

School's Out...Who Ate?

A Report on Summer Nutrition in California

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California Food Policy Advocates

California Food Policy Advocates (CFPA) is a statewide public policy and advocacy organization dedicated to improving the health and well-being of low-income Californians by increasing their access to nutritious, affordable food.

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CFPA applauds program administrators for their commitment to expanding summer nutrition in California. We respectfully acknowledge the hundreds of agencies and thousands of site staff who tackle the difficult work of providing free summer meals to children across California.

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Executive Summary

California Food Policy Advocates' annual report, *School's Out...Who Ate?*, tracks trends in the federally funded summer nutrition programs. Statewide in July 2011, the number of low-income children served by these programs declined six percent compared to July 2010; nearly 30 percent compared to July 2008; and over 50 percent compared to July 2002. This decline is driven largely by the loss of summer school opportunities.

Policymakers recognize that cuts to summer school eliminate valuable opportunities for academic enrichment, but few policymakers consider the impact on nutrition. The summer nutrition gap jeopardizes the health and academic success of over 2 million low-income students in California who benefit from free or reduced-price school meals during the academic year but are not served by federal summer nutrition programs.

More work is needed at the federal, state, and local levels to ensure all eligible children have access to healthy, affordable meals when school is out. Highlights of this report's recommendations are listed below.

1. State Superintendent Torlakson should initiate and coordinate a state convening to develop legislative, administrative, and fiscal solutions that will close the gaps in summer learning and summer nutrition.
2. The Legislature should require the state to collect and track data describing the availability of summer school and summer learning programs.
3. The California Department of Education should promote and monitor implementation of increased outreach requirements included in the 2010 Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (Child Nutrition Reauthorization).
4. Local school nutrition services departments should work with community leaders and community-based organizations to vend meals, sponsor meal programs, and disseminate information to students/families about available summer meal sites.
5. Summer meal advocates, administrators, and academic partners should develop and implement a summer nutrition research agenda to better understand what nutrition resources are available to California's low-income students.

Introduction

For over a decade, California Food Policy Advocates has released an annual report, *School's Out...Who Ate?*, to examine issues of access, participation, and quality associated with the federally funded summer nutrition programs in California. Each year the report analyzes data from previous summers to determine county-level and statewide trends.

This report focuses on the alarming loss of nutritious, affordable summer meals for low-income children. Fortunately, there are hopeful signs across the state. This report cites opportunities to increase summer meal participation for 2012 and beyond. This report also identifies opportunities to strengthen the summer nutrition programs through local, state, and federal policy changes.

The Federal Summer Nutrition Programs

The **National School Lunch Program (NSLP)**, the country's oldest child nutrition program, continues to operate in the summer months at year-round schools and summer school sites. In addition, many schools utilize the **Seamless Summer Food Option (SSFO)** to serve lunch during summer school. SSFO allows districts to receive the NSLP free reimbursement rate^a for all meals served in schools where more than 50 percent of the students are certified eligible for free or reduced-price meals.^b In return, schools must open summer meal service to all children from the surrounding community even if they are not enrolled in summer school.

California state law requires all schools to serve lunch during summer school sessions that last more than two hours. However, this requirement can be waived if certain conditions are met. AB 2555 (Carter), which is currently pending in the state Senate, would help ensure that the waiver-approval process allows the California Department of Education (CDE) enough time to thoroughly assess waiver applications and work with school districts to identify alternatives to eliminating summer school meals.

^a More information on reimbursement rates is available at: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/nu/rs/>

^b Income guidelines for students eligible to receive free, reduced-price, and paid school meals:

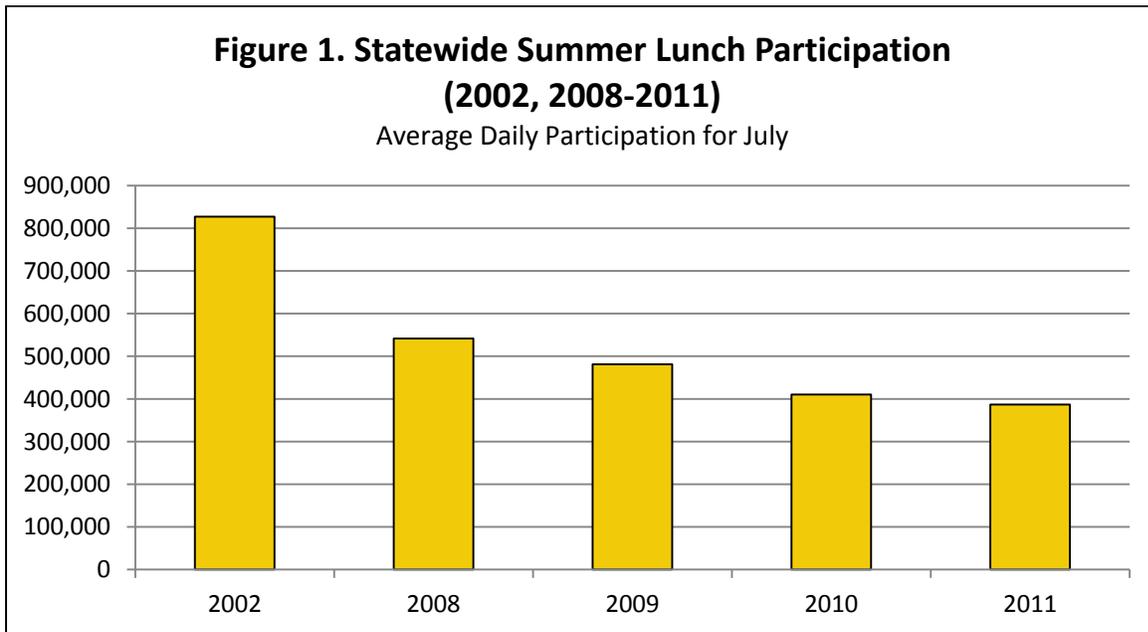
- Free meal category: household income at or below 130% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG)
- Reduced-Price category: household income between 130% and 185% of the FPG
- Paid category: household income above 185% of the FPG

The **Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)** was originally designed for children who attend schools with a traditional summer break but do not participate in summer school. SFSP sponsors receive payments from USDA for serving nutritious meals and snacks to youth, 18 years and younger, at approved sites, such as parks and community centers in low-income areas.^c Several California school districts operate SFSP because of the program’s slightly higher reimbursement rate. SFSP is often offered at community-based sites such as Boys and Girls Clubs, YMCAs, churches, and municipal Parks and Recreation locations.

Statewide Statistics and Trends

Please note: county-specific data are available in Appendix A of this report.

Decline in Summer Meal Participation

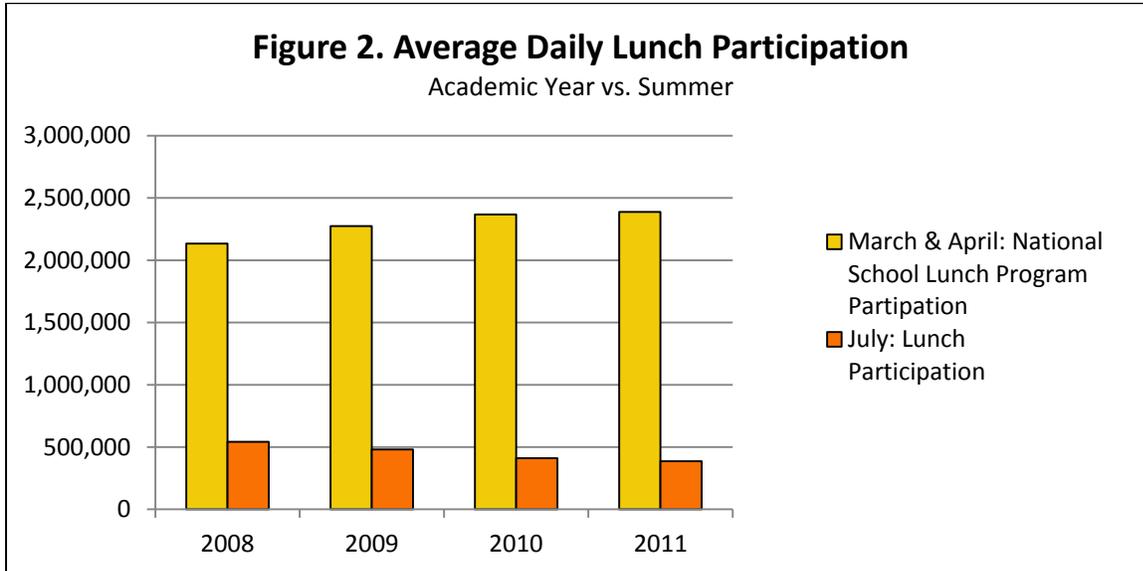


According to data from CDE, only 11 percent of the state’s 3.5 million eligible, low-income^d children benefitted from free or low-cost lunches served through the federal

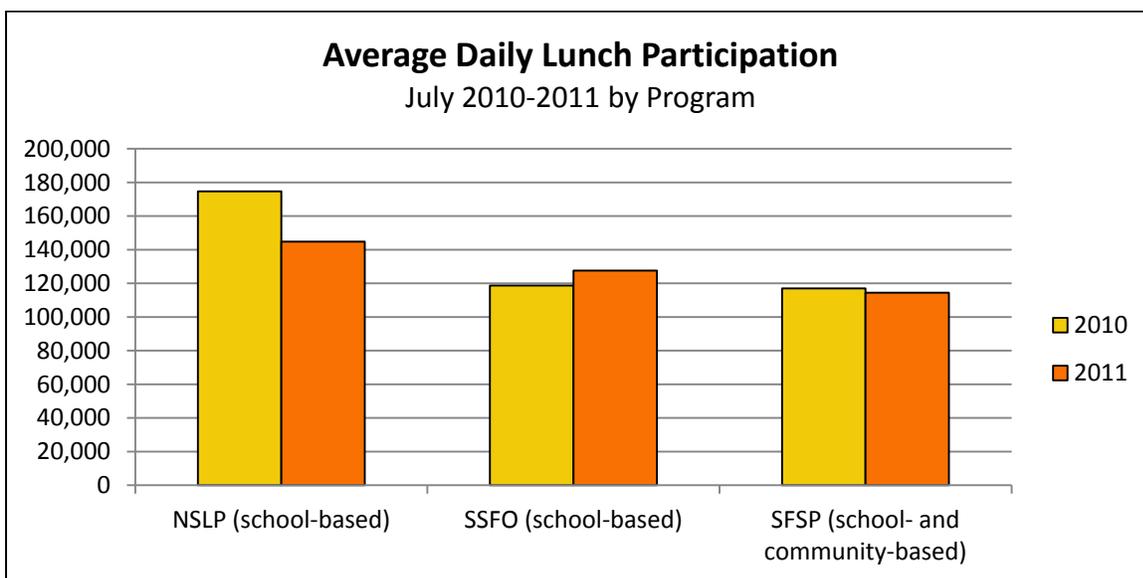
^c Areas where 50% or more of the children attending local schools are certified as eligible for free or reduced-price school meals are classified as “low-income.”

^d For the purposes of this report, “low-income” is synonymous with being eligible for free or reduced-price meals through the National School Lunch Program.

summer nutrition programs in July 2011. As shown in Figure 1, average daily participation in these programs declined by 6 percent in July 2011 compared to July 2010; nearly 30 percent compared to July 2008; and over 50 percent compared to July 2002.



As shown in Figure 2, the number of low-income children served by NSLP during the traditional academic year has increased in recent years. This increase, paired with the decline in summer meal participation, has resulted in an alarming gap. As many as 84 percent of California’s low-income children who participate in free or reduced-price school meals during the academic year miss out on affordable, nutritious lunches in the summer months.



As shown in Figure 3, the number of children served by SSFO increased by nearly 9,000 from July 2010 to July 2011. However, in addition to a decrease in NSLP participation, the number of children served by SFSP decreased by over 2,500 from July 2010 to July 2011. The increase in SSFO could not bridge the summer nutrition gap for low-income children across the state.

The Summer Nutrition Gap and Summer Learning Loss

The reduction of summer school programming in most California school districts has been widely reported. Summer school losses will have a significant impact on thousands of low-income children who normally benefit from federally funded meals at summer school sites. At the time of publication, statewide data on the scope and scale of summer learning and enrichment opportunities were not available. However, average daily participation in meals served through the summer nutrition programs that are strictly school-based (the National School Lunch Program and the Seamless Summer Food Option) fell by over 21,000 from July 2010 to July 2011.

Summer Nutrition and Year-Round, Multi-Track Schools

In addition to the loss of summer school and summer enrichment programming at school sites, a statewide development that likely contributed to the decline in summer lunches served by schools is the move away from year-round, multi-track academic calendars in California.^e In 2003, over 1.3 million students, many of them low-income, attended year-round, multi-track schools. For these schools that were in session during the summer months, students had regular access to school lunch. In 2010-11, approximately 15,000 students attended year-round schools.^f

The transition from year-round, multi-track schedules to traditional school calendars is intended to support improved academic achievement. Reaching students with summer learning programs and summer enrichment activities, both paired with nutritious summer meals, will help strengthen that support.

^e Two factors driving the move away from year-round, multi-track academic calendars are:

(1) Statewide and local construction bonds have provided resources to build hundreds of new schools across the state, reducing overcrowding and the need for year-round, multi-track schools; and
(2) Legislation enacted in 2004 in the wake of the Williams educational equity settlement is phasing out Concept 6 calendars, which provided students twenty fewer (but longer) school days, as part of year-round education.

^f <http://www.cde.ca.gov/be/pn/im/documents/memo-saftib-sftsd-apr1item01.doc>

Federal Policy Update

Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act

In December 2010, President Obama signed the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (S.3307) into law to reauthorize the federal child nutrition programs. The law made several important changes that have already begun to improve summer nutrition, such as updating NSLP meal standards and aligning requirements for public and private summer meal sponsors. Given fewer year-round schools and summer school sites, one especially noteworthy change is that state agencies are required to work with school food authorities (e.g., school districts) to conduct more vigorous outreach to eligible families and to notify them of all summer meal sites in the community, not just sites operated by the school food authority.

Federal Demonstration Projects

The 2010 U.S. Department of Agriculture Appropriations bill included \$85 million for demonstration projects to develop innovative models that meet the nutritional needs of children and teens when school is not in session. Current demonstration projects include the delivery of summer nutrition benefits via EBT cards, increased reimbursement for sponsors who operate SFSP sites for a minimum of 40 days, and funding for sponsors to increase enrichment/recreational activities at SFSP sites. While California is not involved in the current demonstration projects, this federal commitment is an opportunity to discover long-term solutions.

Administrative Flexibility

The United State Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) released several simplifications that codify flexibility currently used by some summer food sponsors in California. These changes are intended to reduce the cost and burden of operating SFSP in California, providing sponsors the fiscal capacity to maintain -- and potentially expand -- summer meal service.

The FNS memos describing the simplifications are available at:

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/summer/administration/Policy/SFSP-11-2011.pdf> and
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/summer/administration/Policy/SFSP-12-2011.pdf>.

Summer meal sponsors continue to identify requirements, procedures, and paperwork that challenge their capacity to open new sites. Program requirements for sponsors and sites should be regularly reviewed to assess efficiency and necessity.

National Trends

According to Food Research and Action Center's 2012 report *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation*, nationwide participation in summer meals declined one percent from July

2010 to July 2011, but 32 states served additional children and youth in 2011, with several experiencing double digit percent increases in participation. Effective outreach has been cited as the key factor in the states that served more meals. In order to identify the best outreach strategies and the impact of those strategies on participation, a rigorous assessment is needed to compare practices in the states where summer meal participation increased and states where participation decreased or remained constant.

In 2012, USDA's Food and Nutrition Service has convened regional summer meals summits, provided a briefing to Congressional staff, and hosted webinars to reach local organizations with information about serving summer meals. Evaluation is needed to assess the impact of these efforts on increasing the number of summer meal sites, sponsors, and participants.

A variety of national partners have taken steps to increase the visibility of summer meals, including Share Our Strength's (SOS's) *No Kid Hungry* Campaign. Focus groups conducted by SOS with summertime caretakers generated several important findings that should be incorporated into marketing efforts. More about the focus group findings is available at: <http://bestpractices.nokidhungry.org/summer-meals/summer-meals-focus-group-findings>.

State Policy Update

Statewide Challenges

The California State Legislature and the Governor are, once again, poised to enact deep cuts to the safety net for nutrition, health care, job training, and education. The provisional 2011-2012 state budget, adopted in March, reduces state spending by \$11 billion. Whatever the result of the current negotiations, resources available for public education are shrinking.

School districts have shortened the school year and eliminated summer school, afterschool, and enrichment programs – not only jeopardizing basic instructional opportunities, but also eliminating opportunities for students to receive nutritious, federally subsidized meals and snacks. Losing summer school programs undermines student enrichment and academic achievement. Losing summer school meals intensifies that harm.

Several school districts have established minimum meal participation requirements (e.g. 100 children served per site per day) in order to sponsor summer meal service or vend summer meals for community and municipal programs, presumably to mitigate cost concerns. According to affected programs, these requirements drive them toward

seeking outside funding for meals or serving as summer meal sponsors themselves. School districts are often best positioned to sponsor and vend summer meals given their expertise and experience with administering school-year nutrition programs. SFSP and SSFO sponsors receive a higher per-meal reimbursement to help compensate for lower daily meal counts, and higher transportation and marketing expenses. For these reasons, the state should discourage school districts from establishing per-site participation requirements for summer meal programs unless such requirements are shown to be an absolute fiscal necessity.

Statewide Opportunities

Described below are several promising opportunities and ongoing efforts to improve summer nutrition across California.

- In a recent correspondence to county superintendents of instruction and the over 1,000 school district superintendents across California, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Tom Torlakson, communicated his support for stronger local actions to serve summer meals. The superintendent's letter to promote summer meals is here: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/nr/ne/yr12/yr12rel11.asp>.
- With support from organizations like the National Summer Learning Association and the Partnership for Children and Youth, communities are leveraging private and public resources to create summer enrichment opportunities for children and teens. The results of these initiatives can inform state policy discussions and increase support for summer learning programs.
- SB 429, signed into law in September 2011, provides flexibility to recipients of After School Education and Safety Program (ASES) or 21st Century Community Learning Centers (CCLC) funds. This flexibility will allow grantees to invest ASES and CCLC resources in summer learning programs.
- The ubiquity of smart phones and near-universal web access has significantly changed the way families learn about and receive services. CDE should encourage and employ new uses of technology in promotion and outreach. These new tools can better equip sponsors, sites, and social services partners that refer families to summer meals. For example, information (in multiple languages) about summer meals sites should be available on a searchable, smart phone-friendly map.
- The California Summer Meals Coalition has been working with partners around the state to promote summer meal programs through webinars, monthly newsletters, local case studies, and the compilation of resources for summer meal sponsors, staff, and participants. More information is available here: <http://ccrwf.org/summer-meal-coalition/>.

Policy Recommendations

Federal Policy Recommendations

1. Congress should commission a study to provide a national indicator of participation in summer learning, enrichment, and recreation programs, including measures that assess access to meals, whether federally or privately funded.
2. As Congress implements the Budget Control Act of 2011, which steadily reduces annually appropriated investments and programs, including Community Development Block Grants and other resources that support municipal programming for students during summer months, the impact on summer meal access and participation should be measured and published.
3. USDA should ensure that SFSP meals comply with the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans.⁸

State Policy Recommendations

1. State Superintendent Torlakson should initiate and coordinate a state convening to develop legislative, administrative, and fiscal solutions addressing the summer learning and nutrition gaps.
2. The Legislature should require the state to collect and track data describing the availability of summer school and summer learning programs
3. The Legislature and Governor should support AB 2555 (Carter) to strengthen the process through which applications for summer school meal waivers are evaluated.
4. The California Department of Education should promote SB 429 (DeSaulnier) that provides school districts with increased flexibility to devote existing resources to summer programs.
5. The California Department of Education should promote and monitor implementation of increased outreach requirements included in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (Child Nutrition Reauthorization), focusing on well-tested outreach strategies.
6. The California Department of Education should encourage and employ new uses of technology in promotion and outreach. For example, information (in multiple languages) about summer meals sites should be available on a searchable map.
7. As soon as the state budget permits, the Legislature and education leaders should provide adequate resources for school districts to offer robust summer programs that include federally funded summer meals. Summer learning, summer enrichment, and

⁸ This process is nearly complete for meals served through the National School Lunch Program and is scheduled to occur in 2012 for meals served through the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

summer nutrition must be a priority to close the achievement gap, combat hunger, and prevent obesity among California students.

8. The California Department of Education should monitor ongoing federal demonstration projects related to summer nutrition. CDE should develop recommendations for adopting or adapting the project strategies for use in California and report those recommendations to the Legislature and State Superintendent.

Local Recommendations

School boards and school districts should:

1. Provide students and families with information about nearby summer meal sites before school ends. Once school has closed for the summer, schools should continue outreach efforts through automatic phone messaging systems and other means.
2. Seek to preserve summer school programs.
3. Ensure that all summer programs operate in conjunction with federally funded nutrition programs.
4. Wherever possible, ensure that school sites serve children from the surrounding neighborhood whether or not summer school is operating at those sites.

School nutrition services departments, municipal recreation programs, food banks, and local advocates should:

1. Convene to identify gaps in the availability of summer meal sites and marketing opportunities for existing sites.
2. Utilize evidence-based promotion and outreach strategies to inform families about summer meal programs.
3. Recruit additional SFSP meal vendors, sponsors, and sites.
4. Briefly survey participants and their parents about the meal program to identify potential adjustments in menus, service, and environment.

Research Recommendation

1. Summer meal advocates, administrators, and academic partners should develop and implement a summer nutrition research agenda to better understand (a) what nutrition resources are available to California's low-income children during the summer, particularly among those children who do not participate in the federal summer meal programs; and (b) the impact of the federal summer meal programs on the quality and adequacy of children's diets.

Appendix A

County Data Tables – Average Daily Participation

Note: average daily participation and percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Average daily participation data are presented according to the county of operation for sponsoring agencies, which may differ from the county of operation for specific meal sites.

County	July 2011: NSLP ¹	July 2011: SSFO	July 2011: SFSP	July 2011: All Summer Meals ¹	July 2010: All Summer Meals ¹	July 2010 vs. 2011: Change in All Summer Meals ¹	July 2010 vs. 2011: Percent Change in All Summer Meals ¹
Alameda	2,487	9,895	3,292	15,674	14,607	1,067	7%
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Amador	8	0	0	8	11	-3	-27%
Butte	411	179	2,274	2,864	2,573	291	11%
Calaveras	990	0	0	990	926	64	7%
Colusa	0	0	0	0	40	-40	-100%
Contra Costa ^h	491	7,215	102	7,808	11,908	-4,100	-34%
Del Norte	41	75	0	116	103	13	13%
Eldorado	16	0	161	177	345	-168	-49%
Fresno	862	3,367	6,143	10,372	12,202	-1,830	-15%
Glenn	8	0	0	8	14	-6	-43%
Humboldt	141	172	475	788	695	93	13%
Imperial	61	434	760	1,255	1,466	-211	-14%

^hIn 2010, one sponsor operating in both Contra Costa and San Diego Counties had an NSLP average daily participation of 48, 46, and 49 for March, April, and July, respectively. The per-county average daily participation could not be determined so the sponsor was removed from the analysis. That sponsor is included in the analysis of 2011 data.

County	July 2011: NSLP ¹	July 2011: SSFO	July 2011: SFSP	July 2011: All Summer Meals ¹	July 2010: All Summer Meals ¹	July 2010 vs. 2011: Change in All Summer Meals ¹	July 2010 vs. 2011: Percent Change in All Summer Meals ¹
Inyo	0	106	32	138	35	103	294%
Kern	871	4,999	124	5,994	6,773	-779	-12%
Kings	157	829	774	1,760	1,188	572	48%
Lake	0	0	31	31	740	-709	-96%
Lassen	0	0	0	0	14	-14	-100%
Los Angeles	41,796	23,530	68,461	133,787	140,895	-7,108	-5%
Madera	132	1,668	0	1,800	1,573	227	14%
Marin	99	968	147	1,214	819	395	48%
Mariposa	8	0	0	8	9	-1	-11%
Mendocino	40	557	102	699	603	96	16%
Merced	2,160	4,898	0	7,058	6,297	761	12%
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mono	0	0	0	0	47	-47	-100%
Monterey	1,425	2,608	964	4,997	4,839	158	3%
Napa	46	152	0	198	213	-15	-7%
Nevada	136	0	6	142	69	73	106%
Orange	7,899	12,778	4,494	25,171	25,421	-250	-1%
Placer	226	0	433	659	605	54	9%
Plumas	4	0	0	4	8	-4	-50%
Riverside	4,336	6,209	2,090	12,635	14,848	-2,213	-15%
Sacramento	4,910	1,619	4,375	10,904	12,461	-1,557	-12%
San Benito	150	842	0	992	735	257	35%
San Bernardino	7,200	4,410	956	12,566	17,508	-4,942	-28%
San Diego ^h	35,255	12,399	3,201	50,855	47,092	3,763	8%
San Francisco	203	1,347	4,970	6,520	6,727	-207	-3%

County	July 2011: NSLP ¹	July 2011: SSFO	July 2011: SFSP	July 2011: All Summer Meals ¹	July 2010: All Summer Meals ¹	July 2010 vs. 2011: Change in All Summer Meals ¹	July 2010 vs. 2011: Percent Change in All Summer Meals ¹
San Joaquin	22,176	2,204	269	24,649	34,944	-10,295	-29%
San Luis Obispo	689	61	138	888	950	-62	-7%
San Mateo	1,401	983	346	2,730	2,853	-123	-4%
Santa Barbara	1,359	731	2,468	4,558	3,691	867	23%
Santa Clara	2,012	6,266	753	9,031	9,112	-81	-1%
Santa Cruz	18	3,054	297	3,369	1,802	1,567	87%
Shasta	163	776	32	971	798	173	22%
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Siskiyou	14	0	38	52	53	-1	-2%
Solano	341	2,076	0	2,417	2,472	-55	-2%
Sonoma	577	591	1,983	3,151	3,028	123	4%
Stanislaus	411	3,165	1,627	5,203	5,206	-3	0%
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tehama	17	0	0	17	13	4	31%
Trinity	6	23	0	29	35	-6	-17%
Tulare	630	1,787	1,396	3,813	3,507	306	9%
Tuolumne	9	0	0	9	0	9	N/A
Ventura	1,907	4,062	81	6,050	5,761	289	5%
Yolo	204	353	623	1,180	1,271	-91	-7%
Yuba	260	173	20	453	460	-7	-2%
Statewide	144,763	127,561	114,438	386,762	410,365	-23,603	-6%

¹Free and reduced-price summer meals

County Data Tables – Average Daily Participation (July 2010 vs. July 2011)

Note: average daily participation is rounded to the nearest whole number. Average daily participation data are presented according to the county of operation for sponsoring agencies, which may differ from the county of operation for specific meal sites.

County	July 2010 to 2011: Change in NSLP ¹	July 2010 to 2011: Change in SSFO	July 2010 to 2011: Change in SFSP	July 2010 to 2011: Change in All Summer Meals ¹
Alameda	-630	1,390	307	1,067
Alpine	0	0	0	0
Amador	-3	0	0	-3
Butte	90	108	93	291
Calaveras	64	0	0	64
Colusa	-40	0	0	-40
Contra Costa ¹	-2,224	-1,700	-176	-4,100
Del Norte	-15	28	0	13
Eldorado	-5	-218	55	-168
Fresno	-359	-528	-943	-1,830
Glenn	-6	0	0	-6
Humboldt	-31	73	51	93
Imperial	-50	-310	149	-211
Inyo	0	106	-3	103
Kern	-777	-1	-1	-779
Kings	58	597	-83	572
Lake	-50	-690	31	-709
Lassen	-14	0	0	-14
Los Angeles	-8,679	1,310	261	-7,108
Madera	-248	475	0	227
Marin	1	404	-10	395
Mariposa	-1	0	0	-1
Mendocino	-6	89	13	96
Merced	-100	861	0	761
Modoc	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	-47	0	-47
Monterey	-76	132	102	158

ⁱ In 2010, one sponsor operating in both Contra Costa and San Diego Counties had an NSLP average daily participation of 48, 46, and 49 for March, April, and July, respectively. The per-county average daily participation could not be determined so the sponsor was removed from the analysis. That sponsor is included in the analysis of 2011 data.

County	July 2010 to 2011: Change in NSLP ¹	July 2010 to 2011: Change in SSFO	July 2010 to 2011: Change in SFSP	July 2010 to 2011: Change in All Summer Meals ¹
Napa	8	-23	0	-15
Nevada	67	0	6	73
Orange	-673	-703	1,126	-250
Placer	-11	0	65	54
Plumas	-4	0	0	-4
Riverside	-1,835	611	-989	-2,213
Sacramento	-2,104	368	179	-1,557
San Benito	-29	286	0	257
San Bernardino	-3,832	-767	-343	-4,942
San Diego ⁱ	3,598	-1,162	1,327	3,763
San Francisco	-131	489	-565	-207
San Joaquin	-10,595	326	-26	-10,295
San Luis Obispo	-172	5	105	-62
San Mateo	-491	388	-20	-123
Santa Barbara	-336	239	964	867
Santa Clara	-75	1,118	-1,124	-81
Santa Cruz	-23	1,917	-327	1,567
Shasta	-8	176	5	173
Sierra	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	-3	0	2	-1
Solano	-53	-2	0	-55
Sonoma	49	-9	83	123
Stanislaus	-472	912	-443	-3
Sutter	0	0	0	0
Tehama	4	0	0	4
Trinity	-9	3	0	-6
Tulare	50	276	-20	306
Tuolumne	9	0	0	9
Ventura	260	2,450	-2,421	289
Yolo	-56	-87	52	-91
Yuba	5	17	-29	-7
STATEWIDE	-29,963	8,907	-2,547	-23,603

¹Free and reduced-price summer meals

County Data Tables

Comparing Average Daily Participation for the Academic Year and Summer

Note: percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Average daily participation data are presented according to the county of operation for sponsoring agencies, which may differ from the county of operation for specific meal sites.

County	2011: Percent of Children Served During the Academic Year AND Summer ¹	2011: Percent of Children Served During the Academic Year but NOT Summer ¹	2010: Percent of Children Served During the Academic Year AND Summer ¹
Alameda	27%	73%	24%
Alpine	0%	100%	0%
Amador	1%	99%	1%
Butte	24%	76%	21%
Calaveras	48%	52%	44%
Colusa	0%	100%	2%
Contra Costa ^j	17%	83%	27%
Del Norte	8%	92%	7%
Eldorado	3%	97%	6%
Fresno	10%	90%	13%
Glenn	0%	100%	0%
Humboldt	13%	87%	11%
Imperial	7%	93%	9%
Inyo	15%	85%	10%
Kern	7%	93%	8%
Kings	14%	86%	9%
Lake	1%	99%	16%
Lassen	0%	100%	1%
Los Angeles	21%	79%	21%
Madera	11%	89%	10%
Marin	22%	78%	16%
Mariposa	1%	99%	1%
Mendocino	12%	88%	11%
Merced	20%	80%	20%

^j In 2010, one sponsor operating in both Contra Costa and San Diego Counties had an NSLP average daily participation of 48, 46, and 49 for March, April, and July, respectively. The per-county average daily participation could not be determined so the sponsor was removed from the analysis. That sponsor is included in the analysis of 2011 data.

County	2011: Percent of Children Served During the Academic Year AND Summer¹	2011: Percent of Children Served During the Academic Year but NOT Summer¹	2010: Percent of Children Served During the Academic Year AND Summer¹
Modoc	0%	100%	0%
Mono	0%	100%	4%
Monterey	15%	85%	15%
Napa	3%	97%	3%
Nevada	7%	93%	3%
Orange	15%	85%	15%
Placer	5%	95%	5%
Plumas	1%	99%	1%
Riverside	7%	93%	8%
Sacramento	12%	88%	14%
San Benito	24%	76%	18%
San Bernardino	7%	93%	10%
San Diego ^j	31%	69%	28%
San Francisco	31%	69%	35%
San Joaquin	38%	62%	55%
San Luis Obispo	10%	90%	11%
San Mateo	12%	88%	13%
Santa Barbara	17%	83%	14%
Santa Clara	12%	88%	13%
Santa Cruz	27%	73%	14%
Shasta	9%	91%	7%
Sierra	0%	100%	0%
Siskiyou	2%	98%	2%
Solano	12%	88%	13%
Sonoma	15%	85%	14%
Stanislaus	11%	89%	12%
Sutter	0%	100%	0%
Tehama	0%	100%	0%
Trinity	4%	96%	4%
Tulare	8%	92%	7%
Tuolumne	0%	100%	0%
Ventura	14%	86%	14%
Yolo	11%	89%	12%
Yuba	6%	94%	6%
STATEWIDE	16%	84%	17%

¹Free and reduced-price meals

School's Out...Who Ate?

A Report on Summer Nutrition in California

For more information about this report, please contact Matthew Sharp at matt@cfpa.net
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