Lafayette College Technology Clinic

# *Knowing Your Neighbors*

## Understanding and Elevating the Easton Neighborhood Center's Impact

Final Project Report | Fall 2025

# *Executive Summary*

The Lafayette College Technology Clinic is a group of interdisciplinary students, nominated by faculty and students, who work with a client in the surrounding community. Technology Clinic has been operating for over 40 years, and has taken on a wide array of projects, all with the goal of helping the surrounding community. Technology Clinic joined forces with the Easton Area Neighborhood Center in the spring of 2025, starting with an intentionally absent problem statement. The Technology Clinic worked to understand the Neighborhood Center's operations prior to trying to diagnose a potential opportunity, allowing the most pressing issues to reveal themselves. When mapping the EANC attendees' addresses to better understand the center's reach, the team worked to digitize the paper forms that were collected on intake during food distribution days. Then, over the summer, it was revealed to the team that insights drawn from the collected data were invaluable in supporting grant-writing efforts by the Neighborhood Center. The Technology Clinic team has worked in its second half to build a digital system to replace paper forms, allowing these grant-supporting charts to be used far into the future.

# Table of Contents

# Team Members



## Charlotte Farrelly '26
| Government & Law/ |
| Environmental Studies |

Charlotte is from Exton, Pennsylvania. Besides the Technology Clinic, she is involved with piano, dance, theater, and tour guiding on Lafayette's campus. In her classes, she is most interested in urban food systems and has loved getting to work with the Neighborhood Center and their food pantry.



## Lily Jenkins '28
| Anthropology & Sociology |

Lily is from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In addition to her work on the Technology Clinic, she is a member of the Lafayette College winter and spring track and field team, holding a school record in the team's 4x100 relay. She loves to bring a warm, welcoming smile full of positivity, along with a drive for success and is always willing to lend a helping hand.



## Owen Paschke '26
| Mechanical Engineering |

Owen is a Lafayette College student in the class of 2026, studying Mechanical Engineering. He was born in Houston, Texas, and spent 6 years of his childhood living in Australia as an Ex-Patriot. He brings a solution-driven approach to the Tech Clinic team and has volunteered at Easton Urban Farm since his freshman year.

# *Team Members*



**Izzy Reber '27**

|Psychology Major, A&S Minor|

Izzy is from Chicago, IL. In addition to her work with the Technology Clinic, she is a member of the Psi Chi Psychology Honors Society, an EXCEL Scholar in the Psychology Department contributing to research on child development, and a member of Alpha Phi. She brings an empathetic presence to every team, using her passion for psychology to understand diverse perspectives, foster meaningful collaboration, and support those around her.



**Elisabeth Seidel '26**

| Anthropology & Sociology |

Elisabeth is from Lower Merion, Pennsylvania. In addition to Technology Clinic, she is the editor-in-chief of The Lafayette and a communications intern in the Office of Sustainability. She is passionate about knowledge preservation and community self-sufficiency.

# Team Members



## Lawrence Malinconico

Professor Malinconico is completing his 29th year as a faculty member in the Department of Geology and Environmental Geosciences at Lafayette and is the Director of the Technology Clinic. His research areas involve volcanology, tectonics and geophysics and this has taken him to over 20 different countries. With this project he will have mentored over 30 different Tech Clinic projects for clients ranging from individuals to billion-dollar corporations. An avid outdoors-man, he enjoys hiking, biking and is a private pilot.



## Dan Bauer

Dan Bauer is founder of (and a longtime participant in) the Lafayette Technology Clinic Program. His educational background is in Engineering, Journalism (BA San José State University), and Social Anthropology (PhD University of Rochester). He served in community development in the Peace Corps in Perú. He has conducted long-term anthropological research on community level economics and politics in Ethiopia and rural Mexico. He is a photographer and has a passionate curiosity for problem solving.

# *Important Note!*

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Our team wants to make it clear that privacy is of utmost importance throughout this project. Throughout our work with the Easton Area Neighborhood Center, we have ensured to remove as much personal information as possible when it comes to presenting our data. Especially in the current time where personal information can put certain individuals at risk, our work has ensured to stay within a designated circle of individuals to ensure privacy is held!

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# *First Semester Summary*

# *The Easton Area Neighborhood Center at a Glance*

## Its mission

"Combating Poverty, Hunger, and Homelessness"

## Who it serves

The Easton Area Neighborhood Center is a private, non-profit organization that helps support those in need in the Easton area.

## How it helps

The EANC proudly creates a welcoming environment where people are treated with respect and guided by staff members informed on all the center has to offer. The Center provides six main programs, including a transitional housing program, utility assistance, a Social Security payment assistance service, a mobile senior center, an urban farm, and a food pantry.

# *Tech Clinic Involvement*

## Helping to make the center more effective

The Lafayette College Tech Clinic has had a close relationship with the Easton Urban Farm since 2012, the result of a collaborative project on ways to improve access to fresh produce for residents in undererved neighborhoods in Easton. The Neighborhood Center has since absorbed the urban farm, and Tech Clinic was approached again; this time, with the objective of helping the Center better understand the clientele that make use of its services.

## Problem solving skills

After consultation with the new executive director of the Center, the current Tech Clinic team was tasked with working to transfer data on pantry use, currently stored in analog fashion, into a digital format. From there, the data was used to better understand the nature of the clientele, determining how they might be better served.

## Need for understanding

The team worked on ways the digital data might be used by the staff at the Center to help support their mission. This looked like understanding the clientele, but also documenting the efficacy of the programs that the Center manages. As we now know, this understanding of the demographics of the clientele greatly supported the efforts of the Neighborhood Center in writing grants and receiving aide.
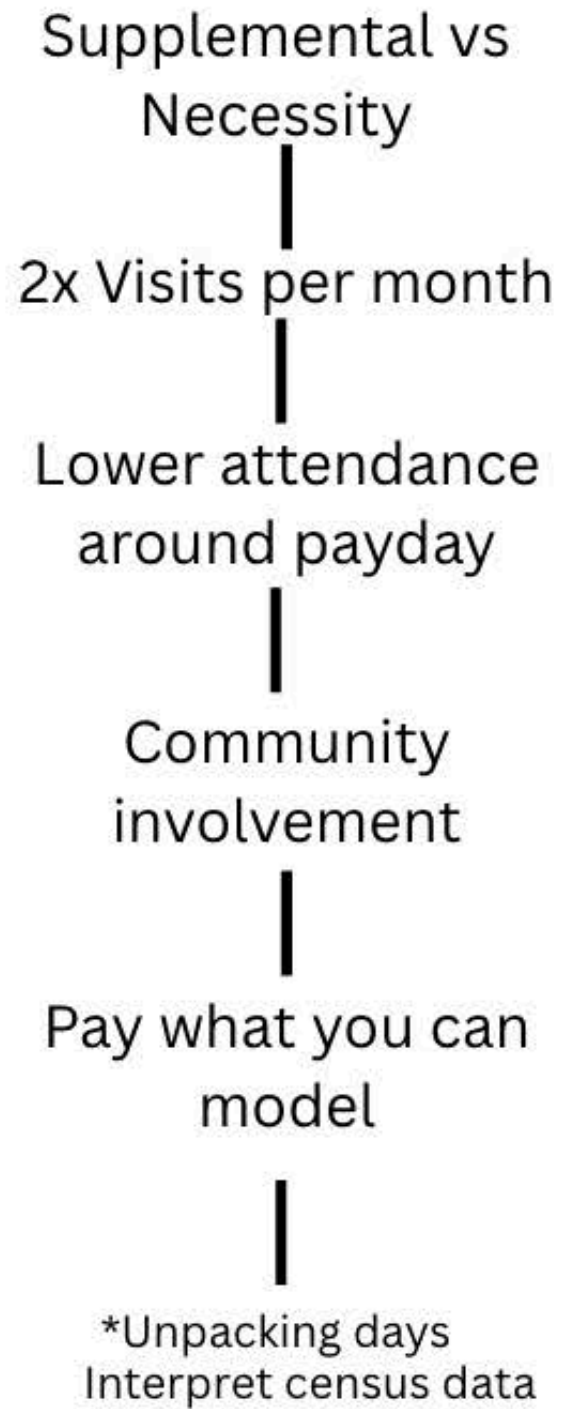
# *Tracking Initial Ideas*

Before moving forward with specific problem statements, the team met with the EANC executive director, Allison, to try and learn more about what she wanted to know about the Neighborhood Center clientele. We also focused on the people in charge of the pantry, attempting to find out what they thought would be helpful to the Neighborhood Center.
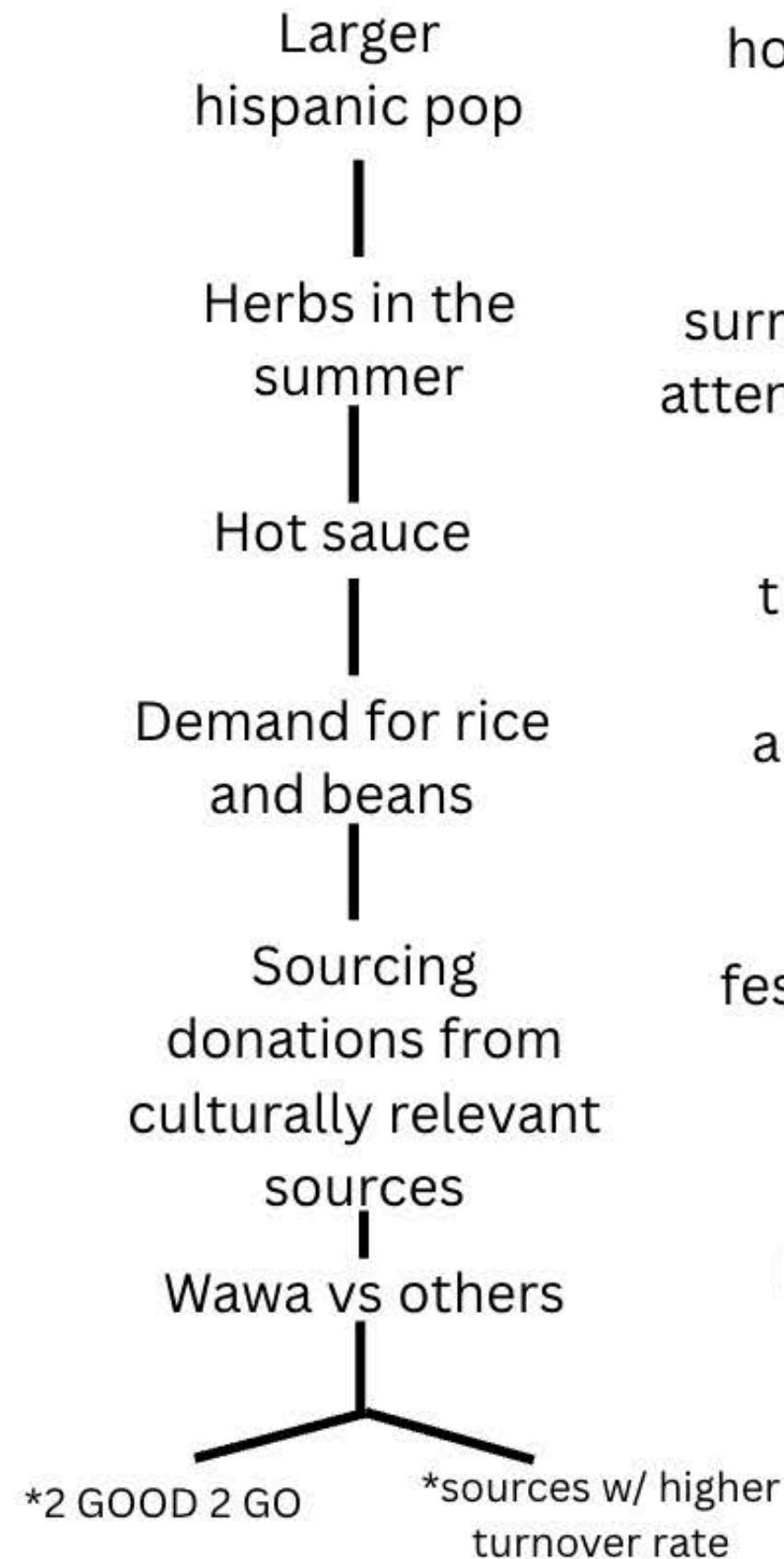
After visiting the pantry and speaking with Paula, Allison, and Miriam, the woman running the check-in table, we decided to create a **concept map** of all the different variables we were aware of and all the possible ways we could benefit the center.
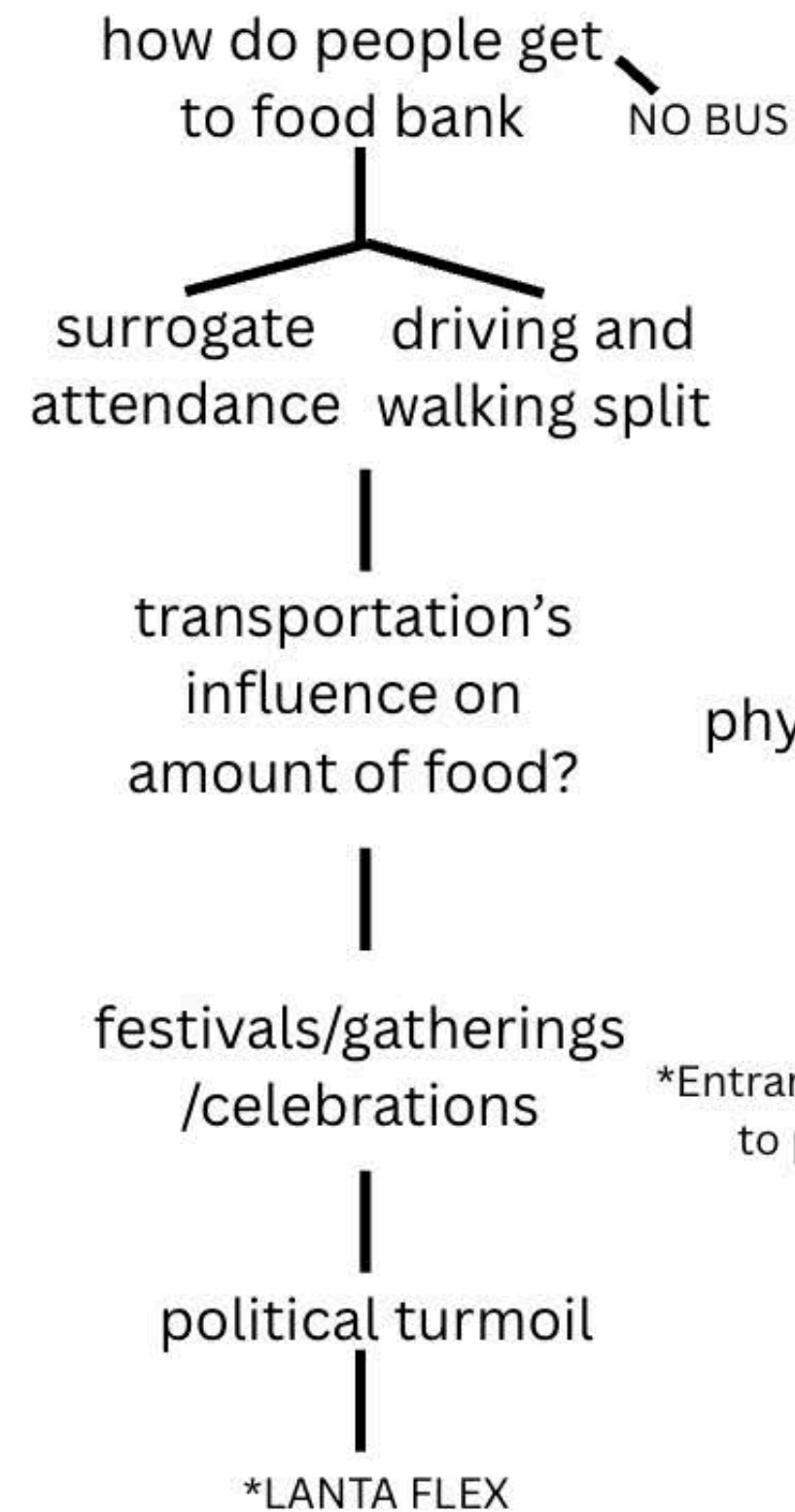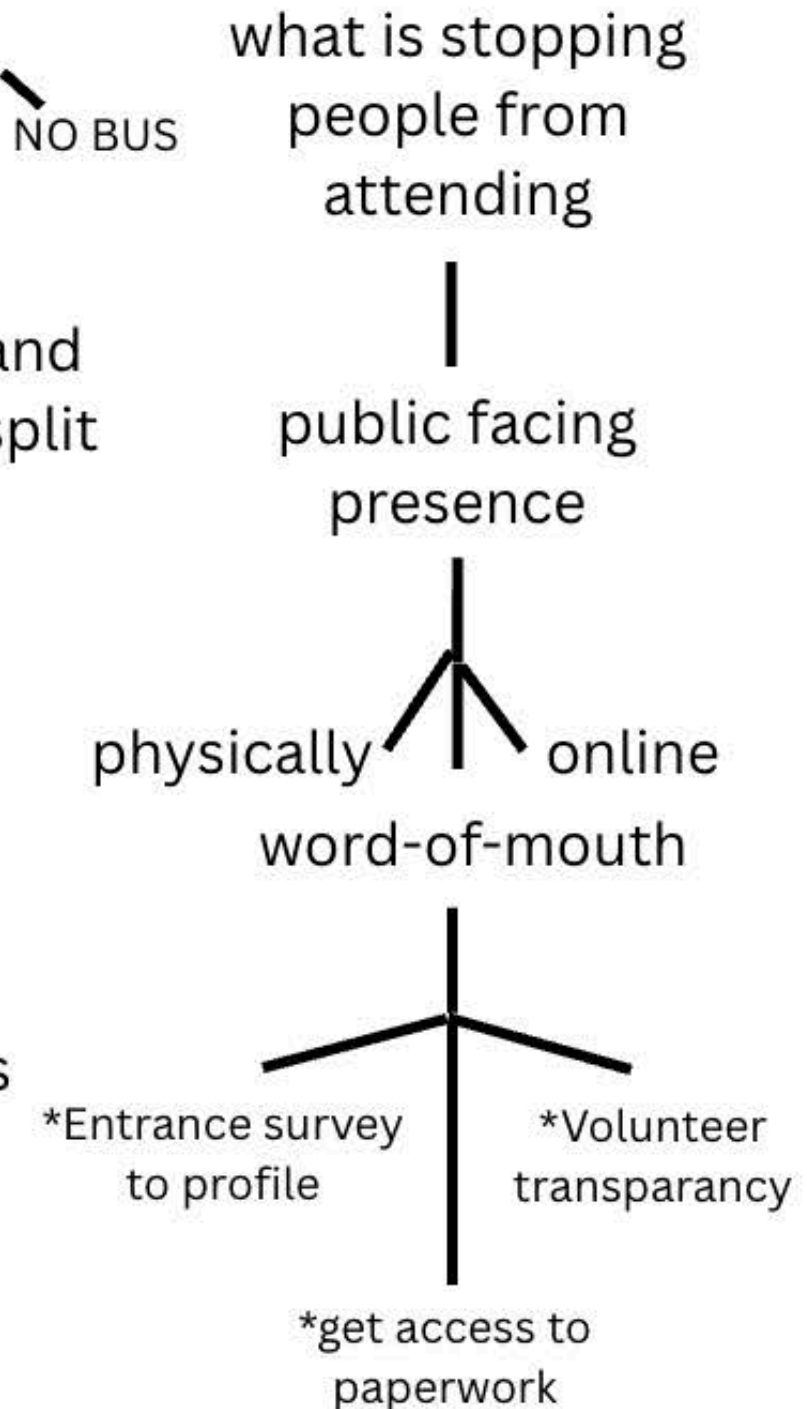
# Process

## Economics

Supplemental vs Necessity

|

2x Visits per month

|

Lower attendance around payday

|

Community involvement

|

Pay what you can model

|

*Unpacking days
Interpret census data

## Culture

Larger hispanic pop

|

Herbs in the summer

|

Hot sauce

|

Demand for rice and beans

|

Sourcing donations from culturally relevant sources

|

Wawa vs others

*2 GOOD 2 GO     *sources w/ higher turnover rate

## Mobility

how do people get to food bank     NO BUS

surrogate attendance     driving and walking split

|

transportation's influence on amount of food?

|

festivals/gatherings /celebrations

|

political turmoil

|

*LANTA FLEX

## Access

what is stopping people from attending

|

public facing presence

physically     online

word-of-mouth

*Entrance survey to profile     *Volunteer transparancy

*get access to paperwork

# *Transportation Brainstorming*



**Within the concept map, one variable that stood out was transportation. How a person physically gets themselves to the Neighborhood Center can greatly affect how reliably they can use it.**

## Potential ideas

We discussed the **bus scheduling** on the Southside, the existing **surrogate program** at the pantry, and other innovative ways to share food like the mobile app "**Too Good to Go**," a program that allows for restaurants to list extra food they would normally throw out after closing to allow people to buy it for heavily discounted prices.



## LANtaFlex

We found another program called LANtaFlex, which we thought could be a useful service for the clientele. According to its website, "LANtaFlex is a curb-to-curb, point deviation public transit service provided by LANTA which is designed to meet mobility needs."

# *Pantry Visit*

We visited and volunteered to better understand how the Neighborhood Center food pantry runs — how people sign up, where they wait, how they move through the space — and to meet more of the team.

While we initially considered improving the pickup system, we found it to be efficient, respectful, and community-centered.

- **Key insights:**
  - **Efficient system:** Smooth flow, organized stations, respectful process.
  - **Strong leadership:** Paula and the volunteers create a welcoming, shame-free space with personal touches.
  - **Community focused:** Portion sizes are based on family needs, partnerships with local businesses.

- We decided our project should support what's already working well and help fill existing gaps.



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# *Creating a Dataset*

| Address | Race | Visits | Household Size | Children | Elderly | Food Stamps | Female H.o.H | Assistance Programs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 448 ... ?042 | B | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Y | N |  |
| 1... | W | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Y | Y | TANF |
|  | M | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | N | N | Zero Income |
|  | H | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | N | Y | Employment |
|  | H | 2 | 3 | 1 |  | Y | Y | Zero Income |
|  | H | 9 | 3 | 0 | 2 | N | Y | Employment |
|  | H | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | Y | N | SS |
|  | B | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | Y |  |  |
|  | H | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | N | Y | Zero Income |
|  | W | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | Y | Y | Employment |
|  | W | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | N | Y |  |
|  | H | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | N | N | Employment |
|  | B | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | N | Y | Employment |
|  | W | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Y | Y | SSDI |
|  | W | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Y | N | SSDI |
|  | W | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | Y | Y | Employment |
|  | H | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | N | N | Zero Income |
|  |  | 6 | 3 | 2 | 0 | Y |  |  |
|  | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | N | Y |  |
|  | H | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | N |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | N |  |  |
|  | H | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | N | N | Unemployment |
|  | H | 4 | 6 | 3 | 0 | N | N | Zero Income |
| 1... | H | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | N | N | SS |
| 1098 ... | H | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | N | Y |  |

confidential

## Information sourcing

We collected data points from multiple different forms that clients interact with when visiting the Neighborhood Center

## Data points

As a team, we decided on data points we felt were important to track. On top of address and number of visits, the household size, racial demographics, aid programs, and female head of household information were mapped to each visitor.

## Privacy

Before porting our data set into ArcGIS a separate data set was created with all client names scrubbed, ensuring that any information uploaded to web-based servers was completely anonymous

# *Creating a Map*

**Lack of information** was the major barrier to tackling questions of efficiency or efficacy. The Easton Area Neighborhood Center admin did not have a concise viewpoint from which they could understand where the clientele were coming from. This raw data on pantry usage existed, but it hadn't been digitized, so it was not in a form that could be easily analyzed. We quickly realized that one of the most valuable things we could do would be to **digitize** this data and integrate it into a system where it could be **analyzed and understood.**

# *ArcGIS Mapping Software*

ArcGIS is an online mapping tool that can be used to **visualize** and **analyze** data, especially in regards to geographic correlations.

The program allows the user to upload their own data sets and layer them with other existing data from sources like the U.S. Census. Through this, data can be organized and interpreted in **endless ways**. The Tech Clinic team chose to use ArcGIS to place points on a map of Easton and the surrounding area.

2024-25

22

*July 2025-present*

23
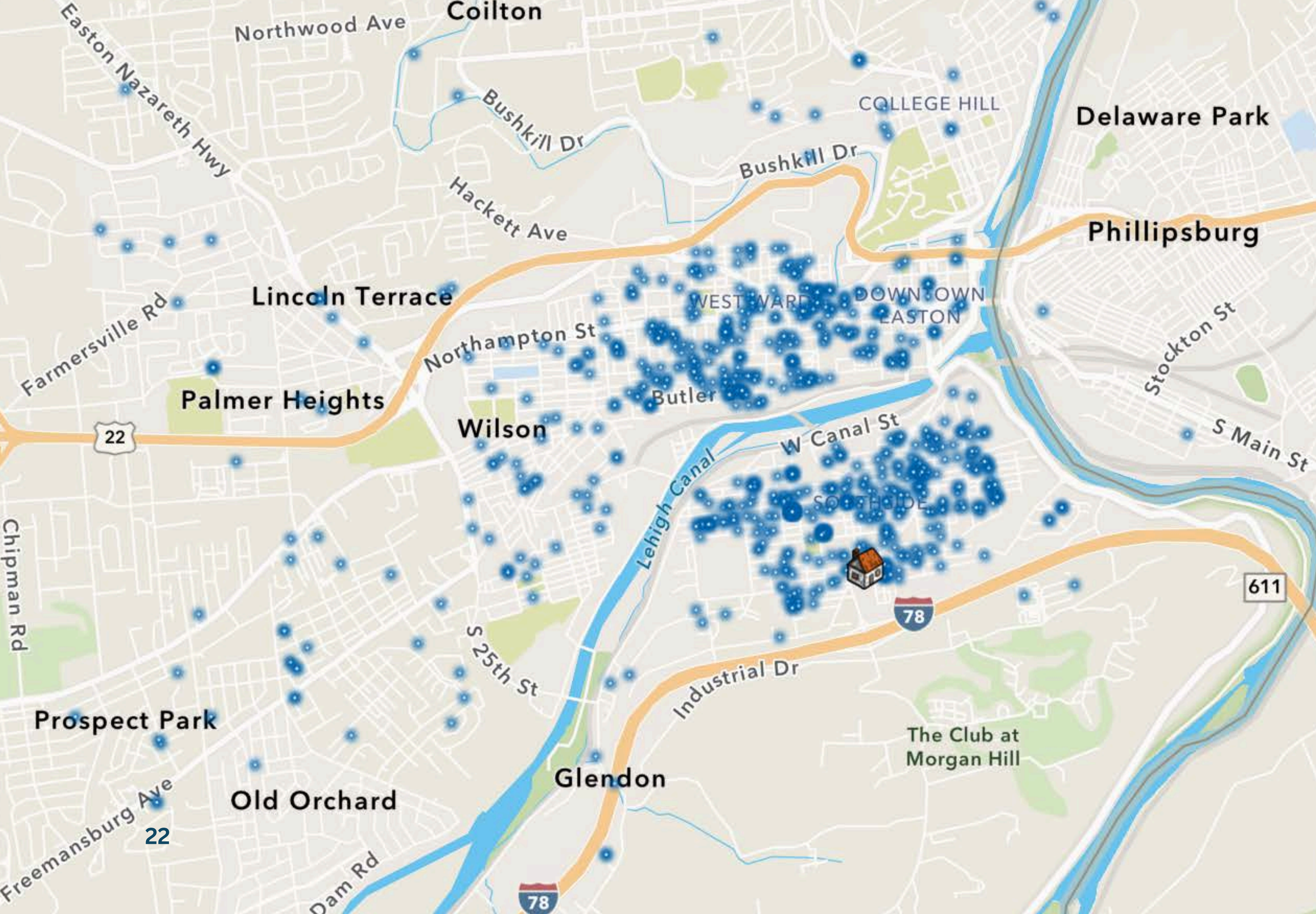
# *The Need for Aggregation*

Raw data allows users to pinpoint the exact addresses and households using the food pantry.

While this is helpful information, the Tech Clinic team found it prudent to **aggregate the data** into larger sections to ensure the safety and privacy of those included.

**To align with national standards, we organized our data into the smallest plots of land included in the U.S. census, called "tracts."**

In Easton, these tracts roughly align with the neighborhoods you might be familiar with: College Hill, Downtown, West Ward, and the Southside.
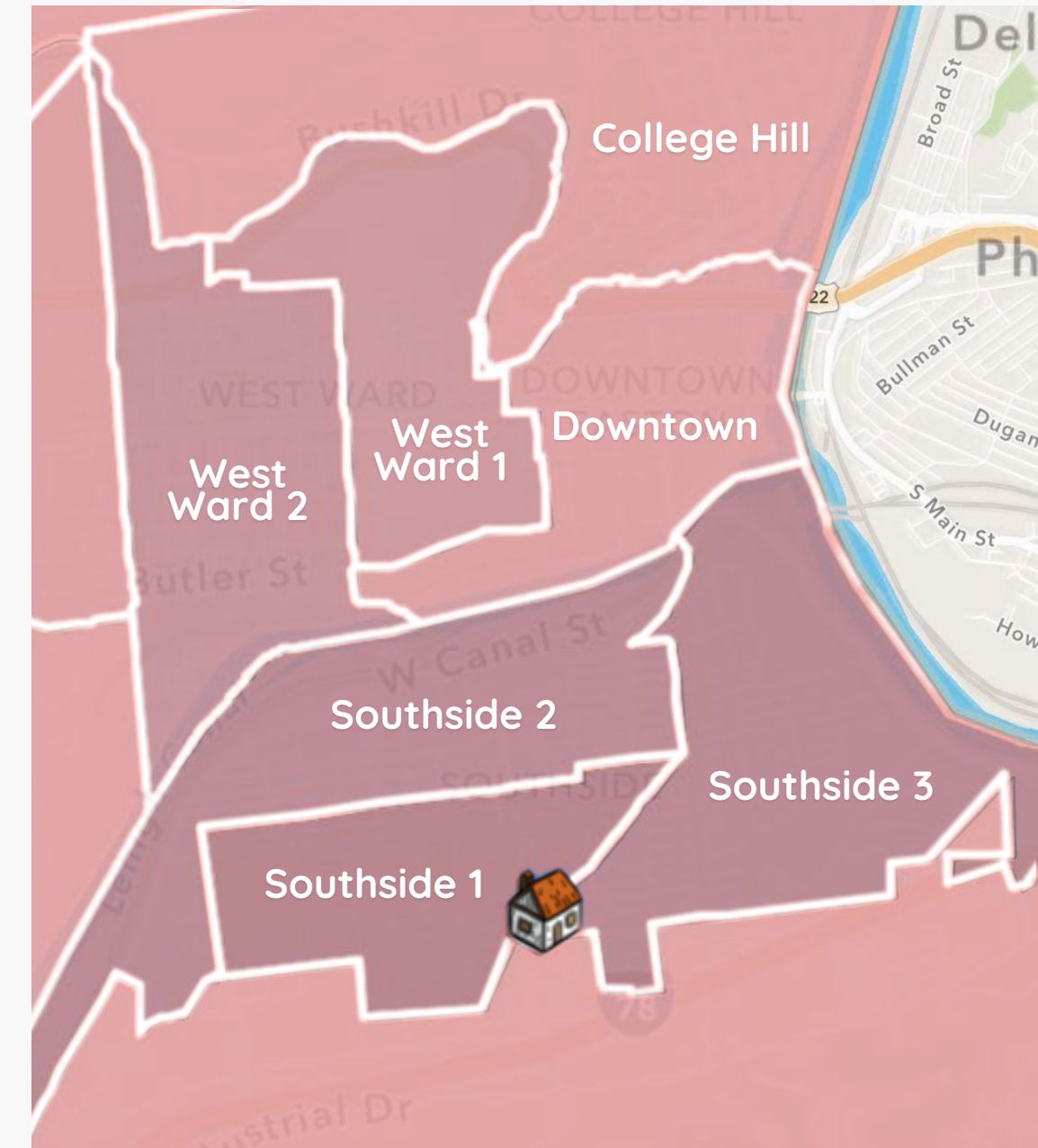
# Who Uses the Pantry the Most?
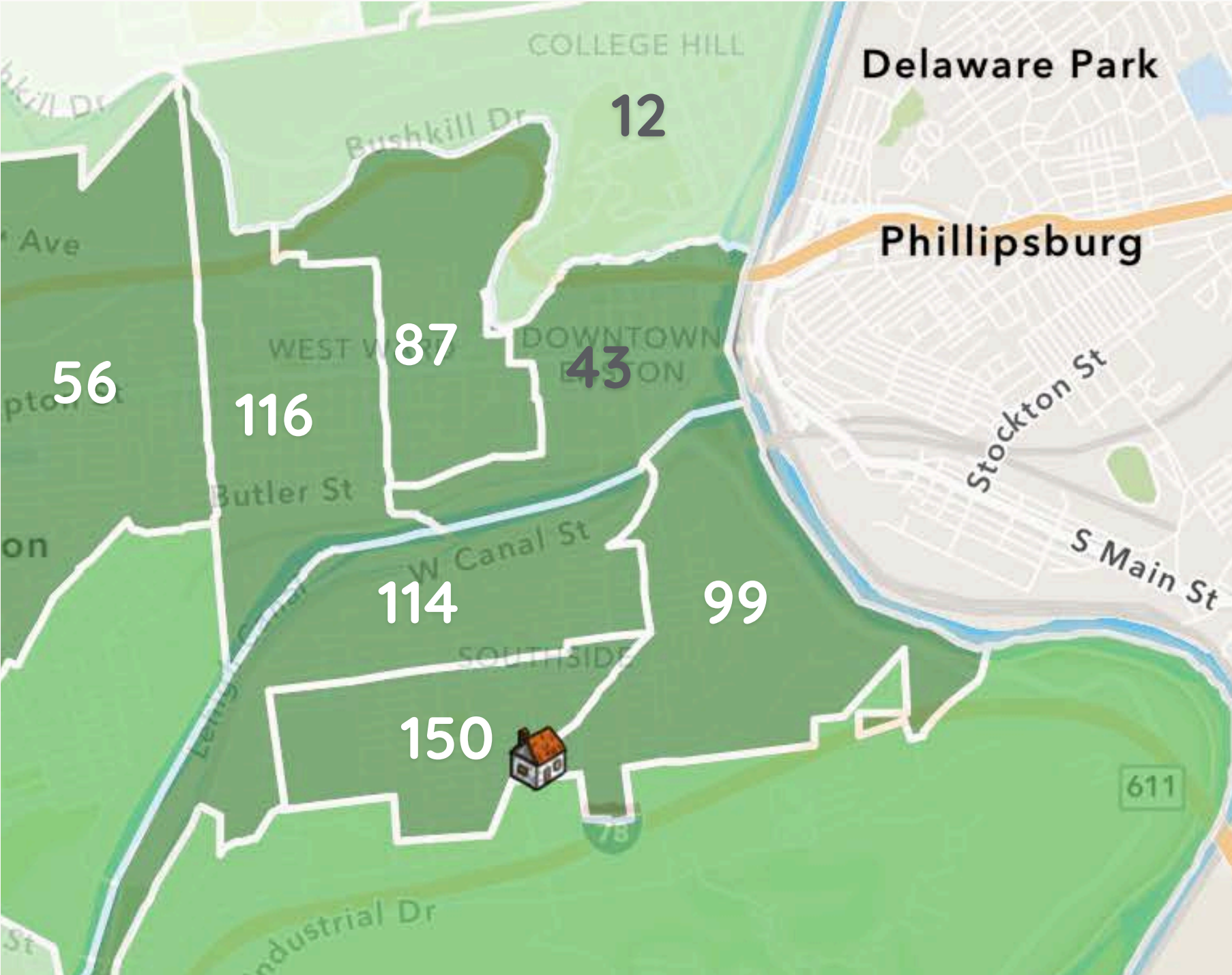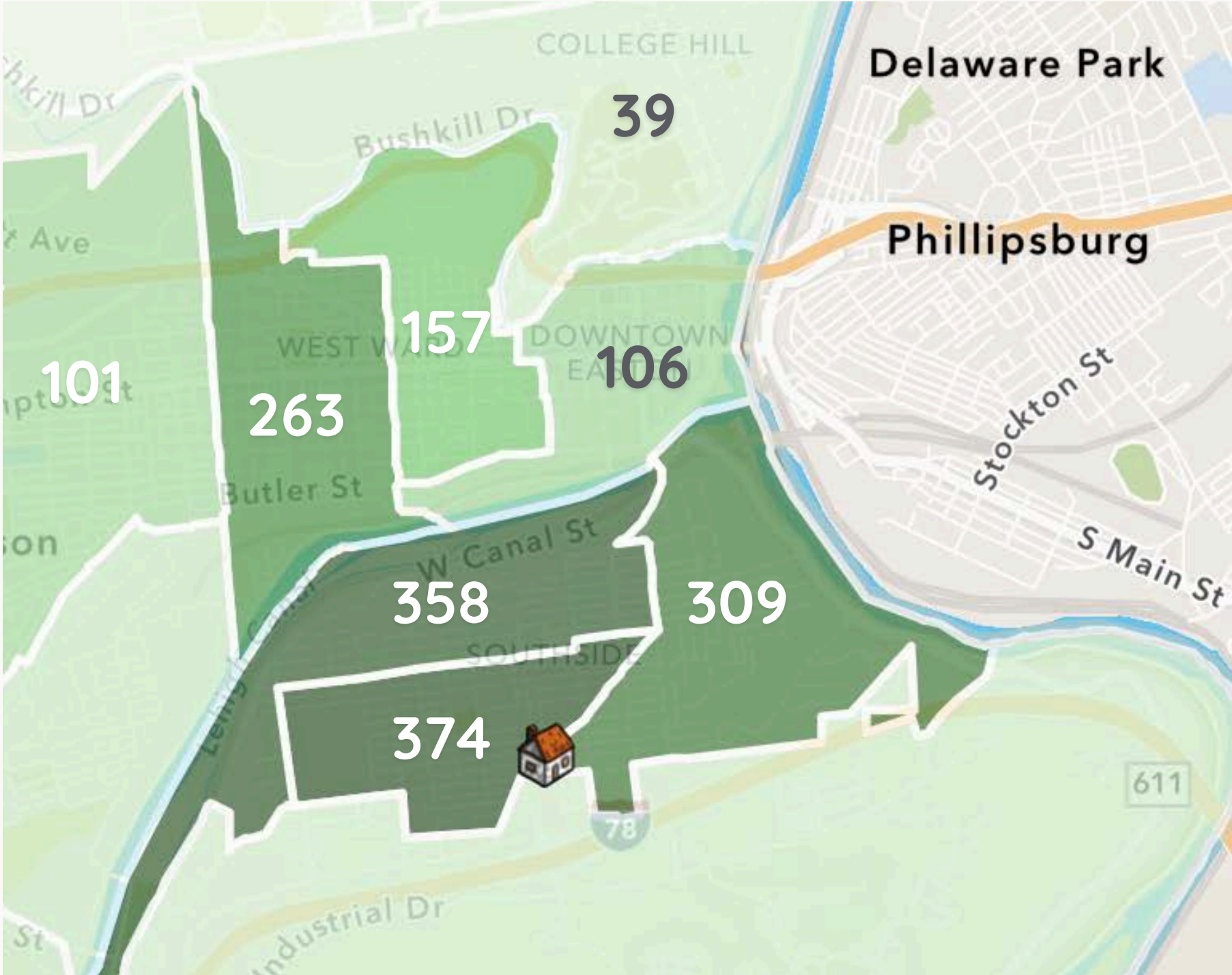


Individuals visiting pantry



Total visits
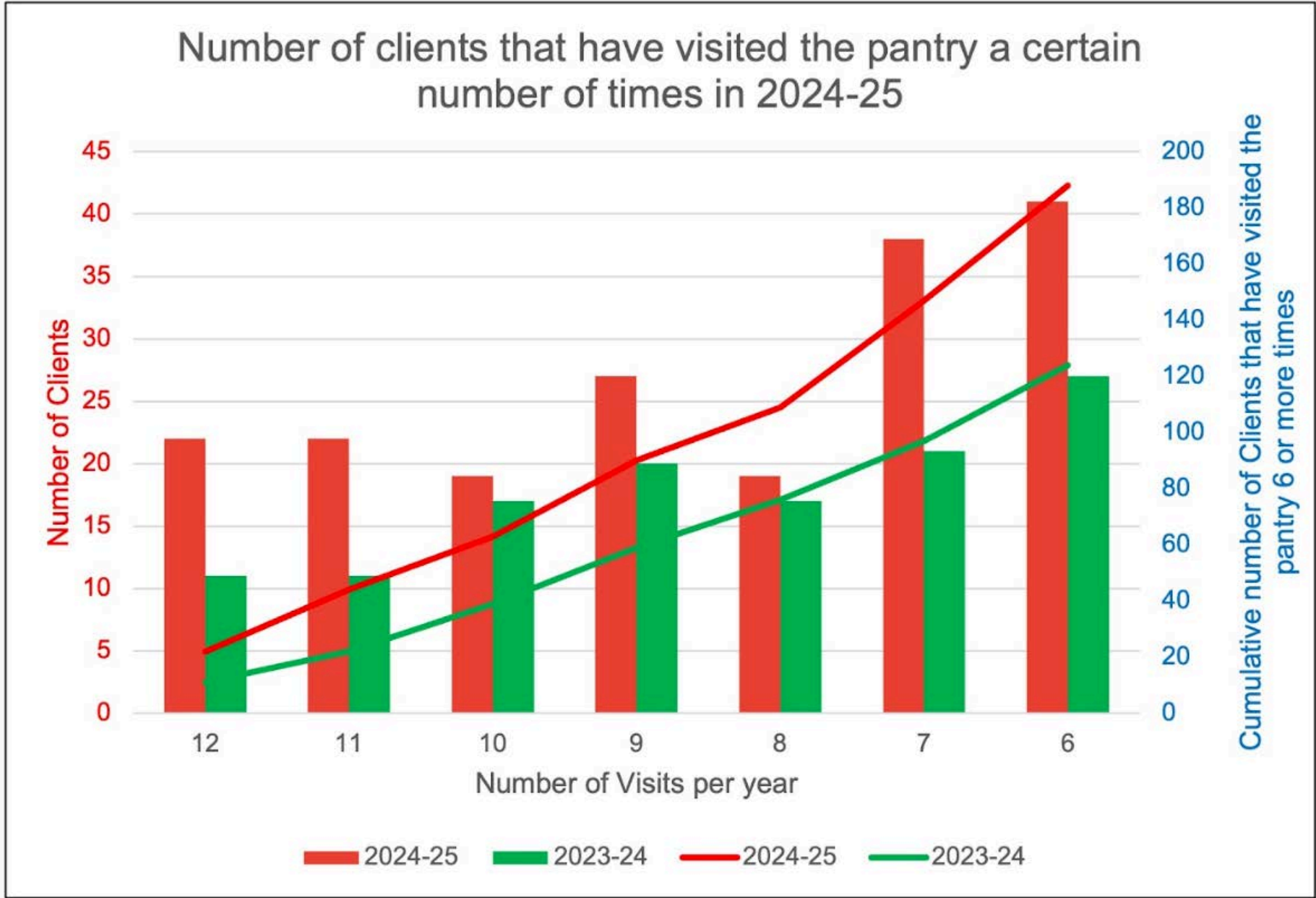
(2023–24)

# Who Uses the Pantry the Most?



Individuals visiting pantry



Total visits

(2024–25)

# Who Uses the Pantry the Most?



Individuals visiting pantry



Total visits

27

(July 2025-present)
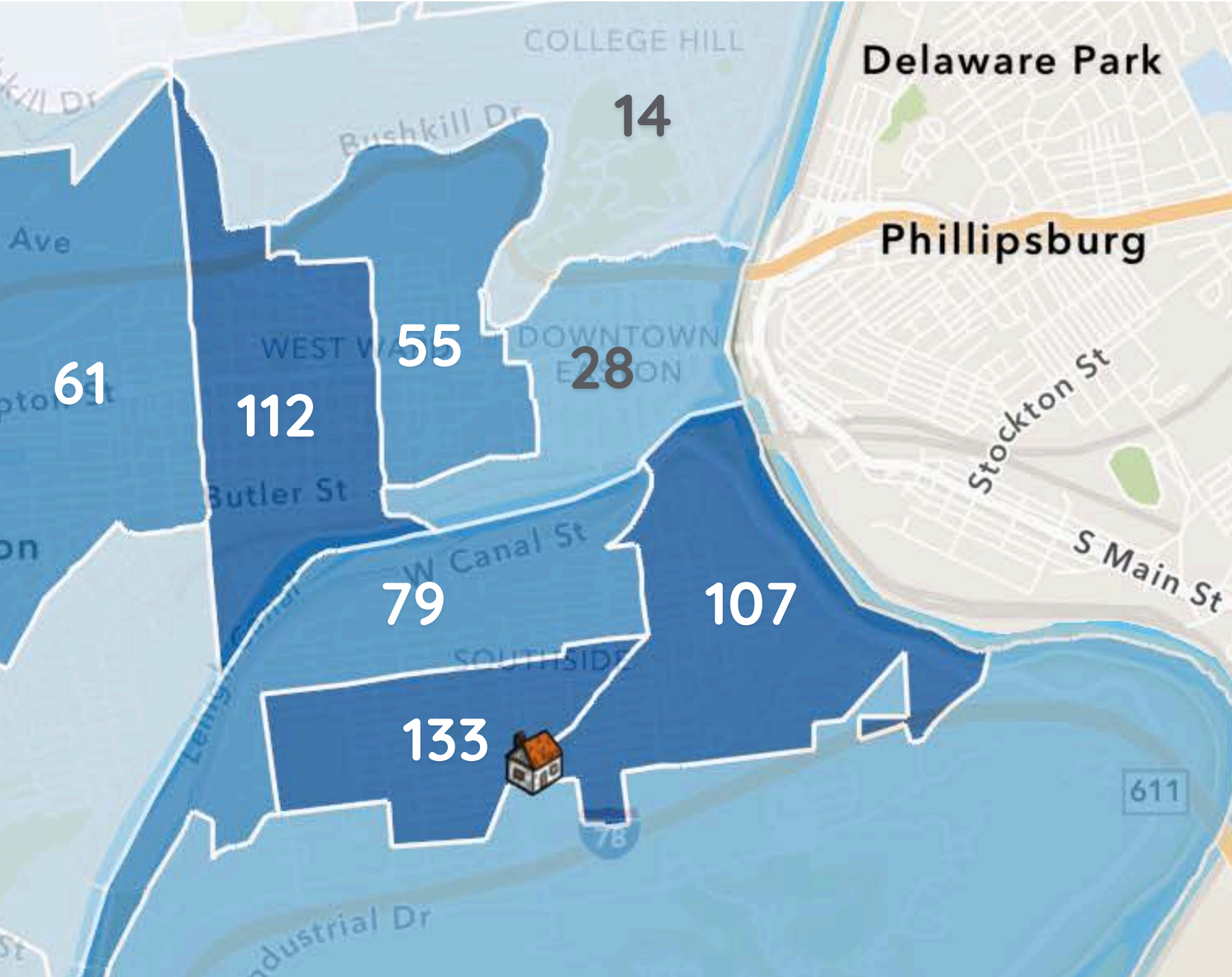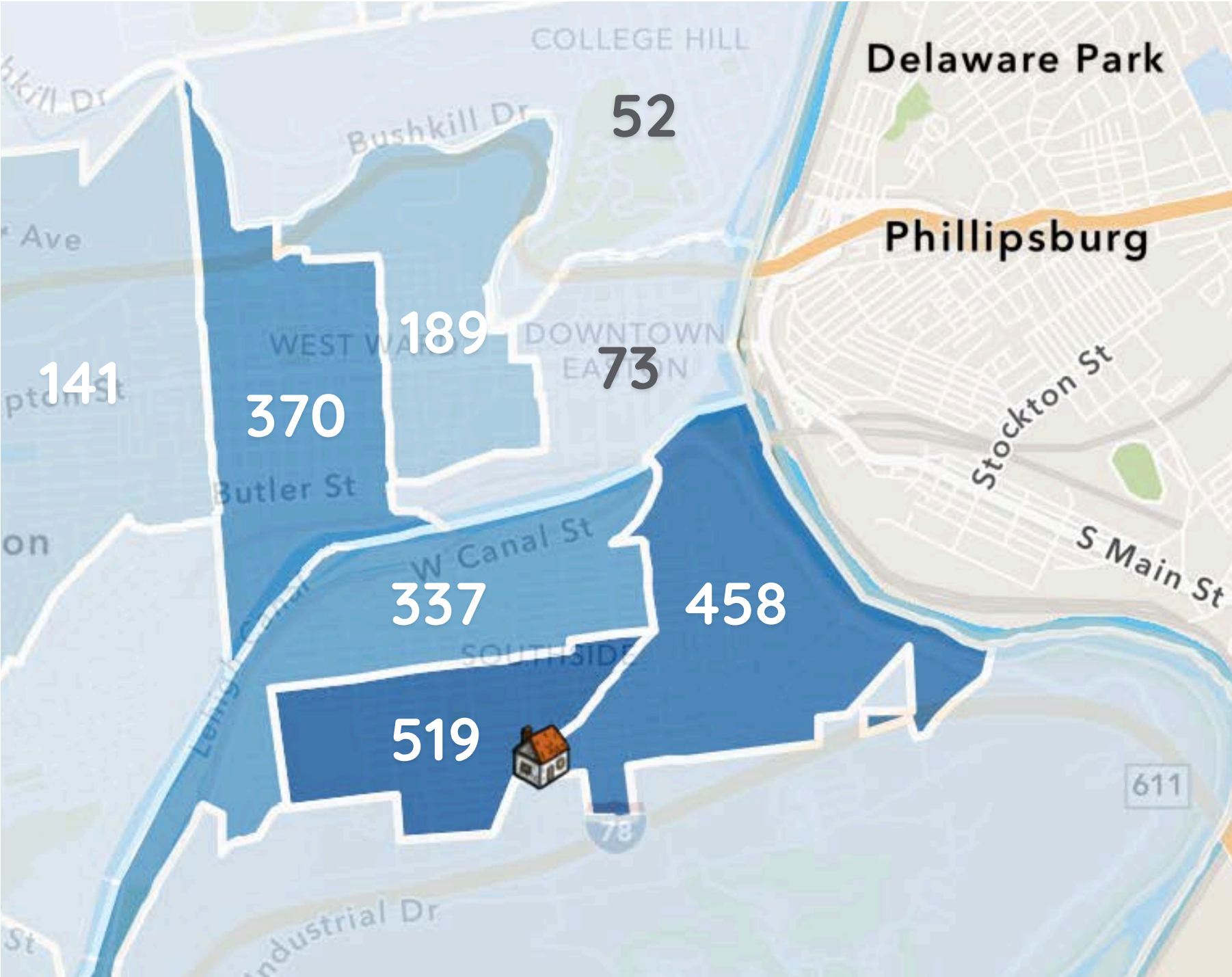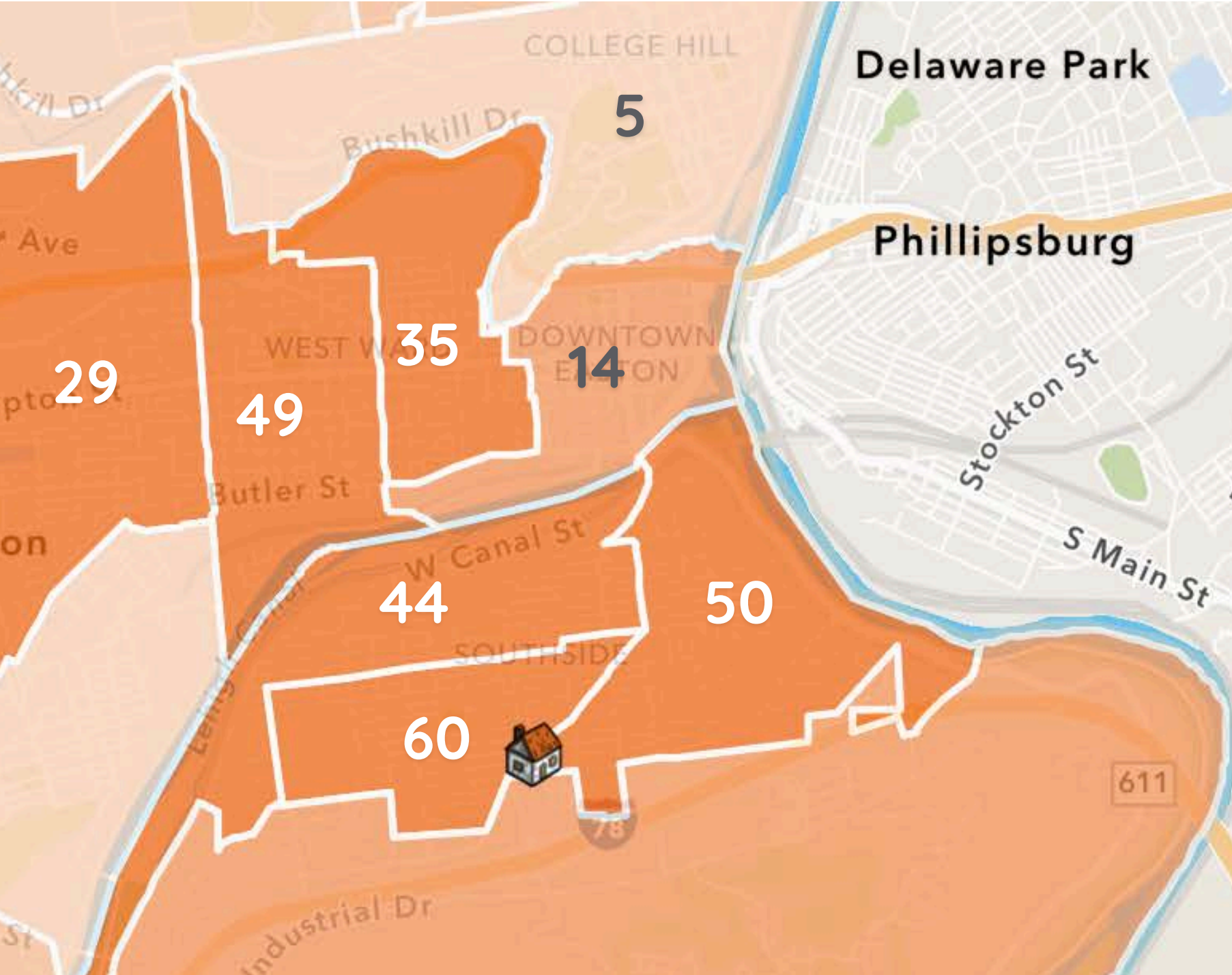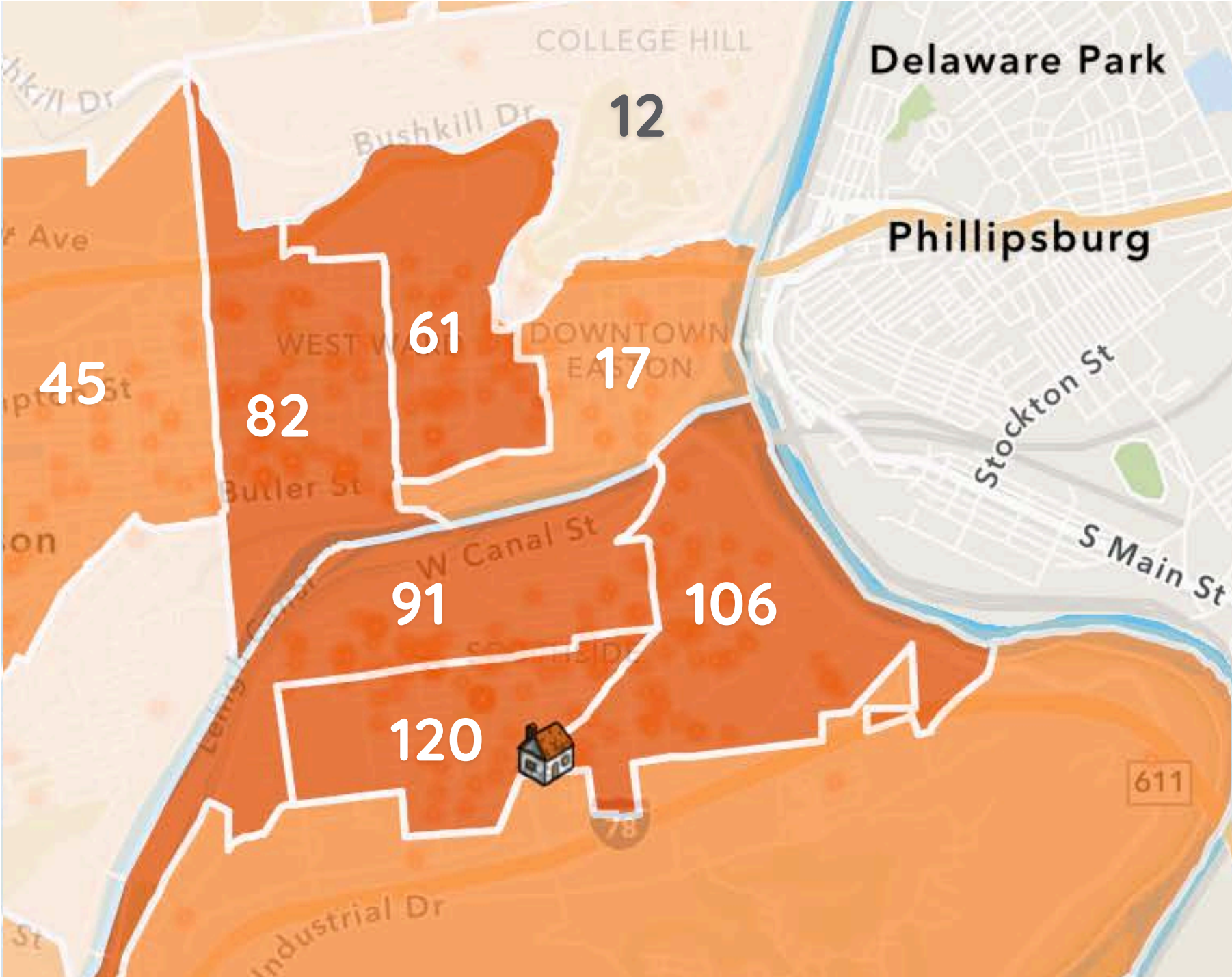
# *Who Uses the Pantry the Most?*

**Average visits per pantry user**



(2023–24)

(2024–25)

(July 2025–present)
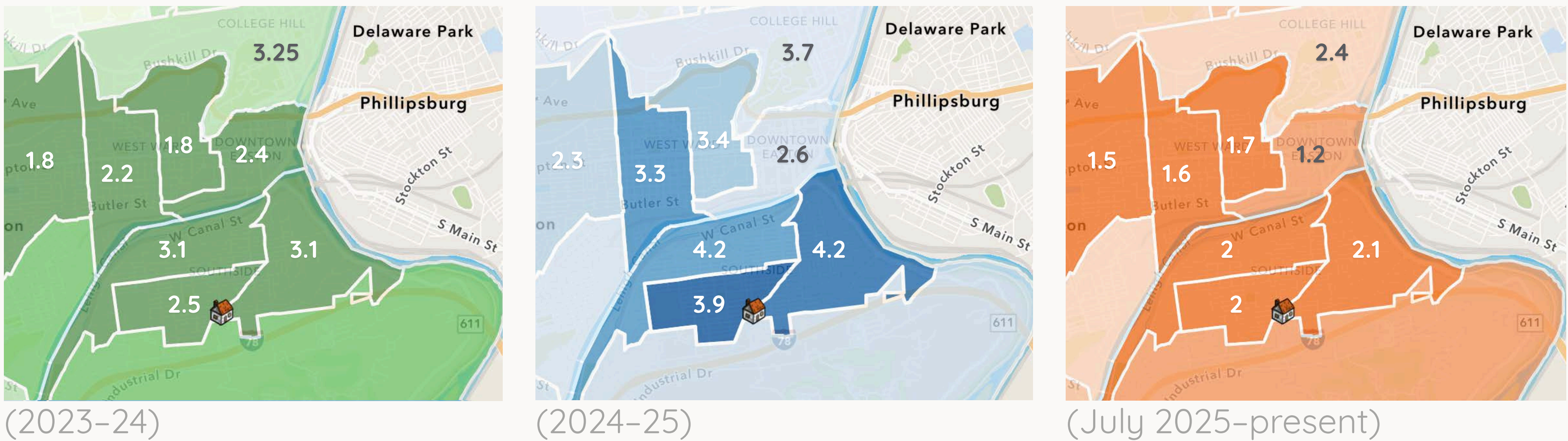
While 2024-25 saw an increased number of pantry visits (especially from Easton's Southside and West Ward), the available data from 2025-26 shows a slight downturn. The average number of visits per pantry user — determined by the number of unique individuals visiting the pantry and the total number of overall visits to the pantry — shows a decrease in the year so far. Average visits per pantry user is, based on the available data, lower than in 2023-24, as well.
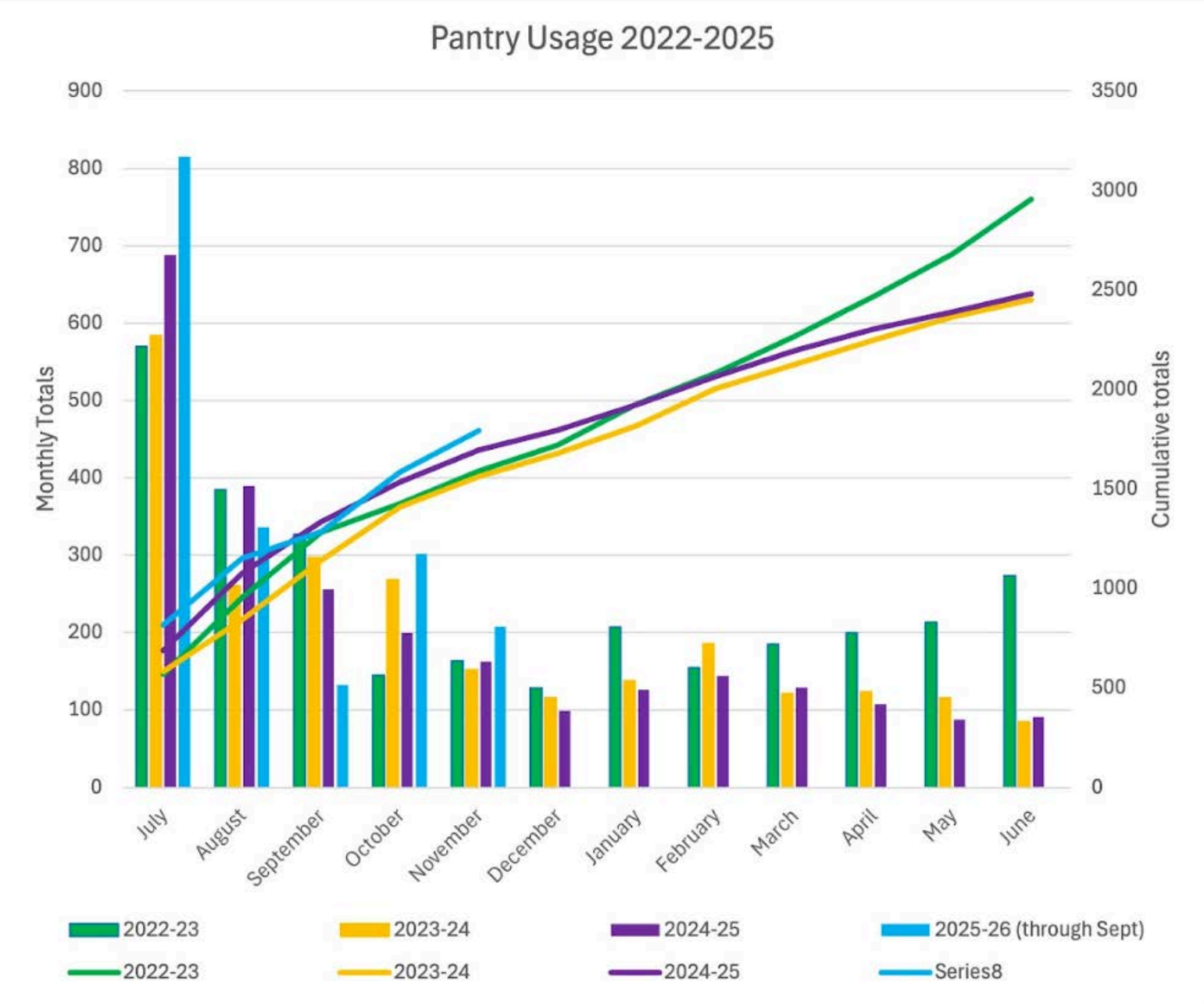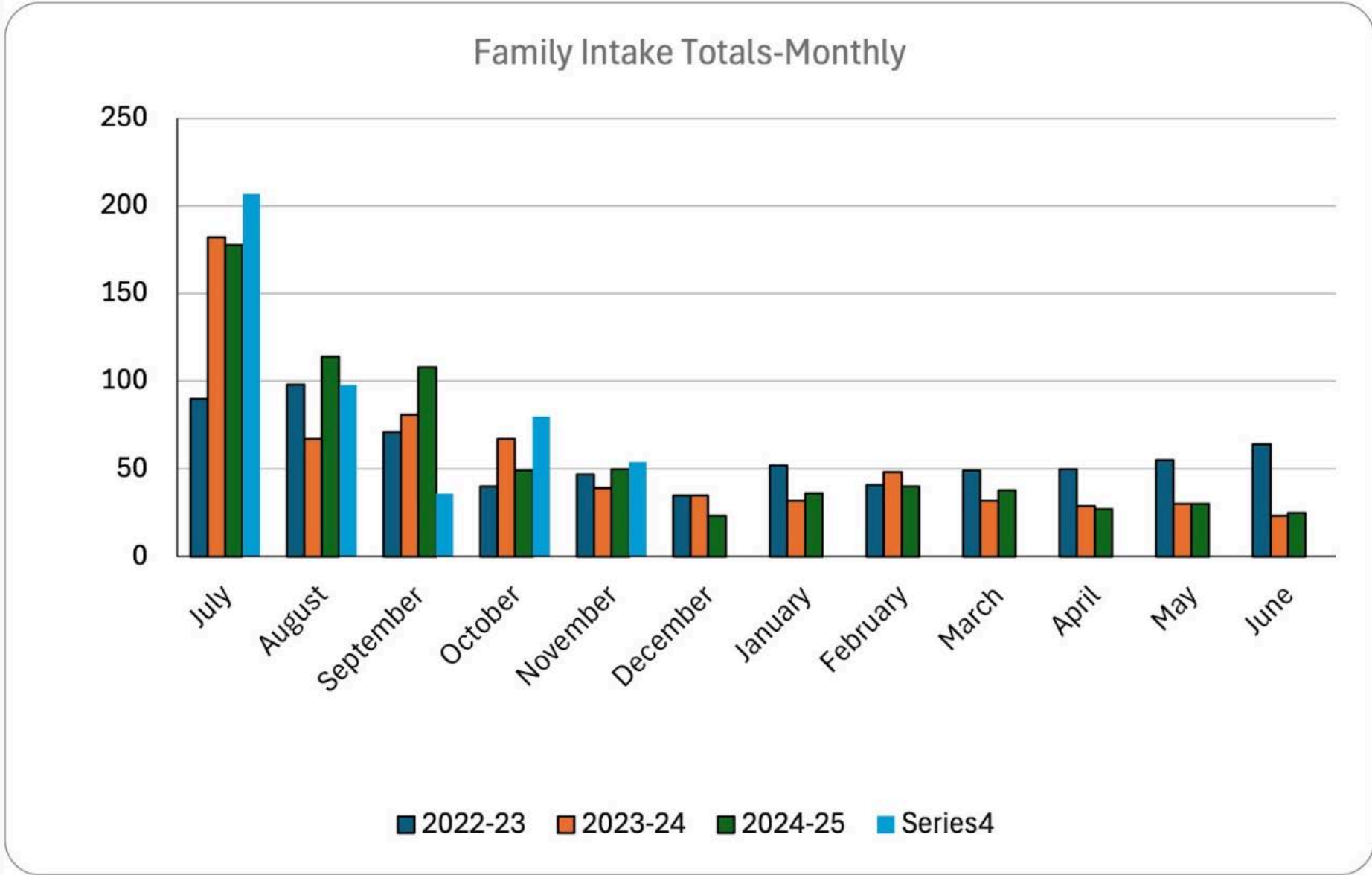
# Pantry usage vs. potential need

Pantry Users ● Below Poverty Line ●

(2024-25)

Number of clients that have visited the pantry a certain number of times in 2024-25

Number of clients that have visited the pantry a certain number of times in 2024-25 & 2023-24 (1-12 times)

# *Data Insights*



Income Source/Status 2024-25
642 clients (not all responded)



Ethnicity

Legend: 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 (only through Oct)

# *Data Insights*



Family Intake Totals-Monthly



Pantry Usage 2022-2025

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# *Avenues For Exploration*

After mapping this data, the team had many ideas for possible directions to continue in. These ideas included:

- Collaboration with other pantries
- Improving transportation access
- Expanding the types of data that are collected
- Sourcing more donations from community partners
- Implementing digital systems to remove digitization work
- Supporting grant requests by the EANC

All of these possibilities were viable, yet the team saw merit in pursuing some more than others.

# Summer Break

The Tech Clinic team moved into summer break, eager to see what the next semester would hold. Keeping Tech Clinic's approach in mind, the team made sure not to overcommit or make decisions without input from the EANC.

Over the summer, one team member, Izzy, continued to digitize data for the months of May and June to support large grants that were written during the summer months. Following the break, the team learned that the use of histograms and other forms of digital data visualization was invaluable to the EANC when writing grants, and significantly increased the level of reception that they got.

# *Second Semester Summary*

# Approach

The Tech Clinic team entered the second semester eager and ready to tackle the challenges ahead. Allison made sure that we understood the impact that having access to even a few years of demographic and geographic data had on her ability to write grants and receive funding. The insights she had access to made the Neighborhood Center stand out at presentations and allowed her to understand the EANC clientele at a much deeper level.

This was tremendous news for the Tech Clinic Team to receive, and we were overjoyed that the work we put in already had a positive impact.

# *Approach*

Together, the Technology Clinic Team and Allison decided that implementing a digital system that allowed for these insights to continue to be drawn was the best path forward. This would allow the EANC to present, from current data, many of the same insights that the Technology Clinic Team drew.

Implementing a system like this would take data from clients and parse it directly into a digital format, which could easily be converted into maps, histograms, and many other forms of data presentation, all supporting the grants that the EANC writes regularly.

The Tech clinic team was thrilled that their work would go towards supporting the continued growth of the Neighborhood Center, and felt supported by the fact that the decision to follow this path was made in tandem with Allison.

# Solution Brainstorming: Key Criteria

We established several criteria for an effective solution:

- **Ease of Training:** The system needed to be simple for new users (staff + pantry clients) to learn and complete.
- **Data Compatibility:** It had to integrate with all previously collected data.
- **Export Capability:** The solution needed to allow export to CSV, Google Sheets, or Excel for analysis.
- **Workflow Efficiency:** The system should consolidate repetitive information and shorten the intake process, reducing the original paper four-sheet, 15-minute process to a two-sheet system that could be completed in approximately five minutes.
- **Privacy Concerns:** Considering the political climate and the low-income status of many pantry members, it was essential to ensure that clients felt secure having their information stored digitally rather than on paper. This consideration was a <u>KEY</u> focus during the trial phase.

# *Solution Brainstorming: Possible Platforms*

When comparing potential platforms, we looked at three main options: **creating an app, using Google Forms, and adopting Service Insights**.

1. **Building our own app** would offer the highest level of customization, allowing all Neighborhood Center services and data to live in one place and be designed exactly to our needs. However, it would be expensive to build and maintain, time-consuming, and require ongoing tech support, making it harder for smaller partner pantries to adopt depending on what is needed to run the app.
2. **Google Forms** is free, easy to use, requires minimal training, and connects seamlessly to Google Sheets, making it simple for multiple pantries to standardize their processes —though it's less professional-looking and depends on stable internet to run.
3. **Service Insights** is built specifically for food pantries and comes with strong reporting tools, structured data tracking, and available tech support, offering long-term consistency. Its drawbacks include less flexibility, potential costs, required training, and the possibility of feeling too complex for smaller pantries.

# *Solution Explanation: Why Google Forms?*

We chose this platform because it offers a reliable, flexible, and cost-effective way to collect and manage client information for the pantry.

- All responses sync directly to a Google Sheet, allowing real-time viewing and easy access to past data.
- Information is stored securely, and access can be restricted to authorized staff to maintain client privacy.
- The top banner of the linked Google Sheet is fully customizable, allowing the pantry to include branding and a clear promise of privacy.
- Questions can be written in English or Spanish to adapt to the pantry's needs.
- Optional items, such as transportation or product preferences, can be added at any time to gather helpful context.
  - eg. asking about snap benefits after they were cut significantly.
- The system is simple for staff to learn and requires only an iPad and a Google account.

# Solution Explanation: Paper Process vs Google Forms

The current paper process requires multiple separate materials: two different demographic-style forms, a physical sign-in sheet, a clipboard for organizing everything, the Buddhist Global Relief Form, and the TDAP form.

With the new Google Forms system, this entire workflow is consolidated and simplified into two digital forms—a unified demographic/intake form and a digital sign-in form—plus one remaining paper form for TDAP, reducing paperwork, improving organization, and making the process easier for both staff and guests.

# Solution Explanation: Intake Google Form

- **The purpose of this form is to collect detailed demographic information from pantry members.**

- When a client arrives to the pantry line inside, they complete this form if they are a new member or have not visited since July of the current fiscal year.

- The paper demographic process was pretty repetitive, making this way ideal for compilation and streamlining the intake process.

# Solution Explanation: Sign-In Google Form

- **The purpose of this form is to record every person who enters the pantry so their visit is documented for that day.**

- After submission, staff can quickly check a client's last visit date, yearly visit count, and monthly status—shown as green if it's their first visit of the month or red if they've already come twice. Each client is assigned a computer-generated unique ID, which the App Script uses to track their visits and automatically update these indicators.

# *Implementation and Feedback*

- After visiting the pantry with the iPads for the first time, it was clear that they were much faster than the paper sign-in forms. The first couple of visits, the clientele filled out both the paper version and the Google Forms, which slowed the process (especially on busy days).

- There was also some difficulty with some of the older clientele using the iPads, but as long as the person checking them in was present and showing them where to tap, it went smoothly.

- We originally had a pen for the iPad, which worked well when we were testing the form. However, in practice, it was too difficult to delete things that were written incorrectly, and we had to scrap it.

# *Implementation and Feedback*

- We always had one team member checking the spreadsheet to ensure the data was entered correctly while the pantry was running.

- One of the largest technical difficulties was having different emails signed in to multiple iPads, because if the accounts are the same, the data cannot be entered at the same time. We figured out a way for the iPads to remain signed out so they can both be used at the same time for efficiency.

- Miriam and Debra gave us feedback on what to name the different forms, but overall, they said the iPads were much faster than the paper and they preferred them.

# *iPad Costs*

An iPad mini costs $499, with 128 GB included.
- After testing them multiple times, we agree that two iPads are enough for sign-ins most of the time.
  - On busier days, three iPads are ideal.

- For a short-term solution, the tech clinic can continue to loan out the three iPads we have been using even after the project is finished.

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# *Looking Forward*

As this semester has come to a close, it is important that all the work that has been done continues on! The positive impact digitization created for the Neighborhood Center's Pantry is something our team strives to keep in place. Our team has created a guide in the case there is any confusion with how the form works or can be updated. Additionally, the shift could help with services beyond the Pantry, including other branches within the Neighborhood Center along with other pantries in the Easton area. There is also potential to implement a wider-range software called Service Insights that connects with Feeding America and creates an ability to work with other pantries to gain funding resources. While these are some of our ideas, we'd love to hear your thoughts too!

# *Keeping the Google Forms System*

To ensure staff and volunteers can confidently use the new digital system, we created a comprehensive instruction guide that outlines every step of the process—from setting up the forms to troubleshooting issues. The guide includes:

1. **Setting Up Forms:** Open, reset, and prep both Google Forms.
2. **Setting Up Google Sheet:** Open sheet and confirm live updates
3. **Using Both During Session:** Follow steps for new vs. returning clients; verify submissions.
4. **Reading the Google Sheet:** Check unique IDs, visit dates, counts, and color coding.
5. **Starting a New Fiscal Year:** Duplicate forms, update settings, reconnect sheet, test script.

# Google Forms System Workshop

We would love to host a Google Form System workshop to provide pantry staff with a deeper understanding of the system they're already familiar with, highlighting how it functions behind the scenes and how all the components work together.

The workshop will focus on maintaining and continuing the system for future years, offering clear guidance on processes and best practices so staff feel confident managing it long-term.

Although the project is complete, we don't want to leave them without support—this session ensures they have the opportunity to ask questions and receive the guidance they need to use the system effectively moving forward!

# *Expanding to Other Pantries & Neighborhood Center Programs*

- **Expand Inward:** Since the digital form created such a help for the pantry portion of the Neighborhood Center, using the same formatting, new tabs could be added to fulfill the other services that the Center provides. This would allow for all the data to be accessible to the Center in one password-protected place.

- **Expand Outward:** Resulting in the understanding of the impact digitization has, the process could make a difference in pantries beyond the Neighborhood Center. Providing other pantries with the evidence of efficiency and the difference it can make could create a leeway back into the creation of the Easton Hunger Coalition that has fallen away.

# *Integrating with Service Insights*

**Service Insights**
- Service Insights is a program designed by Feeding America to allow a country-wide online network of data from food pantries.
- Ideally, the EANC would eventually use both Google Forms and Service Insights.

**Understanding Input**
- Do we need to change any of our questions on our forms to be compatible with their software?

**Understanding Output**
- What does the EANC gain from using this program? In short: connection to other pantries. Being able to compare data with other pantries to see what can be improved, and what other pantries can learn from the EANC.

# *Acknowledgement*

# *General Acknowledgement*

The 2025 Technology Clinic Team would like to thank all individuals who were a part of this project. To everyone we worked with at the Easton Area Neighborhood Center, in particular Miriam Hernandez, Paula Testa, Deborah Brown, and Allison Czapp, for their flexibility and support as we worked to understand, serve, and help improve the pantry. To John Wilson for his help and patience with our ArcGIS work. To our advisors, Dan Bauer (Founder and Associate Director of Technology Clinic) and Lawrence Malinconico (Director of Technology Clinic), for guiding us in the right direction and offering sound advice throughout the year. Thank you all, again, for your involvement with this project. Without you, we would not have been able to succeed.

**Technology Clinic Team**
**December 8th, 2025**

*Appendices*

# 25-26 Food Pantry Sign-In Form

**This form is strictly confidential to the Easton Area Neighborhood Center. The information you provide personally will not be shared outside of this organization.**

**Este formulario es estrictamente confidencial para el Easton Area Neighborhood Center. La información personal que usted proporcione no será compartida fuera de esta organización.**

paschkeo@lafayette.edu [Switch account](#)

✉ Not shared

*\* Indicates required question*

# *Appendix A - Sign In Form*

**Last Name** *
**Apellido**

Your answer

**First Name** *
**Nombre**

Your answer

**Date** *
**Fecha**

Date

mm/dd/yyyy

Submit                                                          Clear form

# *Appendix B - Intake Form*

## 25-26 EANC Intake Form

This form is strictly confidential to the Easton Area Neighborhood Center. The information you provide personally will not be shared outside of this organization.

Este formulario es estrictamente confidencial para el Easton Area Neighborhood Center. La información personal que usted proporcione no será compartida fuera de esta organización.

paschkeo@lafayette.edu Switch account

✉⊗ Not shared

* Indicates required question

**Date** *
**Fecha**

Date

mm/dd/yyyy

**Last Name** *
**Apellido**

Your answer

**First Name** *
**Nombre**

Your answer

**Phone Number**
**Número de Teléfono**

Your answer

**Race** *
**Raza**

○ White/Blance

○ Black or African American/Negro o Afroamericano

○ Hispanic or Latino/Hispano o Latino

○ Asian/Asiático

○ American Indian or Alaska Native/Indígena Americano o Nativo de Alaska

○ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander/Nativo de Hawái u Otro Isleño del Pacífico

○ Prefer not to say/Prefiero no decir

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**Street** *
Calle

Your answer

**City** *
Ciudad

Your answer

**State** *
Estado

Your answer

**Zip Code** *
Código Postal

Your answer

**How many adults 18-59?** *
¿Cuántos adultos de 18 a 59 años?

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

**How many adults 60-64?** *
¿Cuántos adultos de 60 a 64 años?

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

**How many seniors 65 and up?** *
¿Cuántos adultos mayores de 65 años o más?

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

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How many children 0-17?    *
¿Cuántos niños de 0 a 17 años?

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

Total females in household?    *
¿Total de mujeres en el hogar?

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

Total males in household?    *
¿Total de hombres en el hogar?

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

Total non-binary in household?
¿Total no binaria en el hogar?

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

Do you receive food stamps?    *
¿Recibe cupones de alimentos?

○ Yes/Sí

○ No

Are you visiting the pantry today because your SNAP benefits have been paused *
or reduced?¿Está visitando la despensa hoy porque sus beneficios de SNAP han
sido pausados o reducidos?

○ Yes/Sí

○ No

# Appendix B

**Please check what applies to you:**
**Por favor, marque lo que le corresponda:**

☐ Social Security/Seguridad Social (SS)

☐ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families/Asistencia Temporal para Familias Necesitadas (TANF)

☐ General Assistance/Asistencia General/(GA)

☐ Supplemental Security Income/Ingreso Suplementario de Seguridad (SSI)

☐ Social Security Disability Insurance/Seguro de Discapacidad del Seguro Social (SSDI)

☐ State Supplemental Payment/Pago Suplementario Estatal (SSP)

☐ Child Support/Manutención de Menores

☐ Employment/Empleo

☐ Unemployment/Desempleo

☐ Worker's Compensation/Worker's Compensation

☐ Veteran/Veterano

☐ Pension/Pensión

☐ Zero Income/Ingresos Nulos

Submit          Clear form

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# *Sources*

# *Appendix C*

iPad price:

- https://www.apple.com/shop/buy-ipad/ipad-mini

Service insights:

- https://www.harvesters.org/get-food-assistance/service-insights

Avenues for exploration images:

- https://www.toogoodtogo.com/media-assets-logo-pack
- https://mealconnect.org/receive
- https://lantabus.com/about-us/
- https://www.usgrantsfunding.org/
- https://www.facebook.com/EastonAreaNeighborhoodCenter/

ArcGIS:

- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ArcGIS_globe.png

Note: This document and the How-To Guide can be found at:
https://techclinic.lafayette.edu/2025/03/13/characterizing-the-client-base-of-the-neighborhood-center-in-order-to-better-serve-the-clientele/