003;

A02=SSFW participant in 2002; A03= SSFW participant in 2003.

Table S3: Percent Of Low-Income Children Served By SFSP And NSLP In July In 2002 Compared To March 2002 (FNS) Or SY2001-2002 (FRAC) Free And Reduced Price NSLP Participation

State/Territory	FNS		FRAC	
	Percent Served	Rank	Percent Served	Rank
District of Columbia	64.97	1	33.6	5
Virgin Islands	56.56	2		
Nevada	34.13	6	33.9	4
California	43.27	3	42.3	1
New Mexico	36.68	4	35.1	3
Delaware	32.95	8	36.1	2
New York	32.52	9	30.6	8
Rhode Island	24.70	16	24.0	14
Pennsylvania	33.43	7	31.2	7
Utah	28.05	11	26.7	9
South Carolina	28.60	10	26.5	11
Florida	21.45	21	20.9	18
Massachusetts	26.85	13	25.4	12
Connecticut	26.78	14	26.5	10
Illinois	22.99	18	22.9	15
Hawaii	34.74	5	33.5	6
New Jersey	21.85	19	21.1	17
Maryland	27.58	12	25.0	13
Wisconsin	16.49	29	15.8	28
Georgia	21.63	20	20.3	19
Vermont	19.99	22	19.1	20
Tennessee	14.42	36	13.6	35
South Dakota	18.76	24	17.2	24
North Carolina	18.39	26	17.6	22
Colorado	10.96	44	10.5	42
Alabama	19.65	23	18.9	21
Minnesota	18.37	27	15.7	29
Virginia	18.43	25	17.5	23
West Virginia	16.23	30	15.0	32
Michigan	15.01	35	14.5	34
Washington	17.03	28	16.1	26
Missouri	23.87	17	21.7	16
Maine	14.25	37	13.4	36
Oregon	15.97	32	17.0	25
Louisiana	12.58	41	11.8	39
Montana	26.40	15	15.6	30
Ohio	12.63	40	12.2	38
Mississippi	11.67	43	10.9	41
Arizona	14.15	38	13.2	37

State/Territory	FNS		FRAC	
	Percent Served	Rank	Percent Served	Rank
Kentucky ^P	15.90	33	14.8	33
Kansas ^P	7.68	49	7.2	49
Nebraska ^P	8.48	47	9.6	44
New Hampshire ^P	15.97	31	15.5	31
Texas ^P	7.46	51	7.1	50
Indiana ^P	10.46	45	10.2	43
Idaho ^P	15.61	34	16.0	27
Puerto Rico ^P	12.93	39		
North Dakota ^P	11.73	42	11.1	40
Arkansas ^P	8.79	46	8.4	45
Iowa ^P	6.50	52	7.5	48
Oklahoma ^P	6.39	53	6.1	51
Wyoming ^P	7.96	48	7.6	47
Alaska ^P	7.55	50	7.8	46
United States Mean	21.70 (N=53)		20.9 (N=51)	

Notes:

P=One of the 14 Pilot States.

Shaded cells indicates that the State participated in the Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver in 2002.

For details on FNS calculation see Footnotes to Table 5.

For additional information on FRAC's analyses see Table 1 of their report "*Hunger Doesn't Take A Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report*"; June 2003.

Although Puerto Rico is one of the 14 Pilot States, FRAC did not include them in their analyses of the "Lugar" Pilot.

Table S4: Sponsor Perceptions Of Barriers To Increasing Participation In The SFSP: Responses Are Based On Sampling All Sponsors (N=238), New Sponsors (N= 111) And Continuing Sponsors (N=127) In The 14 Pilot States

Barriers*	NOT A BARRIER (%)			MINOR BARRIER (%)			MAJOR BARRIER (%)		
	ALL	NEW	CONT	ALL	NEW	CONT	ALL	NEW	CONT
Inadequate program publicity	69	64	73	21	24	19	6	7	5
Lack of transportation	46	46	46	30	26	33	22	25	19
Not enough staff to supervise sites	77	70	83	14	18	11	5	6	3
Lack of community involvement	46	44	47	39	39	39	12	13	12
Lack of activities for children	69	68	70	19	19	19	8	8	9
Quality of meals	93	92	94	3	3	4	1	1	1
Not enough support from local or municipal governments	65	64	65	22	20	24	11	13	9
Not enough support from the state agency	81	78	83	13	15	10	3	3	4
Insufficient reimbursement or funding	57	56	57	23	20	26	14	17	11

Data Source: Sponsor Questionnaire

*Sponsors were asked to check one response for each item. Percentages are based on number of sponsors in the sample that checked the item. Non-responders were not excluded from this analysis.

Table S5: Three Main Barriers To Participation As Perceived By Sponsors In The 14 Pilot States

PERCEIVED BARRIERS ¹	MAIN BARRIER (%)			SECOND BARRIER (%)			THIRD BARRIER (%)			ONE OF TOP THREE BARRIERS ² (%)		
	ALL N=167	NEW N=79	CONT N=88	ALL N=142	NEW N= 68	CONT N=74	ALL N=98	NEW N=45	CONT N=53	ALL N=167	NEW N=79	CONT N=88
Inadequate program publicity	6	6	6	8	7	8	12	16	9	20	22	18
Lack of transportation	33	33	33	25	24	27	11	9	13	61	58	64
Not enough staff to supervise sites	5	8	2	7	7	7	8	9	8	16	19	13
Lack of community involvement	16	14	18	21	18	24	19	27	13	46	44	47
Lack of activities for children	5	5	5	12	12	12	10	4	15	21	18	24
Quality of meals	2	3	1	3	1	4	2	4	-	5	6	5
Not enough support from local or municipal governments	2	1	3	8	9	8	12	20	6	17	20	14
Not enough support from the state agency	1	-	2	4	6	1	6	-	11	8	5	10
Insufficient reimbursement or funding	22	24	19	9	13	5	14	11	17	38	42	34
Other	9	6	10	3	3	3	4	-	8	13	9	17

Data Source: Sponsor Questionnaire

Cont =continuing sponsors.

¹For each item, the percentage of sponsors ranking it as a main, second or third barrier is provided.

²Calculation is based on adding all responses (main, second and third) for each sponsor type and dividing by the total number that responded to main barrier.

Table S6: Reimbursement Rates For NSLP And SBP Meals In School Year 2002-2003 And For SFSP Meals In July 2003

Meal	Maximum Per Meal Reimbursement ¹			
	SFSP ² Self-Prep or Rural Sites	SFSP ² Other Types of Sites	NSLP ³	SBP ⁴
Breakfast	\$1.49	\$1.46	-	\$1.40
Lunch	\$2.59	\$2.56	\$2.16	-

Sources: FNS Child Nutrition Division. Rates were also published as Federal Register Notices. Information on Commodities is available under Food Distribution Programs on the FNS web site.

Notes:

¹SFSP and NSLP reimbursement rates do not include Alaska or Hawaii – rates for Alaska and Hawaii are higher.

²Operating and administrative costs have been combined. In addition, for meals prepared on site, certain types of sponsor (schools, National Youth Sports Programs, non-profit summer camps for migrant children, and centers for homeless children) receive 1.5 cents per meal in commodity entitlements.

³NSLP rate is for “free” lunch when 60 percent or more students are eligible for free and reduced price meals. In addition in School Year 2002-2003, schools were entitled to receive 15.50 cents worth of entitlement commodity foods per meal. The entitlement amount varies from year-to-year based on an annual adjustment to reflect changes in the Price Index of Food Used in Schools and Institutions. In School Year 2003-2004 this benefit was 15.25 cents.

⁴SBP rate is for severe need for “free” breakfast. There is no commodity benefit for SBP.

Table S7: Alphabetized List Of States By Pilot Participation Status In 2003

14 State Pilot Only	SSFW ¹ + 14 State Pilot	SSFW ¹	No Pilot
Alaska Idaho Iowa Kentucky Nebraska New Hampshire North Dakota Oklahoma Puerto Rico Wyoming	Arkansas Indiana Kansas Texas	Alabama Arizona California Colorado Connecticut District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Illinois Louisiana Maryland Missouri Nevada New Mexico New York North Carolina Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Utah Vermont Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	Delaware Maine Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Montana New Jersey Rhode Island Virgin Islands Virginia

¹SSFW=Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver

Note: In 2002 Kansas operated only the 14 State Pilot, Hawaii did not operate the SSFW and New Jersey operated the SSFW.

Appendix B: Glossary And Acronyms

- ADA Average Daily Attendance. The ***July ADA*** for SFSP is the total number of children participating in the SFSP operated by all sponsor organizations.
- FRAC Food Research Action Center
- MPR Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
- NSLP National School Lunch Program.
- NYSP National Youth Sports Programs.
- SFSP Summer Food Service Program.
- SSFW Seamless Summer Feeding Waiver. Also know as the “***Alisal Waivers***”.

Appendix C: Survey Instruments

1. State Program Administrator Questionnaire
2. Sponsor Questionnaire (New or Continuing Sponsors)
3. Former Sponsor Questionnaire

14 STATE SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM PILOT PROJECT

State Program Administrator Questionnaire

STATE:	_____
TODAY'S DATE:	_ _ _ / _ _ _ / _ _ _ _ _ _ Month Day Year
RESPONDENT'S NAME:	_____
JOB TITLE:	_____
ADDRESS:	_____
PHONE NUMBER:	_ _ _ - _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _
FAX NUMBER:	_ _ _ - _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _
E-MAIL ADDRESS:	_____

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584-0513. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 120 minutes, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE BY SEPTEMBER 30, 2002

INTRODUCTION:

This Congressionally-mandated evaluation of the 14 State Summer Food Service Program Pilot Project is being conducted by the US. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service. The main objective of the evaluation is to describe the characteristics of service providers and Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) operations including program integrity and meal quality.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain information about the operation of the program at the State level for the summer of 2002. You are being asked about various aspects of the program, including your administrative procedures, monitoring practices, technical assistance and training, staffing patterns, and outreach efforts. You may need the assistance of other Program Staff in your office to answer some of the questions. We estimate that it will take no more than 40 minutes for you to complete the questionnaire, including the time to read the questions, and look up materials and consult other staff.

Your input is invaluable to the success of this evaluation. If you have any questions, please call Anita Singh at 703-305-2128. We may be calling you for clarification after we review your responses to the questionnaire. Please mail the completed questionnaire by September 30, 2002 to:

Anita Singh
OANE, Room 1014
Food and Nutrition Service
US Department of Agriculture
3101 Park Center Drive
Alexandria, VA 22302

FAX: 703-305-2576

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

MODULE 1: ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS AND PROCEDURES

1.1 Do you feel you have an adequate or inadequate amount of staff to handle.....

		CHECK ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM			
		Adequate	Inadequate	DON'T DO	DON'T KNOW
a.	Outreach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
b.	Formal training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
c.	Monitoring both sponsors and sites.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
d.	Technical assistance for new sponsors.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
e.	Technical assistance for experienced sponsors.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
f.	Application process	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
g.	Claims review and processing.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
h.	Vendor management.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
i.	Health inspections and food safety issues ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
j.	Overall SFSP needs.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d

1.2 Comparing the SFSP staffing in your State office in 2000 and earlier (before the pilot began) to what it is in 2002, has the staffing in your State office ...

- INCREASED 01
- DECREASED 02
- STAYED SAME 03 ---- **GO TO 1.4**

1.3 What is the main reason for the (increase/decrease) in staffing?

DON'T KNOW d

1.4a What percentage increase in sponsors could your agency support at **existing** staffing levels? . . .

CIRCLE ONE

- No increase 01
- Less than 10% increase 02
- 10% or more increase 03

1.4b What percentage increase in number of sites could your agency support at **existing** staffing levels? . . .

CIRCLE ONE

- No increase 01
- Less than 10% increase 02
- 10% or more increase 03

1.4c How many additional FTEs would your agency need to support a 10% increase in sponsors and/or sites? (If no additional staff needed write zero.)

Number of FTEs Needed _____

1.5 What effect has the claims procedure for the pilot, which allows eligible sponsors to receive the maximum allowable reimbursement rate, had on the SFSP sponsor application process?

CIRCLE ONE AND EXPLAIN IF ASKED

POSITIVE (explain how) 01

NEGATIVE (explain how) 02

NO EFFECT 03

1.6 Did your State Agency provide any advance funding to sponsors in 2002?

CIRCLE ONE

- YES 01
- NO 00
- DON'T KNOW d

MODULE 2: SPONSORSHIP AND OUTREACH

2.1a In your opinion, why do fewer children participate in SFSP as compared to the National School Lunch program in your State?

CHECK ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM

		NOT A REASON	RARELY A REASON	SOMETIMES A REASON	ALMOST ALWAYS A REASON
a.	Inadequate Program Publicity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Lack of transportation.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Not enough sponsors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Not enough sites in needy areas.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Lack of activities for the children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Lack of community involvement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Poor quality of meals.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h.	Short length of session	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other reasons: (please specify) _____

2.1b. Of the items checked in 2.1a, what are the 3 major reasons for lower SFSP participation in their order of importance (Number 1 being the most important reason).

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

2.2 How many **new*** sponsors were added to the SFSP in your State in 2001 and 2002?

OF NEW SPONSORS In **2002** |__|__|__|

OF NEW SPONSORS In **2001** |__|__|__|

(*New sponsors include sponsors who may have left the program in prior years but decided to return)

2.3 How many sponsors that participated in the program in 2001 were **not** part of the SFSP in 2002?

|__|__|__|__| # OF SPONSORS THAT LEFT

..... NONE

2.4 How many of last year's sponsors left by their choice, how many changed their status from a sponsor to a site, and how many did you not approve or ask not to re-apply in 2002?

NUMBERS RECORDED IN "a" THROUGH "c" SHOULD EQUAL NUMBER IN 2.3.

	<u>RECORD #</u>
a. How many left by choice?.....	_ _ _ _ _
b. How many changed from sponsor to site?	_ _ _ _ _
c. How many were not approved or were asked not to apply?	_ _ _ _ _
d. Organization no longer exists	_ _ _ _ _
e. Other (Specify) _____	_ _ _ _ _

2.5 Does your agency do any of the following to retain sponsors?

CHECK ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM

	NONE	VERY LITTLE	SOME	A LOT
a. Commends/ recognizes sponsors at State events, in Newsletters, publications etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Contacts sponsors in Spring (prior to the start of the application process)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Provides training and technical assistance on request	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Assists in Community Outreach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other: (please specify) _____

2.6. In 2002, did your State work with other organizations to find new sponsors or on outreach activities?

YES 01

NO 00 **GO TO 2.9**

2.7 What organizations did your agency work with on outreach activities for the “Pilot”?

	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	CODE (Select from list below)
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

ORGANIZATION CODES:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 01 Department of Education
(Specify State or Federal Agency) | 06 U.S. Department of Agriculture |
| 02 School | 07 Medical organization |
| 03 College or University | 08 Nutrition or Anti-hunger advocacy group |
| 04 Community-based organization | 09 Media |
| 05 Business Organization | 10 Religious Organization |
| 96 Other (SPECIFY--WRITE IN) | |

2.8 What kinds of outreach, both in terms of finding new sponsors, increasing the number of sites and increasing participation at sites, have been most successful in your State? Describe outreach activities for each item listed below. If no outreach activities have been conducted write none.

For New Sponsors: _____

For New Sites: _____

For Increasing Child Participation: _____

2.9 Is the new system for reimbursement, which allows meals to be reimbursed at the maximum allowable rate, helping your State to expand SFSP?

CIRCLE ONE

YES	01	
NO	00	} → GO TO 2.11
DON'T KNOW	d	

2.10a. Have the new reimbursement procedures of this Pilot helped in expanding the Program by...

CHECK ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM

		HAVE NOT HELPED	HELPED A LITTLE	HELPED SOME	HELPED A LOT
a.	Bringing in new sponsors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Retaining more current sponsors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Adding more sites from current sponsors ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Increasing the number of children served ..	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Increasing the length (number of weeks) of service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Improving the quality of meals served	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Simplifying the claiming process	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other: (please specify) _____

2.10b. Of the items checked in 2.10a, rank the 3 items that were impacted the most.

1. _____ (most important)
2. _____
3. _____

2.11 In what ways, if any, did you change how you work with sponsors to address the new reimbursement rules? Please include any changes in outreach, technical assistance, training, or administrative reviews.

NO CHANGE..... 96

DON'T KNOW d

MODULE 3: MONITORING AND REVIEWING

3.1 How many sponsors, **new to SFSP in 2002**, were reviewed by State staff?

|_|_|_|_| TOTAL # OF NEW SPONSOR REVIEWS

3.2 Comparing SFSP operations in 2000 and earlier (before the pilot began) to those in 2001 and 2002, would you say that program deficiencies since the pilot began have:

INCREASED 00
 DECREASED 01 GO TO 3.4
 NOT CHANGED 96 GO TO 3.4
 DON'T KNOW d GO TO 3.4

3.3 Would you say this increase in program deficiencies since 2001 is mainly due to the Pilot sponsors and not other sponsors?

YES 00
 NO 01

3.4 Focusing on Pilot sponsors, during sponsor/site reviews deficiencies were noted in

CHECK RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM

	No Deficiencies Noted	Noted During a Few	Noted During Some	Noted in Almost All
a. Training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Monitoring at Site Level.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Meal Preparation.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Meal Ordering	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Meal Counting and Claiming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Sanitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Civil Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.5 Of the program areas checked as having deficiencies in 3.4, which areas do you consider as having the most problems and needing the most improvement? (EXPLAIN)

3.6a. Could you determine whether sponsors maintained a non-profit food service account?

CIRCLE ONE

Almost Never 01

Sometimes 02

Almost Always.....03

3.6b. How did you go about determining whether they maintained a non-profit food service account? Please explain:

3.6c. What problems did you find with sponsors' management of their non-profit food service account? EXPLAIN: _____

3.6d. Did the management of non-profit food service accounts impact meal quality?

CHECK ONE

YES

NO.....

If YES, how? _____

Thank you for your help with this important, Congressionally-mandated study

**14 STATE SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM
PILOT PROJECT**

**Sponsor Questionnaire
(New or Continuing Sponsors)**

STATE: _____	SPONSOR ID: _____ (Leave Blank)
NAME OF SPONSOR: _____	
ADDRESS: _____	
YOUR NAME: _____	
PHONE NUMBER:	_ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _
FAX NUMBER:	_ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _
E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____	

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584-0513. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 30 minutes, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

**PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE BY SEPTEMBER
16, 2002**

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this Congressionally-mandated evaluation of the 14 State Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) Pilot Project for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The main objective of the evaluation is to describe the characteristics of service providers and SFSP operations.

The purpose of this survey is to obtain information about the operation of the program at the sponsor level. The survey asks about various aspects of the program, including your administrative procedures, monitoring practices, technical assistance and training, staffing patterns, meals provided, and outreach efforts. All of your answers to this study will be used in strict confidence and only for research purposes.

GENERAL INFORMATION

G.1 Did you sponsor or are you sponsoring the SFSP in 2002?

- 1 Yes → **PLEASE COMPLETE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE**
- 0 No, not a sponsor in 2002 → **STOP PLEASE RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE TO USDA IN THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED**

G.2 What is the start date and end date for your SFSP this year?

START DATE: |__|__| |__|__|
 Month Day

END DATE: |__|__| |__|__|
 Month Day

G.3 What type of organization are you?

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

- | | | |
|--|----|--------------------------|
| a. Public school | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Private school | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Residential camp | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. National Youth Sports Program | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Other private non-profit organization | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Local or municipal government agency | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. County or state government agency | 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Indian tribal organization | 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Other (<i>Specify</i>) _____ | 96 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

G.4 What types of nutrition programs does your organization currently participate in?

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

- | | | |
|---|----|--------------------------|
| a. National School Lunch Program (NSLP) | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. School Breakfast Program (SBP) | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. After School Snacks as a component of NSLP or CACFP | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Women, Infants, and Children program (WIC) | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Commodity Supplemental Food Program | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) | 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) | 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Other (specify) _____ | 96 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

SITE INFORMATION FOR SFSP SITES

S.1 What is the **total number** of SFSP sites that you are operating or have operated in Summer 2002?

NUMBER: |_|_|_|_|

S.2a How many of these are **open sites**. Open sites are those sites where meals are available to all children in an area in which at least 50% of the households are eligible for free and reduced price school meals.

NUMBER: |_|_|_|_|

S.2b How many of these are **closed enrolled sites**? Closed enrolled sites are sites that are open only to enrolled children, in which at least 50% of the enrolled children are eligible for free or reduced price school meals.

NUMBER: |_|_|_|_|

S.2c Of the total number of SFSP sites operated by your organization, how many sites are

	Number
Migrant sites?	_ _ _ _
National Youth Sports Program (NYSP) sites?	_ _ _ _
Residential Camps?	_ _ _ _

S.3 What is your estimated SFSP average daily attendance (ADA) for Summer 2002? This is the sum of the typical ADA for all your sites. For example, if a sponsor operated 3 SFSP sites and the typical average daily attendance in site 1 is 60, in site 2 it is 100 and in site 3 it is 25 then the estimated average daily attendance for that sponsor is 60+100+25=185.

ESTIMATED SFSP AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN SUMMER 2002 _____

S.4 How many of your organization's SFSP sites serve each of the following types of meals?

	NUMBER OF SITES SERVING MEALS
a. Breakfast.....	_ _ _ _
b. Morning snack	_ _ _ _
c. Lunch	_ _ _ _
d. Afternoon snack.....	_ _ _ _
e. Supper	_ _ _ _
f. Evening snack	_ _ _ _

S.5 On average, how many of the following SFSP meals do you serve on a typical day? Please combine the meal counts from all your SFSP sites?

	NUMBER OF MEALS SERVED
a. Breakfast.....	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
b. Morning snack.....	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
c. Lunch	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
d. Afternoon snack	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
e. Supper	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
f. Evening snack.....	_ _ _ _ _ _ _

SECTION 1: SPONSORSHIP

1.1 For how many summers, including the summer of 2002 has your organization sponsored the SFSP?

- 1 1st year → **GO TO Q1.4**
- 2 2 to 5 years
- 3 6 or more years

1.2 Over the past few years, has the number of days that your organization serves SFSP meals increased, decreased, stayed about the same, or fluctuated up and down?

- 1 Increased
- 2 Decreased
- 3 Stayed about the same
- 4 Fluctuated—up and down

1.3 How does the number of SFSP feeding sites in 2002 compare with 2001? There were

- 1 More sites in 2002 ; How many more? _____ (give number)
- 2 Fewer sites in 2002; How many fewer? _____(give number)
- 3 The same number of sites in 2002 and 2001

1.4 How many of your SFSP sites are rural as specified in SFSP regulations? A rural site is one that is in any area in a county, which is not part of a Metropolitan Statistical Area or is any “pocket” within a Metropolitan Statistical Area that is determined to be geographically isolated from urban area.

|_|_|_|_| # OF RURAL SITES

- 00 None

1.5 How many SFSP mobile feeding sites do you have? Mobile feeding sites are buses or other vehicles that transport meals to children at multiple locations in rural areas. The bus usually makes a number of stops and provides meals to children at each stop, with children eating on or near the bus.

|_|_|_|_| # OF MOBILE FEEDING SITES

- 00 None

1.6 How many of your SFSP sites offer activities other than serving meals to children?

|_|_|_|_| # OFFERING ACTIVITIES

00 None

SECTION 2: ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS AND PROCEDURES

2.1 What percentage of your organization’s total reported SFSP costs do you expect to recover from the State this year?

Your best estimate is fine.

|_|_|_|_| % PROGRAM COST RECOVERED FROM SFSP REIMBURSEMENTS

2.2 What is the total dollar amount of costs for the SFSP that you think **will not** be reimbursed by the State this year?

\$ |_|_|_|,|_|_|_| TOTAL AMOUNT **NOT** REIMBURSED

99999 ALL REIMBURSED → GO TO 2.4

2.3 Which, if any, of the following sources will help cover the difference between your organization’s actual SFSP costs and what the State reimburses? CHECK “YES” OR “NO” FOR EACH

	Yes	No
a Sponsor funds?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Parent organization/affiliation funds?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
c Other non-federal funds?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Other Federal funds?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
e Non-SFSP State funds?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Local government funds?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
g Any other sources? (Specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>

2.4a Did the changes in how your organization is being reimbursed under this Pilot lead to an increase the number of SFSP **sites** that it is currently sponsoring?

1 Yes Number of Sites Added _____

0 No

2.4b Did the changes in how your organization is being reimbursed under this Pilot lead to an increase in the number of SFSP **children** it is currently serving?

1 Yes*

0 No

*If **yes**, the number of children typically served per day increased by about:

Less than 50 per day.....

50 to 100 per day

Over 100 per day.....

2.5 Please indicate if your organization has done any of the following since the pilot began in 2001 to control the costs of the SFSP.

CHECK "YES" OR "NO" FOR EACH

	Yes	No
a. Find less expensive vendors?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Switch from on-site cooking to vended sites?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Switch from vended sites to on-site cooking?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Switch from mostly hot meals to mostly cold meals?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Secure additional funds?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Cut back on site training?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. Cut back on site monitoring?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. Cut back on publicity and promotion efforts?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Limit the number of participants being served meals?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
j. Decrease the number of sites?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
k. Hire fewer people?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
l. Let staff go?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
m. Reduce hourly pay?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
n. Have staff work fewer hours?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
o. Combine job functions?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
p. Have volunteers handle work usually done by paid staff?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
q. Anything else? (<i>Specify</i>).....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>

2.6 Please indicate if participation in this Pilot has allowed your organization to do any of the following.

CHECK "YES" OR "NO" FOR EACH

	Yes	No
a. Find reliable vendors?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Switch from on-site cooking to vended sites?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Switch from vended sites to on-site cooking?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Switch from mostly cold meals to mostly hot meals?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Serve better tasting meals?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Serve foods that are liked by the children?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. Improve food handling and insure food safety?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. Increase publicity and promotion efforts?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Increase the number of participants being served meals?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
j. Increase the number of sites?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
k. Hire additional staff?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
l. Anything else (<i>Specify</i>)?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 3: OUTREACH AND EXPANSION EFFORTS

This section is about outreach efforts to increase awareness of and participation in the SFSP. Please focus on outreach efforts in terms of both sites and participants.

3.1a What does your organization consider to be barriers to increasing participation in the SFSP?

CHECK ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM

	NOT A BARRIER	MINOR BARRIER	MAJOR BARRIER
a. Inadequate program publicity	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Lack of transportation	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Not enough staff to supervise sites	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Lack of community involvement	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Lack of activities for children	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Quality of meals	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. Not enough support from local or municipal governments	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. Not enough support from the state agency	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Insufficient reimbursement or funding .	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
j. Other (<i>Specify</i>).....	96 <input type="checkbox"/>	96 <input type="checkbox"/>	96 <input type="checkbox"/>

3.1b. Of the items checked in 3.1a, list the 3 main barriers to participation in their order of importance.

1. _____ (most important)
2. _____
3. _____

3.2 What has your organization done, if anything, this year or last year to increase participation in the SFSP?

	CHECK ALL THAT APPLY
Opened more sites	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Contact eligible families living near sites	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Provided transportation to sites	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Added mobile sites	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Advertised the program	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Built additional community partnerships	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Increased the length (number of weeks) of service	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other (<i>Specify below</i>)	96 <input type="checkbox"/>

3.3 How likely is it that your organization will expand the number of SFSP sites it sponsors in the future?

- 1 Very likely
- 2 Somewhat likely
- 3 Not too likely
- 4 Not at all likely

3.4 Please indicate if any of the following are reasons why your organization is not likely to expand the number of *sites* it runs.

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

- a. Insufficient staff within your organization
- b. Lack of available locations for sites
- c. Cost of operating the site
- d. Inability to find a partner to help in community outreach
- e. School food service is not interested or able to provide summer staff
- f. Schools offering school lunch or being open year round
- g. Lack of demand or area is well covered
- h. Other reasons (*Specify below*)

3.5 Which 3 of the reasons you checked in 3.4 are the **main** reasons why your organization is not interested in expanding the number of sites it runs? Write in order of importance

- 1. _____ (most important)
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

3.6a. If your organization were considering a new site, what criteria would be important in its decision to open the site?

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

- a. No added cost for leasing/ renting and operating the facility..... 1
- b. Community involvement (e.g. volunteers)..... 2
- c. Site is accessible to children (e.g. transportation is not an issue) 3
- d. Availability of activities 4
- e. Secure and safe/Low crime area 5
- f. Anything else? (*Specify*) _____

3.6b. Of the criteria checked in 3.6a, list the 3 most important criteria in their order of importance.

- 1. _____ (most important)
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

3.7 Which of the following methods has your organization used to identify areas that would qualify for SFSP sites?

CHECK "YES" OR "NO" FOR EACH

	Yes	No
a. Used computer-mapping software?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Obtained free and reduced-price school lunch information?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Contacted the state agency?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Used information from advocacy groups or other organizations?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Obtained census data?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
f.. Anything else? (<i>Specify below</i>)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>

3.8 Does your organization work with any other organization to publicize and promote the SFSP?

- 1 Yes
- 0 No → **GO TO 3.11**

3.9 What organizations did your organization work with this year or last year?

Name	Code (from list below)	Name	Code (from list below)
1.		4.	
2.		5.	
3.		6.	

ORGANIZATION CODES:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 01 Department of Education
(Specify State or Federal Agency) | 06 U.S. Department of Agriculture |
| 02 School | 07 Medical organization |
| 03 College or University | 08 Nutrition or Anti-hunger advocacy group |
| 04 Community-based organization | 09 Media |
| 05 Business Organization | 10 Religious Organization |
| 96 Other (SPECIFY--WRITE IN) | |

3.10 Which of the following types of support were provided by those organizations?

CHECK "YES" OR "NO" FOR EACH

	Yes	No
a. Provided additional funds	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Placed SFSP advertisements or public service announcements.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Informed residents about specific SFSP sites in the area.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Provided volunteer staff to help at sites.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Helped identify areas in need of sites	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Provided assistance in finding food service vendors	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. Provided assistance with forms and application requirements	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. Provided activities for children at sites	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Provided special media events such as a kick-off.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
j. Provided additional flyers, posters, give-away promotional materials or gifts?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
k. Any other type of support? (Specify below).....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>

3.11 Would your organization be willing to increase the length (number of weeks) of your summer session?

- 1 Yes → GO TO SECTION 4
- 0 No
- 4 Not applicable—runs all summer → GO TO SECTION 4

3.12 Why wouldn't your organization be willing to increase the length of your summer session?

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

- a. Not enough staff
- b. Children do not come
- c. Cannot afford/ cost will not breakeven

Other _____

SECTION 4: TRAINING AND MONITORING OF SITES

4.1 Please indicate whether or not the following topics were covered in this year's site personnel training session(s). **CHECK "YES" OR "NO" FOR EACH**

	Yes	No
a. Sponsor monitoring of sites?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. State and USDA monitoring of sites?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Meal count records?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Site violations and deficiencies?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Health regulations and food safety?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Working with vendors?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. Any other topics? (<i>Specify</i>) _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>

4.2 How does your organization train new site staff who come on during the course of the summer?
CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

- a. Provide individual training
- b. Rely on the site supervisor to train
- c. Other (specify) _____
- d. Not applicable, no new staff

4.3 During site reviews conducted by your staff, which, if any, of the following problems were noted?

CHECK ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM

		NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALMOST ALWAYS
a.	Inadequate food service supervision	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Meal counts for children not properly recorded	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Claiming meals for ineligible adults	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Too much of the food served is wasted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Too many seconds served	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Meals not served at appropriate times	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Meal orders were not adjusted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h.	Meals did not meet SFSP meal pattern requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i.	Full meals were being taken off site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j.	Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k.	Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l.	Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.4 Since the SFSP Pilot began that is from 2001 onwards, would you say that the incidence of program violations has

CHECK ONE

a. Remained the same as before the Pilot	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Decreased	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Increased	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Don't know – did not sponsor SFSP before 2001	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 5: MEAL SERVICE AND QUALITY

5.1 How is your organization's SFSP food preparation handled?

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

a. On site by sponsor.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Central kitchen by sponsor	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. School food authority vendor ...	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Private vendor	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (<i>Specify below</i>)	96 <input type="checkbox"/>

5.2 In your opinion, what effect has the Pilot had on the quality of SFSP meals served to children? By meal quality we mean the taste, acceptability and nutritional quality.

CHECK ONE

a. Improved meal quality	1 <input type="checkbox"/> GO TO 5.3
b. Has had no effect – meal quality same as before 2001	2 <input type="checkbox"/> GO TO 5.5
c. Meal quality has declined	3 <input type="checkbox"/> GO TO 5.4
d. Don't know – did not sponsor SFSP before 2001	4 <input type="checkbox"/> GO TO 5.5

5.3 Would you say SFSP meal quality has improved because..

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

a. More funds are available to hire additional staff?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. More funds are available to purchase better quality foods?	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. More funds are available to train staff on meal preparation, food safety and sanitation?	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. There is greater awareness that high quality meals draw children to the sites?	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other reasons (specify)	96 <input type="checkbox"/>

5.4 If you checked 5.2 c, then please specify why you feel that the Pilot has led to a decline in meal quality?

5.5 In your opinion, what effect has the Pilot had on the safety of SFSP meals served to children? By food safety we mean the proper, handling, storage and preparation of the meals served to children. For example: Are hot and cold foods kept at proper temperatures? Are raw fruits and vegetables thoroughly washed before cooking or serving?

CHECK ONE

a. Improved food safety	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Has had no effect – food safety is same as before 2001	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Food safety has declined	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Don't know – did not sponsor SFSP before 2001	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

Thank you for participating in this important, survey of the Summer Food Service Program.

IMPORTANT: PLEASE MAIL BACK THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE USING THE POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE THAT WAS PROVIDED.

Mail Questionnaire to:
Anita Singh
OANE, Room 1014
USDA/FNS
3101 Park Center Drive
Alexandria, VA 22302

Phone: 703-305-2128
Fax: 703-305-2576

**PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE
BY SEPTEMBER 16, 2002**

14 STATE SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM PILOT PROJECT

Former Sponsor Questionnaire

STATE: _____

SPONSOR ORGANIZATION NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

YOUR NAME: _____

JOB TITLE: _____

PHONE NUMBER: |_|_|_|_| - |_|_|_|_| - |_|_|_|_|_|

FAX NUMBER: |_|_|_|_| - |_|_|_|_| - |_|_|_|_|_|

E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584-0513. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 20 minutes, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE BY OCTOBER 4, 2002

INTRODUCTION:

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this Congressionally-mandated evaluation of the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The main objectives of the evaluation are to describe the characteristics of service providers and examine SFSP operations.

The purpose of this survey is to obtain information about the operation of the program at the sponsor level, and, in particular, about why sponsors decide to leave the program. Questions are asked about various aspects of the program, including administrative procedures, staffing patterns, meals provided and publicity efforts. Please tell us about your sponsor experiences during the last year that you were a sponsor. All your answers to this study will be used in strict confidence and only for research purposes.

S.1 Did you sponsor the SFSP in 2001 or prior years, but were not a sponsor in 2002?

1 Yes, sponsor in 2001 but not in 2002 **PLEASE CONTINUE**

2 Not sponsor in 2001, but was in prior year(s) **PLEASE CONTINUE**

0 Sponsored SFSP in 2002 **STOP see box below**

IF YOU WERE A SPONSOR IN 2002, YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE SURVEY. PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, USDA IN THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED. THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

S.2 The last year that you sponsored the SFSP was

Circle one

- a. 2001 01
- b. 2000 02
- c. 1999..... 03
- d. 1998 or earlier 04

SECTION 1. SPONSORSHIP

1.1 What type of organization are you?

CHECK ONE

- Public school, 1
 - Private school, 2
 - Residential camp, 3
 - National Youth Sports Program, 4
 - Other private non-profit organization, 5
 - Local or municipal government agency, 6
 - County or State government agency, 7
 - Indian tribal organization, or 8
 - Other? (SPECIFY) 96
-
- DON'T KNOW d

1.2 What types of nutrition programs does your organization currently participate in?

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------|
| a. | National School Lunch Program (NSLP)..... | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. | School Breakfast Program (SBP)..... | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. | Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)..... | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. | After School Snacks as a component of NSLP or CACFP..... | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. | Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC)..... | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. | Commodity Supplemental Food Program | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. | Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)..... | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. | Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. | Other (specify) _____ | 96 <input type="checkbox"/> |

1.3 For how many summers did you sponsor the SFSP?

CIRCLE ONE

- 1 Summer 01
- 2 TO 5 Summers 02
- 6 OR MORE Summers 03
- DON'T KNOW d

1.4 How many SFSP sites did your organization operate ***the last year*** that you were a sponsor?

|_|_|_|_| # OF SITES IN ____ (specify year)

1.5 Of the total number of SFSP sites operated by your organization, how many SFSP sites were: Please provide your best estimate.

TYPES OF SITES	Number
Open sites (An open site is one where meals were available to all children in an area in which at least 50% of the households were eligible for free or reduced price National School Lunch or School Breakfast Program meals)	
Closed enrolled sites (This type of site is open only to enrolled children in which at least 50% of children are approved for free or reduced price National School Lunch or School Breakfast Program meals)	
Rural sites (A rural site is any area in a county which is not part of a Metropolitan Statistical Area or any 'pocket' within a Metropolitan Statistical Area that is determined to be geographically isolated from urban areas).	
Migrant sites	
National Youth Sports Program (NYSP) sites	
Residential Camps	

1.6 In addition to serving meals to children, did your SFSP sites offer activities such as sports, arts and crafts etc.?

- YES, MORE THAN HALF OF ALL SITES 01
- YES, BUT LESS THAN HALF OF ALL SITES 02
- NO SITES OFFERED ACTIVITIES 00
- DON'T KNOW d

1.7 Again, thinking about all of the SFSP sites your organization sponsored, what was the average daily attendance at all your SFSP sites **the last year** that you were a sponsor? Daily attendance means the number of children attending the program, not the number of meals served.

CIRCLE ONE

- a. 100 or less children per day 01
- b. 101 to 500 children per day..... 02
- c. More than 500 children per day 03
- d. DON'T KNOW d

1.8 To the best of your knowledge, how many of your SFSP sites were picked up by another sponsor when you left the program?

CIRCLE ONE

- All 01
- Some or..... 02
- None of them..... 00
- DON'T KNOW d

SECTION 2. ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS AND PROCEDURES

2.1 What percentage of your reported SFSP **administrative** costs did you recover from the State the last year you were a sponsor?

Your best estimate is fine.

_____% ADMINISTRATIVE COST REIMBURSED

DON'T KNOW d

2.2 What percentage of your reported SFSP **operating** costs did you recover from the State the last year you were a sponsor?

Your best estimate is fine.

_____% OPERATING COST REIMBURSED

DON'T KNOW d

2.3 Had your organization heard about the Pilot Project before you decided not to continue being a SFSP sponsor? The Pilot allows sponsors to combine administrative and operating costs and meals are reimbursed at the maximum allowable rate.

YES 01 **GO TO SECTION 3**
 NO 00

2.4 Would knowing this information about the Pilot have influenced your organization's decision to participate?

YES 01
 NO 00 **GO to SECTION 3**

2.5 If yes, would your organization have decided to continue or reapply to sponsor?

YES, because _____
 NO, because _____

SECTION 3. OUTREACH EFFORTS

This section is about outreach efforts that are efforts to increase awareness of and participation in the SFSP. Please focus on outreach efforts in terms of both sites and participants.

3.1 What did you consider to be the main barriers to increased participation in the SFSP?

	CHECK ALL THAT APPLY
Inadequate program publicity	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of transportation	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Not enough staff to supervise sites	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of community involvement	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of activities for children	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Poor quality of meals	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Not enough support from local or State governments	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other barriers (specify) _____	96 <input type="checkbox"/>

NONE/ THERE WERE NO BARRIERS

3.2 Did your organization do anything to increase participation at your SFSP site(s) the last year you were a sponsor?

..... **CIRCLE ONE**
 YES 01 **GO TO 3.4**
 NO 00
 DON'T KNOW d **GO TO 3.4**

3.3 Was that because there was no need to increase participation or because of lack of resources, such as staff, space or enrollment limits?

..... **CIRCLE ONE**
 NO NEED 01
 LACK OF RESOURCES 02
 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96

 DON'T KNOW d

3.4 Did your organization work with any other organizations to publicize and promote the SFSP when it was a sponsor?

..... **CIRCLE ONE**
 YES 01
 NO 00 **GO TO SECTION 4**
 DON'T KNOW d **GO TO SECTION 4**

3.5 What organization(s) did your organization work with? Please provide the name(s) and organization codes (see table below) of these organizations:

	Name of Organization	Code		Name of Organization	Code
1			5		
2			6		
3			7		
4			8		

ORGANIZATION CODES:			
01	Department of Education (specify State or Federal Agency)	06	U.S. Department of Agriculture
02	School	07	Medical organization
03	College or University	08	Nutrition or Anti-hunger advocacy group
04	Community-based organization	09	Media
05	Business organization	96	Other (SPECIFY--WRITE IN)
10	Religious organization		_____

3.6 Which of the following types of support were provided by that/those organization(s)? Did that/those organization(s).....

CHECK ONE RESPONSE (YES, NO OR DON'T KNOW) FOR EACH ITEM.

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
a. Provide additional funds?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
b. Place SFSP advertisements or public service announcements?	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
c. Inform residents about specific SFSP sites in the area?	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
d. Provide volunteer staff to help at sites?	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
e. Help identify areas in need of sites?	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
f. Provide assistance in finding food service vendors?	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
g. Provide assistance with forms and application requirements?	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
h. Provide activities for children at sites?	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
i. Provide special media events such as a kick-off?	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
j. Provide additional flyers, posters, give-away promotional materials or gifts?	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
k. Any other type of support? (SPECIFY)	96 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d

PLEASE GO TO SECTION 4 ON THE NEXT PAGE

SECTION 4. DISCONTINUING SPONSORSHIP

4.1 Which of the following are **reasons** that your organization decided to stop being a SFSP sponsor?

CHECK ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM

	NOT A REASON	MINOR REASON	SOME- WHAT IMPOR- TANT	VERY IMPORT- ANT REASON
a. Lack of participation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Problems with vendors?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Paperwork too difficult or time-consuming?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. No longer eligible?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Dropped by state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Inadequate staff available?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Program manager retired or left?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Inadequate reimbursement rates?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Application process too difficult or time consuming?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Inadequate technical assistance from State?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Not enough eligible children to be worthwhile? .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Health and sanitation requirements?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Poor relationships with State office?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Difficulty separating various food programs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Became a site?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Too many meals disqualified?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Lack of administrative support within your organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. Any other reasons? (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.2 Which of the reasons you gave in 4.1 is the **main** reason that your organization decided to leave the SFSP?

4.3 What would need to happen or be changed about the current program for your organization to once again become a SFSP sponsor?

CHECK "YES", "NO" OR "DON'T KNOW" FOR EACH ITEM

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
a. To be reimbursed at maximum allowable rate even after the Pilot is over.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
b. Simplified application process	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
c. Better technical assistance and or training from the State	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d
d. Other reasons (specify below)	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> d

Other reasons Include:

NOTHING--WOULD NEVER CONSIDER
BEING A SPONSOR AGAIN 00
DON'T KNOW d

Thank you very much for your time in completing this important survey
of the Summer Food Service Program.

PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE BY OCTOBER 4, 2002

IMPORTANT: PLEASE MAIL BACK THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE USING THE POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE THAT WAS PROVIDED.

MAIL THE QUESTIONNAIRE TO:
Anita Singh
OANE, Room 1014
USDA/FNS
3101 Park Center Drive
Alexandria, VA 22302

Phone: 703-305-2128
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