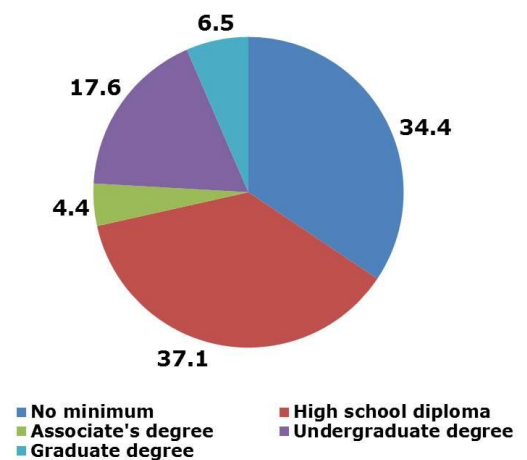


Nutrition Services

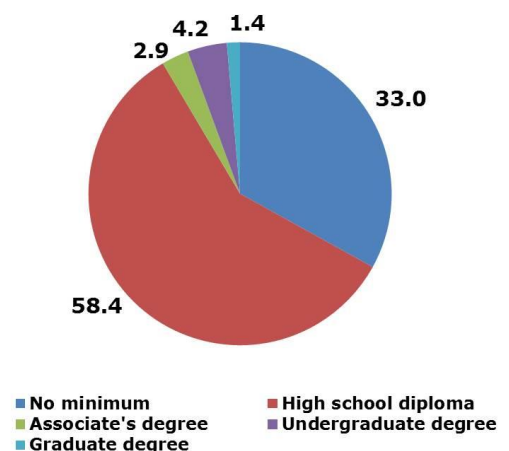
About SHPPS: SHPPS is a national survey periodically conducted to assess school health policies and practices at the state, district, school, and classroom levels. SHPPS was conducted in 1994, 2000, and 2006. The 2012 study collected data at the state and district levels only. School- and classroom-level data collection will take place in 2014.

- 96.1% of states had someone to oversee or coordinate school nutrition services and 90.1% of districts had someone to oversee or coordinate nutrition services at the district level.
- At least 90.0% of states provided funding for professional development or offered professional development on program regulations and procedures, menu planning for healthful meals, food safety, and implementing the new USDA rules for school meals during the 2 years before the study.
- 61.6% of districts required all schools to have someone to oversee or coordinate nutrition services at the school.
- The percentage of districts that required schools to have a written plan for feeding students with severe food allergies increased from 49.2% in 2006 to 60.1% in 2012.¹
- 30.3% of districts had a district-level plan for feeding students who rely on the school meal programs in the event of an unplanned school dismissal or school closure.
- 19.3% of districts required and 18.6% recommended that school nutrition services programs have a written plan for feeding students who rely on the school meal programs in the event of an unplanned school dismissal or school closure.
- 32.1% of districts participated in any farm to school activities.
- State certification, licensure, or endorsement was offered by 33.3% of states for district food service directors and by 29.4% of states for school food service managers.

Percentage of Districts That Required a Minimum Level of Education for Newly Hired District Food Service Directors



Percentage of Districts That Required a Minimum Level of Education for Newly Hired School Food Service Managers



¹ Regression analyses were performed that took all available years of data into account. To account for multiple comparisons, selected changes are included only if the p-value from the trend analysis was less than .01, and either the difference between the two endpoints (2000 and 2012 or 2006 and 2012) was greater than 10 percentage points or the 2012 estimate increased by at least a factor of two or decreased by at least half as compared to the 2000 or 2006 estimate.

Among the district-level coordinators of nutrition services that served as respondents to the questionnaire:

- 10.6% had a culinary degree.
- 10.4% were certified dietary managers.
- 38.8% had a School Nutrition Association certification.
- 21.6% had a School Nutrition Specialist credential.
- 6.3% had a Registered Dietitian credential.

Percentage of Districts That Provided Ideas to Schools to Help Improve Student Nutrition or Healthy Eating—2000, 2006, and 2012			
Type of Assistance	2000	2006	2012
Provided ideas on how to involve school nutrition services staff in classrooms	32.7	44.0	47.2
Provided ideas on how to use the cafeteria as a place where students might learn about nutrition-related topics	36.9	51.4	47.3
Provided ideas for nutrition-related special events	38.6	51.3	52.4

- The percentage of districts that provided funding for professional development or offered professional development to nutrition services staff on cultural diversity in meal planning decreased from 42.9% in 2000 to 31.6% in 2012.
- Between 2000 and 2012, the percentage of states and districts in which child nutrition or nutrition services staff worked on school nutrition services activities with physical education staff during the 12 months before the study increased from 48.0% to 72.5% among states and from 13.9% to 39.9% among districts.
- Between 2006 and 2012, the percentage of states in which child nutrition or nutrition services staff worked on school nutrition services activities with the state department of agriculture during the 12 months before the study increased from 64.7% to 96.1%.
- In 92.1% of districts, the district nutrition services program had primary responsibility for planning the menus for meals at any schools in their district.
- In 92.7% of districts, the district nutrition services program had primary responsibility for deciding which foods to order for any schools in their district.
- The percentage of district nutrition services programs that had the primary responsibility for cooking foods (e.g., in a central kitchen) for schools in the district decreased from 87.6% in 2000 to 73.5% in 2012.

Percentage of States and Districts That Evaluated Various Aspects of the School Nutrition Services Program*		
Aspect	State	District
Food safety procedures at the district or school level	70.6	95.2
Professional development or in-service programs for nutrition services staff	60.8	77.0
Staff compliance with government regulations and recommendations	NA	93.0
The amount of plate waste at the district or school level	15.7	57.7
The implementation of local wellness policies at the district or school level	72.5	NA
The number of students participating in the nutrition services program	92.2	91.4
The nutritional quality of school meals	NA	90.4
NA= Not applicable.		
*During the 2 years before the study.		

Where can I get more information? Visit www.cdc.gov/shpps or call 800 CDC INFO (800 232 4636).

