## LAURIE M. TISCH CENTER FOR FOOD, EDUCATION \& POLICY

 -_PROGRAM IN NUTRITION TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NYC Schools Food Pandemic Grab n' Go Meals Focus Group FindingsNew York State Health Foundation January 19, 2022 at 12pm EST
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The Tisch Food Center conducts research on food and nutrition education practice and policy. We translate our research into resources for educators, policy makers, and advocates to give people power to demand healthy, just, sustainable food.

## NYC Public School Foods

Largest school system in the nation
1.1 mil children

1600 schools (1300 kitchens)*
$75 \%+$ eligible for free or reduced lunch
Universal free meals Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) - 2017
Office of Food and Nutrition Services (OFNS)
8,000+ employees
$\$ 550$ mil budget
860,000 meals daily (pre-COVID)

* Multiple schools can exists in one building; children may attend schools in differing neighborhoods.


## Service During Grab n' Go

## Three Main Meal Distribution Types

- In School
- Grab-and-Go - School Meals
- Grab-and-Go - Community Meals

Other logistics

- 500-1300 sites
- Various hours
- Open to the public
- Halal, Kosher, and vegetarian meals were available


## School Food Service Challenges

1. Chronically underfunded NYC schools
\& nationally underfunded school meals $\rightarrow$
Tough choices: Limited supervision \& staffing
2. COVID challenges - supply chain \& staffing \& new requirements $\rightarrow$ low resilience
3. High fixed costs \& low participation $\rightarrow$ reduced reimbursement
$\rightarrow$ increased financial challenge
Overall lack of financial security $\rightarrow$ low resiliency

## New York City schools distributed $60 \%$ fewer meals to children during the COVID19 pandemic



Source: New York State Education Department
Credit: Gabrielle LaMarr LeMee / Chalkbeat

Limmerman, A. NYC schools served 96 million fewer meals amıd the pandemic, new data show. Chalkbeat. June 2, 2021. https://ny.chalkbeat.org/2021/6/2/22465642/nyc-school-food-hunger-grab-go-pandemic

# Grab n' Go Menu Examples* 

## Daily Options

Peanut Butter \& Jelly* (V)
Cheese Sandwich (V)
Hummus Grab \& Go (v)
1\% Low Fat Milk
Fat Free Milk
Fat Free Chocolate Milk
Condiments: Ketchup/
Mustard/ Mayonnaise BBQ and Hot Sauce
Fresh Fruit
Dressings: Chipotle Ranch/ Balsamic Vinaigrette/ Ranch/ Asian Sesame/ Honey Mustard/ Caesar/ French/ Italian Vinaigrette
*DOE Website

$\left.$| Day | Menu |
| :--- | :--- |
| March 15 <br> Mon | Red/ White and Green Panini <br> $(\mathrm{V})$ |
| Ranch Carrot Snacker |  |\(\left|\begin{array}{l}March 16, <br>

Tue\end{array} \begin{array}{l}Assorted Cold Sandwiches <br>
Potato Salad <br>

Pickle Chips\end{array}\right|\)| March 17, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Wed |$\quad$| Chicken Tender Wrap |
| :--- |
| Dipping Sauce |
| Corn/ Peas and Carrots |
| Chickpea Salad | \right\rvert\, | Assorted Cold Sandwiches |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| March 18, | Honey Sweet Potatoes |
| March 19, | Assorted Grab and Go <br> Salads |
| Fri | Rold Gold $®$ Heartzels |

## Study Methods

- Eligibility:
- Parent
- 18+ years old
- Participated in grab n' go
- Recruitment: Partners \& FB
- Survey \& demographics
- One hour focus groups
- Compensation: $\$ 25$ gift card
- Focus Group Dates: may - June 2021


## Study Methods

## Focus Group Questions

- What made it easy to get meals?
- What made it hard to get meals?
- What forms of communications were best?
- Were there other things available with school meals?
- How did school meals work for your family?
- Describe your experience with P-EBT
- What are your ongoing concerns?
- What one thing do you think is most important for improving family participation in school meals?


## Results

- Expressed Interest: ~250 (96\%F)
- Screened \& Eligible: 127 ( $96 \%$ F) (Qualtrics)
- All Five Boroughs
- Most Community School Districts: 32/33
- Interviewed: 101 (96\%F)

25 focus groups ( 4 per group)

## Big Picture

- Most parents expressed gratitude
- Majority faced multiple barriers
- Often reduced participation (type of meals \& number of days)


## Finer Detail Those who continue to participate



## Some

## Quantitative Results



Changes in Youngest Child's Fruit Consumption by Changes in Number of Pick-up Days


Number of Days Families Participate in the NSLP


## Participation

## Recommendations

## Increasing Participation

1. Signage \& 2-way communication (multiple languages)
2. Flexible pick-up times \& welcoming locations
3. Pair with services
4. Involve \& communicate with families in real-time
5. Bulk meals, home delivery, pick-up options

## Satisfaction

## Recommendations

## Increase Satisfaction

1. Add a personal touch
2. Periodic performance evaluations
3. Consistent variety (dietary/religious preferences, allergies, etc.)
4. Utilize NYC culinary expertise (appealing variety)
5. Hot grab n go meals

## Key Take-Aways

## 1. Families participate if it's easy

- If it is easy to get $\rightarrow$ increased participation
- If kids want to eat it $\rightarrow$ increased participation
- If it becomes a pain point $\rightarrow$ reduced participation

2. Benefits \& challenges of participation

- Higher participation $\rightarrow$ higher diet quality
- Higher participation $\rightarrow$ lower financial burden
- May be impacted by other factors

3. COVID meal service $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ extra challenges

- Communications
- Higher costs, supplies, supply chain, staffing
- Other challenges


## Policy Implications

1. School foods funding needs to be adequate
2. Targeted federal, state, local funding and technical support needed
3. Include student and families voices
4. Additional research needed

# Questions? Comments? 

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## THANK YOU!

