

## 2005 County by County Profile Data Sources and Methodology

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### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### “Total Population”

Source: U.S. Census

Date: 2002

Location: American Fact Finder, People

Exact source:

[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds\\_name=PEP\\_2004\\_EST&state=dt&mt\\_name=PEP\\_2004\\_EST\\_G2004\\_T001&lang=en&ts=139151423836](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=PEP_2004_EST&state=dt&mt_name=PEP_2004_EST_G2004_T001&lang=en&ts=139151423836)

Notes/Assumptions: Total population includes Californians of all ages.

#### “Total Number in Poverty”

Source: U.S. Census

Date: 2002

Location: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Exact source: <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/saipe/saipe.cgi>

Notes/Assumptions: This indicator refers to the number of people with incomes of 100% of the federal poverty line or below.

#### “% Total Population in Poverty”

Source: U.S. Census

Date: 2002

Formula: Total number of poverty divided by total population to calculate the percentage figure.

Notes/Assumptions: This indicator refers to the percentage of people whose household income is 100% of the federal poverty line or below.

#### “Total Children (0-17)”

Source: U.S. Census

Date: 2002

Location: American Fact Finder, People

Exact source:

[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds\\_name=PEP\\_2004\\_EST&state=dt&mt\\_name=PEP\\_2004\\_EST\\_G2004\\_T001&lang=en&ts=139151423836](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=PEP_2004_EST&state=dt&mt_name=PEP_2004_EST_G2004_T001&lang=en&ts=139151423836)

Notes/Assumptions: Subtracted total number of 18 and over from total population to arrive at total children. Children in this profile are defined as those 0-17 years old.

#### “Total Number of Children in Poverty”

Source: U.S. Census

Date: 2002

Location: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Exact source: <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/saipe/saipe.cgi>

#### “% Total Number of Children in Poverty”

Source: U.S. Census

Date: 2002

Formula: “Total Number of Children in Poverty” divided by “Total Children”

Notes/Assumptions: Total number of “Children in Poverty” divided by “Total Children” population to calculate the percentage figure.

## HEALTH INDICATORS

### *Food Insecurity Indicators*

#### "# & % Adults Living in Food Insecure Households"

Source: University of California Los Angeles

Date: 2003

Location: University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), 2003.

Exact source: <http://www.healthpolicy.ucla.edu/pubs/files/FoodInsecurity.pdf> (Page 4)

Notes/Assumptions: Only one adult per household was interviewed on food insecurity and hunger status, resulting in 71,673 adult interviews in households with incomes below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Due to the size of some counties, food insecurity data for the following counties are presented by regions.

- Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Tuolumne
- Colusa, Glenn, Tehama
- Humboldt, Del Norte
- Lake, Mendocino
- Lassen, Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity
- Monterey, San Benito
- Nevada, Plumas, Sierra
- Sutter, Yuba

See <http://www.healthpolicy.ucla.edu/pubs/files/FoodInsecurity.pdf> for additional limitations of the data.

#### "Low Birth Weight"

Source: California Department of Health Services

Date: 2003

Location: <http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/tables/datafiles/vsofca/0220.xls>

Notes/Assumptions: This indicator is obtained from California Department Health Services-Center of Health Statistics. The data is collected by place of birth. Low birth weight is defined as all babies born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5lb.8oz). The percentage of low birth weight births is based on all live births from 2003.

### *Obesity Indicators*

#### "Child Unhealthy Weight"

Source: California Department of Education

Date: 2003-2004 Academic Year

Location: Physical Fitness Testing: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/pf/>

Exact source: 2004 Results: <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/> (data can only be obtained county by county individually)

Notes/Assumptions: This rate includes both underweight and overweight children.

The data for this indicator were obtained from CDE's Healthy Fitness Zone (HFZ). For the purpose of this profile, only 7<sup>th</sup> grade Body Composition is included to estimate child unhealthy weight during 2003-2004 school year. The data presented here indicate the percentage of students who are outside of the normal BMI or Percent Fat.

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### “Child Fitness”

Source: California Department of Education

Date: 2003-2004 Academic Year

Location: Physical Fitness Testing (PFT): <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/pf/>

Exact source: 2004 Results: <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/> (data can only be obtained county by county individually)

Notes/Assumptions: This data set was obtained from school year 2003-2004 from CDE. The County by County Profile only contains 7<sup>th</sup> grade aerobic capacity. This represents the percentage of students who passed the aerobic capacity standard, regardless of their performance on other standards. The physical fitness test is given in 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup> grades and students' physical fitness is measured based on six standards: Aerobic Capacity, Body Composition, Abdominal Strength, Trunk Extension Strength, Upper Body Strength, and Flexibility. This report uses Aerobic Capacity as a proxy for general physical fitness, since CDE considers Aerobic Capacity to be “the most important indicator of physical fitness and assesses the capacity of the cardio-respiratory system by measuring endurance” (CDE: Physical Fitness Test). The Aerobic Capacity measures students based on three tests: the pacer, one mile walk/run, and walk test.

### “Adult Obesity”

Source: University of California Los Angeles

Date: 2003

Location: University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), 2003.

<http://www.chis.ucla.edu/>

Exact source: <http://www.chis.ucla.edu/main/DQ2/easy/output.asp>

Notes/Assumptions: Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated by dividing WEIGHT(in kilograms) by HEIGHT SQUARED(in meters). "Overweight or obese" include the respondents who have a BMI of 25 or greater.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), adults with a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0 are considered obese, and adults with a BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25 are considered to have a healthy weight.

Due to the size of some counties, adult obesity data for the following counties are presented by regions:

- Nevada, Plumas, Sierra
- Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Alpine
- Humboldt, Del Norte
- Siskiyou, Lassen, Trinity, Modoc
- Mendocino, Lake
- Tehama, Glenn, Colusa
- Monterey, San Benito
- Sutter, Yuba

### Diabetes

#### *NOTE:*

Data presented for diabetes diagnoses and diabetes deaths in this report are based on the age-adjusted rate per 100 county or state residents. The counties are ranked according to the age-adjusted rate.

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Age-adjusted rates are a way to compare counties with various age distributions. For example, a county with a higher percentage of elderly population may have a higher rate of hospitalization than a county with a younger population, simply because the elderly are more likely to be faced with health issues. Ranking the counties based on age-adjusted rates ensures that, regardless of a county's age distribution, the counties can be fairly compared.

### "# of People Diagnosed with Diabetes"

Source: California Department of Health Services-Center for Health Statistics. Date: 2003

Location: <http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/reports/countyhealthfacts/diabetes2003.pdf>

Notes/Assumptions: CHIS defined a person as having diabetes if a physician ever gave him or her that diagnosis. This definition undercounts people with diabetes, since it does not include people who have the disease but who have not received a clinical diagnosis.

Due to the size of some counties, diabetes diagnosis data for the following counties are presented by regions:

- Nevada, Plumas, Sierra
- Monterey, San Benito
- Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Alpine
- Siskiyou, Lassen, Trinity, Modoc
- Tehama, Glenn, Colusa
- Humboldt, Del Norte
- Sutter, Yuba
- Mendocino, Lake

### "# of Diabetes Related Deaths"

Source: California Department of Health Services

Date: 2000-2002

Location:

<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/Publication/LeadingCauseReport/Diabetes2002.pdf>

Exact source: Table 2

Notes/Assumptions: The data for this indicator were obtained from the California Department of Health Services-Center for Health Statistics. The number of deaths presented is an average of the number of deaths from 2000 and 2002.

## FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

### Food Stamp Program

#### "# Eligible"

Source: Department of Social Services, Research and Data Reports

Date: 2004

Exact Location: American Fact Finder, Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics

Formula: "Average Participation in 2004" divided by the participation rate of .53

To estimate the number of people eligible for food stamps, we first identified the state's current food stamp participation rate. Rather than use the newly released rate of 35% of all Californians (see [http://www.frac.org/html/federal\\_food\\_programs/FSP/Participation\\_Rates\\_03.html](http://www.frac.org/html/federal_food_programs/FSP/Participation_Rates_03.html)), we used the slightly older but better developed rate of 53% from the US Department of Agriculture.

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We believe this is a more reliable estimate (though older) because it includes factors beyond income. For more details on this rate, see

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/oane/MENU/Published/FNS/FILES/Participation/Reaching2001.pdf>

Notes/Assumptions: While individual county performance may vary, we applied the statewide participation rate to county figures in order to provide a rough distribution of non-participants throughout the state.

### "# Eligible Not Served"

Source: Department of Social Services, Research and Data Reports

Date: 2004

Exact Location: <http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/FoodStamp-421.htm>

Formula: "Estimated Number of People Eligible for Food Stamps" minus "Average Participation in 2004"

Notes/Assumptions: The individual participation numbers for January 2004 to December 2004 were added together then divided by 12 to generate the average number of participants per month. The following counties did not have all 12 months of data available. The number of months available is listed next to the county:

- Butte: 6
- Merced: 3
- Riverside: 7
- San Bernardino: 8
- San Joaquin: 5
- Stanislaus: 3

### "% Not Served"

Formula: "# Eligible Not Served" divided by "# Eligible Served"

### "Loss of Federal \$ due to Underutilization"

Formula: "# Eligible Not Served" multiplied by the average food stamp benefit of \$89 per month multiplied by 12 months.

Notes/Assumptions: The average food stamp benefit was obtained from:

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/fsavgben.htm>

## Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, Children (WIC)

### "# Eligible"

Source: Department of Health Services

Date: July-December 2004

Location: WIC Supplemental Nutrition Branch

Exact source: Available from WIC Branch by request.

Notes/Assumptions: This figure represents the estimated allocated caseload per county. The allocated caseload numbers are based on the clinic location rather than the county of residence of participants.

### "# Eligible Not Served"

Source: Department of Health Services

Date: July-December 2004

Location: WIC Supplemental Nutrition Branch

Exact source: Available from WIC Branch by request.

Notes/Assumptions: Please see above.

“% Not Served”

Formula: “# Eligible Not Served” divided by “# Eligible”

## School Lunch Program

“# Eligible”

Source: California Department of Education

Date: 2003-2004 Academic Year

Location: Nutrition Services Division

Exact Source: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sh/sn/documents/coproschool0304.pdf>

Notes/Assumptions: The number eligible was determined from CDE’s number of students who are enrolled in the free and reduced-price meal program. This indicates that these students have applied for and been certified to receive either free or reduced-price school meals. However, there are students who are not certified for free or reduced-price school meals who are eligible but not participating. While the Census could provide the number of children whose incomes are below 185% of FPL (the cut-off for reduced-price meals), this would overestimate eligibility because some of these children would not have access to school meals given that they are enrolled in private schools, home schooled, or have other school arrangements.

See [http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/gls\\_calworks.asp](http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/gls_calworks.asp) for additional limitations of the data.

“# Eligible Not Served”

Formula: “#Eligible” minus current participation = “# Eligible Not Served”

Notes/Assumptions: Current participation is based on the number of students enrolled in the program multiplied by the county-wide ADP rate (Average Daily Participation). The actual number of students participating in NSLP is not available. In order to estimate the number of low-income students participating in the NSLP, the following formula was used:

Total enrollment minus (ADP x % Free and Reduced Price meals ADP) = # eligible not served

“% Not Served”

Formula: “# Eligible Not Served” divided by “# Eligible”

“Loss of Federal \$ due to Underutilization”

Formula: “# Eligible Not Served” multiplied by \$2.19 federal reimbursement for free lunch and \$1.79 federal reimbursement for reduced price lunch based on 180 school days.

Notes/Assumptions: This estimate is based on 100% participation of all eligible free and reduced priced students. The reimbursement rate was obtained from:

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/nu/rs/rates0304.asp>

## Summer Meals

“# Eligible”

Source: California Department of Education

Date: July 2004

Location: Nutrition Services Division

Exact source: Available from CDE by request.

Notes/Assumptions: Eligible children simply reflects the 2003-2004 NSLP figures of children certified for free and reduced-price meals provide the best approximation for determining the

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number of children potentially eligible for summer meals. However, for children to have access to a USDA meal during July, they must attend summer school or visit an open summer lunch site, which includes schools operating the seamless waiver and community sites parks and community centers. These open summer lunch sites must operate in a community where the nearest elementary school serves more than 50% of the students who are certified eligible for free and reduced-price lunches

### "# Eligible Not Served"

Formula: "# Eligible" minus current participation = "# Eligible Not Served"

Notes/Assumptions: Summer lunch participation was determined by adding July NSLP participation, meals served at seamless waiver sites and tradition Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) sites, such as parks and camps. Comparing this number against NSLP free and reduced-price participation in school year 2003-2004 provides an approximate indicator of how many low income children are served in the summer compared to the school year.

### "% Eligible Not Served"

Formula: "# Eligible Not Served" divided by "# Eligible"

### "Loss of Federal \$ due to Underutilization"

Formula: "# Eligible Not Served" multiplied by \$2.41 federal reimbursement for free lunch for 22 weekdays in July 2004.

Notes/Assumptions: Based on 100% participation of all eligible students. Some sites operated more or less than 22 weekdays in July 2004. The reimbursement rate was obtained from:

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/nu/rs/rates0405.asp>

## Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)

### "# Eligible"

Source: California Child Care Resource & Referral Network

Date: 2002

Location: 2003 Child Care Portfolio

Exact source: [http://rrnetwork.org/rrnet/our\\_research/2003portfolie.php](http://rrnetwork.org/rrnet/our_research/2003portfolie.php)

Notes/Assumptions: The number of child care slots was obtained from the California Child Care Resource & Referral Network. The data reflect the number of slots in child care centers and in family child care homes as of January 2002. It is assumed that all child care services are utilized to full capacity. Therefore, the number of children being served equals the number of slots. However, this number does not identify which sites served CACFP meals.

Source: California Department of Education

Date: 2002-2003 Academic Year

Location: Nutrition Services Division

Exact source: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sh/sn/documents/coprochild0203.pdf>

Notes/Assumptions: All children attending child care are technically eligible to receive meals reimbursed by USDA. Meals are reimbursed at a different rate according to family economic status. Unfortunately, there is no accurate method to determine which children attending child care in California are living at or below 130% or 185% FPL to qualify for free or reduced-price meals. As a result, unlike data for other food programs, CACFP data are presented as a percentage of all young children, rather than just low-income children.

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The number of children enrolled in CACFP was obtained from the California Department of Education, Nutrition Services Division for 2002-2003. This data source does not include the total universe of child care providers in the state-those serving CACFP meals, in addition to those that were not.

Given the limited availability of data, the total number of child care slots was used to report the total number of children eligible for CACFP meals and the number of children enrolled was used to report number being served. In some cases, enrollment figures exceed the number of child care slots. This may represent child care slots used by multiple children part time. For example, a child care provider may have a capacity to serve 14 children at a time. This provider can serve 14 children in the morning and 14 children in the afternoon for a total of 28 unique children (even though there are only 14 slots). This may be a cause for the inconsistencies in the estimates for program utilization.

### "# Eligible Not Served"

Source: California Child Care Resource & Referral Network

Location: 2003 Child Care Portfolio (updated every two years)

Exact source: [http://rrnetwork.org/rrnet/our\\_research/2003portfolie.php](http://rrnetwork.org/rrnet/our_research/2003portfolie.php)

Notes/Assumptions: See above

### "% Eligible Not Served"

Formula: "#Eligible Not Served" divided by "# Eligible"

Notes/Assumptions: See above

## COUNTY BREAKFAST HIGHLIGHT

### "Total # of public schools in each county"

Source: Department of Education

Date: 2003-2004 Academic Year

Location: Nutrition Services Division

Exact source: School meal data on CD from CDE.

Notes/Assumptions: Available only by request from CDE.

### "# of California public schools without the School Breakfast Program"

Source: Department of Education

Date: 2003-2004 Academic Year

Location: Nutrition Service Division

Exact source: School meal data on CD from CDE.

Notes/Assumptions: Available only by request from CDE.

### "# of county public schools without School Breakfast Program"

Source: Department of Education

Date: 2003-2004 Academic Year

Location: Nutrition Services Division

Exact source: School meal data on CD from CDE.

Notes/Assumptions: Available only by request from CDE.

### "# of students eligible for free or reduced price school breakfast in each county"

Source: Department of Education

Date: 2003-2004 Academic Year

Location: Nutrition Services Division



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Exact source:

<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/cbeds1.asp?cYear=200304&Blah=&FreeLunch=on&CalWORKs=on&cChoice=StatProf2&cLevel=State&cTopic=Profile&myTimeFrame=S&submit1=Submit>

Notes/Assumptions: This data set does not distinguish between students in the free and reduced price categories.

“# eligible students not getting free or reduced price school breakfast in each county”

Formula: “# of students eligible for free or reduced price school breakfast” minus current participation= “#eligible students not getting free or reduced price school breakfast”

Notes/Assumptions: Current participation is based on the number of students enrolled in the program compared to the county-wide ADP % (Average Daily Participation). The actual number of students participating in SBP is not available. In order to estimate the number of low-income students participating in the SBP, the following formula was used:

Total enrollment minus (ADP x % Free and Reduced Price meals ADP) = # eligible not served  
ADP data is available from CDE, NSD at:

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sh/sn/documents/coproschool0203.pdf>

“Loss of federal dollars due to underutilization of school breakfast in CA”

Formula: All eligible but non-participating free students multiplied by \$1.20 federal reimbursement plus all eligible but non-participating reduced price students multiplied by \$0.90 federal reimbursement for 180 school days at all CA public schools.

Notes/Assumptions: The dollar figure represents dollars lost for only those students eligible but not participating. The reimbursement rates are separated into free and reduced price categories.

The free and reduced price categories are calculated based on ADP percentage of meals consumed in school year 2003-2004. Since participation numbers are not available and the number of students enrolled in free or reduced price meals is reported as one figure, there is no accurate way of determining the exact reimbursement rates. This estimate may be an overestimate of students who qualify for free meals, since students qualified for reduced price meals may be reluctant to enroll due to the financial barrier of having to pay to receive meals and thus may be over-represented in the pool of eligible non-participants.

## REIMBURSEMENT RATES

### School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program Reimbursement Rates

Source: Department of Education

Date: 2003-2004 Academic Year

Location: Nutrition Services Division

Exact source: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/nu/rs/rates0304.asp>

### Summer Foods Reimbursement Rates

Source: Department of Education

Date: 2003

Location: Nutrition Services Division

Exact source: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/nu/rs/rates0304.asp>

## COUNTY RANK

Counties are ranked in descending order from 1 to 58, with one being the worst to 58 being the best. In other words, a county with 1<sup>st</sup> ranking in food insecure households means that it has the highest number of food insecure individuals while a county with a 58<sup>th</sup> ranking represents a county with the least number of food insecure individuals.

In some indicators, there are counties who share the same rankings as some data are presented based on regional groups of multiple counties.