



Food That's In
When School Is Out...

2014 OHIO SUMMER NUTRITION SCORECARD



SUPPORTING NATIONAL PARTNERS

FRAC
Food Research and Action Center



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

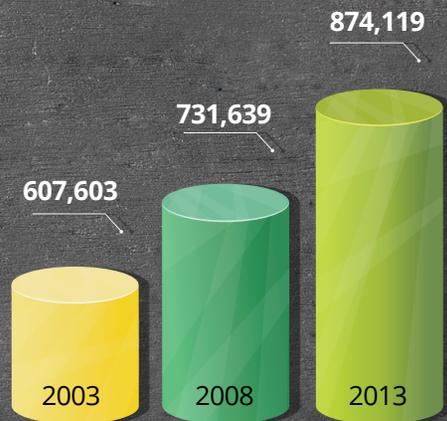
This report was prepared by the School and Summer Nutrition staff at Children's Hunger Alliance. The agency extends a special thanks to the Ohio Department of Education for providing the data used in this report. Children's Hunger Alliance's work to expand summer nutrition participation in Ohio is made possible through the generous support of American Electric Power; City of Columbus; The Food Research and Action Center; Franklin County Board of Commissioners; Franklin County Children Services; General Mills; Huntington Bank; L Brands Foundation; National League of Cities Institute for Youth, Education and Families; Nationwide Insurance; Ohio Children's Foundation; and The Sisters of Saint Joseph Charitable Fund.

OHIO SCHOOL MEAL STUDENT ELIGIBILITY



INCREASING NEED FOR SUMMER MEALS

Free & Reduced Price Eligible Students



INTRODUCTION

Summer vacation is deeply rooted in American tradition and stands as a symbol for freedom. Summer is believed to be a season for family fun, outdoor activities and an abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables. Surprisingly, summer has become a sedentary time where fewer than half of Americans take a vacation and many families lack sufficient access to fresh summer produce.¹ Summertime is now a major contributor to food insecurity, weight gain and learning loss for Ohio children.²

When school doors close, many children lose access to the educational opportunities and adequate nutrition they received during the school year. On average, students of all income levels lose two months of what they learned in math, and students from low-income households tend to lose over two months of reading skills.³ Youth at greatest risk for summer learning loss are also at risk for adverse health outcomes including hunger and summer weight gain.⁴

To substitute for the regular school year meal programs, Ohio administers federal summer nutrition programs in low-income areas. Since 2005, Ohio's participation has increased by 23%.⁵ In the summer of 2013 there were 192 sponsors in Ohio that served children and teens healthy breakfasts, lunches, snacks and suppers. Sponsors and counties with the highest participation in July 2013 are highlighted in this report.

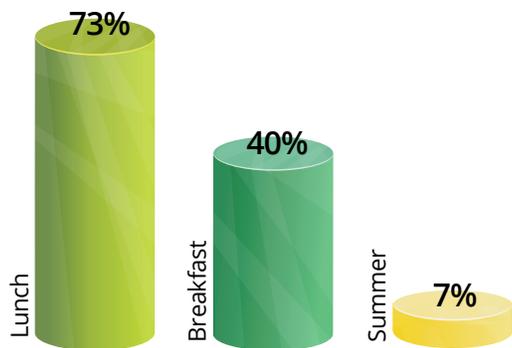
While Ohio has experienced growth in participation, more children and teens could benefit from these summer nutrition programs. Join the 192 sponsors that have met this challenge and help restore summer as a time for recreation and fun. Provide food that's in when school is out.



Left: Toledo YMCA Summer Food Service Program (Lucas)

MEAL PARTICIPATION COMPARISON

Free & Reduced Price Eligible Participants



CURRENT REALITIES

In Ohio, **874,119 students** are eligible for free and reduced price school meals (F/R Eligible Students).⁶ Without the structure of school, these students lack access to nutritious and affordable meals. While 76% of F/R Eligible Students access school lunch, only 7% access summer meals through summer nutrition programs.⁷ As a result, rates of food insecurity and weight gain increase over the summer months, especially in states with low summer nutrition participation.⁸

The national participation goal, as determined by the Food Research and Action Center (FRAC), is 40 summer lunch participants for every 100 school lunch participants.⁹ **Ohio ranks 37th** among all states in participation and serves 10 summer lunches for every 100 school lunches. Arkansas, Idaho, New York, New Mexico and the District of Columbia are examples of states ranked in the top ten and are outperforming Ohio.⁹ Yet Ohio ranks 12th worst in childhood obesity, and 25% of Ohio children experience food insecurity compared to 20% nationally.^{10,11}

Although federal dollars are available for all children to eat well-rounded meals during the summer at no cost, the program is underutilized and millions of federal dollars go unclaimed. In 2013, if there were 40 summer lunch participants for every 100 school lunch participants in Ohio, then local government agencies, schools and community-based organizations could have realized an additional \$24,742,770 in federal reimbursements for 40 days of service.¹²

ABOUT SUMMER NUTRITION PROGRAMS

To substitute for the regular school year meal programs, the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) administers two federal United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) summer nutrition programs: the **Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)** and the National School Lunch **Seamless Summer Option (SSO)**.

SFSP and SSO provide no cost breakfasts, lunches, snacks and suppers to children and teens ages 1-18 as well as individuals ages 19-21 who have a mental or physical disability and are enrolled during the school year in a public or private non-profit school program. Approved sponsors, including school districts, local government agencies, private nonprofit organization and camps, operate these programs at eligible meal sites. Meal sites are locations in which a majority of children come from households with incomes at or below 185% of the federal poverty level or where at least half of the children enrolled in a program are eligible for free or reduced-price meals during the school year. Sponsors receive cash payments for the meals they serve to children and teens.

2014 Per Meal Reimbursement Rates

MEAL TYPE	(RURAL/SELF PREP)		(URBAN/VENDED)
	SFSP	SFSP	SSO
Breakfast	\$2.02	\$1.98	\$1.89
Lunch/Supper	\$3.54	\$3.48	\$3.01
Snack	\$0.84	\$0.82	\$0.81



Center: Southwood Elementary Summer Nutrition Program, Columbus Public Schools (Franklin)

WHO BENEFITS FROM SUMMER NUTRITION PROGRAMS

FAMILIES & COMMUNITIES

Stretches Food Dollars

Families earning low incomes report spending an average of \$300 more per month on food during the summer when school meals are not available.¹³ Summer nutrition programs offer families free meals during the summer, which help families stay within their food budgets instead of exceeding them.

Provides Safe Environments

Many Ohio families lack access to healthy meals and safe places to play outdoors over the summer. Many also struggle to find and pay for high-quality summer care for their children. Summer meal sites provide families with safe environments that offer free healthy meals.

Serves as a Work Support

Working parents with children who participate in summer nutrition programs can have peace of mind knowing their children are in safe environments eating nutritious food, and at many sites, also engaged in educational and/or physical activities.

SCHOOLS

Supports Academic Intervention

School meal programs, including summer nutrition programs, have been shown to improve student health and academic achievement.¹⁴ Schools offering summer academic intervention programs can utilize summer nutrition programs to ensure students have the nutrition and energy needed for remedial work.

Boosts Employment

Summer nutrition programs boost employment of food service workers and youth program providers during summer months by maintaining or creating jobs to operate the programs. Summer nutrition programs are supported by federal reimbursement dollars.

Continues Food Service Business

Most Ohio school buildings remain open during summer months when school is not in session, operating academic intervention programs. Schools can utilize the buildings' food service equipment during this time of dormancy by being a summer meals sponsor and/or by vending their meals to other sponsors.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Supplements Local Tax Dollars

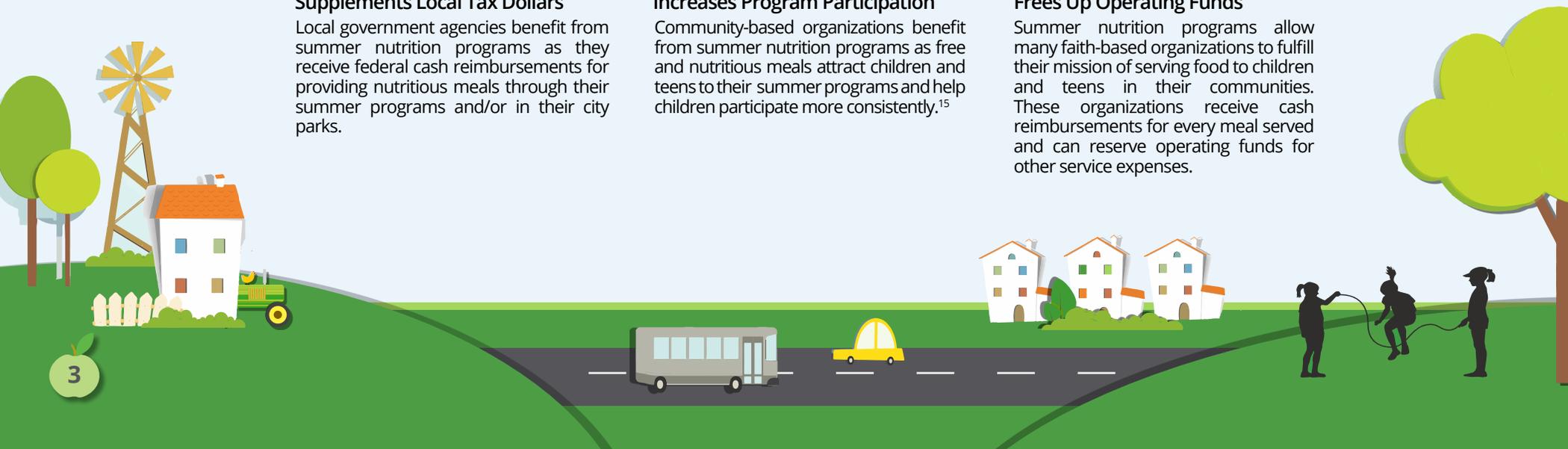
Local government agencies benefit from summer nutrition programs as they receive federal cash reimbursements for providing nutritious meals through their summer programs and/or in their city parks.

Increases Program Participation

Community-based organizations benefit from summer nutrition programs as free and nutritious meals attract children and teens to their summer programs and help children participate more consistently.¹⁵

Frees Up Operating Funds

Summer nutrition programs allow many faith-based organizations to fulfill their mission of serving food to children and teens in their communities. These organizations receive cash reimbursements for every meal served and can reserve operating funds for other service expenses.



SUMMER NUTRITION PROGRAMS AS A SOLUTION

CHILDHOOD HUNGER

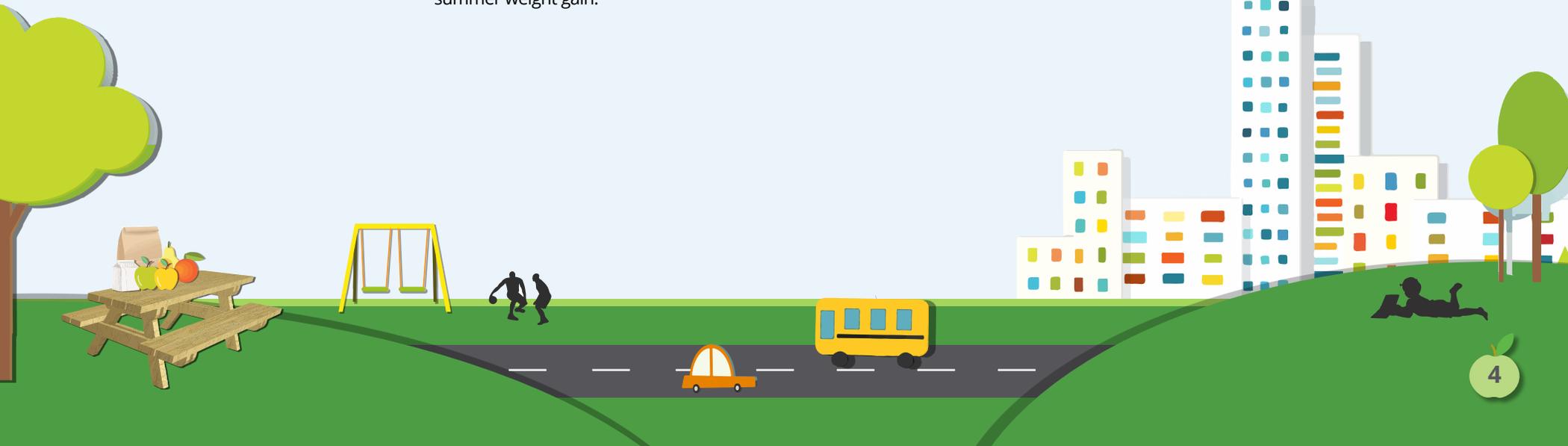
During the summer months, the risk for food insecurity rises as many Ohio families lose access to structured and nutritious school meals. This seasonal difference in food insecurity is smaller in states with more widespread summer nutrition participation, indicating that the programs help reduce instances of food insecurity among families with school-age children.¹⁶

SUMMER WEIGHT GAIN

Just as the risk for food insecurity rises during the summer, children's tendencies toward obesity are aggravated too.¹⁷ Without the structure of school and access to school meals, children gain weight two to three times faster during the summer.¹⁸ Eating habits, the setting and structure of meals, and physical activity levels for many Ohio students tend to be different during the summer compared to during the school year. Summer nutrition programs carry the structure of school meals into the summer months, reducing the risk of summer weight gain.¹⁹

SUMMER LEARNING LOSS

Combined with summer enrichment programming, summer meals enhance children's development and reduce summer learning loss. Low-income students tend to fall behind on measures of academic achievement over the summer losing two months of grade-level equivalency in math and more than two months in reading achievement.²⁰ These losses are cumulative and contribute to the achievement gap between low-income youth and their middle-income peers. Summer nutrition programs not only serve as a bridge between spring school meals and fall school meals but attract children and teens to the summer enrichment programming needed to reduce summer learning loss.²¹



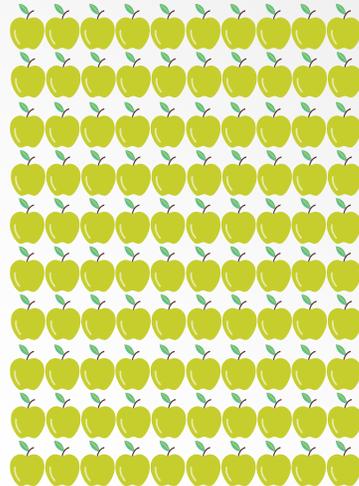
OHIO SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION

OHIO PARTICIPATION

Only **10** Summer
Lunch Participants

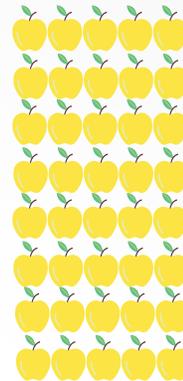


For Every **100** School
Lunch Participants

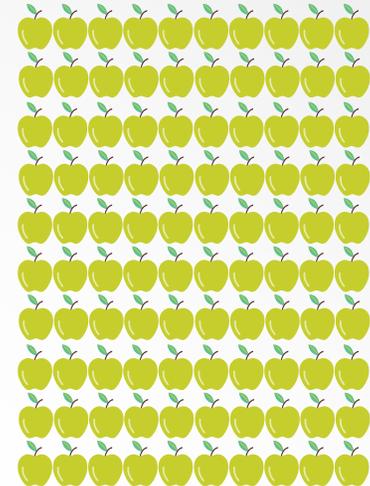


NATIONAL PARTICIPATION GOAL

Serve **40** Summer
Lunch Participants



For Every **100** School
Lunch Participants



“Children in the Reynoldsburg area who would not receive a meal during the summer received a nutritious hot lunch during the week. I would absolutely recommend summer [nutrition] programs to other schools...if you can help just one child from being hungry then it is well worth the effort!”

Wendi Novotni, Food Service Director, Reynoldsburg City Schools (Franklin)

HIGHEST SCORING COUNTIES

2013 Summer Nutrition Participation Rates²²

STATEWIDE

1. **Marion** 27:100
2. **Franklin** 19:100
3. **Perry** 18:100
4. **Muskingum** 14:100
5. **Scioto** 13:100
6. **Cuyahoga** 13:100
7. **Trumbull** 13:100
8. **Champaign** 12:100
9. **Hamilton** 12:100
10. **Crawford** 13:100
11. **Portage** 11:100
12. **Warren** 11:100
13. **Ashtabula** 11:100
14. **Montgomery** 11:100
15. **Jackson** 11:100

REGIONAL

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------|
| NW | Crawford | 11:100 |
| C | Marion | 27:100 |
| | Frankin | 19:100 |
| SW | Champaign | 12:100 |
| | Hamilton | 12:100 |
| | Warren | 11:100 |
| | Montgomery | 11:100 |
| SE | Perry | 18:100 |
| | Muskingum | 14:100 |
| | Scioto | 13:100 |
| | Jackson | 11:100 |
| NE | Cuyahoga | 13:100 |
| | Trumbull | 13:100 |
| | Portage | 11:100 |
| | Ashtabula | 11:100 |

SPONSORS SERVING TOP 3 COUNTIES

Marion
Elgin Local Schools
Marion City Schools

Franklin
Big Bro/Sis Of Columbus
Clintonville Beechwood Center
Columbus Public Schools
Columbus Rec & Parks
Columbus State Com College
Community Kitchen
Dublin City Schools
Gladden Community House
Grace Apostolic Church
Groveport Madison Schools

Harambee Christian
Heinzerling Memorial
Hiran Regional Rehab & Dev
Horizon Science Academy
Ibnu Taymiyah Masjid
Life Skills Columbus North
Life Skills Columbus SE
Masjid As-Salaamah Inc
NAECIS Outreach
OSU NYSP
Reynoldsburg City Schools
Somali Association of Ohio
Somali Senior & Fam. Svs
St Stephens Com House
Summit Unt. Met Church

Somali Resettlement Svcs
Triedstone Hope Outreach
Upper Arlington Luth. Church
Vineyard Community Center
Westerville Area Ministry
Westerville City Schools
Whitehall City Schools
Worthington City Schools
Zenith Academy
Zenith Academy East
Zion Christian Assembly
Perry
Hocking Athens Perry CAC
New Lexington Schools



SUMMER LUNCH MENU RECOGNITION



Children's Hunger Alliance recognizes select sponsors who provided summer lunch menus that exceeded summer 2013 federal nutrition standards. These sponsors offered more whole grains, fresh fruits and vegetables meeting the gold or silver level of criteria below.²³

GOLD LEVEL

- Alliance City (Stark)
- Austintown Schools (Mahoning)
- Bucyrus Schools (Crawford)
- Ely Chapman Ed. Ctr (Washington)
- Emmanuel Christian (Summit)
- Horizon Science Acad. (Franklin)
- Lynchburg Clay Schools (Highland)
- Marion Schools (Marion)
- N. Olmstead Schools (Cuyahoga)
- Paper Circle (Athens)
- The Salvation Army (Hamilton)
- Southside Community Ctr (Allen)

GOLD LEVEL CRITERIA

Meets at least 4 of the following offerings per 5 consecutive lunches²⁴:

- 3 or more fresh fruits²⁵
- 3 or more fresh vegetables
- 3 or more different fruits²⁶
- 4 or more different vegetables
- 75% or more of grains were whole grain rich²⁷

Additional Requirements:
Offered 3 or more fresh produce items per 5 consecutive lunches, 0 deep-fat fried menu items for the entire summer lunch menu and 50% or more of grain items were whole grain rich.

SILVER LEVEL

- Cincinnati Public Schools (Hamilton)
- City of Sidney Parks Dept (Shelby)
- Labrae Local Schools (Trumbull)
- Marlington Local Schools (Stark)
- New Richmond Schools (Clermont)
- The Salvation Army (Butler)
- YMCA Greater Dayton (Montgomery)
- Youth Alternatives Inc. (Ashtabula)
- The Well at Sunnyside (Fayette)
- Woodmore Schools (Sandusky)

SILVER LEVEL CRITERIA

Meets at least 3 of the following offerings per 5 consecutive lunches:

- 2 or more fresh fruits
- 2 or more fresh vegetables
- 2 or more different fruits
- 3 or more different vegetables
- 50% or more of grains were whole grain rich

Additional Requirements:
Offered 3 or more fresh produce items per 5 consecutive lunches and 0 deep-fat fried menu items for the entire summer lunch menu.

SUMMER LUNCH TO SCHOOL LUNCH GAP

STATEWIDE

Free/Reduced Eligible Students

School Lunch Participants **631,869**
 Summer Lunch Participants **62,419**
 National Summer to School Lunch Goal **40 : 100**
 Ohio's Summer to School Lunch Ratio **10 : 100**

NORTHWEST

Free/Reduced Eligible Students
 School Lunch Participants **74,743**
 Summer Lunch Participants **4,930**
 Summer Lunches Per 100 School Lunches **7**

SOUTHWEST

Free/Reduced Eligible Students
 School Lunch Participants **153,355**
 Summer Lunch Participants **13,032**
 Summer Lunches Per 100 School Lunches **9**

CENTRAL

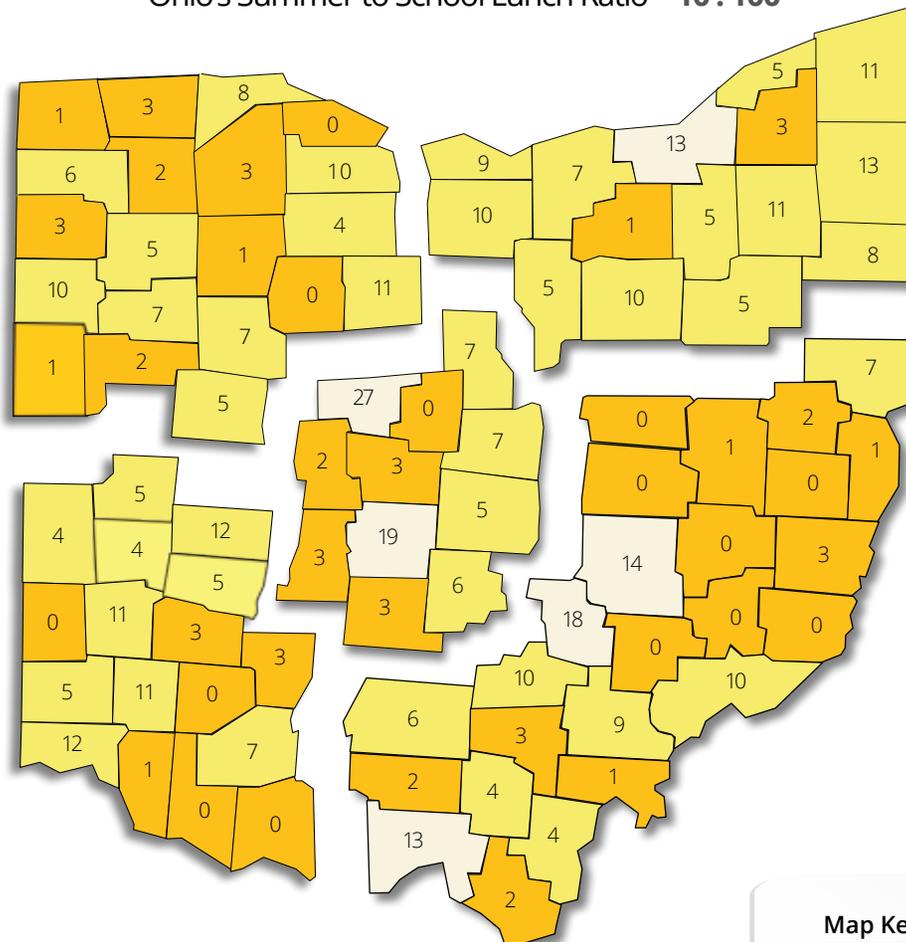
Free/Reduced Eligible Students
 School Lunch Participants **115,974**
 Summer Lunch Participants **17,653**
 Summer Lunches Per 100 School Lunches **15**

NORTHEAST

Free/Reduced Eligible Students
 School Lunch Participants **216,431**
 Summer Lunch Participants **22,028**
 Summer Lunches Per 100 School Lunches **10**

SOUTHEAST

Free/Reduced Eligible Students
 School Lunch Participants **71,367**
 Summer Lunch Participants **4,776**
 Summer Lunches Per 100 School Lunches **7**



Map Key

- 13+**
 Summer Lunches
 Per 100 School
 Lunches
- 12-4**
 Summer Lunches
 Per 100 School
 Lunches
- 3-0**
 Summer Lunches
 Per 100 School
 Lunches

GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

STATEWIDE

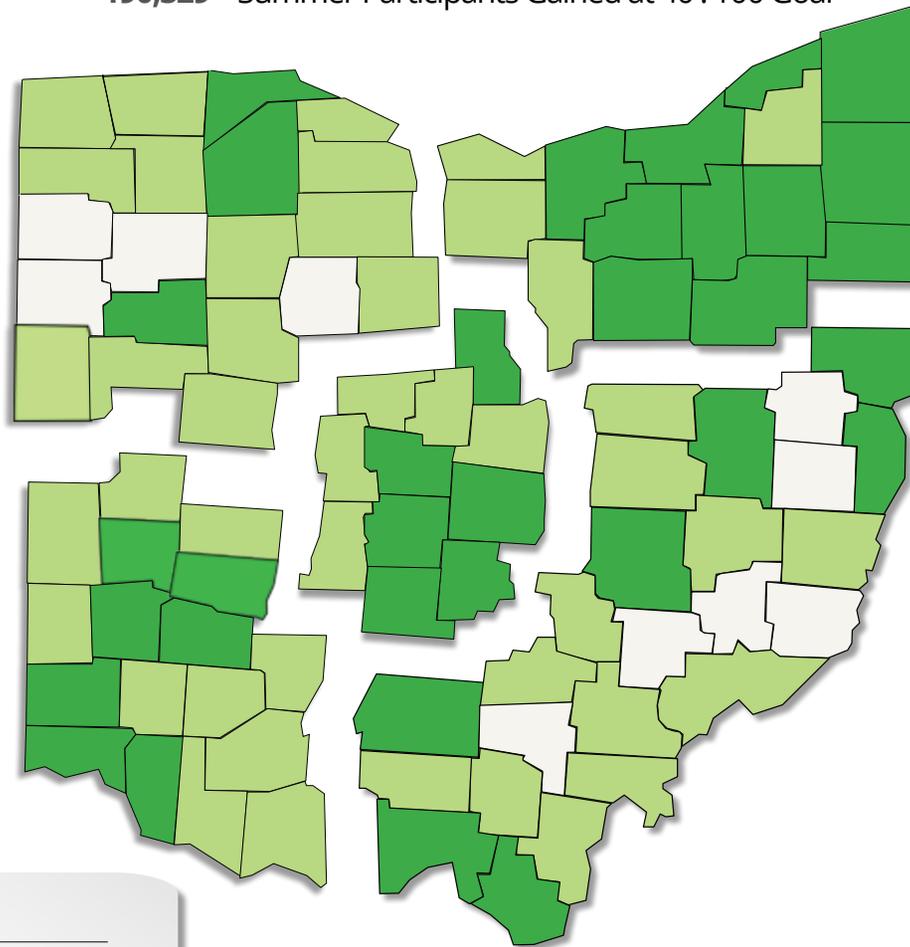
Free/Reduced Eligible Students
 860,470 Offered School Lunch
 631,869 School Lunch Participants
 62,419 Summer Lunch Participants
 190,329 Summer Participants Gained at 40 : 100 Goal²⁸

NORTHWEST

Free/Reduced Eligible Students
 Offered School Lunch 99,504
 School Lunch Participants 74,743
 Summer Lunch Participants 4,930
 Summer Participants Gained at 40 : 100 Goal 24,967

SOUTHWEST

Free/Reduced Eligible Students
 Offered School Lunch 208,507
 School Lunch Participants 153,355
 Summer Lunch Participants 13,032
 Summer Participants Gained at 40 : 100 Goal 48,310



NORTHEAST

Free/Reduced Eligible Students
 294,794 Offered School Lunch
 216,431 School Lunch Participants
 22,028 Summer Lunch Participants
 64,544 Summer Participants Gained at 40 : 100 Goal

SOUTHEAST

Free/Reduced Eligible Students
 101,233 Offered School Lunch
 71,367 School Lunch Participants
 4,776 Summer Lunch Participants
 23,771 Summer Participants Gained at 40 : 100 Goal

CENTRAL

Free/Reduced Eligible Students
 156,434 Offered School Lunch
 115,974 School Lunch Participants
 17,653 Summer Lunch Participants
 28,737 Summer Participants Gained at 40 : 100 Goal

Map Key



Get Your Free County Score

Step 1 Contact Children's Hunger Alliance today.

Step 2 Meet with a staff member to learn how you can participate in summer meal programs.

Step 3 Receive free resources and materials to get you started.

CONTACT US TODAY

CHARLIE KOZLESKY

Senior Vice President
School & Summer Nutrition

614-643-8021

CKozlesky@ChildrensHungerAlliance.org

Children's Hunger Alliance offers services to schools and community organizations at no cost in support of increasing participation in Ohio summer nutrition programs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Children's Hunger Alliance recommends Ohio schools, local government agencies and community-based organizations increase student access to summer nutrition programs in order to reach the national 40:100 goal, close the summer lunch to school lunch gap and move Ohio's national ranking up from 37th place to the top ten. Many more children and teens could access these important meals. Join the other 192 sponsors that have met this challenge and help restore summer as a time for recreation and fun. Provide food that's in when school is out.

Schools, local government agencies and community-based organizations can increase summer nutrition participation and capitalize on the program benefits by adopting the following recommendations:

Increase Access & Awareness to Summer Nutrition Programs

Sponsor a summer nutrition program, become a summer meal site or become a summer meal vendor in eligible areas. Implement alternative serving strategies such as mobile feeding by using school buses or vans to transport meals to areas where children and teens congregate over the summer months.

Increase Summer Nutrition Program Support

Educate and advocate for the importance of summer meals so stakeholders invest in the program and serve as a catalyst. By educating school administrators, community leaders and parents, organizations are more likely to be successful in increasing participation.

Serve Meals Year-Round

Sponsors of afterschool meal programs can seamlessly transition to a summer meal program and vice versa, which allows them to offer meals and maintain staff year-round. Seamless transition increases economies of scale which give sponsors more bargaining power in negotiating high quality meals at a lower price.

NEW MODEL PROGRAMS ON THE HORIZON



FRANKLIN COUNTY SUMMER MEAL PROJECT

To increase summer meal participation in Franklin County, Children's Hunger Alliance and community partners developed a five-year plan to create a community-wide system to ensure all children have easy access to healthy food during the summer. The Franklin County Summer Meal Project's goal is to increase average daily participation from 13% to 25% by 2017, thus ensuring our program is one of the best in the country.

To increase meal participation and combat learning loss, the Franklin County Summer Meal Project utilizes volunteers in a variety of creative ways. Site staff help select Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) eligible youth to work at the sites, using government funds to pay them as employees. Adults in the Trained Foster Grandparents Program are assigned to specific sites to help children with math and reading over the summer.

Through collaborations with community partners, this summer we will offer an array of exciting programming to attract more children to the sites and increase retention. A few examples are:

- Summer interns will implement evidence-based nutrition education and physical fitness programming at open sites.
- COSI, the local science museum, will provide a mobile unit featuring fun science activities.
- The Columbus Zoo's mobile unit will bring zoo animals to sites over five times this summer to visit the children.
- Police and fire department staff will develop relationships with the children, who will learn about and explore fire trucks and police cars.



MEIGS COUNTY SUMMER MEAL PROGRAM

Through an innovative shared services model, the Meigs County Council on Aging, Inc., has become the first summer nutrition program sponsor in Meigs County, and Children's Hunger Alliance is a proud partner. The Council on Aging is a senior meals-on-wheels provider that prepares and transports healthy meals to seniors in need throughout the county. Recognizing the growing need for summer meals while schools are out of session, the agency began preparing and transporting healthy summer meals to children and teens throughout the county too.

Overcoming transportation barriers that are commonly faced by summer nutrition programs in rural areas, the Council on Aging utilizes temperature controlled vans to deliver hot lunches to summer meal sites along their meals-on-wheels service route. The sponsor plans to operate 9 meal sites this summer and Children's Hunger Alliance provides support services to promote and market the program. Children's Hunger Alliance staff developed new marketing materials for the sponsor containing the site listings and serving times for each site then distributed them to schools, community organizations, and all Medicaid recipients around the county.

Children's Hunger Alliance is proud to assist the Council on Aging as they expand their summer nutrition program. The sponsor has initiated a collaboration between two different areas of the hunger-relief system – senior meals-on-wheels and a USDA Child Nutrition Program. We applaud them for their pioneering work.



HOW TO GET STARTED

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you are interested in becoming a sponsor or site, contact Children's Hunger Alliance today to meet with a staff member to learn how you can participate in summer meal programs. Call **614-643-8054** or email **hloughley@childrenshungeralliance.org**.

Also visit the Ohio Department of Education website at: www.education.ohio.gov and search "Summer Food Service Program". Complete the Potential Sponsor Survey to receive additional information on training dates and registration.

WHAT IS A SPONSOR

Sponsors are organizations that manage meal sites. They must be fully capable and financially responsible for managing a food service program. Organizations wishing to participate as a sponsor may be public or private nonprofit schools, private nonprofit organizations, public or private nonprofit camps, public or private nonprofit universities or colleges and units of government.

WHAT IS A SITE

A site is the physical location where meals are served. The most common types of sites are open sites and enrolled sites. Open sites operate in communities in which 50 percent or more of children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. The site is then open to all children in the community. An enrolled site provides meals to children that are enrolled in an activity program. An enrolled site qualifies if it is located in a low-income area or if at least half of the children enrolled in the program are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. Other sites include restricted open sites, migrant sites and campsites.

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5. A comparison of FRAC's 2005 and 2013 *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report* shows that 23% more children in Ohio are participating in summer nutrition programs. To access the 2013 report visit http://frac.org/pdf/2013_summer_nutrition_report.pdf
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7. Based on the SY 12-13 annual average of Ohio Department of Education food service monthly claims for school lunch and the average food service claim for lunch in the month of July for both the Summer Food Service Program and the free and reduced eligible student participants in the National School Lunch Program. School breakfast participation reported is based on the SY 12-13 annual average of Ohio Department of Education food service monthly claims. The cited Average Daily Participation in school breakfast is based on the total number of F/R Eligible Students offered the meal through the federal School Breakfast Program.
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11. Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap project, extracted from <http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap.aspx>. Base data from 2011 Current Population Survey, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Thrifty Food Plan, American Community Survey, and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Child food insecurity is USDA's measure of children living in households experiencing food insecurity meaning lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.
12. Children's Hunger Alliance calculates potential federal reimbursement dollars by multiplying the number of Summer Lunch Participants Gained at 40:100 Goal by a \$3.25 average lunch reimbursement rate by 40 average serving days. Summer Lunch Participants Gained at 40:100 Goal are determined by subtracting the Summer Lunch Average Daily Participation Rate from the average daily participation goal of 40 summer lunch participants for every 100 school lunch participants receiving free and reduced-price meals during SY 2012-2013.
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22. Children's Hunger Alliance (CHA) ranked each of the 88 Ohio counties by their Summer Lunch Average Daily Participation (ADP) to School Lunch ADP Ratios. To determine the ratios, CHA first calculated a Summer Lunch ADP for each county. The Ohio Department of Education provided CHA with the number of SFSP lunches served by each sponsor in July 2013 as well as the number of NSLP lunches served by each school food authority in July 2013. CHA divided each by their total number of serving days, and then added the two program ADP's together to obtain the Summer Lunch ADP for each sponsor. All Sponser Summer Lunch ADP's were totalled by county to determine the County Summer Lunch ADP. CHA uses July data only because it is not possible to determine for June and August how many days were regular school days, and how many days schools were closed for summer recess. CHA then calculated the Summer Lunch ADP to School Lunch ADP Ratio to determine the average number of children receiving summer lunch for every 100 children receiving free or reduced-price school lunch during the regular school year (SY 12-13). To determine the ratio, CHA divided the SY 12-13 Annual Average NSLP School Lunch F/R Eligible ADP by the Summer Lunch ADP and multiplied that number by 100.
23. Summer nutrition sponsors recognized for the summer lunch gold and silver levels are sponsors that submitted menu information to Children's Hunger Alliance which met the criteria listed on page 6. Children's Hunger Alliance conducted an online survey including all 2013 Ohio summer nutrition sponsors that submitted a lunch claim for the month of July 2013. The summer lunch award levels were created to recognize sponsors with lunch menus that exceeded current Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) nutrition standards or that met or exceeded current National School Lunch Seamless Summer Option nutrition standards. The SFSP meal patterns can be accessed at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/sfsp/sfsp-meals-and-snacks>
24. For the purposes of the summer lunch menu survey, Children's Hunger Alliance considers 5 consecutive days as any 5 summer lunch meals from 2013 served back to back on the planned menu or actual production records. Sponsors were asked to use the exact same 5 days to answer any survey questions based on 5 consecutive days.
25. Children's Hunger Alliance defines fresh as being cooked, raw or otherwise prepared from fresh fruits or vegetables that have not been processed, frozen, canned, sweetened, or dried.
26. Children's Hunger Alliance considers preparations of the same fruit or vegetable to count as a separate type of fruit or vegetable. For example, applesauce and fresh apples can be counted as two "different" types. Fruit juices are excluded as a type.
27. Children's Hunger Alliance defines whole grain-rich as a grain offering containing at least 8 oz of whole-grain per serving in accordance with NSLP and SBP regulations for 7 CFR Parts 210 and 220. Qualifying grain products contain 50% or more whole grains and the remaining grain, if any, can be enriched grain. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/SP30-2012os.pdf>
28. Children's Hunger Alliance calculates Summer Lunch Participants Gained at 40:100 Goal by subtracting the Summer Lunch Average Daily Participation Rate from the average daily participation goal of 40 summer lunch participants for every 100 school lunch participants receiving free and reduced-price meals during SY 2012-2013.