

Closing the Summer Hunger Gap:

2015 Broome County Summer Food Service Program Assessment



Acknowledgements

This report was made possible due to the hard work, dedication, and vision of many organizations. We would like to thank the many individuals who have contributed their time and effort to developing the Broome County Summer Meals Assessment project, particularly the agencies and community leaders that promoted, sponsored, and hosted summer meal sites and provided information and data included in this report. Finally, we would like to thank The Roger Kresge Foundation for generously supporting the Summer Meals Assessment, as well as the Rural Health Network of South Central New York and Rural Health Service Corps AmeriCorps/VISTA Program, and Healthy Lifestyles Coalition for providing additional funding and resources.

Disclaimer: Unless specifically noted, the recommendations made in the Broome County Summer Meals Assessment have been developed by the Food and Health Network of South Central New York. While the recommendations have been informed by research and experience of project participants and the Broome County Child Hunger Task Force, the reader should not assume that informants or participants in the assessment agree with or support these recommendations. A special thank you to Misha Marvel at Hunger Solutions New York State for providing data.

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* Attendees of the Summer Meals Assessment kick-off meeting in May 2015





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Summary

The **Food and Health Network of South Central New York** is coalition of diverse stakeholders working to build food-secure communities and a sustainable regional food system through collaboration. The Food and Health Network (FaHN) covers an eight county region that includes Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga and Tompkins counties. In 2011, FaHN conducted the first *Regional Food System Assessment for South Central New York*, which collected information and stories that define our regional food system and illuminated steps needed to fulfill our vision of healthy environments, economic vitality, farm to consumer connections, and healthy people. A full update was completed in 2012 with extensive stakeholder input, and in 2014, FaHN released an update titled *"Helping to Create Hunger-Free Communities."* This report identified the

alarming gap between the number of children receiving free and reduced priced lunches during the school year, and the number of children accessing meals through the Summer Food Service Program. In 2015, only 3,322 children receiving free or reduced price meals during the school year, or 29%, participated in the Summer Food Service Program¹. These findings, along with widespread community input and support from the Broome County Child Hunger Task Force, prompted FaHN to initiate this Summer Food Access Assessment.



Childhood Hunger in Broome County

Food insecurity means lack of regular access to basic food needs. Children are disproportionately affected by poverty and hunger. In 2013, 24.4% of Broome County children were food insecure, while the total population rate of food insecurity was 14.1%². In 2015, 24.8% of children were living in poverty. The total population poverty rate was 17.8%³. Such disparities among children living in poverty and experiencing food insecurity are staggering and unacceptable.

Hunger and food insecurity put children's futures at risk. Food insecurity affects development through, among other factors, nutrient insufficiency and family stress⁴. Children living in food insecure households are more likely to suffer from stomachaches; frequent headaches and colds; higher hospitalizations rates; behavior problems; lower physical function; higher rates of anxiety and depression; and higher numbers of chronic health conditions, including obesity⁵. In school, this can result in more frequent absences, reduced concentration, and lower test scores. Increased food insecurity during the summer months also impacts students' readiness to learn when they return to school in the Fall.

Closing the Gap: Summer Food Service Program

During the 2014-2015 school year, 15,868 students in Broome County, or 56%, were eligible for free or reduced price school breakfast and lunch⁶. 11,376 students participated in the free or reduced price lunch program, and for many of these children school meals are the most consistent and nutritious source of food available⁷. When school is out for the summer, the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) is available to help fill the gap, providing free meals and snacks to children who might otherwise be at risk of hunger.

Summer meal sites may be located at schools, parks, recreation centers, public housing, YMCAs, Boys and Girls Clubs, churches, summer camps, and other places where children gather when school is out. Sponsors may choose to serve breakfast, lunch, supper, snack, or a certain combination of meals throughout the summer. The USDA provides reimbursement for the cost of meals that meet federal nutritional guidelines, and individual sponsors may choose which foods to serve as part of the meal.

Currently, the SFSP is underused. Statewide, only 1 out of every 4 children who receive free or reduced price meals during the school year continues to receive meals during the summer months⁸.

Summary

2015 Broome County: National School Lunch Program (NSLP) & Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) Data ⁹	
Total students enrolled	28,123
Students eligible for free/reduced price meals	56% (15,868 students)
Students eating free/reduced price lunch	72% (11,376 students)
Students participating in Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)	3,322
Children participating in both NSLP and SFSP	29%

Summer Food Access Assessment

The objective of this assessment is to establish the number, capacity, and location of all summer meal sites in Broome County, identify unique characteristics and needs of summer meal programs, and determine the current and potential ability to serve additional children. Through community collaboration and improved communication, new summer meal sites, and the innovative CHOW Bus program, significant progress was made during the Summer of 2015.

Following the Rochester Needs Assessment Model, this report will ask the following questions:

- 1. How many children received meals through the Summer Food Service Program?
- 2. How many children qualified for free and reduced price meals during the school year as opposed to those who participated in summer meals during the summer?
- 3. What methods can be taken to increase the number of eligible children participating in summer meals?
- 4. How can barriers that prevent more families and children from participating be addressed for the summer of 2016 and beyond?
- 5. What can partners do to encourage more organizations to become Summer Food Service Program sites?

Overview of Summer 2016

- 1. 24.8% of Broome County children were living below the poverty level in 2015¹⁰.
- 2. In the 2014-15 school year, 11,376 low-income children received free and reduced price lunches at school through the National School Lunch Program¹¹.
- 3. Average daily participation (ADP) rates¹² increased by 51% from 2013-2015.
 - a. 2013: 2,201
 b. 2014: 2,400
 c. 2015: 3,322
- 4. Number of summer meal sites increased by 43% from 2013-2015.
 - a. 2013: 28 sites
 - b. 2014: 29 sites
 - c. 2015: 40 sites
- 5. Three new rural sites opened in 2015: Windsor Central High School, AF Palmer Elementary School in Windsor, and Lisle Community Pool, brought the total number of rural sites to eight.

Summary

Critical Policy Change is Needed

Several of the key barriers preventing children and families from accessing summer meals are the result of policy restrictions on the federal Summer Food Service Program. It has been widely documented both nationally and locally that more flexibility is needed in how the SFSP is implemented. In rural communities in particular, public transportation to meal sites is not available,

and low-income families are often working during the day or lack adequate personal transportation to bring children to meal sites. The current SFSP regulations require that meals are served at a congregate site, which means children and families without transportation are unable to participate. Under the current regulations, organizations cannot receive federal and state reimbursement for successful mobile meal distribution models, such as the CHOW Bus.

In order to address these barriers, groups across the country are advocating for flexibility in the congregate meal site requirement and for the USDA to simply increase the amount of SNAP benefits families with school



aged children receive during the summer months, thereby eliminating the problem of season food insecurity. Groups are also advocating for a seamless summer option, so that sites participating in child nutrition programs during the school year can easily transition into a summer meal site without a huge paperwork burden.

What follows in the remainder of the report is an overview of summer meal programs in Broome County, data and case studies from Summer 2015, and recommendations for closing the gap to ensure that all children have access to nutritious, affordable food when school is out.

Broome County in Context



Nation

In the United States, average daily participation in the Summer Food Service Program in July 2014 was 2,061,938¹³.

New York State

In New York State, average daily participation in the Summer Food Service Program in July 2014 was 289,404¹⁴.

Broome County

In Broome County, average daily participation in the Summer Food Service Program in July 2014 was 2,400¹⁵.

Broome County in Context

SUMMER NUTRITION PROGRAMS

CLOSING THE HUNGER GAP IN BROOME COUNTY



of Broome county kids eating free/reduced price lunch benefitted from summer meals in 2015.

YEAR

% GROWTH IN PARTICIPATION

2013-2014

2014-2015

38%

9%

In July 2015, that means:

1,121 more low-income children ate summer meals in 2015 compared to 2013.

3,322 children ate summer meals per day.

Why is this important?

More children are eating healthy meals.

More children are benefitting from summer programming.





More children are hunger free, staying active, and learning.

Envisioning a Hunger-Free Community

While summer meals programs are a vital tool in reducing seasonal food insecurity, there are also additional indicators of community food security. The Food and Health Network's Food System Assessment (FSA) tracks progress towards a healthy, thriving, and food-secure regional food system. This assessment also highlights trends towards the Networks' vision for a hunger free community where residents of all income levels are connected to local agriculture and consume more locally produced, fresh, safe and healthful food.

Indicators on this page address the need for 1) Decrease in the poverty rate, 2) Increase in the number of community and school gardens, 3) Increase in the number of CSAs, 4) Increase in the number of farmers' markets using Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT), and 5) Increase in the availability of fresh produce and local healthy meats from food banks and pantries.

Poverty in our community:

 Decrease in poverty from 25.4% of children in 2013 to 24.8% of children in 2015^{16, 17}

Community and School Gardens:

• Growth from 10 gardens in 2011 to 23 gardens in 2015¹⁸

Community Supported Agriculture:

• Growth from 2 CSAs in 2012 to 5 CSAs in 2015¹⁹

Farmers' Markets:

• 3 farmers' markets accepting Electronic Benefits Transfer in 2015²⁰

Fresh produce donated to hunger relief agencies:

Increase from 253,185 lbs. donated in 2014 to 366,460 lbs.
 in 2015²¹

Venison donated to hunger relief agencies:

Increase from 620 lbs. donated in 2014 to 646 lbs. in 2015²²

Broome County Summer Meals Overview

School Lunch and Summer Meals Participation ²³					
Table 1	2013	2014	2015		
# of children qualified for F/RP lunch	14,099	14,756	15,868		
% of children qualified for F/RP lunch*	49%	52%	56%		
# of children eating F/RP lunch	10,392	10,879	11,376		
% of children eating F/RP lunch	74%	74%	72%		
# of children participating in SFSP	2,201	2,400	3,322		
% of children participating in both NSLP and SFSP**	21%	22%	29%		

Note: *Binghamton City School District participated in the Community Eligibility Provision in 2013-15 and provides free breakfast and lunch to all students. As a result, their higher percentage of eligibility affects the total county percentage.

**SFSP participation rates are the average daily number of claims of SFSP lunches in July, divided by the average daily number of claims for free/reduced lunches in March of the same school year.

Broome County Summer Meal Sponsors 2015 ²⁴						
Sponsor Name	Count of Sites	Count of Sites	Lunch ADP (July)	Lunch ADP (July)		
Table 2	2014	2015	2014	2015		
Binghamton City SD	24	30	1,866	1,834		
Chenango Forks CSD	1	1	74	68		
Deposit	1	1	93	137		
Family Enrichment Network	1	1	44	80		
Harpursville CSD	1	1	161	143		
SUNY Binghamton Trio Programs	1	1	162	187		
Windsor CSD*	0	2	0	335		
Total	28	37	2,400	2,784		

Note: *Data shown for Windsor High School are for August, to more accurately portray meals served over the summer at this site.

Additional Summer Meals Distributed through CHOW ²⁵			
Table 3			
CHOW Summer Meals	Lunch ADP		
Whitney Point	162		
Deposit	114		
Windsor	142		
Meal Boxes	120		
CHOW Total	538		

Note: For details on the CHOW summer meals program, see the Best Practices & Challenges section.

Table 1 Data: Prepared by Hunger Solutions New York, October 2015, from NYS Education Department.

 Table 2 Data: Collected from Summer Meal Site Sponsors and Hunger Solutions New York.

 Table 3 Data: Compiled by Leslie Cody, CHOW.

Area Eligibility in Broome County

The following maps show areas eligible for summer meal sites by census tract. Areas are eligible to have open summer meal sites where 50 percent or more of the children are eligible for free and reduced price school meals²⁶.



Broome County 2015: Urban Summer Meal Sites with Area Eligibility

USDA Capacity Builder

Broome County 2015: Summer Meal Sites with Area Eligibility



USDA Capacity Builder

Food Deserts in Broome County

The maps below show areas in Urban Broome County where residents do not have nearby access to supermarkets.²⁷ These neighborhoods face acute challenges in food access and are potential areas of focus for new or expanded summer meal sites.



City of Binghamton: Council Districts 1, 4, 7

Village of Johnson City



Hightand Park Highta

Measurements for low income and low access layers: Low-income census tracts where a significant number or share of residents is more than 1 mile (urban) or 10 miles (rural) from the nearest supermarket.

Village of Endicott

Food Access in Broome County

Transportation is a major barrier to food access in Broome County, as indicated by the maps below. Families in rural areas are at increased risk of food insecurity due to lack of transportation resources and nearby grocery stores. Smaller convenience stores may be available but seldom provide fresh, healthy food options.

The following maps show the percentage of households in Broome County without access to a vehicle, in addition to the locations of major grocery stores.²⁸ Urban Broome County has the highest concentration of grocery stores, while rural areas have very few options. Northern Broome County has no major grocery stores, and yet over eight percent of households in the northeastern portion of the county do not have access to a vehicle.



Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott

Maine

Northern Broome County



Eastern Broome County



Chapter 1: Structure of the Summer Food Service Program

About the Summer Food Service Program

The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) is administered at the Federal level by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). FNS decides overall program policy and publishes regulations and payment rates. State education agencies administer SFSP in most states. Other state agencies may also be assigned to run the program.

The state agency approves sponsor applications, conducts training of sponsors, monitors SFSP operations, and processes program payments. Sponsors sign agreements with their state agencies to run the program.

SFSP reimburses approved sponsors for serving meals that meet federal nutritional guidelines. Sponsors receive payments from USDA, through their state agencies, based on the number of meals they serve. All meals are served free to eligible children.

Role of a Sponsor

Sponsors are organizations that manage SFSP feeding sites. A sponsor will:

- Attend State agency's training
- Locate and recruit eligible sites
- Hire, train, and supervise staff and volunteers
- Arrange for meals to be prepared or delivered
- Monitor your sites
- Prepare claims for reimbursement
- Ensure that Summer Food project and sites are sustainable through community partnerships, fundraising, and volunteer recruitment.

Who Can Be a Sponsor

Sponsors must be organizations that are fully capable of managing a food service program. To be a sponsor, one must follow regulations and be responsible, financially and administratively, for running the program.

The following types of organizations can be sponsors:

- Public or private nonprofit schools
- Units of local, municipal, county, tribal, or State government
- Private nonprofit organizations
- Public or private nonprofit camps
- Public or private nonprofit universities or colleges



Chapter 1: Structure of the Summer Food Service Program

What is a Summer Meals Site?

A site is the physical location, approved by the state agency, where you serve SFSP meals during a supervised time period. States classify and approve SFSP meal sites as open, closed enrolled, or camp:

- Open sites operate in low-income areas where at least 50 percent of children residing in the area are eligible for free and reduced price school meals, based on local school or census data. The meals are served free to any child at the site on a first-come, first-serve basis.
- Closed enrolled sites are established for a specific group of children who enroll in an organized activity or who do not reside in an eligible low-income area. The site becomes eligible for SFSP if at least half of the enrolled children qualify for free and reduced price meals. Because the site is not open to the community, meals are served free only to enrolled children.
- Camps are sites that offer regularly scheduled food service along with organized activities for enrolled residential or day campers. The camp receives reimbursement only for meals served to enrolled children who qualify for free and reduced price meals.

Who Can Become a Site?

Meal service sites may be located in a variety of settings, including schools, recreation centers, playgrounds, parks, churches, community centers, day camps, residential summer camps, or housing projects.

Some organizations do not have the financial or administrative ability to run the program, but they can supervise a food service for children, along with recreational or enrichment activities, at a site. If you supervise a site, you will:

- Attend sponsor's training
- Supervise activities and meal service at site
- Manage volunteers
- Distribute meals by following SFSP guidelines
- Keep daily records of meals served
- Store food appropriately
- Keep the site clean and sanitary
- Help the sponsor of the site promote the program in the community
- Meals preparation

A sponsor may prepare their own meals, purchase meals through an agreement with an area school, or contract meals with a food service management company. If the site has its own kitchen, meals can be prepared on site and the sponsor will receive a slightly higher "self-prep" reimbursement rate. If the kitchen is not on the premises, meals still can be prepared, and then be transported to the site.

Chapter 2: Structure of Summer Meals in Broome County



Broome County Open and Closed Sites

In 2015, there were 40 total summer meal sites. 35 were open to allow all children to participate. The timeline below illustrates the gap in access to meals during the summer months for food-insecure children. While some sites were open for the majority of the summer, others were open for a shorter amount of time. The gap between school ending and sites opening, and the gap between sites closing and school starting again, leaves children at risk for food insecurity and is an opportunity for expanding summer meals in 2016 and beyond.

Note: The timeline measures weekly segments for open enrolled sites and does not indicate exact opening and closing days for each site. Dates provided by NYS Education Dept.²⁹

OPEN ENROLLED SITES:	June 29:	July 6:	July 13:	July 20:	July 27:	Aug 3:	Aug 10:	Aug 17:	Aug 24:	Aug 31:	Sept 7:
Boys & Girls Club: Binghamton											
Boys & Girls Club: W. Broome											
Broome Public Library/CHOW Bus											
Deposit Elementary											
Family Enrichment Network, Inc.											
First Assembly of God											
High Street United Methodist											
Identity Youth Center											
Johnson City Elementary											
Lisle Community Pool/CHOW Bus											
Parents as Leaders											
Redeemer Lutheran Church											
Whitney Point Preschool											
Windsor Central High School											
AF Palmer ES/Windsor Central MS											
Benjamin Franklin Elementary											
Binghamton High School											
Binghamton Housing Authority											
BT-BOCES											
Carlisle Apartments											
Caryl E Adams Primary School											
FP Donnelly School											
Harpursville Elementary School											
Horace Mann School											
Theodore Roosevelt School											
United Presbyterian Church											
W A Olmsted Elementary											
West Middle School											
Woodrow Wilson School											
Centenary United Methodist											
Cornerstone Community Church											
Mt. Sinai Church of God in Christ											
Schorr Family Firehouse Stage											

Chapter 2: Structure of Summer Meals in Broome County

2015 Summer Meals: Broome County³⁰

Site Name	Lunch Total	Lunch DOS	ADP Lunch (July)
A F Palmer ES / Windsor Central MS	3,276	16	205
Benjamin Franklin Elementary	2,400	20	120
Binghamton High School	1,018	16	64
Binghamton Housing Authority Youth Center	968	20	48
Boys & Girls Club of Binghamton	1,473	21	70
Boys & Girls Club W. Broome	1,308	22	59
Broome County Public Library	610	22	28
Broome-Tioga Boces	5,073	19	267
Camp Sertoma	2,291	20	115
Carlisle Apartments	634	19	33
Caryl E Adams Primary School	1,715	16	107
Centenary Chenango St United Methodist	50	8	6
CHOW (sites in Deposit, Whitney Point, Windsor)	Not available from source	Not available from source	538
Conklin Presbyterian Church	238	18	13
Cornerstone Community Church	19	7	3
Chenango Forks High School	1,085	16	68
Deposit Elementary School	2,746	20	137
F P Donnelly School	348	15	23
Family Enrichment Network, Inc.	1,831	23	80
First Assembly Of God	483	22	22
High Street United Methodist Church	267	22	12
Horace Mann School	1,740	20	87
Identity Youth Center	133	22	6
Johnson City Elem/Primary School	2,131	21	101
Lisle Community Pool	80	4	20
Mt. Sinai Church Of God In Christ	318	10	32
Pal Camp	571	20	29
Parents As Leaders	121	17	7
Redeemer Lutheran Church	1,260	22	57
Schorr Family Firehouse Stage	123	6	21
SUNY Binghamton (Trio Programs)	5,617	30	187
Theodore Roosevelt School	2,722	20	136
United Presbyterian Church	762	19	40
W A Olmsted Elementary School	2,867	20	143
West Middle School	2,763	16	173
Whitney Point Pre School	1,445	22	66
Windsor Central High School*	1,565	12	130
Woodrow Wilson School	1,383	20	69
		TOTAL:	3,322

DOS = Days of Service

ADP = Average Daily Participation

*Data shown for Windsor High School are for August, to more accurately portray meals served over the summer at the site.

Data sources: Hunger Solutions New York, from NYS Education Department.

Data for Family Enrichment Network provided by site.

Data for CHOW sites provided by Leslie Cody.

Summer meal program sites in Broome County are hosted at a variety of locations; through schools, summer enrichment and parks & recreation programs, faith-based organizations, food pantries, agencies such as the Boys & Girls Club and Family Enrichment Network, and mobile distribution through the Community Hunger Outreach Warehouse (CHOW) Bus. Sites operate in rural and urban Broome County.

Urban and Suburban Sites

The 2015 urban and suburban summer meal sites in Broome County were located in the City of Binghamton, Johnson City, Union-Endicott, Chenango Forks, Conklin, and Vestal. The highest number of sites and diversity of summer meal program sites were in the City of Binghamton. As in rural communities, school based summer food service sites typically served the largest number of children but may not run the full length of the summer. Community and faith-based organizations such as Family Enrichment Network and First Assembly of God operated for longer



periods of time and were able to offer additional resources, including meals for parents and food for the weekends. Maintaining consistent and sustainable participation rates at new and smaller faith-based and agency-based sites can be a challenge without outside resources. Additional support is often necessary for some of the best practices discussed throughout the assessment, including meals for parents, engaging programming, and extensive outreach.

Rural Sites

In Broome County, almost all rural Summer Food Service Program sites are located at schools. Often these are run in conjunction with a summer enrichment or summer recreation program, but are also open to all children under the age of 18. In 2015, there were school based meal sites in Deposit, Harpursville, Whitney Point, and Windsor. A common challenge for rural school based sites is maintaining participation rates in summer meals when enrichment programs end. Children are less inclined to participate at meal sites without additional activities offered, and they may also lose access to transportation after the enrichment program ends. School based sites typically lack the resources to provide meals to parents, which presents another challenge to participation. In 2015, CHOW also provided summer meals at the Lisle Community Pool, and the CHOW Bus delivered meals to food pantries in Windsor and Deposit and the Saving Grace Arts Center in Whitney Point.

Fostering Community Partnerships

Whitney Point is a rural village in Broome County that had three active summer meal programs available for children in 2015. Open meal sites were held at Whitney Point Preschool and Daycare and Caryl E. Adams Primary School, and were delivered by the CHOW Bus to an enrollment-based summer camp program. Through the CHOW Bus, meal boxes were distributed in



Whitney Point that provided several days' worth of food for children and their entire families. The CHOW Bus was also in Whitney Point one day a week throughout the summer offering low-cost and free produce.

The collaboration between the Whitney Point Preschool and Daycare, Whitney Point Promise Zone, CHOW, and the Rural Health Network highlights the power of community partners to reach more children and families and bring together multiple resources to address the challenges of rural access to meal sites.

Cultivating Innovative Solutions

The Community Hunger Outreach Warehouse (CHOW) became involved with the Summer Food Service Program in 2014, after launching their innovative CHOW Bus initiative in response to the acute challenges rural communities face accessing fresh, healthy food and getting to summer meal locations. Although summer meal sites exist in rural communities, a lack of transportation from the more remote areas into the town centers still leaves some of the most vulnerable children at risk of hunger when school is out.

Current USDA Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) regulations require that meal sites be at a congregate location, meaning meals are consumed on site at a designated place. In response, CHOW partnered with the community to raise funds to purchase meals from Binghamton City School District, a SFSP sponsor who was already preparing summer meals. Because meals were purchased separately from SFSP, they could be dropped off at accessible locations and delivered further into the community as needed.



At the same time, the CHOW Bus also delivered larger meal boxes for entire families and provided low-cost or no cost fresh produce through a mobile market. Through a partnership with Cornell Cooperative Extension of Broome County's Nutrition Education program, nutrition information, cooking demonstrations, and taste tests were also offered for free when the mobile market stopped in rural communities and at various locations around Binghamton.

Through the CHOW Bus and partner agencies, summer meals were delivered to locations in the rural communities of Windsor, Deposit, and Whitney Point. CHOW also ran congregate summer meal sites at the Broome County Public Library in Downtown Binghamton, and at the Lisle Community Pool in the rural town of Lisle. The Lisle program was piloted one day a week for four weeks in 2015, and the site was well attended and demonstrated the possibility to partner with additional park locations where children are already gathered to host a summer meal program. The Broome County Public Library site was open 5 days a week, and the CHOW Bus visited once a week to also offer fresh produce.

In total, CHOW was able to provide:

- 4,095 lunches for children
- 507 lunches for parents
- 7,070 meal boxes to 42 families (including 120 children)

AmeriCorps members serving with CHOW through the Rural Health Service Corps were integral to the daily operations and success of CHOW's innovative efforts in 2014 and 2015, as well as volunteers, an intern from the Broome County Health Department, and several youth participating in a summer youth employment program through CHOW. Widespread community support and collaboration was also key to this successful initiative, including an innovative partnership between VINES (Volunteers Improving Neighborhood Environments) and the CHOW Farm to grow fresh produce for the mobile market.

Including Families in Summer Meals

A frequently cited challenge of the USDA Summer Food Service Program is the inability to serve reimbursable meals to parents or caretakers who may be accompanying children to meal sites. If children are experiencing food insecurity, it is likely that other members of their household also face challenges accessing enough nutritious food at all times. Recognizing that a lack of food for parents may deter participation, many sites have developed creative solutions in order to meet the needs of the whole family, using out-



side resources and community support. When possible, offering meals to adults accompanying children helps to create a positive meal-time experience, increases participation, and considers the needs and wellbeing of the whole household.



First Assembly of God located on Washington Street in downtown Binghamton is one example of a summer meal site that focuses on the entire family. In addition to providing meals for children, the program is able to utilize additional resources to offer meals for over 50 adults each week. Through a food pantry located at the same site, families are also able to receive groceries for the weekend when summer meal programs are not available. The program also ran for the full length of the summer, giving children a dependable, local, and nutritious food. When other nearby sites closed for the summer, First Assembly became a referral site for children.

Another summer meal site, High Street United Methodist Church, was also able to offer meals to parents in 2015, thanks to a unique partnership with the Community Hunger Outreach Warehouse (CHOW). Because CHOW was already working with Binghamton City School District to purchase summer meals using private funds, they were easily able to increase the number of meals

ordered each week so that High Street could offer the same lunches to children and adults visiting their site. Through parent meals, increased activities for children, and special programs on Friday evenings, High Street was able to increase the number of children participating in the summer meal program by 100% in 2015.

Expanding Days of Service

The Summer Food Service Program is designed so that children have access to nutritious food throughout the summer, and it is important for sites to maintain consistent schedules and operate for as many days as possible. Centenary United Methodist Church, a new site in Binghamton in 2015, experienced the positive benefits of expanding their days of service firsthand. After initially opening two days a week, Centenary began offering meals five days per week at the end of July.

The site supervisors were able to partner with the Healthy Lifestyles Coalition and Lee Barta Community Center, also located on Binghamton's North Side, for outreach and activities. FaHN AmeriCorps member Victoria Delaney was able to link the supervisors at Centenary with the supervisor at High Street United Methodist Church to help the new site learn from past challenges and successes.



Focus on Programming

The summer meal program hosted by Catholic Charities of Broome County at Redeemer Lutheran Church reflects the positive effects robust programming can have on participation rates. Through community collaborations, the meal site at Redeemer Lutheran offered activities with the Roberson Museum, Ross Park Mobile Zoo, Broome County Library, and Cornell Cooperative Extension. Christmas in July was their most successful activity, involving over 90 children and their parents. 127 children also signed up for a book program. Those who completed at least 20 hours of reading over the summer and attended the meal site 90% of the time were able to earn a new backpack, school supplies, and gift cards. The site also developed a volunteer program that fosters leadership and participation among children and families attending the meal site.



In addition to programming for children, Catholic Charities is able to offer meals for parents at Redeemer Lutheran Church. They distributed 480 weekend fresh fruit and vegetable bags during the summer to prevent food insecurity over the weekend.

Building Awareness

Despite the enormous impact of the Summer Food Service Program on children and families in Broome County, many are still unaware that the resource exists. Great effort was taken by a large collaboration of partners to change this in 2015 and ensure that more children, families, school staff, and the community at large was aware of available food resources during the summer. Learning from partners in Chemung County, FaHN AmeriCorps member Victoria Delaney created a promotional postcard listing all open summer meal sites and their hours, which was widely distributed. 2015 was the first widespread and coordinated effort to promote the program, and members of the Broome County Child Hunger Task Force were integral to increased outreach. Broome-Tioga BOCES Food Service was able to work with a local media company for radio promotion, and razor banners were distributed for all summer meal sites. Individual meal sites also tried new ways to build awareness, like Deposit Elementary School.

Deposit Elementary School is an open summer meal site that includes access to a pool, located in the rural village of Deposit. In Summer 2015, the school used a variety of outreach strategies to promote their summer meals and enrichment program. They were able to double participation rates from 2014 to 2015, with an average daily participation of 137 children in July 2015.

The school advertised widely, used bilingual posters, and had articles in the local newspaper. Deposit also utilized the yellow Summer Food Service Program banner created by the USDA that are available through summer meal sponsors. Outreach efforts were spread across various platforms to effectively reach more children and families.

Early in the Spring of 2015, surveys were distributed to Summer Food Service Program sponsors, meal site supervisors, and parents in Broome County. Assistance with distributing surveys to parents and families was provided by Catholic Charities of Broome County, Healthy Lifestyles Coalition, Lee Barta Community Center, Rural Health Service Corps members, Whitney Point Preschool & Daycare, and Whitney Point Promise Zone.

The surveys were designed to better determine public knowledge of the Summer Food Service Program and other food resources in the summer, and to identify the level of need and potential barriers to participation. Meal site sponsor and supervisor surveys were designed to better understand capacity and programming at individual meal sites. Barriers and other feedback were considered during Summer 2015 and have been integrated into recommendations presented in this assessment and planning efforts for 2016 and beyond.

Parent/Guardian Survey Results at a Glance

- How does summer hunger affect families? 34% of survey participants reported that summer food insecurity was highest during the weekend when pantries are closed. 30% of respondents use food pantries or soup kitchens during the summer.
- How many kids eat free and reduced price school meals? The majority of parents surveyed, 67%, reported that their children received free or reduced price meals at school, indicating they may not have adequate access to food when school is not in session.
- What types of food are children eating? 51% of parents in Broome County are concerned about making sure their children are getting enough to eat and are eating nutritious food.
- Where are children in the summer? Parents reported that 7.89% of their children are in summer school, and 10.53% are at summer camps, summer enrichment, or recreation programs. Survey results indicated that 39.47% of children are with an adult at home, and 23.32% are at home with other children but no adult present.
- How many parents know about SFSP? 29% of parents did not know where to take their children for summer meals or did not know there were free summer meals available.
- How do children access meal sites? 13% of parents needed transportation, while 5% did not feel their children were safe walking to a nearby meal site.
- What type of meal sites need to be offered? Parents preferred a site where they could drop in during the day Monday through Friday.

This year, did your children n	nostly:
Take lunch to school	23.53%
Get free lunch at school	67.65%
Get reduced price lunch at school	5.88%
Buy lunch offsite/not at school	0%
Not eat lunch	0%
l don't know	2.94%



children spend most of their time dur (Select two most common	ing the day?)
At home alone	7.89%
At home with other children	23.32%
With an adult in your home or	
another's home	39.47%
At daycare center	39.47%
At summer school	7.89%
At summer camps/rec centers	10.53%
At work	0%
Out of town	5.26%
Don't know	0%

Last summer, how did your school-age children spend most of their time during the day? (Select two most common) 45% 40% 35% 30% 25% 20% 15% 10% 5% 0% At home At home with With an adult At daycare At summer At summer At work Out of town Don't know alone other in your home center school camps/rec children or another's centers home



Please mark a check if any of these are TRUE for you:	
I worry about my children eating enough of the right kinds of foods	51.43%
I worry about having enough food for my children	31.43%
I choose summer activities for my children based on whether food is	
included in the program	31.43%
Many families in my neighborhood struggle to feed their children during	
the summer months	31.43%
There are enough places in my neighborhood to get free food if we need it	28.57%
Providing enough food for my children in the summer is harder than during	44.200/
ithe school year	14.29%

Which, if any, of the following we for you last summer?	re true
I struggled to have enough food to feed everyone in the household	26%
Providing enough food for my children was harder on the weekend than during the week	34%
We got food from a food pantry or soup kitchen	30%
We had to skip meals or cut the size of meals	9%





would your children use this summer? Meals served at a community site where children can go during the day Mon-Fri 53.3% A mobile food truck that tours the neighborhood A mobile food truck that sets up at a playground or housing complex

Picking up a backpack of food once a week to prepare and eat at home



If your child DID NOT eat at a free summer meal site, why not?	
I did not know where to take them to get free meals	29%
I did not know that all children could get free meals in the summer	29%
I did not know when the free meal sites were open	26%
We did not need the food	18%
My children did not have transportation to the site	13%
My children were in a program where food was already provided	11%
There were no summer meals sites in our neighborhood	8%
I did not feel my children were safe walking to the meal sites	5%
My children didn't like the food	5%
My children did not like going because there was nothing else to do there	5%
We did not go because adults couldn't eat at the summer meal sites	3%

Promotion and outreach are essential components of a successful summer meals program, and both require early planning and an effective use of resources. A variety of methods should be used to reach parents and children, as well as agencies, who can refer families to summer meal sites. The USDA provides materials to be used for promotion, and there are a number of methods that have been successful in increasing awareness of the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP).

Increase Access to Summer Meals: Outreach

One new method of outreach in 2015 was the creation of promotional post cards. This effort was accomplished by a collaboration between FaHN and the Healthy Lifestyles Coalition. Cards were distributed through member organizations of the Broome County Hunger Task Force and additional service providers.



The Nutrition Outreach and Education Program (NOEP) Coordinator for Broome County was also essential for sharing information on summer meal locations with agencies and individuals.

To diversify methods of outreach, Broome-Tioga BOCES Food Service organized a radio promotion through Clear Channel Media. Broome County Transit placed flyers for summer meal site locations on all public buses, as well as BC Country, which serves rural residents of Broome County.

Key Strategies: Awareness & Promotion

- Reaching students before school ends is a crucial step in outreach. Promotion must start in the spring, a few weeks before summer vacation. Distributing promotional cards through schools and publishing information on school lunch menus requires working with each school district to encourage them to promote summer meals. It is also important to notify the front office staff of each school building about site locations.
- 2. The USDA provides banners for participating providers to hang outside their sites at no cost to the provider, which is distributed by the sponsors. Place the banners in school cafeterias so children will recognize it. When they see this banner in the summer, they will know meals are being served at that location.
- 3. Make sure each site receives and uses the SFSP banners. Customize each banner with dates and times for each site.
- 4. An assembly or tabling promotion should occur at area schools before the end of the school year to raise awareness of the program, in addition to transportation options through Mobility Management for students to access sites.
- 5. Promotion in 2015 included television interviews and announcements, social media, newsletters, and inter-agency promotion among stakeholders. Greater media promotion is needed for 2016 to effectively target parents and direct them to resources for locating sites.
- 6. Tap into existing community events to promote summer meals. The Stand for Children event in June is an opportunity to distribute promotional cards and increase awareness of SFSP.
- 7. Establish partnerships with the healthcare community to ensure that all primary care, urgent care and walk-in practices serving children and families are aware of SFSP resources.

One of the major barriers to participation in summer meals is transportation. In both urban and rural areas, children may be unable to travel to an open meal site during the summer. Children in urban areas may face unsafe walking conditions, particularly if they are young children crossing major intersections without an adult. Even if public transportation is available, bus passes are often not a cost-effective option for low-income families. Rural areas experience a lack of public transportation, leaving children without a way to travel to a meal site during the summer. Families who only have access to one car may be unable to take children to a meal site.

Increase Access to Summer Meals: Transportation

As part of the pilot program to increase participation in summer meal programs, the Food and Health Network sought to better understand transportation needs and possible solutions. When sites close before the end of the summer, children are often unaware of alternative sites or unable to easily switch to another location. If there are no sites within a safe walking distance, parents either need to drive or use public transportation, or have children take public transportation on their own. Many families reported that they did not have access to a vehicle, but spending \$70 per person for a one-month bus pass can be a prohibitive financial burden for families relying on summer meal programs. To help alleviate this barrier, FaHN AmeriCorps member Victoria Delaney worked with Broome County Transit to purchase bus passes for children at the same student rate they would receive during the school year. Funding from the Roger Kresge Foundation allowed FaHN to purchase and distribute bus passes as part of a pilot.

Victoria Delaney was able to identify families in need of transportation assistance by visiting all summer meal sites before they closed early. One such site was Redeemer Lutheran Church on Binghamton's West Side. While the nearest site was unable to take on additional children, several other meal programs in Binghamton were glad to accept more but required transportation to attend. Bus passes were provided to children with the assistance of the site supervisor, and families received resources on how to reach new sites and on utilizing Mobility Management of South Central New York for assistance. Additional families were identified at sites around Binghamton, and children received bus passes to attend new meal programs when theirs ended early.

Moving forward, Broome County Transit should extend student rate bus passes to all children throughout the summer to ensure those who have access to public transportation can get to meal sites. Creative opportunities to utilize existing vehicle assets of organizations, such as ACHIEVE, should also be explored to alleviate the transportation barrier.

Key Strategies: Bus Passes & Agency Collaboration

- 1. Promote collaboration between Broome County Transit and the GetThere Call Center at Mobility Management of South Central New York. Mobility Management can provide travel training to children and families to use public transportation.
- 2. Work with BC Transit to make sure student rate bus passes are available to children during the summer.
- 3. Support the promotion and growth of the CHOW Bus mobile meal distribution model.
- 4. Develop an inventory of existing transportation assets, such as vans used by agencies that are not in use during the middle of the day, that could be used for transporting children to summer camps and enrichment programs that offer free meals.
- 5. The limited number of sites in Johnson City and Endicott mean that more children in those communities require transportation to reach summer meal programs. In addition to rural locations, specific attention should be paid to these communities in 2016.

Broadening the reach of summer meals in Broome County is a core component of closing the childhood hunger gap during the summer months. By increasing Summer Food Service Program participation rates from 29% to 40%, an additional 4,550 children in Broome County would be better nourished over the summer.

Increase Access to Summer Meals: Capacity-building

In Broome County, sites vary widely in the number of days they are open. Sites should be encouraged to stay open longer during the summer in order to close the gap in days of service. The time period between school ending and sites opening leaves children vulnerable to food insecurity. Likewise, the gap between summer meal sites closing and school starting again can leave children without a reliable source of food.

Certain sites indicated a capacity to serve more kids each day, and partner organizations should work with them to identify resources necessary to do so. Increased promotion and outreach is also necessary to make sure that more children attend underutilized sites.



Opening new sites is another method of increasing capacity of summer meals. Through assessment and collaboration, a number of locations have been identified as possible new sites in 2016. These locations should be encouraged to become open meal sites this summer. Increasing the number of available sites will close the barrier in access for a number of families.

Key Strategies: Expanding the Reach of Summer Meals

- Open new meal sites in 2016. Possible locations include the Maine-Endwell Summer Camp program, Sarah Jane Johnson Memorial United Methodist Church, American Civic Association in Binghamton, and additional currently underserved areas of Union-Endicott and Johnson City.
- 2. The earlier that locations can commit to hosting a Summer Food Service Program site, the sooner community partners can help with promotion and outreach. Partner agencies should work with sponsors and past/potential summer meal sites to establish 2016 sites by early Spring to allow for adequate outreach and planning support.
- 3. Increase the number of days sites are open, as well as the length of time each day.
- 4. Increase the number of volunteers to support meal sites. For example, recruit volunteers to support the Lisle Community Pool meal site.
- 5. Ensure that all summer enrichment and summer camp programs are aware of the Summer Food Service Program. If they are serving an income eligible population or operating in an eligible area, they should be encouraged to become either open or closed enrolled sites.

Expanding outreach, improving transportation, and increasing the capacity of existing summer meal sites is not possible without added community agency and support. Through the Broome County Child Hunger Task Force, organizations are collaborating to address these core community needs. Involving more agencies in the process will strengthen current summer meals work and allow for expansion to reach more hungry kids.

Increase Access to Summer Meals: Enhance Community Agency and Support

The Broome County Child Hunger Task Force (BCCHTF) has provided a key forum for community organizations, summer meal sites and school food service/summer meal sponsors to plan, collaborate, and evaluate. In 2015, the Food and Health Network AmeriCorps member was able formalize on-going community wide collaboration and provide additional support for summer meal sites and coordinating stakeholders as part of the summer meal assessment. In Spring 2015, FaHN organized a planning forum to bring together summer meal sites, sponsors, and support organizations to gather input for the assessment and develop key strategies for that summer. A de-brief meeting was also held in the Fall for summer meal sites, sponsors, and partner organizations to evaluate success and challenges of the Summer and begin a work plan for 2016. Moving forward, a sustained focus on summer meals and the recommendations and next steps identified in this assessment will be integrated into the Child Hunger Task Force work plan, monthly meetings, and child nutrition program subcommittee meetings. Additional support and coordination of these efforts will be provided by the Food Bank of the Southern Tier, with additional help from BCCHTF members.

Enhancing community support for summer meals is a twofold process that needs to involve 1) Ensuring that more partner organizations are at the table in planning and promotion, especially those who manage summer meal sites; and 2) leveraging community and BCCHTF resources to provide additional support to summer meal sites such as funding for parent meals, developing a toolkit of available programming, and building a mentoring system between new and experienced meal site supervisors.

Key Strategies: Building a Community-wide Network

- 1. Work with community partners year round, including schools, HeadStart programs, after school programs, Promise Zone and others, to identify families and children who would benefit from the Summer Food Service Program. Work with partners early on to identify children that may need additional assistance with transportation to meal sites/summer programs.
- 2. Develop relationships with health care providers to refer parents to food resources.
- 3. Build a stronger support and resource network among site supervisors and volunteers by actively involving them in all planning, outreach and evaluation discussions. Provide opportunities for networking and mentoring between new and more established summer meal sites.
- 4. Develop a toolkit for summer meal site supervisors that lists the different types of programming and activities that are available for free, such as nutrition education, and also lists community organizations available to provide support.
- 5. Develop a volunteer network to assist sites with delivering meals and providing programming/activities for children and families.

	Provision Type	CEP	CEP	None	CEP	None	CEP	CEP	CEP	None	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	
	% of ALL Students Eating Breakfast	51%	14%	40%	51%	41%	31%	52%	42%	5%	53%	31%	22%	52%	34%
-	Avg. # of Total Students Eating Breakfast	275	209	193	174	93	177	175	186	7	232	102	145	219	2,187
-	# Students Eating Paid Breakfast	1	I	32	1	11	I	1	I	2	1	I	I	I	46
-	% Students Eating F/RP Breakfast	51%	14%	47%	51%	41%	31%	52%	42%	32%	53%	31%	22%	52%	35%
-	# Students Eating F/RP Breakfast	275	209	160	174	81	177	175	186	Ð	232	102	145	219	2,141
-	# Students Eating RP Breakfast	1	I	10	I	7	1	I	I	I	I	ı	I	ı	17
	# Students Eating for Free Breakfast	275	209	150	174	74	177	175	186	5	232	102	145	219	2,124
/S, 2015	% Qualified for F/RP	100%	100%	71%	100%	87%	100%	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%
Solutions N	# Students Qualified F/RP	537	1,518	345	339	198	579	338	447	15	438	327	648	424	6,153
by Hunger S	# Students Qualified for Reduced- Price	1	I	33	1	18	I	1	I	£	1	I	1	I	54
gathered k	# Students Qualified for Free	537	1,518	312	339	180	579	338	447	12	438	327	648	424	6,099
ram: Data	Total Enrollment	537	1,518	483	339	227	579	338	447	150	438	327	648	424	6,455
akfast Prog	School Building	Benjamin Franklin Elementary School	Binghamton High School	BT BOCES	Calvin Coolidge School	Columbus School	East Middle School	Horace Mann School	Macarthur School	St. John School	Theodore Roosevelt School	Thomas Jefferson School	West Middle School	Woodrow Wilson School	
School Bre	School District	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton I City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton (City SD	Binghamton I City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton I City SD	Binghamton : City SD	Binghamton ⁻ City SD	Binghamton ⁻ City SD	Binghamton ¹ City SD	Binghamton ' City SD	Binghamton City SD TOTAL

None Provision Type 29% 18%21% 18%19% 32% 21% 38% 30% % of ALL Students Eating Breakfast 10%13% 26% 38% 24% 193 102 162 175 168 84 37 314 67 331 119 57 80 248 Avg. # of Total Breakfast Students Eating # Students % Students Eating Eating Eating Paid F/RP Eating Paid 46 9 4 59 10 28 39 17 28 44 29 50 90 11 Breakfast 43% 52% 53% 35% 39% 51% 23% 45% 39% 28% 40% 46% 31% 32% Breakfast Eating F/RP Breakfast 76 242 46 63 204 147 33 255 57 73 112 91 137 141 13 6 5 24 6 10 17 12 36 # Students 11 20 37 7 25 Eating RP Breakfast # Students Eating for 134 70 28 51 62 92 205 36 120 52 116 84 168 231 Breakfast Free 37% 42% 30% 39% 39% 34% 45% 39% 65% 63% 64% 53% 63% 58% % Qualified for F/RP School Breakfast Program: Data gathered by Hunger Solutions NYS, 2015 145 281 142 141 564 262 281 688 200 149 349 200 277 477 # Students Qualified for F/RP 47 36 26 46 125 58 48 66 34 117 53 24 34 51 # Students Qualified for **Reduced-Price** # Students Qualified for Free 234 108 119 228 563 176 152 226 105 447 216 115 291 378 675 1,506 368 773 1,759 Enrollment 467 618 309 547 378 438 816 364 238 Total Deposit Middle-Senior Port Dickinson W A Olmsted Elementary Forks Middle School Harpursville Junior-Senior Deposit Elem School Building Chenango Bridge Elem Elementary School High School High School Elementary Chenango Chenango Forks High School Chenango Valley HS Chenango Forks School District Harpursville CSD Harpursville CSD TOTAL Deposit CSD Deposit CSD Deposit CSD Harpursville Chenango Valley CSD Chenango Valley CSD Chenango Valley CSD Chenango Valley CSD Chenango Forks CSD Chenango Forks CSD Chenango Forks CSD Chenango Forks CSD TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL CSD

Provision Type	None	s None		None	None	None	None		None	None	None	o None	
% of ALL Students Eating Breakfast	32%	11%	26%	12%	16%	12%	%6	12%	25%	35%	12%	13%	20%
Avg. # of Total Students Eating Breakfast	573	91	664	78	74	64	67	282	93	67	43	73	306
# Students Eating Paid Breakfast	25	4	28	18	×	12	×	47	29	22	9	2	64
% Students Eating F/RP Breakfast	44%	18%	37%	27%	32%	29%	31%	30%	45%	55%	24%	32%	38%
# Students Eating F/RP Breakfast	548	88	636	60	65	52	59	236	63	75	37	67	242
# Students Eating RP Breakfast	32	2	39	12	9	m	S	25	10	11	κ	9	30
# Students Eating for Free Breakfast	516	81	597	48	59	49	54	211	53	64	34	61	212
% Qualified for F/RP	70%	60%	67%	33%	45%	33%	26%	33%	39%	50%	44%	38%	41%
# Students Qualified for F/RP	1,242	484	1,726	224	203	181	191	799	141	137	154	206	638
# Students Qualified for Reduced-Price	111	56	167	38	23	26	37	124	21	27	27	6E	114
# Students Qualified for Free	1,131	428	1,559	186	180	155	154	675	120	110	127	167	524
Total Enrollment	1,770	804	2,574	669	453	548	741	2,411	365	275	354	546	1,540
School Building	Johnson City Elem/Intrmed School	Johnson City Senior HS		Homer Brink School	Maine Memorial School	Maine-Endwell Middle School	Maine-Endwell Senior High School		Brookside Elementary	F P Donnelly School	Richard T Stank Middle School	Susquehanna Valley Senior High School	
School District	Johnson City CSD	Johnson City CSD	Johnson City CSD TOTAL	Maine-Endwell CSD	Maine-Endwell CSD	Maine-Endwell CSD	Maine-Endwell CSD	Maine-Endwell CSD TOTAL	Susquehanna Valley CSD	Susquehanna Valley CSD	Susquehanna Valley CSD	Susquehanna Valley CSD	Susquehanna Valley CSD TOTAL

School Breakfast Program: Data gathered by Hunger Solutions NYS, 2015

1	None	None	None	None	None	None		None	None	None	None	None	None	None		None	None	None		None	None	None	None		
st	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eating Breakfa	54	26	13	12	35	18	22	15	24	16	22	11	6	5	11	30	20	11	21	17	26	0E	17	20	23
Students Eating Breakfast	66	234	79	116	114	227	869	40	99	45	67	37	73	58	385	154	109	49	312	76	69	91	91	348	6,423
Paid Breakfast	14	20	9	9	9	92	145	18	23	18	30	17	31	21	159	25	6	9	40	23	16	18	19	75	835
F/RP Breakfast	39%	66%	25%	24%	53%	27%	36%	28%	42%	42%	48%	26%	21%	18%	28%	42%	31%	22%	33%	28%	36%	45%	28%	32%	35%
E/RP Breakfast	85	214	74	110	107	135	724	21	43	26	37	20	42	37	226	129	100	43	272	75	53	73	72	273	5,588
Breakfast	7	13	ε.	6	4	12	49	1	5	1	7	1	e	3	20	15	7	5	26	4	10	13	7	34	354
Eating ror Free Breakfast	77	200	70	101	103	122	675	21	37	25	31	20	38	34	206	114	93	38	246	71	43	60	65	238	5,233
101 F/KP	53%	79%	47%	49%	63%	41%	51%	29%	36%	23%	25%	24%	23%	19%	24%	59%	60%	45%	55%	46%	55%	53%	48%	49%	26%
Qualified for F/RP	218	325	299	463	202	508	2,015	77	101	63	77	76	199	205	798	306	320	196	822	271	146	163	259	839	15,868
aents Qualified for Reduced- Price	17	28	25	61	12	76	219	9	19	10	14	Ŋ	31	31	116	46	52	44	142	43	23	28	31	125	1,460
Qualified for Free	201	297	274	402	190	432	1,796	71	82	53	63	71	168	174	682	260	268	152	680	228	123	135		714	14,408
	415	414	630	951	322	1,232	3,964	265	279	275	305		855	1,058	3,359	516	537	439	1,492	585	267	306	542	1,700	28,123
au Buinna	nn G Mcguinness Elem	harles F Johnson Jr Elem:	ieorge F Johnson Elem	ennie F Snapp MS	homas J Watson Sr Elem	Inion-Endicott HS		frican Road Elem	layton Avenue Elem	ilenwood Elem	ioga Hills Elem	estal Hills Elem	'estal Middle School	estal Senior HS		aryl E Adams Primary chool	ioughnioga Riverside .cademy	Vhitney Point Senior ligh School		<pre> F Palmer ES / Windsor entral MS </pre>	R Weeks Elem	loyd Bell Elem	Vindsor Central HS		
	Union-Endicott A	Union-Endicott C	Union-Endicott G	Union-Endicott Je	Union-Endicott T	Union-Endicott U	Union-Endicott CSD TOTAL	Vestal CSD A	Vestal CSD C	Vestal CSD G	Vestal CSD	Vestal CSD V	Vestal CSD V	Vestal CSD	Vestal CSD TOTAL	Whitney Point CSD C	Whitney Point CSD T	Whitney Point CSD N	Whitney Point TOTAL	Windsor CSD A	Windsor CSD C	Windsor CSD Fi	Windsor CSD	Windsor CSD TOTAL	Broome County TOTAL

rovision Type	CEP	CEP	None	CEP	None	CEP	CEP	CEP	None	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	
% of ALL P Students Eating Lunch	82%	50%	59%	81%	51%	75%	85%	70%	33%	85%	76%	66%	88%	68%
Avg. # of Total Students Eating Lunch	439	759	286	273	116	433	287	312	50	372	249	429	372	4,376
# Students Eating Paid Lunch	I	I	53		9		I	-	38		-	-	·	1 6
% Students Eating F/RP Eating Lunch	82%	50%	67%	81%	56%	75%	85%	70%	81%	85%	76%	66%	88%	70%
# Students Eating F/ RP Lunch	439	759	233	273	110	433	287	312	12	372	249	429	372	4,279
# Students Eating RP Lunch	1	I	20	I	10	I	I	I	2	I	1	I	I	33
# Students Eating Free Lunch	438.6	759.2	212.8	273	2.66	433.4	287.1	311.6	10	371.7	248.8	429.1	371.9	4,247
% Qualified for F/RP	100%	100%	71%	100%	87%	100%	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%
# Students Qualified for F/RP	537	1,518	345	339	198	579	338	447	15	438	327	648	424	6,153
# Students Qualified for Reduced-Price	1		33		18	1			m	1	1	1		54
# Students Qualified for Free	537	1,518	312	339	180	579	338	447	12	438	327	648	424	6,099
Total Enroll- ment	537	1,518	483	339	227	579	338	447	150	438	327	648	424	6,455
School District	Benjamin Franklin Elem	Binghamton HS	BT BOCES	Calvin Coolidge School	Columbus School	East Middle School	Horace Mann School	Macarthur School	St John School	Theodore Roose- velt School	Thomas Jefferson School	West Middle School	Woodrow Wilson School	
COUNTY NAME	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD	Binghamton City SD TOTAL

National School Lunch Program: Data gathered by Hunger Solutions NYS, 2015

Provision Type	None	None	None		None	None	None		None	None		None	None		None	None		None	None	None	None	
% of ALL Students Eating Lunch	57%	42%	47%	50%	59%	48%	57%	53%	70%	68%	%69	64%	62%	63%	65%	51%	61%	51%	53%	48%	36%	46%
Avg. # of Total Students Eating Lunch	387	195	172	754	218	369	352	939	217	161	378	244	273	517	1,153	413	1,566	340	239	264	266	1,109
# Students Eating Paid Lunch	151	95	66	312	103	180	141	424	47	49	96	76	74	170	190	107	297	165	06	123	136	513
% Students Eating F/RP Eating Lunch	84%	71%	75%	78%	79%	72%	75%	75%	85%	75%	81%	74%	72%	73%	78%	63%	74%	78%	73%	78%	68%	75%
# Students Eating F/RP Lunch	236	100	105	442	115	189	211	515	170	112	283	147	200	347	963	307	1,270	175	149	141	130	595
# Students Eating RP Lunch	32	23	25	80	20	32	37	68	18	25	44	34	37	17	84	39	123	31	16	20	25	92
# Students Eating Free Lunch	204.6	77.3	80.4	362	94.9	157.8	173.9	427	151.9	87.2	239	112.8	162.6	275	879.2	267.8	1,147	144.1	133	121.1	104.8947	503
% Qualified for F/RP	42%	30%	39%	37%	39%	34%	45%	%6 £	65%	63%	%†9	53%	%E9	28%	%02	%09	%29	33%	45%	33%	26%	33%
# Students Qualified for F/RP	281	142	141	564	145	262	281	688	200	149	349	200	277	477	1,242	484	1,726	224	203	181	191	662
# Students Qualified for Reduced- Price	47	34	36	117	26	46	53	125	24	34	58	48	51	66	111	56	167	38	23	26	37	124
# Students Qualified for Free	234	108	105	447	119	216	228	563	176	115	291	152	226	378	1,131	428	1,559	186	180	155	154	675
Total Enroll- ment	675	467	364	1,506	368	773	618	1,759	309	238	547	378	438	816	1,770	804	2,574	699	453	548	741	2,411
School District	Chenango Forks Elem	Chenango Forks HS	Chenango Forks Middle School		Chenango Bridge ES	Chenango Valley HS	Port Dickinson Elem		Deposit Elem	Deposit Middle -Senior HS		Harpursville Jr/ Sr High	W A Olmsted Elem		Johnson City Elem/Intrmed School	Johnson City Sr HS		Homer Brink School	Maine Memori- al School	Maine-Endwell Middle School	Maine-Endwell Sr HS	
COUNTY NAME	Chenango Forks CSD	Chenango Forks CSD	Chenango Forks CSD	Chenango Forks CSD TOTAL	Chenango Valley CSD	Chenango Valley CSD	Chenango Valley CSD	Chenango Valley CSD TOTAL	Deposit CSD	Deposit CSD	Deposit CSD TOTAL	Harpursville CSD	Harpursville CSD	Harpursville CSD TOTAL	Johnson City CSD	Johnson City CSD	Johnson City CSD TOTAL	Maine-Endwell CSD	Maine-Endwell CSD	Maine-Endwell CSD	Maine-Endwell CSD	Maine-Endwell CSD TOTAL

National School Lunch Program: Data gathered by Hunger Solutions NYS, 2015

COUNTY NAME	School District	Total Enroll- ment	# Students Qualified for Free	# Students Qualified for Reduced-Price	# Students Qualified for F/RP	% Qualified for F/RP	# Students Eating Free Lunch	# Students Eating RP Lunch	# Students Eating F/RP Lunch	% Students Eating F/RP Eating Lunch	# Students Eating Paid Lunch	Avg. # of Total Students Eating Lunch	% of ALL F Students Eating Lunch	rovision Type
Susquehanna Valley CSD	Brookside Elementary	365	120	21	141	39%	92	19	111	79%	109	220	60%	None
Susquehanna Valley CSD	F P Donnelly School	275	110	27	137	20%	8.68	18	108	%62	75	183	67%	None
Susquehanna Valley CSD	Richard T Stank Middle School	354	127	27	154	44%	102.5	21	123	80%	102	226	64%	None
Susquehanna Valley CSD	Susquehanna Valley Sr High School	546	167	39	206	38%	128.1	28	156	76%	102	258	47%	None
Susquehanna Valley CSD TOTAL		1,540	524	114	638	41%	412	87	499	78%	388	887	58%	
UE CSD	Ann G Mcguinness Elementary	415	201	17	218	23%	142.6	12	155	71%	64	219	53%	None
UE CSD	Charles F Johnson Jr Elementary	414	297	28	325	%62	231.2	19	251	77%	42	292	71%	None
UE CSD	George F Johnson Elementary	630	274	25	299	47%	187.9	15	203	68%	29	282	45%	None
UE CSD	Jennie F Snapp Middle School	951	402	61	463	49%	268.1	38	306	66%	136	443	47%	None
UE CSD	Thomas J Watson Sr Elementary	322	190	12	202	63%	155.4	8	164	81%	41	204	63%	None
UE CSD	Union-Endicott HS	1,232	432	26	508	41%	232.4	41	273	54%	248	521	42%	None
Union- Endicott CSD TOTAL		3,964	1,796	219	2,015	51%	1,218	133	1,351	67%	610	1,961	49%	
Vestal CSD	African Road Elementary	265	71	9	27	29%	51.7	5	57	74%	92	149	56%	None
Vestal CSD	Clayton Avenue Elementary	279	82	19	101	36%	65.6	16	82	81%	86	168	60%	None
Vestal CSD	Glenwood Elementary	275	53	10	63	23%	44.2	6	53	84%	107	160	58%	None
Vestal CSD	Tioga Hills Elementary	305	63	14	77	25%	45	12	57	74%	94	151	50%	None
Vestal CSD	Vestal Hills Elementary	322	71	5	76	24%	56	3	59	77%	116	175	54%	None
Vestal CSD	Vestal Middle School	855	168	31	199	23%	115.3	18	134	67%	168	302	35%	None
Vestal CSD	Vestal Sr HS	1,058	174	31	205	19%	94	16	110	53%	146	256	24%	None
Vestal CSD TOTAL		3,359	682	116	867	24%	472	62	551	%69	810	1,361	41%	

National School Lunch Program: Data gathered by Hunger Solutions NYS, 2015

E	ne	ne	ne		ne	he	he	ne		
Provisic Type	Noi	Noi	Noi		Noi	Noi	Noi	Noi		
% of ALL Students Eating Lunch	61%	69%	48%	60%	59%	58%	62%	53%	57%	56%
Avg. # of Total Students Eating Lunch	313	370	210	893	344	154	189	286	973	15,714
# Students Eating Paid Lunch	77	105	76	258	130	44	65	124	363	4,338
% Students Eating F/RP Eating Lunch	77%	83%	68%	%11	%67	75%	76%	62%	73%	72%
# Students Eating F/RP Lunch	237	266	133	635	214	110	124	161	610	11,376
# Students Eating RP Lunch	32	41	32	105	35	18	23	18	94	1,029
# Students Eating Free Lunch	205	224.3	100.7	530	179.3	91.8	101.6	142.8	516	10,348
% Qualified for F/RP	59%	60%	45%	55%	46%	55%	53%	48%	49%	56%
# Students Qualified for F/RP	306	320	196	822	271	146	163	259	839	15,868
# Students Qualified for Reduced- Price	46	52	44	142	43	23	28	31	125	1,460
# Students Qualified for Free	260	268	152	680	228	123	135	228	714	14,408
Total Enrollment	516	537	439	1,492	585	267	306	542	1,700	28,123
School District	Caryl E Adams Primary School	Tioughnioga River- side Academy	Whitney Point Sr HS		A F Palmer ES / Windsor Central MS	C R Weeks Elem	Floyd Bell Elem	Windsor Central High School		
COUNTY NAME	Whitney Point CSD	Whitney Point CSD	Whitney Point CSD		Windsor CSD	Windsor CSD	Windsor CSD	Windsor CSD	Windsor CSD TOTAL	Broome County TOTAL

Notes

¹2014 "Helping to Create Hunger Food Communities" Food and Health Network of SCNY.

² Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America, 2013.

³New York Community Action Association, Poverty Report 2015. < http://nyscommunityaction.org/PovReport/2015/Broome.pdf>

⁴ Cook, JT 2002 'Clinical Implications of Household Food Security: Definitions, Monitoring, and Policy.' Nutrition In Clinical Care.

⁵ Nord, M & Economic Research Service, 2009 'Food Insecurity in Households with Children: Prevalence, Severity, and Household Characteristics. Economic Information Bulletin Number 56'. US Department of Agriculture.

⁶ Prepared by Hunger Solutions New York State, October 2015. Raw data provided by NYS Education Department, based on March 2015 National School Lunch Program participation.

⁷ Prepared by Hunger Solutions New York State, October 2015. Raw data provided by NYS Education Department, based on March 2015 National School Lunch Program participation.

⁸ Hunger Solutions.org.

⁹ Prepared by Hunger Solutions New York State, October 2015. Raw data provided by NYS Education Department, based on March 2015 National School Lunch Program participation. Data for SFSP participation at Family Enrichment Network and CHOW provided directly from sponsor.

¹⁰ New York Community Action Association, *Poverty Report 2015*. <http://nyscommunityaction.org/PovReport/2015/Broome.pdf>

¹¹ Hunger Solutions New York State, October 2015. Raw data provided by NYS Education Department, based on March 2015 National School Lunch Program participation.

¹² Hunger Solutions New York State, October 2015. Raw data provided by NYS Education Department, based on March 2015 National School Lunch Program participation.

¹³ FRAC, 2015 Summer Nutrition Report. http://frac.org/pdf/2015_summer_nutrition_report.pdf>

¹⁴ FRAC, 2015 Summer Nutrition Report. http://frac.org/pdf/2015_summer_nutrition_report.pdf>

¹⁵ Hunger Solutions New York State. Data provided by NYS Education Department.

¹⁶ NYS Community Action Association, *Poverty Report 2013.* http://nyscommunityaction.org/PovReport/2013/Broome.pdf>

¹⁷ NYS Community Action Association, *Poverty Report 2015*. < http://nyscommunityaction.org/PovReport/2015/Broome.pdf>

¹⁸ Food and Health Network of South Central New York, 2015-16 Food System Assessment Update.

¹⁹ Food and Health Network of South Central New York, 2015-16 Food System Assessment Update.

²⁰NYS Open Data, "Farmers Markets in New York State Map". Updated January 19, 2016. https://data.ny.gov/Economic-Development/Farmers-Markets-in-New-York-State-Map/gfni-eg8a

²¹ Matthew Griffin, Food Bank of the Southern Tier.

²² Matthew Griffin, Food Bank of the Southern Tier.

²³ Hunger Solutions New York State, October 2015. Raw data provided by NYS Education Department, based on March 2015 National School Lunch Program participation.

²⁴ Data collected from Summer Meals Sponsors and Hunger Solutions New York State, October 2015. Raw data provided by NYS Education Department.

²⁵ Leslie Cody, Community Hunger Outreach Warehouse (CHOW).

²⁶FRAC , "Fact Sheet: The Summer Food Service Program". http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/sfsp_fact_sheet.pdf

²⁷ USDA Economic Research Service, Food Access Research Atlas, 2015.

²⁸ Community Commons, 2015.

²⁹ Days open for each site provided by Hunger Solutions New York State, October 2015. Raw data provided by NYS Education Department.

³⁰ Hunger Solutions New York State, data provided by NYS Education Department. CHOW data provided by Leslie Cody. Family Enrichment Network data provided by site.