



Program Evaluation for the Good Food Program

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About the Good Food Program

The Good Food Program was initiated in 2011 under Seattle's Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to provide Seattle residents with opportunities to be active, foster environmental education and stewardship, and build community through gardening. The program is managed by a Program Coordinator who sits within the Parks Division of the DPR, and oversees a total of 23 acres across the city, which includes community education gardens and orchard stewardship sites. The Good Food Program's gardens support a variety of youth, teen, and senior programs, which are run by partner organizations or through the DPR's Recreation Division.

Several developments have recently begun to shift and focus the program's priorities. One year ago, in April 2015, Mayor Ed Murray launched the Equity & Environment Initiative. The aim of this initiative is to bring groups who have historically been excluded from environmental policy making – “people of color, immigrants and refugees, people with low incomes, and limited-English proficiency individuals” – into the conversation and to help develop solutions.¹ At the same time, lower-income and communities of color served by the Good Food program were expressing an interest in gardening as a means of providing food for nourishment, not just for education or recreation.²

In response, the Good Food Program decided to concentrate its (limited) resources on five community centers that were the lowest income and had the highest populations of immigrants and people of color. These community centers are: Miller (Capitol Hill); Garfield and Yesler (Central District); Rainier and South Park (South Seattle). The Program Coordinator raised external funding to hire a part-time Community Food Activator to be a dedicated gardener and volunteer facilitator in these communities. In addition to the Community Food Activator, the Good Food Program relies on an intern to assist with several of the day-to-day operations of the program.

Program Activities

The Good Food Program works with several social service organizations, as well as other departments within SPR to provide a setting for citizens to grow, cook, learn, and eat fresh local produce. Some of these recent partnerships have been with organizations such as Youth Care, the Bailey Bouchay House, Consejo Counseling Services, and the Let's Get Cooking summer program, supported by School's Out Washington. Programs supported directly by the Good Food Program included the Tots/Family Gardening Class at the Rainier community center and the YES teen program in South Park.

Although the original program goals do not include an explicit aim to target marginalized communities, SPR and the City have recently made low-income, immigrant, and communities of color their primary focus. As the program changes and adjusts in response to the needs and priorities of Seattle residents and considers new initiatives for the future, this is an excellent moment to examine the program's theory of change.

¹ City of Seattle, Office of the Mayor. Press Release: Mayor Murray launches first-of-its-kind Equity & Environment. April 22, 2015. Available at: <http://murray.seattle.gov/mayor-murray-launches-first-of-its-kind-equity-environment-initiative/#sthash.Jr1FMmAs.dpbs>

² Belinda Chin, Good Food Program Coordinator. April 18, 2016. Personal communication.

Program Theory

For the purposes of this evaluation, we have narrowed our focus to only the activities which are currently underway at the gardens located at the five community centers mentioned above. The Good Food Program's theory of change is based on the hypothesis that by providing opportunities for growing food, target communities will be healthier because they will eat better and have more active life-styles, will help care for public lands, and will build stronger ties among their neighbors.

Based upon this theory of change, and our preliminary analysis, we have restated the Good Food Program's goals as:

1. Participants have healthier and more active lifestyles through community gardens.
2. Public park gardens support a sustainable local food system serving low-income families and communities of color.
3. Public park gardens support and foster strong and well-connected communities.
4. Communities are active participants in the care of public gardens.

Appendix 1 illustrates the theory as we understand it based upon a combination of the program's original goals, stated priorities, and current activities.

Evaluation Design

Key Questions

This evaluation seeks to 1) gauge whether the program's activities are reaching the desired populations, 2) confirm if the stated goals align with program inputs, and 3) determine whether or not the activities resonate with the target communities. We have grouped more specific evaluation questions under these three main questions.

To what extent are the Good Food Program's activities reaching the desired populations?

1. Are the five community centers chosen targeting and reaching their desired audience?
2. Are there other opportunities to increase food grown and/or consumed by these populations, especially schoolchildren and people in low-income, immigrant, or communities of color?

Do the stated goals align with program inputs?

3. How much food is being grown and consumed on Seattle Parks land through the Good Food Program?
4. Is the Good Food Program enabling vulnerable populations (as defined above) in Seattle to eat more locally grown, healthy food?
5. What classes, events, or workshops does the Good Food Program support or offer through the 5 community center gardens?
6. What are the main target populations of each of these programs (i.e., elderly, youth, low-income communities, etc.)?

Do the existing activities resonate with the focus communities?

7. Which partner organizations are currently using community center gardens for their own programming?

8. What are the different goals or priorities for different subsets of the target population (i.e., school-aged children vs. elderly)?
9. Is the Good Food Program growing the kinds of food most desired by the recipients? How are the crops selected?

Evaluation Plan and Scope

In 2015, SPR initiated a Performance Management Initiative, which includes benchmarks for environmental justice and sustainable food systems – part of the Good Food Program’s domain.³ However, it is up to the Good Food Program Coordinator and her colleagues on the Interdepartmental Food Team, to set program goals and outcome indicators. At this juncture, the program is at a time of transition between leadership, and its role within the City is being determined. Right now, we see an excellent opportunity to assess how each Community Center garden is being utilized and what is working well.

Although the Good Food Program has many activities and it’s gardens are being utilized for a variety purposes as illustrated in the program theory diagram (Appendix 1), this evaluation plan will specifically focus on the five Good Food Program gardens located at the five community centers where the Community Food Activator focuses her time and effort. At this stage, the impact of these programs and processes are the most ready for evaluation.

One priority of our evaluation plan is to minimize the burden of data collection, as this program relies heavily on volunteers. We feel that the main evaluation questions described above could be adequately addressed through a combination of an a systematic analysis of each of the five community center based gardens, in-person discussions with community center staff, followed by an online survey, and a phone survey with the current active volunteers.

Data Collection Plan

The data collected will be aggregated, and indicators will be mapped to specific program goals as summarized in the table below, and described in more detail within this section. Where there is an existing benchmark available (for example, pounds of food grown per site or percentage of participants who identify as minority, low-income, or immigrants) staff should indicate how the program is performing in relation to these pre-existing targets using existing data and reports. For those intermediate outcomes that do not yet have clear indicators, we suggest looking to similar, city-run programs to identify indicators and suggest appropriate targets.

The desired outcomes are a product of the City of Seattle’s initiatives based on engaging minority and low-income communities, as well as with the stated goals of the program. The following data collection tools will allow the Good Food Program to gauge how effectively the program is delivering on its mission and realizing its goals and impact on the communities that it serves.

³ Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation. Performance Measurement Work Plan. Available at: [http://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/ParksAndRecreation/BriefingPapers/Parks%20Performance%20Management%20Work%20Plan%20\(REVISED%20DRAFT%209-15-14\).pdf](http://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/ParksAndRecreation/BriefingPapers/Parks%20Performance%20Management%20Work%20Plan%20(REVISED%20DRAFT%209-15-14).pdf)

| Evaluation Question | Information Collected | Means of Collection | Impact Measures* |
|--|---|---|--|
| To what extent are the GFP's activities targeting the desired population? | Demographic information of volunteers and participants | Volunteer Survey | % of volunteers and participants who are members of target population |
| | Extent to which community center gardens are serving targeted communities | Community Center Staff Discussion/ Inventory and Administrative Data Review | % of partner organizations who are serving the target population by using GFP gardens |
| | Whether volunteers feel they are making an impact | Volunteer Survey | % of volunteers who strongly agree or somewhat agree that they are making a positive impact |
| Do the stated goals align with the program inputs? | Amount of food grown at each center | Inventory and Administrative Data Review | Lbs. of food grown per garden per year (absolute or compared to benchmark year) |
| | Extent to which the program is enabling the community to eat healthier | Volunteer Survey | % of food that is being consumed by vulnerable populations within the community where it is grown |
| | Number of classes and programs offered by each community center | Community Center Staff Discussion/Volunteer Survey | # of programs, activities, or classes taught in the garden each year (absolute or compared to benchmark) |
| | Goals of partner organizations and programs using the garden at each community center | Community Center Staff Discussion and Follow-Up Survey | All GFP garden program activities are leading toward the program goals |
| Do the existing activities resonate with the focus communities? | List of other organizations using community gardens for their programming | Community Center Staff Discussion and Follow-Up | # of partner organizations in each community engaged in # of months per year |
| | Extent to which each center is reaching target communities | Administrative Data Review/Community Center Staff Survey | # of total participants learning, growing, or eating food from GFP gardens |
| | Types of food being grown at each community center | Inventory and Administrative Data Review | List of crops grown (could later be compared to a list of preferred crops by target group) |
| | Extent to which crops are being consumed by desired population | Volunteer Survey/Inventory and Administrative Data Review | % of the crops grown at Good Food Program gardens are those desired by target populations |

*Specific impact measures will need to be set by Good Food Program administrators and the Inter-agency Food Working group. We have made some suggestions here.

Community Center Inventory and Administrative Data Review

A template for analysis of each of the five community center gardens is attached in Appendix 2, which the Program Coordinator can use to take an initial inventory of each of the gardens for easy comparison. The data for this tool will need to be collected either from in-person assessment of the garden itself and community center facilities; some administrative data will also need to be pulled from SPR systems to assess the demographics of the catchment areas served by the community centers in general.

Some benchmark data may already be available through previous years' data collection efforts that can be used as a baseline. The template will also help to highlight where there are goals that do not have indicators as part of SPR's Performance Measurement Work Plan (mentioned above); in these cases, the Good Food Program should develop their own appropriate indicator to measure progress towards the programs goals. In creating this template, it is important to engage the volunteers at the community centers who have daily interaction with the gardens.

The Community Center Inventory and Administrative Data Review will indicate:

- If the gardens are in an accessible part of the community center.
- How easily community members in the neighborhood can find out how to participate in gardening programs.
- Exactly what types of crops are being grown.
- How much food is being grown in each garden per year.
- Where the food is going after it is being grown, and who is consuming it.

Stakeholder Assessments

In conducting the background research for this assessment, we learned that the Good Food Program is reliant on professional collegiality and strong working relationships with other SPR staff throughout the department in order to operate – especially community center staff, who are the frontline workers that interface most directly with potential partners, participants, and volunteers.

It has recently come to the attention of the Program Coordinator that there needs to be better coordination between the Good Food Program and these staff, and possibly training on how to manage garden volunteers. First, we recommend doing a two-part assessment of the community center staff that work in the five community centers where there are Good Food Program gardens. The first step is to engage in discussions with the staff who have the most interest in the gardens, and the second step is to follow up with all staff to confirm what is learned and identify where there are gaps in communication or record-keeping.

Finally, as the future strategy of the Good Food Program is developed, we recommend surveying the current volunteer base to better understand their motivation, priorities, and recommendations. This will be important to ensure that the current volunteer base is engaged in future program priorities and activities, as well as provide insight into how to best recruit and retain volunteers in the future.

Community Center Staff Discussion Guide

The initial stakeholder group to engage is the Community Center staff, who regularly interact with the Good Food Program gardener, partner organizations, volunteers, and participants. They

are the lynchpin in the success or failure of any future initiatives, and so their concerns and priorities must be understood clearly.

As a first step, the Program Coordinator should go in person to each of the five community centers and ask to speak with the person or people who coordinate the garden activities. This could be done in tandem with the site visits for the Community Center Inventory. We have included a Discussion Guide in Appendix 3 to facilitate this conversation in as neutral a way as possible. The key objective here is learning what is currently being done, and what difficulties or challenges staff may be facing, as well as what ideas or hopes they may have for the garden in their community. The best course to take in these conversations is to listen as much as possible and encourage staff to speak freely. If there are specific themes that seem especially important, these should be noted, and can be incorporated into the staff follow-up survey.

Community Center Staff Follow-up Survey

Once discussions are complete with the community center staff who are most interested and engaged in garden programs, the next step will be to follow up with all staff at the five community centers supporting Good Food Program gardens. The Program Coordinator has identified that there is a lack of awareness of the gardens and the Good Food Program, and such a survey can serve a dual purpose: to gather information about the gardens, but also to draw attention to them. Together, information learned from the discussions and follow-up surveys can serve as a guide to identify the gaps in communication and opportunities for improvement. Protocols for record-keeping and managing garden programs can then be customized to address the gaps.

An online survey can be built and efficiently administered by the Program Coordinator, or a part-time graduate intern with guidance from the Program Coordinator. We recommend that the survey use a free software with some simple data analysis capabilities, such as Survey Monkey. Appendix 4 is a template for the follow-up survey, however, this survey should be customized based upon the results of the initial Community Center Staff Discussions, once problems, gaps, and suggestions are made clear. In order to encourage participation, it may be necessary to offer a small incentive, such as a drawing for a gift card to a gardening store. It is important that this survey be given anonymously, so that staff are encouraged to share their true impressions of the garden programs.

Good Food Program Volunteers Survey

There are currently only eight active Good Food Program volunteers. This is a committed group of individuals who have interest in gardening not just for their own sake, but to contribute to their community's health and wellness. It will be important to understand this group before moving forward with future program efforts so as to keep them engaged, as well as to learn how to recruit and retain other future volunteers.

The Volunteer survey will indicate:

- Who is volunteering in Good Food Program gardens.
- What benefit are they getting from this participation, and to what extent they feel satisfied with this.
- Which community centers/neighborhoods do the volunteers support.
- How many volunteers are supporting each community center garden.

- If volunteers have adequate resources (i.e., tools, materials, support and guidance).
- If volunteers are members of or feel like they are supporting members of the target communities.

Engagement Plan

Ensuring buy-in and participation from community center staff, volunteers, and participants of the Good Food Program is essential in ensuring a complete evaluation. In addition, opening up these lines of communication and establishing regular interaction will allow the Good Food Program to better understand the needs, strengths, and challenges that are unique to each community center. Each of these data collection tools allows those new lines of structured communication to take place and lay the groundwork for an informed and responsible future of growth and improved programming. To that end, we recommend the following steps:

1. Review the Evaluation Plan and timeline with the current intern, Community Food Activator, supervisor, and peers on the Interdepartmental Food Team to share the, divvy up responsibilities, and get buy-in.
2. Work with the appropriate colleagues to set reasonable benchmarks by which to evaluate the Good Food Program, and fill in or modify the Impact Measures on the data collection table.
3. Work with the appropriate colleagues within the City to access the information needed to complete the Administrative Data Review.
4. Conduct site visits of all community center gardens and fill out the Garden Inventory and in-person discussions.
5. Send the follow-up survey to SPR colleagues who work on community centers that have gardens. Let them know exactly why their feedback will be so valuable in evaluating the program and steering it's future direction.
6. Reach out to volunteers initially by phone or email to let them know this evaluation is taking place, and inviting their feedback.
7. Send out or conduct the Volunteer Survey.
8. Send a communication to all Community Center Staff
9. Review the results of all the data collection tools against those benchmarks set in step 2. How close did you come, and on which indicators? Are there some areas where the program is working well and some where it may need additional attention or adjustment?
10. Communicate the high-level results to all stakeholders. That includes colleagues within relevant SPR departments, community center staff, and volunteers. Explain how this data will be used to inform Good Food programming.

Implementation Plan

We recognize that time and resources are limited, and that a program evaluation can seem like a lower priority task among competing demands. However, this evaluation could be especially useful now if it is used to inform the strategic direction of the program. We recommend the evaluation steps are taken in the following sequences, and then the data is used for analysis and reflection before making decisive changes to the program's goals or strategy.

This evaluation process could be reasonably completed in six weeks, as summarized in the schedule below. First, we recommend that the community center stakeholder discussions and follow-up surveys are implemented right away. Considering there are only five community centers, these conversations could be had quickly – within the next few weeks. The follow-up survey could then be sent out to all internal community center staff shortly thereafter.

| <i>Timeline</i> | Week 1-3 | Week 4-5 | Week 6 | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Data collection method</i> | Community center inventory | In-person discussion guide | Follow-up survey | Phone or online survey |
| <i>Source(s) of information</i> | Administrative data, site visits | Community center staff | Community center staff | Community volunteers |

As a last step, before moving forward with implementation of a new strategy, we also recommend that the small number of community volunteers be surveyed. These could be done either over the phone or by email, or even by sending a hardcopy if the respondents prefer. Better responses can be expected if you reach out by phone or email to let respondents know the survey will be coming in advance, and then follow up with them afterwards with a reminder. It may be nice to call or email them first to ask how they would prefer to complete the survey – by phone, email, or hardcopy. Since there are currently so few volunteers, their preferences could be easily accommodated to ensure 100% participation.

Data Analysis Plan

Once the results are in, the following reflection and analysis can be used to answer the key questions, and may also reveal other important information in the process. This will be a critical step before making any significant strategic or programmatic changes.

From the Community Center Inventory and Administrative Data:

- Analyze roughly what percentage of the produce is being consumed by the target population (low-income individuals, minorities, and immigrants).
- Compare the demographics of five community centers being served by the Good Food Program gardener with the other SPR community centers.
- Are the five community centers serving the highest number of low-income, immigrant, and minority communities?
- If this is not the case, would it be feasible to switch the gardener's support to one or more other centers?
- Of the target population groups identified through the Mayor's initiative, which are being served through Good Food Program gardens? Which are not?

Looking over the Community Center Staff survey data, reflect on:

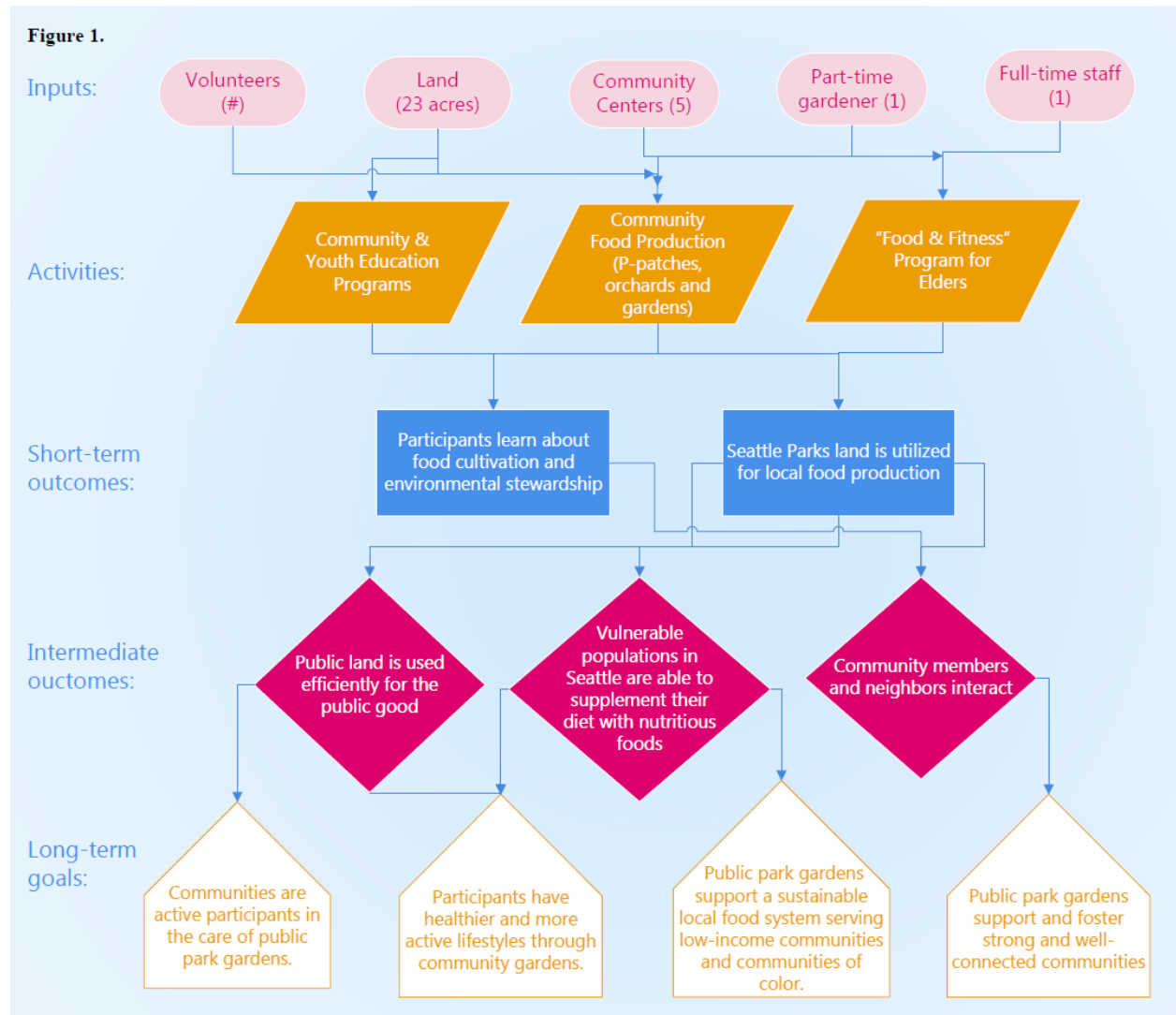
- Who is currently benefitting from the community center gardens supported by the Good Food Program?
- What are the success stories?
- Are there ways to replicate these successes in other gardens?
- Which Community Center garden is most utilized by the target community? How and why? What's enabling this?

- Are there any community center gardens that are underutilized?
- What lessons can be applied from the most successful gardens in those that are not leading to Good Food Program goals?
- Can you identify key characteristics that are strongly correlated with achieving Good Food Program outcomes?

Finally, after receiving results from the Volunteer Survey, take time to consider and discuss:

- What are the biggest motivators for volunteers to give their time to Good Food Program gardens?
- How could you use these motivators to recruit more volunteers for future Good Food Program efforts?
- Do volunteers feel that they are making a difference in their communities?
- Do volunteers feel like the programs offered are targeting the target communities?
- What successes have the volunteers had?
- How could you capitalize on and share those successes?
- How could you integrate these successes into any future program strategies?

Appendix 1. Program Theory Diagram



Appendix 2. Community Center Inventory and Administrative Data Review

Community center being evaluated: _____

Date of assessment: _____

Date of garden opening: _____

Hours of operation of community center: _____

A. Garden Inventory

Square footage of usable garden space: _____

Estimate the percentage of the total square footage that is being dedicated to:

Herbs: _____%

Fruits: _____%

Vegetables: _____%

Non-food purposes: _____%

List all herbs being grown, if any:

List all fruits being grown, if any:

List all vegetables being grown:

List any and all non-food items being grown, if any:

List all the other uses of garden space (i.e., compost, worm bins, tool shed, etc.)

List all tools available at the community center garden:

Indicate the level of accessibility of the community center garden:

- Very accessible
- Somewhat accessible
- Moderate
- Somewhat inaccessible
- Very inaccessible

B. Administrative Data

The following data will be used to ensure that the Good Food Program is focusing its resources on the proper community centers and to better understand how the specific community center can offer programs and services that fit the communities they serve.

Please list the demographic information within a five-mile radius of the community center:

A. Ethnic/Racial breakdown: What percentage of population is:

African American: _____%

Latino: _____%

Asian: _____%

Native American: _____%

Pacific Islander: _____%

White: _____%

Other: _____%

B. Average income: _____

C. Percent immigrant: _____

D. Percent refugee: _____

E. Percent student: _____

F. Percent households with a dependent: _____

Notes/Comments:

Appendix 3. Community Center Staff Discussion Guide

This guide is to be used as a conversation guide and note-taking template for a systematic first-touch with community center staff at the Miller, Yesler, Garfield, Rainier, and South Park community centers. These conversations could be pre-arranged side meetings, before or after a mandatory all-staff meeting, or they could be meetings scheduled by phone after calling each center and determining which staff member or members are most involved in coordinating the garden activities at each center. It might be necessary to make more than one trip in order to meet with staff who are scheduled at different times of day or days of the week.

Name of Community Center: _____

Name of staff member: _____

A. Use of community center garden:

Can you please tell me what organizations you know of that use the garden here?

How often do they come? (Months of the year and number of days per week)

Who are each of these organizations serving?

If someone wants to use or volunteer in the garden, what is the process you normally use? (If staff member does not know, ask what they would do if someone came in and asked about volunteering or using the garden)

B. Impact of Good Food Program gardens

Do you know what the Good Food Program is? (If so, can you describe it in your own words?)

Can you name any ways that the garden is benefitting the community that you know of?

Do you know where the produce is usually taken after it is harvested?

Do you have a relationship with any of the volunteers who work in the garden?

What are some of the accomplishments of the organizations or the volunteers who use or work in the gardens?

Do you think that public gardens for growing food are an important part of the community center where you work? Why or why not?

C. Opportunities for improvement

How aware are the other staff at your community center about the garden?

What would you like to see more?

Do you think that community members who use the community center for other purposes are aware that there is a garden?

Do you think more community members or other community organizations would use the garden for learning, teaching, or growing food if they were aware of it?

We are thinking of doing [describe potential strategy] with the Good Food Program gardens. What would you think about that?

Appendix 4. Community Center Staff Online Survey

At which location(s) do you work? If more than one, select all that apply:

- Miller
- Garfield
- Yesler
- Rainier
- South Park
- Other (please specify) _____

How long have you been in your current position? _____

Is there a garden located on the grounds of the community center(s) where you work?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Do you ever spend time during your scheduled workday in the garden?

- No
- Yes

If Yes, how do you spend your time? Please select all that apply:

- Planting
- Weeding
- Soil preparation
- Maintenance or Carpentry
- Coordination/communication with partner organizations
- Coordination of volunteers
- Teaching classes
- Other (please specify):

Of the activities above, which do you enjoy the most?

- Planting
- Weeding
- Soil preparation
- Maintenance or Carpentry
- Coordination/communication with partner organizations
- Coordination of volunteers
- Teaching classes
- Other (please specify):

How would you describe your awareness of the Good Food Program?

- Very aware
- Somewhat aware
- Not aware of this program

Please rate how much you agree with the following two statements:

“The garden at my community center is has a meaningful benefit to the community”

- Strongly agree
- Somewhat agree
- Neutral
- Somewhat disagree
- Strongly disagree

“If a community member wants to volunteer or use the community center garden for some purpose or activity, I know the protocol for how to facilitate this.”

- Strongly agree
- Somewhat agree
- Neutral
- Somewhat disagree
- Strongly disagree

Please suggest the biggest area for improvement of the community garden:

- Communication with other volunteers
- Communication from Good Food Program/Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation
- Better tools/resources
- More support/training
- Better community engagement
- More accessible gardening areas
- Bigger gardening plots
- Different plant/crop varieties
- More community involvement

What other ways could the gardens be improved or better utilized?

Do you identify yourself as a member of one of these groups (please specify)?

- Low income
- Minority/person of color
- Refugee or immigrant
- Elder

Do you feel like the community center garden has a positive impact on any of the following communities? Please check all that apply:

- Low income
- Minority/person of color
- Refugee or immigrant
- Elders
- Youth

Appendix 5. Phone/Online Volunteer Survey

At which location(s) do you volunteer? Select all that apply:

- Miller
- Garfield
- Yesler
- Rainier
- South Park
- Other (please specify) _____

When was the last time you volunteered? _____

When did you first become a volunteer with the Good Food Program? _____

How many hours per week do you usually commit to Good Food Program activities or gardens?

- 0-2 hours
- 2-5 hours
- 5-10 hours
- 10-15 hours
- More than 15 hours

How would you rate your level of satisfaction as a volunteer with the Good Food Program?

- Very satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Neutral
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

What was your primary motivation for becoming a volunteer with the Good Food Program?

How do you volunteer your time? Please select all that apply:

- Planting
- Weeding
- Soil preparation
- Maintenance or Carpentry
- Coordination/communication
- Teaching classes
- Other (please specify):

Of the activities above, which do you enjoy the most?

- Planting
- Weeding

- Soil preparation
- Maintenance or Carpentry
- Coordination/communication
- Teaching classes
- Other (please specify):

Please rate how much you agree with the following statement:

“I am making a meaningful impact on my community through the Good Food Program”

- Strongly agree
- Somewhat agree
- Neutral
- Somewhat disagree
- Strongly disagree

Please suggest the biggest area for improvement of the Good Food Program:

- Communication with other volunteers
- Communication from Good Food Program/Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation
- Better tools/resources
- More support/training
- Better community engagement
- More accessible gardening areas
- Bigger gardening plots
- Different plant/crop varieties
- More community involvement

In what other ways could the program be improved?

The Good Food Program strives to support low-income, immigrant, and communities of color.

Do you identify yourself as a member of one of these groups (please specify)?

- Low income
- Minority/person of color
- Refugee or immigrant

Do you feel like your volunteer efforts have a positive impact on any of the following communities?

Please check all that apply:

- Low income
- Minority/person of color
- Refugee or immigrant
- Elders
- Youth