

DIFFERENTIATORS **DATA**

School Nutrition Survey

Conducted Feb. 28-March 5, 2023



Methodology

- Differentiators Data surveyed 500 North Carolina likely general election voters and 400 likely GOP primary voters from February 28th through March 5th.
- Survey methodology: 1/3 Live Cell, 1/3 Live Landlines, 1/3 Text-to-Web.
- General election Margin of Error: +/- 4.5%
- GOP primary Margin of Error: +/- 4.9%
- For more on our polling methodology and philosophy, visit DifferentiatorData.Com.

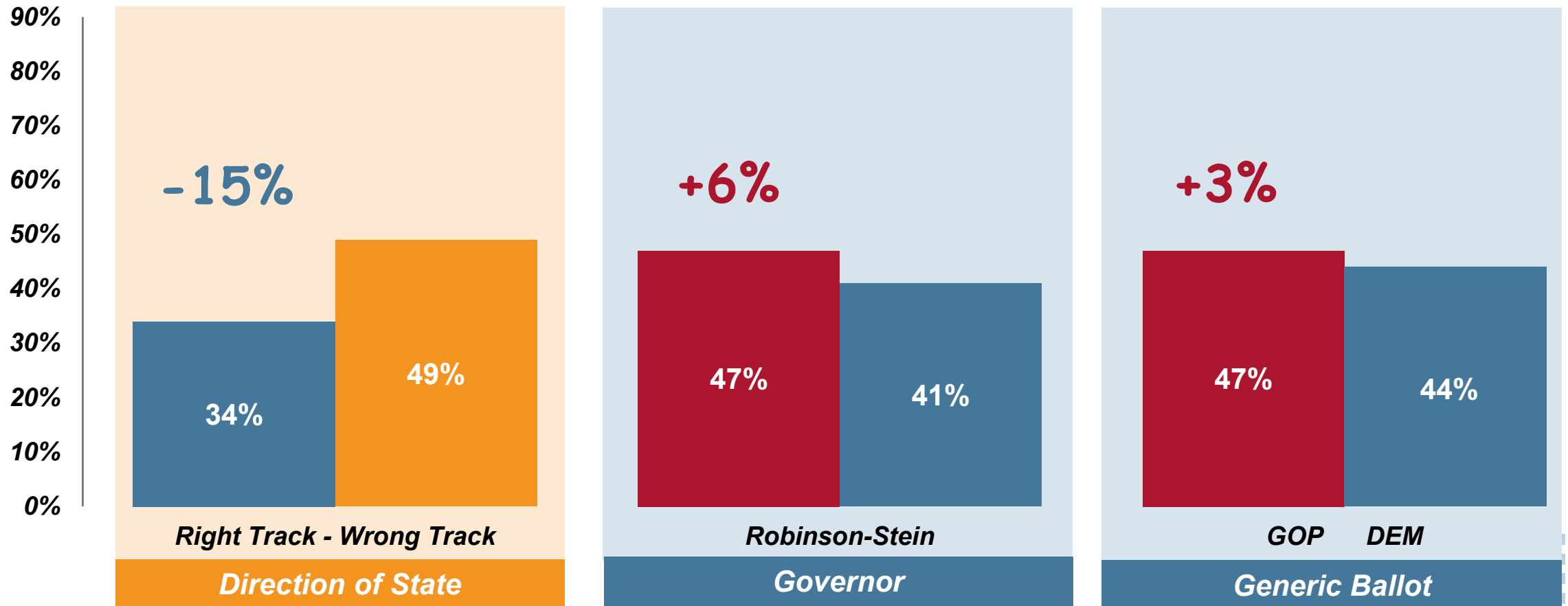


Political Questions



“Is the state on the right track or wrong track?”

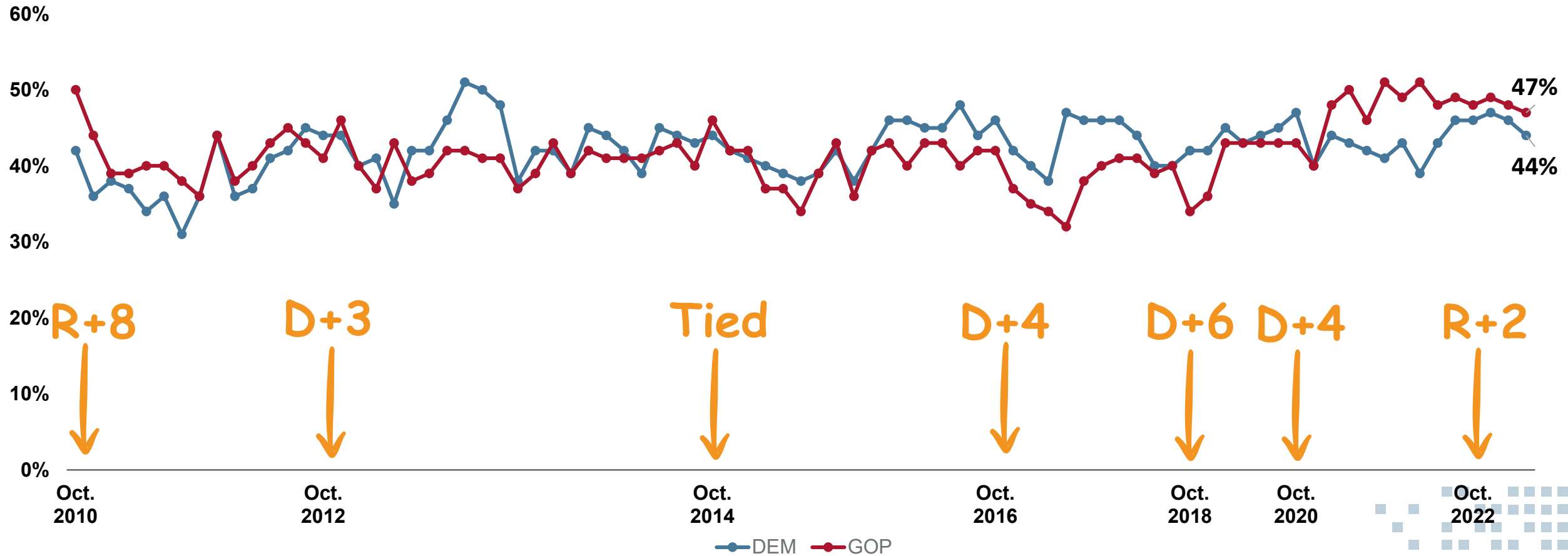
“If the election were held today, for whom would you vote?”





Legislative Generic Ballot

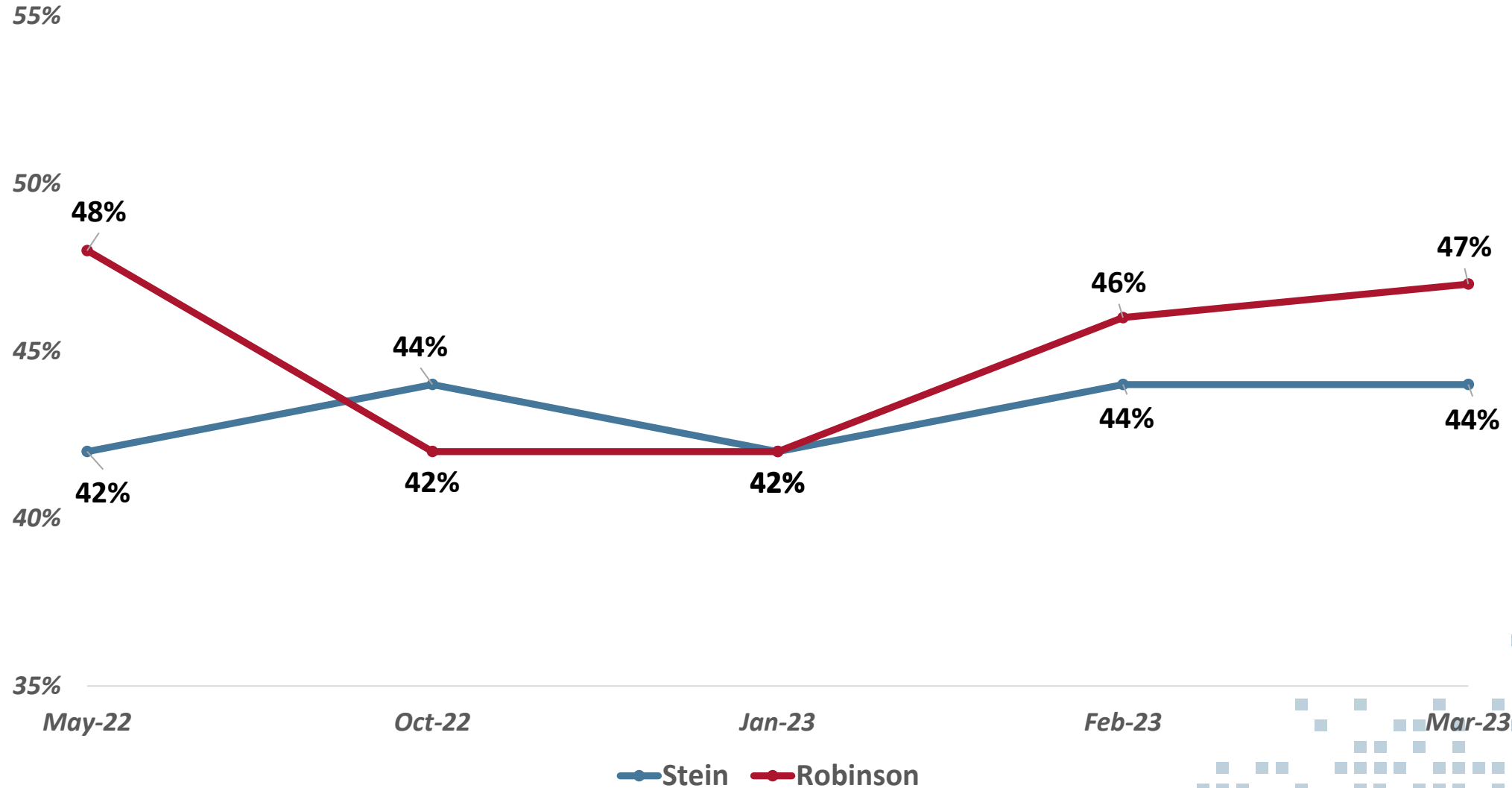
2010-2023



Publicly-released and internal polling data from 2010 – 2022.

Likely 2024 Governor's Race

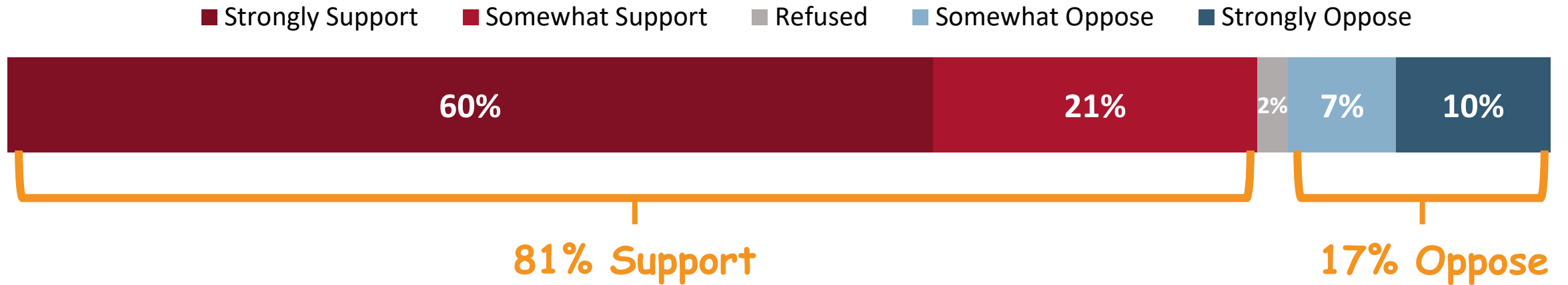
2022-2023 Polling



Voters overwhelmingly support expanding the school nutrition program to provide free meals.



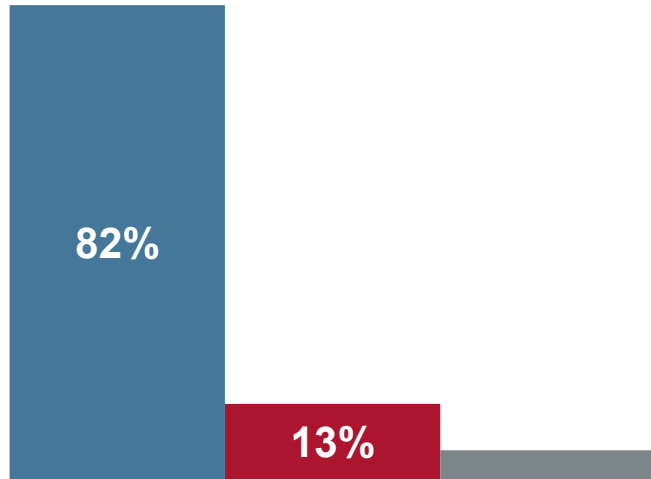
“Expanding the North Carolina state-funded program that provides free and reduced-priced meals for some children in our public schools to make school meals free for all children.”



	GOP	UNA	DEM	Male	Female	White	Black	College	No College
Support	71%	79%	95%	79%	84%	77%	95%	82%	80%
Oppose	27%	19%	5%	18%	16%	21%	6%	15%	18%

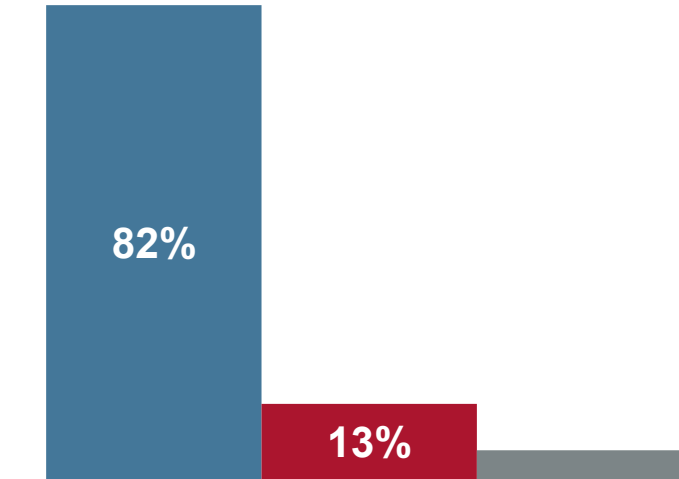
Best arguments FOR expanding the program

“Please tell me if the following statements make you more likely to support or oppose expanding free and reduced breakfast and lunch programs in public schools.”



“One out of every six kids go hungry in North Carolina. In our most rural communities, as many as one in three children experience hunger. Providing school meals at no cost can often be the only reliable source of food and nutrition for children.”

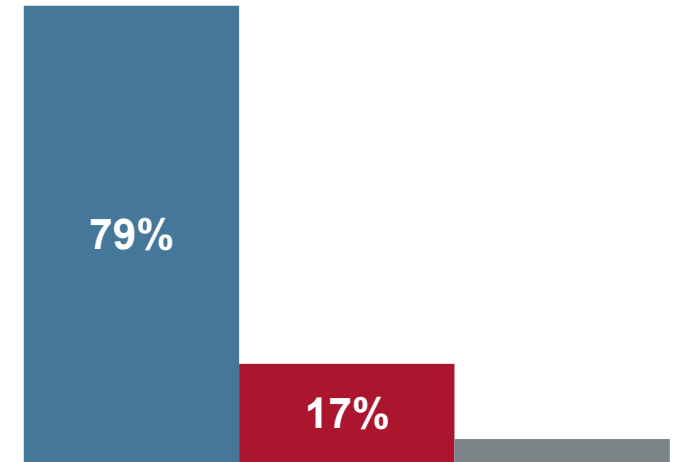
GOP Voters



■ Support ■ Oppose ■ Refused

“If the state expands the school meals program, local farmers could provide more food for schools and children in their communities.”

UNA Voters



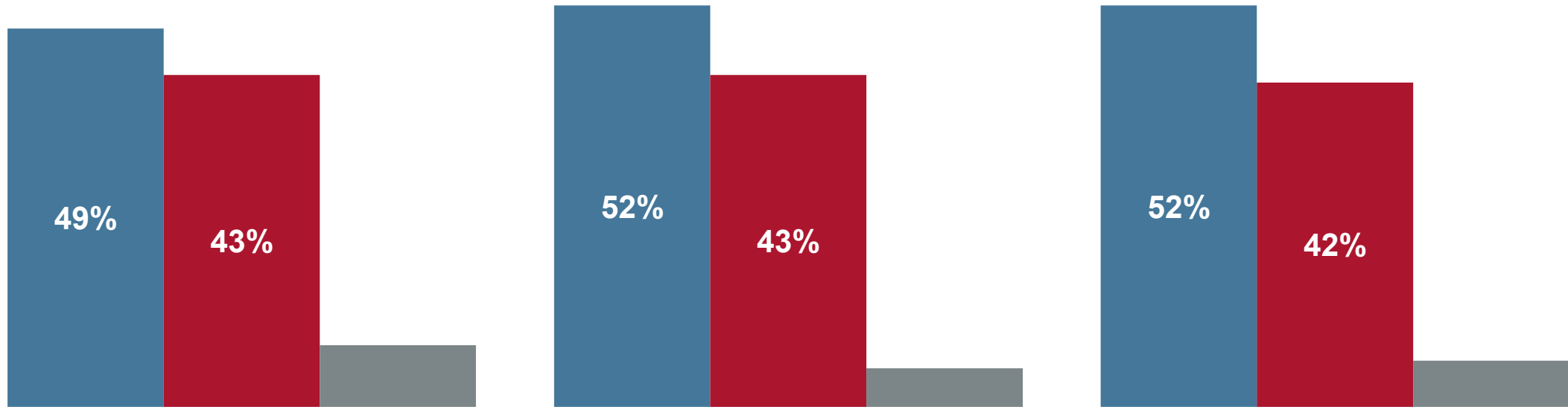
“North Carolina ranks as one of the worst states in the nation for child hunger. More than one hundred thousand children would no longer go hungry if their families had access to school meals at no cost.”

DEM Voters



Best arguments AGAINST expanding the program

“Please tell me if the following statements make you more likely to support or oppose expanding free and reduced breakfast and lunch programs in public schools.”



■ Strong ■ Weak ■ Refused

*“Expanding free and reduced breakfast and lunch programs to all students **just costs too much money.** According to some estimates, it will cost state taxpayers over \$50 million every year.”*

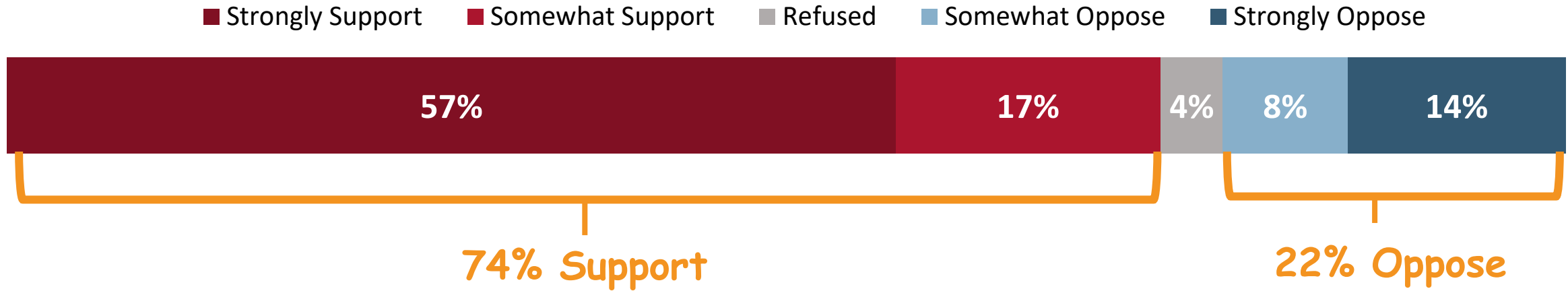
*“Public assistance programs and **food banks are already available for families in need.** Relying on universal lunch to feed your children discourages self-sufficiency.”*

*“**Waivers for universal school lunches were supposed to be a temporary solution** to help kids get through the pandemic, not a permanent government benefit.”*

All moved GOP Voters

Informed, voters still love school lunches

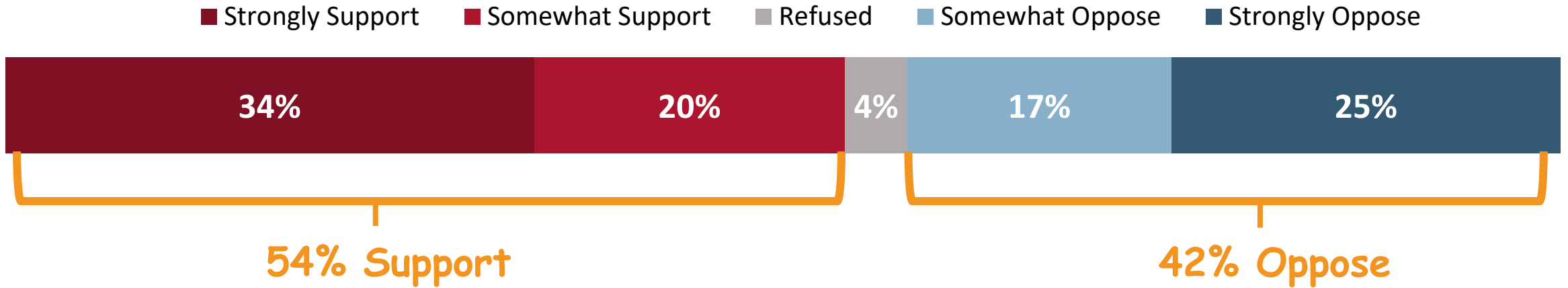
“After hearing both sides of the argument for and against expanding the state’s school nutrition program to make school meals free for all North Carolina school children, do you support or oppose legislation to provide free and reduced school meals?”



	GOP	UNA	DEM	Male	Female	White	Black	College	No College
Support	57%	66%	86%	68%	80%	68%	95%	73%	76%
Oppose	36%	34%	12%	28%	17%	27%	5%	24%	20%

Informed, GOP Primary Voters support by slim margin

“After hearing both sides of the argument for and against expanding the state’s school nutrition program to make school meals free for all North Carolina school children, do you support or oppose legislation to provide free and reduced school meals?”



	GOP	UNA	DEM	Male	Female	Urban	Suburb	Rural
Support	54%	55%	NA	51%	58%	58%	44%	56%
Oppose	42%	40%	NA	44%	39%	37%	53%	41%

Which voters moved post-message testing?



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<i>INITIAL</i>	Total	GOP	UNA	DEM
Support	82%	71%	79%	95%
Oppose	17%	27%	19%	5%
Net	65%	44%	60%	90%
<i>FINAL</i>	Total	GOP	UNA	DEM
Support	74%	59%	71%	93%
Oppose	22%	37%	24%	17%
Net	52%	22%	47%	76%
<i>MOVEMENT</i>	-13%	-22%	-13%	-14%

GOP Primary Support for Universal School Nutrition



	TOTAL	RaI DMA	Gso DMA	Clt DMA	Urban	Suburban	Rural	College	No College	Evang.	Not Evang.	< \$60K	\$60-\$100K	> \$100K	Men	Women	GOP	UNA
INITIAL Support	66%	67%	69%	59%	70%	57%	64%	72%	56%	66%	61%	67%	69%	57%	65%	67%	67%	63%
Oppose	30%	29%	29%	35%	26%	34%	34%	23%	40%	27%	38%	28%	27%	39%	31%	28%	29%	31%
Net	36%	38%	40%	24%	44%	23%	30%	49%	16%	39%	23%	39%	42%	18%	34%	39%	38%	32%
FINAL Support	51%	56%	54%	45%	55%	41%	49%	55%	45%	52%	49%	58%	51%	41%	49%	53%	51%	51%
Oppose	46%	41%	44%	51%	41%	55%	48%	42%	52%	44%	50%	38%	48%	57%	46%	45%	45%	47%
Net	5%	15%	10%	-6%	14%	-14%	1%	13%	-7%	8%	-1%	20%	3%	-16%	3%	8%	6%	4%
MOVE	-31	-23	-30	-30	-30	-37	-29	-36	-23	-31	-24	-19	-39	-34	-31	-31	-32	-28

Big Takeaways

1

In a world with no messaging, expanding the school nutrition program enjoys **broad support across most demographic groups** in most regions of the state. Support climbs even higher when voters hear arguments that expansion could solve rural hunger and help local farmers.

2

Cost and personal responsibility arguments against expanding the program are effective with GOP primary voters. Messaging and campaign efforts should try to work around these voters if possible, but high-income and **suburban voters and those in the Charlotte Media market** were the most problematic.

3

Post-message testing, support for a universal school nutrition program was **highest in rural areas and among evangelicals, younger voters, black voters,** and women.



To: All Interested Parties

Re: **PA Poll shows Overwhelming, Broad-Based Support for Expanding Free, No-Cost Lunches to K-12 Students; Nearly 7 in 10 Voters “More Likely” to Vote for a State Lawmaker who Supports Expanding Free, No Cost Breakfast to Include Lunch(es)**

THE ALLIANCE TO END HUNGER/TUSK PHILANTHROPIES’ SOLVING HUNGER

Susquehanna Polling and Research, Inc., today releases its latest **Pennsylvania** Statewide Voter Attitude Survey on behalf of **The Alliance to End Hunger and Tusk Philanthropies’ Solving Hunger**, testing attitudes and opinions towards expansion of Pennsylvania’s free breakfast program for K through 12 students to include free, no-cost lunch(es).

The poll is a random sample of 800 Pennsylvania registered/likely voters, weighted to state Census data and balanced by geographic region, age, political party affiliation and other factors. Conducted November 15-26, 2023, using live telephone agents, the poll includes interviews with N=800 voters and has a margin of error of +/-3.4% at the 95% confidence level. An oversample of Republicans was also conducted bringing the GOP cohort up to N=562 (with a +/-4.1% margin of error).

The key findings of the poll include the following:

Eight in Ten Pa Voters Support Expanding Free, No-Cost Breakfast to Include Lunch for K Through 12 Students

By a margin of 83:14, a bipartisan, broad-based cross-section of Pennsylvania likely voters supports expanding free/no-cost breakfast to include lunch for K through 12 grade students. Support is broad-based and bipartisan and includes strong majorities of voters in all key subgroups. This includes:

- 86% of registered Democrats, 78% of Republicans and 82% of non-affiliated self-identified Independent voters
- 88% of Democrat likely primary voters and 78% of Republican likely primary voters
- 84% of Biden voters and 82% of Trump voters
- 81% of self-identified conservatives, 83% of moderates and 84% of liberal/progressive voters
- 84% of voters who plan to vote “Republican” for their local state lawmaker who represents them in Harrisburg, and 83% of voters who plan to vote “Democrat” for their local lawmaker.
- 80% of critical “swing” voters, who say they split their tickets in most elections
- 95% of voters who currently have kids in grades K through 12, including 82% who do not
- Strong majorities of voters in all geographic regions of the Commonwealth, including Northwest (75%), Southwest (85%), conservative Central/“T” (81%), Northeast (86%), Southcentral (82%), Southeast/Philadelphia collar counties (81%), plus Allegheny County/Pittsburgh and Philadelphia (85% each).
- 85% of urban voters, 81% of those living in suburbs and 87% in rural areas of the Commonwealth.

Voters Give Overwhelming Support to Arguments in Favor of Expanding Free, No-Cost Breakfast to Include Lunch

In a fair and balanced matrix of questions, voters were presented with arguments both for and against expansion of the program to include free, no-cost breakfast and lunch for all public-school students. Results show that strong majorities of voters are “*more likely*” to support the program after being told about the program’s benefits and advantages. For instance, consider the following:

- 88% are “*more likely*” to support expanding free/no-cost breakfast to include lunch when told one out of every eight (8) kids goes hungry in Pennsylvania, and as many as one in five in rural communities experience hunger.
- 84% are “*more likely*” to support expanding free/no-cost breakfast to include lunch when told that local farmers could provide more food for schools and local communities if the program is expanded.
- 83% are “*more likely*” to support expanding free/no-cost breakfast to include lunch when told that many students shy away from reduced-priced meals due to shame or the “stigma” associated with the program.
- 84% are “*more likely*” to support expanding free/no-cost breakfast to include lunch when told that expansion of the program would cost less than one percent of the state budget.
- 81% are “*more likely*” to support expanding free/no-cost breakfast to include lunch when told that nearly 1 in 4 of food insecure children in Pennsylvania do not currently qualify for free or reduced-priced meals. Including these kids means more than 325,000 children will no longer go hungry.
- 80% are “*more likely*” to support expanding free/no-cost breakfast to include lunch when told that expanding the program means families would save hundreds of dollars a year in a time of heightened inflation and rising grocery prices for families.

Other noteworthy poll findings include:

- After learning more about some of the arguments against expansion of [the] program to include free/no-cost lunch, voters continue to support expansion of the program by an 83:13 margin, showing no drop off from earlier in the poll when asked initially.
 - Sixty-eight (68) percent of likely voters say they would be “*more likely*” to vote for a state lawmaker in Harrisburg who supports expanding the program to include both free/no-cost breakfast and lunch for all public-school children. This includes a broad-based coalition of voters in key cohorts of the population, including:
 - 70% of Democrats, 66% of Republicans and 66% of self-identified Independents
 - 73% of Democrat likely primary voters, and 66% of Republican likely primary voters
 - 63% of critical “swing” voters, who say they split their tickets in most elections
 - 69% of both Trump and Biden voters
 - 71% of voters who plan to vote “Republican” for their local state lawmaker who represents them in Harrisburg, and 67% of voters who plan to vote “Democrat” for their local lawmaker.
 - When poll respondents are told that 15 million kids in 8 states current enjoy universal school meals, 81% of likely voters say Pennsylvania should be added to the list of states that expands free, no-cost meals to include both breakfast and lunch to all public-school children.
 - 87% of likely voters support expanding access to the state’s WIC (Women, Infants and Children) Program so thousands of additional Pennsylvania mothers and young children can afford healthy food.
 - 72% of likely voters say they would be “*more likely*” to support expanding free/no-cost breakfast to include lunch if told that Gov. Shapiro [hypothetically speaking] supports the plan.
 - 68% of Pennsylvania likely voters say they are “*more likely*” to support expanding free/no-costs breakfast to include lunch if told that many Republican lawmakers [hypothetically speaking] support the plan.
-

February 25, 2022

TO: Interested Parties

FR: Ben Greenfield and Lizette Carpenter, Change Research

RE: Voters in MA, VT, MD, KY Favor Expanded Access To Free Meals At Public Schools

Recent polls in Massachusetts, Vermont, Maryland, and Kentucky show that voters in all four states overwhelmingly believe that hunger is a serious problem on which their state governments should be taking action. In all four states, voters of all partisan affiliations believe more students should have access to free meals at public schools – and that these meals programs should be one of the highest priorities for American Rescue Plan funds.

Governors of all four states are popular despite coming from each state’s minority party

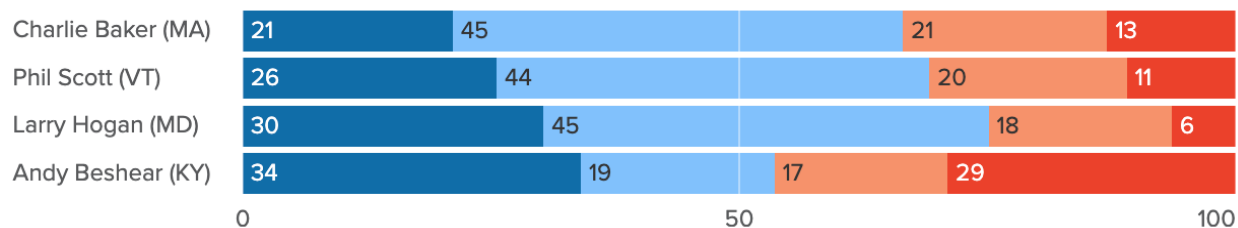
All four of these states’ Governors come from the party that holds the minority in both state legislative chambers. And yet, the majority of voters in all four states approve of their Governor’s job performance, with the three Republican Governors enjoying the approval of over 65% of voters.

Gubernatorial Approval: MA, VT, MD, KY

CHANGE RESEARCH™

How would you rate the job that _____ is doing as Governor?

● Strongly approve ● Somewhat approve ● Somewhat disapprove ● Strongly disapprove



But these Governors’ support comes from different sources. All four have net positive approval ratings from Democrats and independents, but differ in the degree of positivity: Andy Beshear is almost universally positive among Democrats (net +91 percentage points) while Larry Hogan is at +53 among Democratic voters.

But Hogan is viewed significantly more positively among pure independents than the other three: he is at net +44 percentage points, while they’re all between +21 and +28 among pure independents.

And among Republican voters, Hogan’s numbers are more than 50 net percentage points better than his fellow blue-state Republicans, Gov. Baker and Gov. Scott, both of whom are slightly underwater with Republicans. And Beshear is viewed quite negatively by Republicans, with a net -54 approval rating – though he still has the support of 23% of Republicans.

Gubernatorial Net Approval by Party ID: MA, VT, MD, KY

CHANGE RESEARCH™

	Democrats + leaners	Pure independents	Republicans + leaners
Charlie Baker (MA)	+61	+21	-11
Phil Scott (VT)	+71	+28	-5
Larry Hogan (MD)	+53	+44	+49
Andy Beshear (KY)	+91	+25	-54

While each Governor’s personal favorability is significantly lower than their job approval (which is nearly always true), they are all viewed more favorably than almost any Democrat or Republican in their states. Only in Kentucky is Donald Trump viewed more positively than Gov. Beshear; in the other three states, no one is viewed more favorably than the Governor. (This includes Bernie Sanders, Patricky Leahy, and Peter Welch, who were asked about in Vermont, and all of whom were viewed slightly less positively than Gov. Scott.)

Favorability of Various Officials: MA, VT, MD, KY

CHANGE RESEARCH™

How favorable are your feelings about each of the following public officials and organizations?

	MA	VT	MD	KY
Governor	+9	+21	+28	-3
Dems in state leg.	±0	+3	+2	-22
Repubs in state leg.	-17	-1	-22	-6
Joe Biden	±0	-7	-1	-37
Donald Trump	-35	-42	-43	+4

In all four states, overwhelming majorities want greater access to free meals in public schools

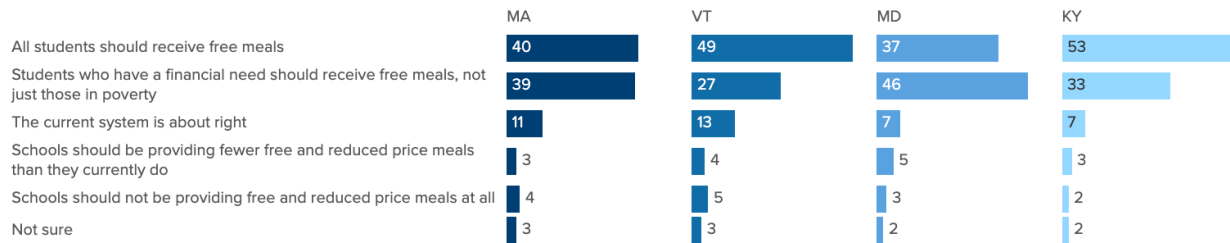
More than 75% of voters in all four states believe that school lunch programs should be more generous than they currently are – that, at the very least, any student with a financial need should receive free meals, and not just those living below the poverty line.

Furthermore, a majority in Kentucky (53%) and pluralities in Massachusetts (40%) and Vermont (49%) think that all students should receive free meals.

Public School Meals: MA, VT, MD, KY

CHANGE RESEARCH™

The national school lunch program currently gives millions of public school students living near or below the poverty line access to free or reduced price lunch. The cost to taxpayers is a few hundred dollars per student per year. Which of the following best matches your views on providing meals to public school students?



In Vermont, the third option read, "The current (free, reduced-price, full pay) system is about right."

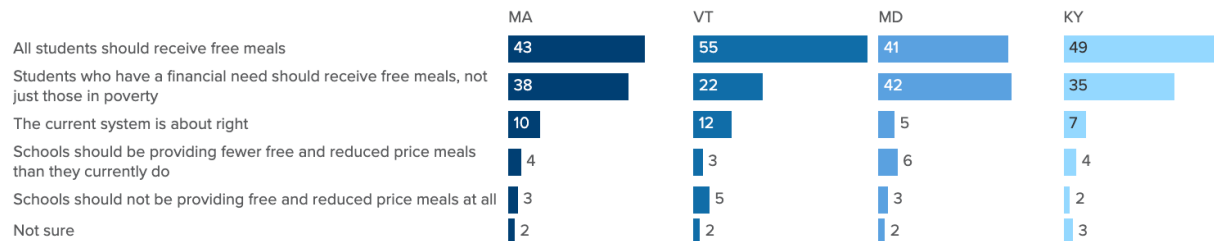
Though Democrats are more supportive of universal free meals than Republicans, at least 50% of Republicans in each state would favor a system that is more generous than the current one.

After respondents read a series of messages both for and against free meals in public schools, voters in Massachusetts, Vermont and Maryland shifted slightly towards universal free meals; meanwhile, in Kentucky, universal school meals remain the clear preference of a plurality of voters (49%).

Public School Meals: MA, VT, MD, KY (Post-Messaging)

CHANGE RESEARCH™

Now that you've read some more, which of the following best matches your views on providing meals to public school students?



In Vermont, the third option read, "The current (free, reduced-price, full pay) system is about right."

Arguments about non-nutritional benefits, "they should get to eat" are most persuasive

Majorities of voters in each state found multiple messages to be convincing. But the two most convincing were one that argued that hunger was a long-term academic and behavioral issue in addition to an issue of nutrition, as well as one that argued that students shouldn't be denied a meal solely because their parents earned slightly more than the limit. (The latter was confirmed by a separate question, on which majorities in each state *strongly* agreed that students in need shouldn't be denied free meals on account of their parents making slightly too much money for them to qualify.)

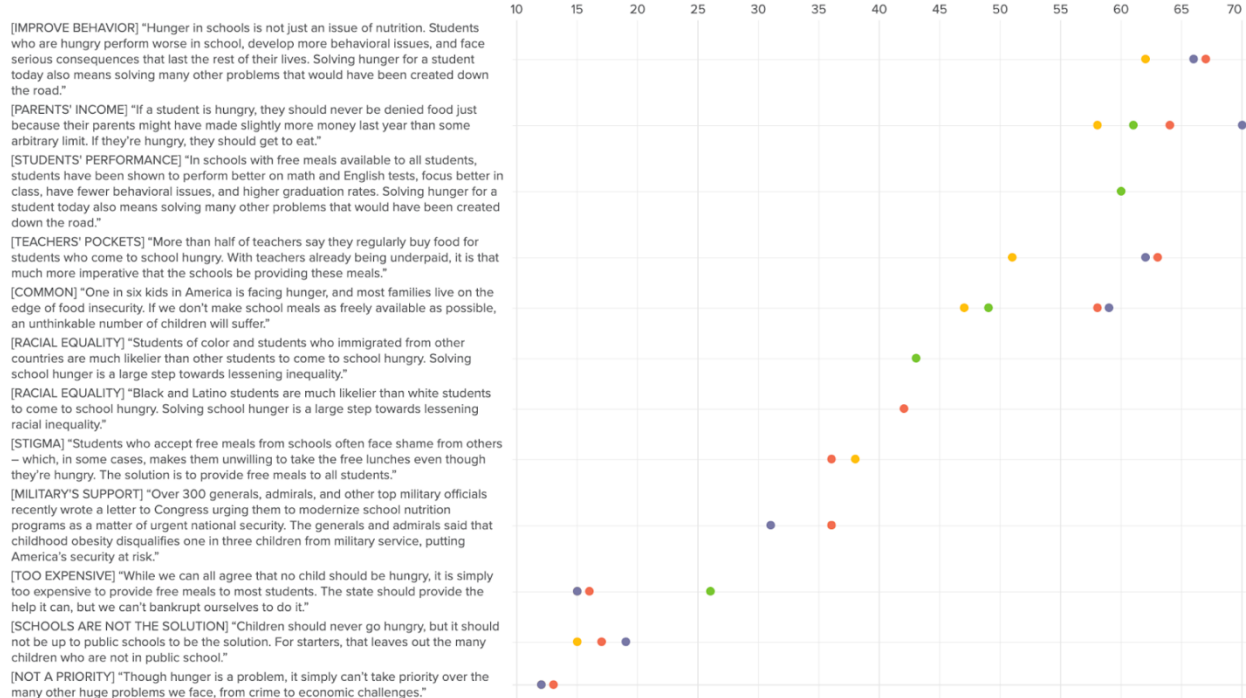
Though the top two messages tended to be convincing to Republicans and Democrats alike, Democrats tend to slightly prefer the "Hunger is not just an issue of nutrition" message, while Republicans lean slightly toward the argument that students should get to eat if they're hungry, period.

Messaging: MA, VT, MD, KY

CHANGE RESEARCH™

[Numbers below represent the percentage of respondents in each state calling each argument "very" convincing.]

● MA ● VT ● MD ● KY



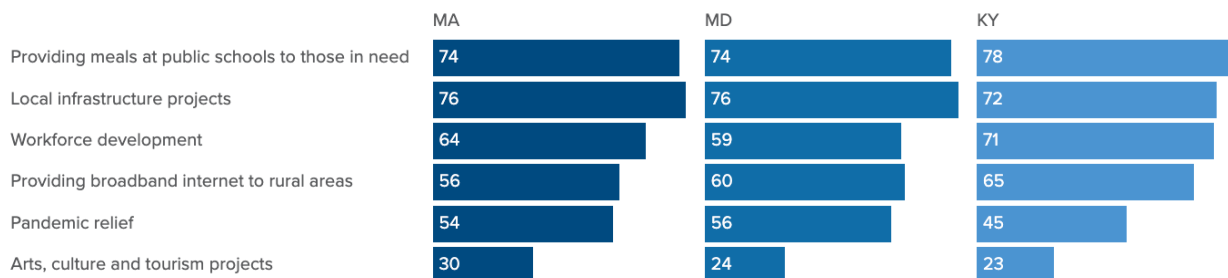
School meals a top priority for American Rescue Plan funds

Presented with six priorities that could be funded with American Rescue Plan funds, respondents in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Kentucky indicated that school meals for those in need, along with local infrastructure projects, would be top priorities. And in Maryland and Kentucky, respondents were much likelier to say that school meals should be a very high priority than said the same about infrastructure projects.

American Rescue Plan Priorities

CHANGE RESEARCH™

Below are some areas where our state government is considering spending some of the money we received from the federal government as part of the American Rescue Plan. Please indicate how high of a priority each of these should be.



Numbers above represent the percentage saying each item should be a "very high" or "high" priority.

OTHER FINDINGS:

- A majority of voters in each state think food-insecurity is a large problem among low-income college students in their state. 68% of voters in Kentucky, 64% in Maryland, 51% in Massachusetts, and 50% in Maryland say that it's either a "large" or "huge" problem.

- Between 88% and 90% in each state agree that public schools should provide meals to students who are in need.
- Between 75% and 79% in each state believe that the state government has an obligation to ensure that no child goes hungry.

Methodology:

Change Research surveyed 530 registered voters in Massachusetts, 602 in Vermont, 559 in Maryland, and 797 in Kentucky. Fielding dates were February 10-11, 2022 in Kentucky and Vermont, Feb 9-14, 2022 in Massachusetts, and February 10-14, 2022 in Maryland.

We the following sources to recruit respondents:

- targeted advertisements on Facebook and Instagram, as well as across the web via Facebook's ad platform (494 respondents in Massachusetts, 516 respondents in Maryland, 797 respondents in Kentucky, 602 respondents in Vermont)
- text messages sent, via the Switchboard platform, to cell phone numbers listed on the voter file for individuals who qualified for the survey's sample universe, based on their voter file data (36 respondents in Massachusetts, 43 respondents in Maryland)

Regardless of which of these sources a respondent came from, they were directed to a survey hosted on SurveyMonkey's website.

Ads placed on social media targeted any adult living in Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, or Vermont. Those who indicated that they were not registered to vote were terminated. As the survey fielded, Change Research used dynamic online sampling: adjusting ad budgets, lowering budgets for ads targeting groups that were overrepresented and raising budgets for ads targeting groups that were underrepresented, so that the final sample was roughly representative of the population across different groups. The survey was conducted in English.

The survey was commissioned by Tusk Philanthropies and conducted online by Change Research. Post-stratification was performed on gender, ethnicity, region of the state, and 2020 vote. Weighting parameters were based on the composition of all registered voters obtained from the voter file. That is, if a given age bracket or gender group represented x% of all registered voters, then that same group would be weighted to x% in this survey. 2020 presidential results were based on numbers released by each individual state.

The modeled margin of error* for these surveys are 4.1% for Vermont, 4.4% for Massachusetts, 4.4% for Maryland, and 3.6% for Kentucky. The modeled margin of error uses effective sample sizes** that adjust for the design effect of weighting. This research, like all public opinion research, does entail some additional unmeasured error.

* We adopt The Pew Research Center's convention for the term "modeled margin of error"(1) (mMOE) to indicate that our surveys are not simple random samples in the pure sense, similar to any survey that has either non-response bias or for which the general population was not invited at random. A common, if imperfect, convention for reporting survey results is to use a single, survey-level mMOE based on a normal approximation. This is a poor approximation for proportion estimates close to 0 or 1. However, it is a useful communication tool in many settings and is reasonable in places where the proportion of interest is close to 50%. We report this normal approximation for our surveys assuming a proportion estimate of 50%.

** The effective sample size adjusts for the weighting applied to respondents, and is calculated using Kish's approximation (2).

(1) <https://www.pewresearch.org/methods/2018/01/26/for-weighting-online-opt-in-samples-what-matters-most/>

(2) Kish, Leslie. Survey Sampling, 1965.

For more information, contact [pollster name] at [pollster email].

REPORTED QUESTIONS

How favorable are your feelings about each of the following public officials and organizations?
[RANDOMIZE] [Very favorable | Somewhat favorable | Neutral | Somewhat unfavorable | Very unfavorable | Never heard of them]

- Phil Scott [Vermont only]
- Bernie Sanders [Vermont only]
- Patrick Leahy [Vermont only]
- Peter Welch [Vermont only]
- Charlie Baker [Massachusetts only]
- Larry Hogan [Maryland only]
- Andy Beshear [Kentucky only]
- Democrats in the state legislature
- Republicans in the state legislature
- Joe Biden
- Donald Trump

How would you rate the job that [Phil Scott | Charlie Baker | Larry Hogan | Andy Beshear] is doing as Governor?

- Strongly approve
- Somewhat approve
- Somewhat disapprove
- Strongly disapprove

[MA, MD, KY] The national school lunch program currently gives millions of public school students living near or below the poverty line access to free or reduced price lunch. The cost to taxpayers is a few hundred dollars per student per year. Which of the following best matches your views on providing meals to public school students?

- All students should receive free meals
- Students who have a financial need should receive free meals, not just those in poverty
- The current system is about right
- Schools should be providing fewer free and reduced price meals than they currently do
- Schools should not be providing free and reduced price meals at all
- Not sure

[VT only] The national school lunch program currently gives millions of public school students living near or below the poverty line access to free or reduced price lunch. The cost to taxpayers is a few hundred dollars per student per year. Which of the following best matches your views on providing meals to public school students?

- All students should receive free meals
- Students who have a financial need should receive free meals, not just those in poverty
- Schools should be providing fewer free and reduced price meals than they currently do
- Schools should not be providing free and reduced price meals at all
- Not sure

Below are some areas where our state government is considering spending some of the money we received from the federal government as part of the American Rescue Plan. Please indicate how high of a priority each of these should be.

[FOR EACH: Very high priority | High priority | Medium priority | Low priority | Not a priority at all]

- Providing meals at public schools to those in need
- Providing broadband internet to rural areas
- Pandemic relief
- Local infrastructure projects
- Arts, culture and tourism projects
- Workforce development

How big of a problem do you think hunger is among school students in [state]?

- A huge problem
- A large problem
- A problem, but not a very large one

- Not much of a problem
- Not sure

Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

[FOR EACH: Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | Not sure]

- The state government has an obligation to ensure that no child goes hungry
- Public schools should provide meals to students who are in need
- Students in need should not be prohibited from getting free meals in school just because their parents' income is slightly above the limit

"If a student is hungry, they should never be denied food just because their parents might have made slightly more money last year than some arbitrary limit. If they're hungry, they should get to eat." Is this a:

- Very convincing argument
- Somewhat convincing argument
- Not very convincing argument

"One in six kids in America is facing hunger, and most families live on the edge of food insecurity. If we don't make school meals as freely available as possible, an unthinkable number of children will suffer." Is this a:

- Very convincing argument
- Somewhat convincing argument
- Not very convincing argument

"In schools with free meals available to all students, students have been shown to perform better on math and English tests, focus better in class, have fewer behavioral issues, and higher graduation rates. Solving hunger for a student today also means solving many other problems that would have been created down the road." Is this a:

- Very convincing argument
- Somewhat convincing argument
- Not very convincing argument

"Hunger in schools is not just an issue of nutrition. Students who are hungry perform worse in school, develop more behavioral issues, and face serious consequences that last the rest of their lives. Solving hunger for a student today also means solving many other problems that would have been created down the road." Is this a:

- Very convincing argument
- Somewhat convincing argument
- Not very convincing argument

"More than half of teachers say they regularly buy food for students who come to school hungry. With teachers already being underpaid, it is that much more imperative that the schools be providing these meals." Is this a:

- Very convincing argument
- Somewhat convincing argument
- Not very convincing argument

"Students of color and students who immigrated from other countries are much likelier than other students to come to school hungry. Solving school hunger is a large step towards lessening inequality." Is this a:

- Very convincing argument
- Somewhat convincing argument
- Not very convincing argument

"Students who accept free meals from schools often face shame from others – which, in some cases, makes them unwilling to take the free lunches even though they're hungry. The solution is to provide free meals to all students." Is this a:

- Very convincing argument
- Somewhat convincing argument
- Not very convincing argument

"While we can all agree that no child should be hungry, it is simply too expensive to provide free meals to most students. The state should provide the help it can, but we can't afford to pay more taxes." Is this a:

- Very convincing argument
- Somewhat convincing argument
- Not very convincing argument

“Children should never go hungry, but it should not be up to public schools to be the solution. For starters, that leaves out the many children who are not in public school.” Is this a:

- Very convincing argument
- Somewhat convincing argument
- Not very convincing argument

“Though hunger is a problem, it simply can’t take priority over the many other huge problems we face, from crime to economic challenges.” Is this a:

- Very convincing argument
- Somewhat convincing argument
- Not very convincing argument

“Over 300 generals, admirals, and other top military officials recently wrote a letter to Congress urging them to modernize school nutrition programs as a matter of urgent national security. The generals and admirals said that childhood obesity disqualifies one in three children from military service, putting America’s security at risk.” Is this a:

- Very convincing argument
- Somewhat convincing argument
- Not very convincing argument

Now that you’ve read some more, which of the following best matches your views on providing meals to public school students?

- All students should receive free meals
- Students who have a financial need should receive free meals, not just those in poverty
- The current [VT only: (free, reduced-price, full pay)] system is about right
- Schools should be providing fewer free and reduced price meals than they currently do
- Schools should not be providing free and reduced price meals at all
- Not sure