



# School Breakfast Scorecard

School Year 2017-2018

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## About FRAC

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and undernutrition. For more information about FRAC, or to sign up for FRAC's *Weekly News Digest* and monthly *Meals Matter: School Breakfast Newsletter*, visit: [frac.org](http://frac.org).



# I. Introduction

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**T**he national School Breakfast Program provided nearly 12.5 million low-income students on an average day in the 2017–2018 school year with the nutrition they needed to start the school day ready to learn. That participation number was 1.2 percent higher than in the prior school year, even as an improving economy reduced the number of low-income students. A higher proportion of low-income children received school breakfast in the 2017–2018 school year, albeit the growth was at a slower rate than in previous school years.

The increase in participation, as in previous years, was driven substantially by more schools moving breakfast out of the cafeteria and into the classroom, thus making breakfast part of the school day. In addition, increased school breakfast participation was due to more schools offering breakfast (and lunch) at no charge to all students, primarily through the Community Eligibility Provision, along with improvements in identifying low-income children who are eligible for free school meals. These proven strategies overcome the timing and stigma barriers common to a traditional school breakfast program that is served in the cafeteria before the school day starts, and have driven substantial growth over the past decade. In the 2017–2018 school year, 4 million more low-income children received school breakfast on an average day than in the 2007–2008 school year.

School breakfast participation is linked to numerous health and educational benefits. Participation leads to improved dietary intake, reduced food insecurity, better test scores,<sup>1</sup> improved student health,<sup>2</sup> and fewer distractions<sup>3</sup> in the classroom throughout the morning. Recognizing these connections, a growing number of school administrators,

school nutrition directors, and educators have been working with their state child nutrition agencies, anti-hunger and community advocates, and other stakeholders to increase school breakfast participation in their school districts.

Even as many schools and school districts are moving in the right direction, many still continue to offer breakfast in the cafeteria before the start of the school day, resulting in too many low-income students missing out on a nutritious and healthy start to their school day. Just 57 low-income students participated in school breakfast for every 100 who participated in school lunch in the 2017–2018 school year. The Food Research & Action Center's ambitious but attainable goal of every state serving school breakfast to 70 low-income students for every 100 who eat school lunch would result in more than 2.8 million additional children a year participating in school breakfast.

The continued increase in school breakfast participation among low-income children each year moves the nation closer to the goal of serving school breakfast to 70 low-income students for every 100 who eat school lunch. This should be celebrated, but the slowing rate of growth may increase the amount of time it takes to reach the goal, signaling the need for more aggressive action to move more schools in the right direction. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, state child nutrition agencies, policymakers, educators, anti-hunger advocates, and other stakeholders can work together to foster the broadened implementation of strong policies that will increase school breakfast participation.

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<sup>1</sup> Food Research & Action Center. (2016). *Breakfast for Learning*. Available at: <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfastforlearning-1.pdf>. Accessed on November 30, 2018.

<sup>2</sup> Food Research & Action Center. (2016). *Breakfast for Health*. Available at: <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfastforhealth-1.pdf>. Accessed on November 30, 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Food Research & Action Center. (2018). *The Connections Between Food Insecurity, the Federal Nutrition Programs, and Student Behavior*. Available at: <http://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfast-for-behavior.pdf>. Accessed on November 30, 2018.

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## About the Scorecard

This report measures the reach of the School Breakfast Program in the 2017–2018 school year — nationally and in each state — based on a variety of metrics, and examines the impact of select trends and policies on program participation.

The report measures free and reduced-price school breakfast participation on an average school day to determine how many low-income students school breakfast is reaching nationally and in each state, using the ratio to free and reduced-price school lunch participation as a benchmark. Because there is broad participation in the National School Lunch Program by low-income

students across the states, it is a useful comparison by which to measure how many students could and should be benefiting from school breakfast each school day. The report also compares the number of schools offering the School Breakfast Program to the number of schools operating the National School Lunch Program in each state, as this is an important indicator of access to the program for low-income children.

Finally, the Food Research & Action Center sets an ambitious but achievable goal of reaching 70 low-income students with breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch; and calculates the number of children not being served and the federal dollars lost in each state as a result of not meeting this goal.

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## How the School Breakfast Program Works

### Who Operates the School Breakfast Program?

Any public school, nonprofit private school, or residential child care institution can participate in the national School Breakfast Program and receive federal funds for each breakfast served. The program is administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and in each state, typically through the state department of education or agriculture.

### Who Can Participate in the School Breakfast Program?

Any student attending a school that offers the program can eat breakfast. What the federal government covers, and what a student pays, depends on family income:

- Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are eligible for free school meals.
- Children from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the FPL qualify for reduced-price

meals and can be charged no more than 30 cents per breakfast.

- Children from families with incomes above 185 percent of the FPL pay charges (referred to as “paid meals”), which are set by the school.

Other federal and, in some cases, state rules, however, make it possible to offer free meals to all children, or to all children in households with incomes under 185 percent of the FPL, especially in schools with high proportions of low-income children.

### How are Children Certified for Free or Reduced-Price Meals?

Most children are certified for free or reduced-price meals via applications collected by the school district at the beginning of the school year or during the year. However, children in households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), as

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well as foster youth, migrant, homeless, or runaway youth, and Head Start participants are “categorically eligible” (automatically eligible) for free school meals and can be certified without submitting a school meal application.

School districts are required to “directly certify” children in households participating in SNAP for free school meals through data matching of SNAP records with school enrollment lists. School districts also have the option of directly certifying other categorically eligible children as well. Some states also utilize income information from Medicaid to directly certify students as eligible for free and reduced-price school meals.

Schools also should use data from the state to certify categorically eligible students. Schools can coordinate with other personnel, such as the school district’s homeless and migrant education liaisons, to obtain documentation to certify children for free school meals. Some categorically eligible children may be missed in this process, requiring the household to submit a school meals application. However, these households are not required to complete the income information section of the application.

## How are School Districts Reimbursed?

The federal reimbursement rate schools receive for each meal served depends on whether a student is receiving free, reduced-price, or paid meals.

For the 2017–2018 school year, schools received

- \$1.75 per free breakfast;
- \$1.45 per reduced-price breakfast; and
- \$0.30 per “paid” breakfast.

“Severe-need” schools received an additional 34 cents for each free or reduced-price breakfast served. Schools are considered severe need if at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price.

## Offering Breakfast Free to All

Many high-poverty schools are able to offer free meals to all students, with federal reimbursements based on the proportions of low-income children in the school. Providing breakfast at no charge to all students helps remove the stigma often associated with means-tested school breakfast (that breakfast in school is for “the poor kids”), opens the program to children from families that would struggle to pay the reduced-price copayment or the paid breakfast charges, and streamlines the implementation of breakfast in the classroom and other alternative service models. Schools can offer free breakfast to all students through the following options:

- **Community Eligibility Provision:** Community eligibility schools are high-poverty schools that offer free breakfast and lunch to all students and do not have to collect, process, or verify school meal applications, or keep track of meals by fee category, resulting in significant administrative savings and increased participation. For more information on community eligibility, see pages 10 and 11.
- **Provision 2:** Schools using Provision 2 (referring to a provision of the National School Lunch Act) do not need to collect, process, or verify school meal applications or keep track of meals by fee category for at least three out of every four years. Schools collect school meal applications and count and claim meals by fee category during year one of the multi-year cycle, called the “base year.” Those data then determine the federal reimbursement and are used for future years in the cycle. Provision 2 schools have the option to serve only breakfast or lunch, or both breakfast and lunch, to all students at no charge, and use economies of scale from increased participation and significant administrative savings to offset the cost of offering free meals to all students.
- **Nonpricing:** No fees are collected from students, while schools continue to receive federal reimbursements for the breakfasts served under the three-tier federal fee categories (free, reduced-price, and paid).



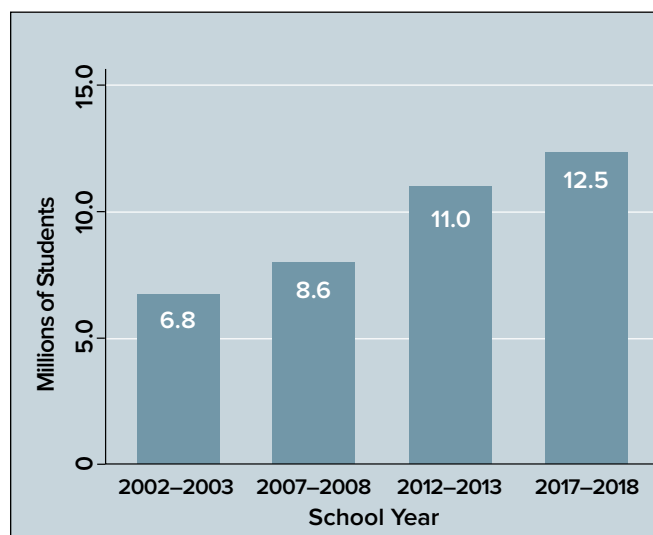
# II. Summary of National Findings

In the 2017–2018 school year, school breakfast participation continued to grow.<sup>4</sup> The rate of growth has slowed, however, during the last two school years compared to an average growth of 3.5 percent between the 2012–2013 and 2015–2016 school years.

- On an average school day, 14.6 million children participated in the School Breakfast Program; nearly 12.5 million of them were low-income children who received a free or reduced-price school breakfast.
- Breakfast participation among low-income (free or reduced-price certified) children increased from 12,303,493 to 12,452,485 students, up by nearly 149,000 students, or 1.2 percent, over the previous school year. While participation has continued to increase, the rate of growth has slowed during the last two school years compared to the rate of growth each year from the 2012–2013 school year to the 2015–2016 school year.
- The ratio of low-income children participating in school breakfast to low-income children participating in school lunch increased slightly, to 57 per 100 in school year 2017–2018, up from 56.7 per 100 in the previous school year.



**Figure 1: Free and Reduced-Price Participation in the School Breakfast Program**



- If all states met the Food Research & Action Center’s goal of reaching 70 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, an additional 2.8 million low-income children would have started the day with a healthy breakfast at school. States and school districts would have tapped into an additional \$804.7 million in federal funding to support school food services and local economies.
- The number of schools offering school meal programs decreased slightly, with 89,377 schools offering breakfast and 95,939 offering school lunch. The share of schools offering school breakfast, compared to those that offer school lunch, improved slightly to 93.2 percent, an increase from 92.5 percent in the previous school year.

<sup>4</sup> The 2016–2017 school year participation data in this report do not match the 2016–2017 data in the previous *School Breakfast Scorecard* released in 2018, due to a revision in the attendance factor FRAC uses to adjust the average daily participation numbers in breakfast and lunch. In previous releases of the *School Breakfast Scorecard*, FRAC used an attendance factor of 0.938, but after consultation with USDA, this report uses an attendance factor of 0.927 for both the 2016–2017 school year and the 2017–2018 school year.

# III. Summary of State Findings

**F**or the fifth year in a row, West Virginia was the top-performing state in school breakfast participation, reaching 83.7 low-income students with school breakfast for every 100 who participated in school lunch, a slight drop of 1.6 points from the prior school year.

For the fourth year in a row, New Mexico also met the Food Research & Action Center’s national benchmark of reaching 70 low-income students with school breakfast for every 100 who ate school lunch, with a ratio of 70.1 to 100, a slight decrease of 0.2 points from the prior school year. This is the third year in a row that New Mexico has been the only state other than West Virginia to meet the benchmark.

Sixteen other states — Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Virginia, as well as the District of Columbia, reached at least 60 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, while an additional two states (Alabama and New Jersey) were less than one point shy of meeting that ratio.

**Top 10 States: Ratio of Free and Reduced-Price School Breakfast to Lunch Participation, School Year 2017–2018**

State	Ratio of Free and Reduced-Price Students in School Breakfast per 100 in School Lunch
West Virginia	83.7
New Mexico	70.1
Vermont	69.5
District of Columbia	67.7
Kentucky	66.0
Arkansas	65.7
Tennessee	64.6
Delaware	62.8
South Carolina	62.8
Texas	62.7

## Breakfast After the Bell

Implementing a breakfast after the bell model that moves breakfast out of the cafeteria and makes it more accessible and a part of the regular school day has proven to be the most successful strategy for increasing school breakfast participation. Breakfast after the bell service models overcome timing, convenience, and stigma barriers that get in the way of children participating in school breakfast, and are even more impactful when they are combined with offering breakfast at no charge to all students. Schools have [three options when offering breakfast after the bell](#):

- **Breakfast in the Classroom:** Meals are delivered to and eaten in the classroom at the start of the school day.

- **“Grab and Go”:** Children (particularly older students) can quickly grab the components of their breakfast from carts or kiosks in the hallway or the cafeteria line to eat in their classroom or in common areas.
- **Second Chance Breakfast:** Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period. Many middle and high school students are not hungry first thing in the morning. Serving these students breakfast after first period allows them ample opportunity to arrive to class on time, while still providing them the opportunity to get a nutritious start to the day.

Five states — Florida, Louisiana, Montana, New York, and Virginia — saw an increase in the number of participants of at least 5 percent in the 2017–2018 school year when compared to the prior school year. When comparing the ratio of low-income students participating in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, Montana jumped from 34th among the states in school year 2016–2017 to 23rd in school year 2017–2018 — the largest increase in rank among all states. The state saw an increase of 3,220 low-income students participating in school breakfast compared to the prior year, an increase of 12.3 percent. This resulted in a ratio of 58.9 free and reduced-priced students participating in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, an increase of 6.9 points over the prior school year. Among the four other states, New York saw an 8.5 percent increase in the number of free and reduced-priced students participating in breakfast; Florida, a 7.5 percent increase; Louisiana, a 6.9 percent increase; and Virginia, a 6.8 percent increase.

While school breakfast participation among low-income students increased nationally, 28 states served fewer low-income children in school year 2017–2018 compared to the prior year. Of these 28 states, 20 saw decreases between 1 and 6.5 percent in the number of low-income students participating in breakfast. Eight states saw a decrease of less than 1 percent.

### New York’s Participation Continues to Grow

New York saw the largest increase in the number of low-income students participating in school breakfast in school year 2017–2018, with over 56,000 more low-income students participating in school breakfast than the prior school year. This increase is due in large part to the New York City Department of Education’s multi-year rollout of a districtwide breakfast after the bell program in its elementary schools, combined with the implementation of community eligibility districtwide in the 2017–2018 school year.

Utah remained the lowest-performing state in school year 2017–2018, serving breakfast to 39.4 students for every 100 who received lunch, a 0.2 percent decrease compared to the prior school year. Eight additional states — Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming — failed to reach even half of the low-income students who ate school lunch in the 2017–2018 school year.

#### Top 10 States Based on Percentage Growth in the Number of Free and Reduced-Price Breakfast Participants, School Year 2016–2017 to School Year 2017–2018

State	Percent Increase of Free and Reduced-Price Students in School Breakfast Program
Montana	12.3%
New York	8.5%
Florida	7.5%
Louisiana	6.9%
Virginia	6.8%
District of Columbia	4.6%
Illinois	4.2%
Nebraska	4.1%
North Dakota	3.7%
Vermont	3.7%

#### Bottom 10 States: Ratio of Free and Reduced-Price School Breakfast to Lunch Participation, School Year 2017–2018

State	Ratio of Free and Reduced-Price Students in School Breakfast per 100 in School Lunch
Kansas	50.0
Illinois	49.7
Washington	46.9
South Dakota	46.3
Wyoming	46.1
Nebraska	44.1
New Hampshire	43.8
Iowa	43.7
Hawaii	39.7
Utah	39.4



## The Fiscal Cost of Low Participation

Low participation in the School Breakfast Program is costly on many levels. Students miss out on the educational and health benefits associated with eating school breakfast, while states and school districts miss out on substantial federal funding. Only two states met the Food Research & Action Center’s challenging but attainable goal of reaching 70 low-income students with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, proving there is ample opportunity for growth in many states.

For the District of Columbia and the 48 states that did not meet this goal, the Food Research & Action Center measures the number of additional children who would have started the school day with a nutritious breakfast, as well as the additional funding that the state would have received if it had achieved this goal. In total, over \$804.7 million in federal funding for low-income children was left on the table in the 2017–2018 school year, with 12 states each passing up more than \$20 million in additional federal funding. The three largest states — California, Florida, and New York — together missed out on more than \$255 million.

## School Participation

In 38 states and the District of Columbia, 90 percent or more of schools that operated the National School Lunch Program also offered the School Breakfast Program in the 2017–2018 school year. The number of schools offering breakfast compared to lunch is an important indicator of access to the School Breakfast Program. More should be done to increase breakfast service, especially in states with low school participation in the School Breakfast Program.

In Arkansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Texas, and the District of Columbia, almost all (99 percent or more) schools that offered school lunch also offered school breakfast in the 2017–2018 school year. Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Wisconsin

were the lowest performers in terms of school participation in the School Breakfast Program — in each of these states, less than 85 percent of the schools that offered lunch also offered breakfast in the 2017–2018 school year.

**Top 10 States for School Participation, School Year 2017–2018**

State	Ratio of Schools Offering Breakfast to Schools Offering Lunch
Texas	99.8
South Carolina	99.7
Delaware	99.6
District of Columbia	99.1
Arkansas	99.0
West Virginia	98.9
North Carolina	98.7
Florida	98.6
Maryland	98.6
Tennessee	98.5

**Bottom 10 States for School Participation, School Year 2017–2018**

State	Ratio of Schools Offering Breakfast to Schools Offering Lunch
Ohio	88.4
Minnesota	88.0
South Dakota	86.2
Connecticut	85.3
Colorado	85.1
Massachusetts	84.5
Illinois	84.1
Nebraska	83.5
Wisconsin	82.8
New Jersey	82.6

# IV. Best Practices in the 2017–2018 School Year

## Community Eligibility Continues to Grow

In the 2017–2018 school year, over 24,000 schools with a student enrollment of more than 11.6 million students participated in community eligibility, a federal option that allows high-poverty schools to offer free breakfast and lunch to all students. This represents an increase of more than 4,000 schools and 1.9 million children compared to the prior school year.<sup>5</sup> Community eligibility has continued to grow since it first became available nationwide in the 2014–2015 school year, and remains a popular option among high-poverty schools and school districts as a way to ensure that all students have access to school meals, while simultaneously easing administrative burdens.

Since its initial rollout, best practices have been established to ensure broad implementation of community eligibility by high-poverty schools and school districts. These include strategies to maximize federal reimbursements to support the financial viability of adopting community eligibility, such as implementing breakfast in the classroom, providing afterschool meals, offering healthy and appealing meals, and tracking popular menu items.

There still remains room to increase the number of schools adopting community eligibility. Advocates should continue to work with state and local stakeholders to build support for the provision and effectively communicate with all parties to address issues that have thus far discouraged some eligible schools and school districts from participating, such as challenges associated with the loss of traditional school meal application data and low direct certification rates. Additionally, eligible schools and school districts should analyze their school finances to determine if community eligibility is a viable option. For more information, see the Food Research & Action Center's [Community Eligibility webpage](#).

### Community Eligibility's Impact on School Breakfast

Many of the states that are leading the way in school breakfast participation — Kentucky, New Mexico, Vermont, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia — have broadly implemented community eligibility. Since community eligibility offers breakfast at no charge to all students, and makes it easier for schools to implement breakfast after the bell service models, community eligibility helps schools overcome the primary barriers to school breakfast participation — timing and stigma.



<sup>5</sup> Food Research & Action Center. (2018). Community Eligibility Database, May 2018. Available at: <http://frac.org/community-eligibility-database>. Accessed on November 27, 2018.

## How Community Eligibility Works

Authorized by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, and phased in first in select states and then nationwide, the Community Eligibility Provision allows high-poverty schools to offer breakfast and lunch free of charge to all students and to realize significant administrative savings by eliminating school meal applications. Any district, group of schools in a district, or school with 40 percent or more “identified students” — children who are eligible for free school meals who already are identified as such by means other than an individual household application — can choose to participate.

“Identified students” include

- children who are directly certified for free school meals through data matching because their households receive SNAP, TANF, or FDIPIR benefits, or, in some states, Medicaid benefits;
- children who are certified for free meals without an application because they are homeless, migrant, enrolled in Head Start, or in foster care.

Community eligibility schools are reimbursed for meals served, based on a formula. Because of evidence that the ratio of all eligible children-to-children in these identified categories would be 1.6-to-1, Congress built that into the formula. Reimbursements to the school are calculated by multiplying the percentage of identified students by 1.6 to determine the percentage of meals that will be reimbursed at the federal free rate. For example, a school with 50 percent identified students would be reimbursed at the free rate for 80 percent of the meals eaten (50 multiplied by 1.6 = 80), and 20 percent at the paid rate.

School districts also may choose to participate districtwide or group schools however they choose if the district or group has an overall identified student percentage of 40 percent or higher.

Find out which schools in your state or community are participating or are eligible for the Community Eligibility Provision with the Food Research & Action Center’s [database](#).

## State School Breakfast Legislation

School breakfast legislation offers an important opportunity to overcome some important barriers to participating in school breakfast, especially as the growth in school breakfast participation has begun to slow and a significant gap between school breakfast and lunch participation remains. Successful approaches include requiring all or some schools to operate breakfast in the classroom or another alternative service model, requiring high-poverty schools to offer breakfast at no charge to all students, and eliminating the reduced-price copayment.

Many of the states with the strongest breakfast participation have passed legislation: Nevada, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia require high-poverty schools (both traditional and charter schools) to implement an alternative service model. The District of Columbia also

offers free breakfast in all public schools. West Virginia requires all schools to implement an alternative service model and encourages schools to offer breakfast for free. Texas requires high-poverty schools to offer free breakfast to all students.

Most recently, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Washington have passed legislation that requires high-poverty schools to implement alternative service models. California has required schools with the highest poverty rates to offer free breakfast and lunch, and Maryland passed legislation to phase in the elimination of the reduced-price copayment for breakfast and lunch. For more information on state legislation and policies that support school breakfast participation, refer to the Food Research & Action Center’s [School Meals Legislation and 2017–2018 Funding Chart](#).

## Unpaid School Meal Fee Policies

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 required the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to examine schools' policies related to unpaid school meal fees and determine the feasibility of national standards for such policies. In 2016, USDA published [guidance](#) requiring all school districts participating in the School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program to establish and clearly communicate a local meal charge policy for the 2017–2018 school year by July 1, 2017. A school district's policy guides schools on how to handle situations when students who are not certified for free school meals arrive in the cafeteria without cash in hand or in their school meals account. The policy impacts two categories of students: those who are not certified for free or reduced-price school meals and are charged the meal price set by the school district; and those who are certified for reduced-price school meals and are charged 30 cents per day for breakfast and 40 cents for lunch.

USDA did not establish national standards for these policies, nor set any baseline of protections for school districts or states to provide students and their families. All policies, however, should prohibit students from being singled out or embarrassed if they are unable to pay for their school meal; require schools to directly communicate with the parent or guardian — not the students — about unpaid school meal debt; take steps to qualify students for free or reduced-price school meals, when they are eligible, if they have unpaid

school meal debt; and support a positive school environment. Two best practices — offering free breakfast to all students and eliminating the reduced-price copayment — can help reduce dramatically unpaid school meal debt, while increasing school breakfast participation.

States can develop a policy to be implemented by all participating school districts or provide guidelines for school districts to create a policy that complies with the state requirement. Since 2017, 14 states — including California, New Mexico, New York, and Oregon — have passed legislation requiring school districts in their respective states to create policies that protect children from stigma, and ensure that eligible families are certified for school meal benefits. A number of additional states are considering setting policy through legislation. Some states, such as West Virginia, have established guidelines to protect students from stigma (through administrative action, without passing state legislation) that all school districts must follow when creating their policy.

For more information on this issue, including model policies, see the Food Research & Action Center's resources: [Establishing Unpaid Meal Fee Policies: Best Practices to Ensure Access and Prevent Stigma](#); [Unpaid School Meal Fees: A Review of 50 Large Districts](#); and [Best Practices for Engaging Households About School Meal Debt](#).

## V. Conclusion

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**T**he School Breakfast Program served nearly 12.5 million low-income students in the 2017–2018 school year, an increase of 1.2 percent from the previous year. This growth occurred even as the improving economy reduced the number of low-income students. The best practices that are driving increased participation — offering free breakfast to all students through community eligibility, and serving meals through breakfast after the bell service models — continue to help schools overcome the common barriers associated with the program, such as timing, convenience, and stigma, all of which lead to decreased participation.

Even as national participation increased, and a handful of states dramatically grew participation, a majority of states'

participation rates remained flat or slightly decreased in the 2017–2018 school year. These states, as well as those that have not met the Food Research & Action Center's national benchmark of serving school breakfast to 70 low-income students for every 100 who participate in school lunch, should redouble their efforts to increase participation and promote best practices. Many more states should pass school breakfast legislation as a vehicle for increasing school breakfast participation, just as a growing number of states have done. Collaboration among the U.S. Department of Agriculture, state child nutrition agencies, policymakers, educators, and anti-hunger advocates is necessary to ensure all students start the day with a healthy school breakfast.

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# Technical Notes

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The data in this report are collected from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and an annual survey of state child nutrition officials conducted by the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC). This report does not include data for students or schools that participate in school meal programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Department of Defense schools.

Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up to 100 percent.

Student participation data for the 2017–2018 school year and prior years are based on daily averages of the number of breakfasts and lunches served on school days during the nine months from September through May of each year, as provided by USDA. States report to USDA the number of meals they serve each month. These numbers may undergo later revisions by states as accounting procedures find errors, or other estimates become confirmed.

For consistency, all USDA data used in this report are from the states' 90-day revisions of the monthly reports. The 90-day revisions are the final required reports from the states, but states have the option to change numbers at any time after that point.

Based on information from USDA, FRAC applies a formula (divide average daily participation by an attendance factor) to adjust numbers upwards to account for children who were absent from school on a particular day. In previous releases of the *School Breakfast Scorecard*, FRAC used an attendance factor of 0.938, but after consultation with USDA, this report uses an attendance factor of 0.927 to adjust the average daily participation numbers in breakfast and lunch for both the 2016–2017 school year and the 2017–2018 school year. As a result, the 2016–2017

school year participation data in this report do not match the 2016–2017 data in the previous *School Breakfast Scorecard* released in 2018.

The number of participating schools is reported by states to USDA in October of the relevant school year. The number includes not only public schools, but also private schools, residential child care institutions, and other institutions that operate school meal programs. FRAC's *School Breakfast Scorecard* uses the October number, which is verified by FRAC with state officials, and FRAC provides an opportunity for state officials to update or correct the school numbers.

For each state, FRAC calculates the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts for every 100 children who were receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the same school year. Based on the top states' performance, FRAC has set an attainable benchmark of every state reaching a ratio of 70 children receiving free or reduced-price school breakfast for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price school lunch. FRAC then calculates the number of additional children who would be reached if each state reached this 70-to-100 ratio. FRAC multiplies this unserved population by the reimbursement rate for breakfast for each state's average number of school days of breakfast during the 2017–2018 school year.

FRAC assumes each state's mix of free and reduced-price students would apply to any new participants, and conservatively assumes that no additional students' meals are reimbursed at the somewhat higher rate that severe-need schools receive for breakfast. Severe-need schools are those where more than 40 percent of lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price.



**Table 1:****Low-Income Student Participation in School Lunch (NSLP) and School Breakfast (SBP), School Years 2016–2017<sup>1</sup> and 2017–2018**

State	School Year 2016–2017				School Year 2017–2018				Change in Ratio of SBP to NSLP Participation	Percent Change in Number of F&RP Students in SBP
	Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank Among States	Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank Among States		
Alabama	232,162	390,761	59.4	18	227,749	381,580	59.7	20	0.3	-1.9%
Alaska	23,200	41,932	55.3	28	22,984	41,672	55.2	29	-0.1	-0.9%
Arizona	271,267	498,770	54.4	29	269,293	488,816	55.1	30	0.7	-0.7%
Arkansas	156,351	244,907	63.8	8	157,877	240,289	65.7	6	1.9	1.0%
California	1,467,517	2,607,025	56.3	26	1,451,915	2,582,731	56.2	28	-0.1	-1.1%
Colorado	144,723	242,230	59.7	14	142,030	235,143	60.4	17	0.7	-1.9%
Connecticut	89,238	173,091	51.6	38	91,829	178,530	51.4	37	-0.2	2.9%
Delaware	42,158	67,658	62.3	12	41,979	66,831	62.8	8	0.5	-0.4%
District of Columbia	30,885	45,610	67.7	3	32,317	47,708	67.7	4	0.0	4.6%
Florida	737,239	1,443,648	51.1	39	792,185	1,548,519	51.2	40	0.1	7.5%
Georgia	561,059	939,141	59.7	15	553,981	922,180	60.1	19	0.4	-1.3%
Hawaii	27,571	65,925	41.8	49	26,170	65,867	39.7	50	-2.1	-5.1%
Idaho	58,786	100,197	58.7	22	54,956	96,490	57.0	26	-1.7	-6.5%
Illinois	394,128	828,363	47.6	43	410,643	825,852	49.7	43	2.1	4.2%
Indiana	232,114	450,019	51.6	37	233,605	455,988	51.2	38	-0.4	0.6%
Iowa	81,271	185,668	43.8	47	80,426	184,169	43.7	49	-0.1	-1.0%
Kansas	99,579	198,337	50.2	40	96,866	193,888	50.0	42	-0.2	-2.7%
Kentucky	279,333	429,456	65.0	5	283,974	430,425	66.0	5	1.0	1.7%
Louisiana	261,596	459,191	57.0	25	279,739	460,391	60.8	16	3.8	6.9%
Maine	37,550	61,782	60.8	13	36,802	59,874	61.5	13	0.7	-2.0%
Maryland	201,869	318,768	63.3	9	195,775	315,147	62.1	12	-1.2	-3.0%
Massachusetts	182,488	346,293	52.7	33	186,747	347,189	53.8	33	1.1	2.3%
Michigan	334,280	563,531	59.3	20	331,976	563,343	58.9	22	-0.4	-0.7%
Minnesota	157,997	293,031	53.9	30	158,570	289,591	54.8	32	0.9	0.4%
Mississippi	188,818	316,502	59.7	16	185,268	308,253	60.1	18	0.4	-1.9%
Missouri	226,548	380,177	59.6	17	226,474	371,665	60.9	15	1.3	0.0%
Montana	26,259	50,515	52.0	34	29,479	50,041	58.9	23	6.9	12.3%
Nebraska	54,821	128,208	42.8	48	57,068	129,298	44.1	47	1.3	4.1%
Nevada	117,647	184,216	63.9	7	114,691	184,484	62.2	11	-1.7	-2.5%
New Hampshire	15,454	37,599	41.1	50	15,513	35,389	43.8	48	2.7	0.4%
New Jersey	273,212	459,992	59.4	19	267,998	453,791	59.1	21	-0.3	-1.9%
New Mexico	131,451	187,055	70.3	2	128,556	183,284	70.1	2	-0.2	-2.2%
New York	661,178	1,272,502	52.0	35	717,607	1,384,373	51.8	36	-0.2	8.5%
North Carolina	403,442	690,988	58.4	24	397,039	681,966	58.2	24	-0.2	-1.6%
North Dakota	16,729	33,752	49.6	42	17,351	34,236	50.7	41	1.1	3.7%
Ohio	376,196	671,182	56.0	27	373,380	658,813	56.7	27	0.7	-0.7%
Oklahoma	192,783	330,049	58.4	23	188,879	326,695	57.8	25	-0.6	-2.0%
Oregon	119,181	221,569	53.8	31	118,377	215,096	55.0	31	1.2	-0.7%
Pennsylvania	340,219	680,569	50.0	41	352,458	688,140	51.2	39	1.2	3.6%
Rhode Island	28,624	54,213	52.8	32	27,672	52,702	52.5	34	-0.3	-3.3%
South Carolina	232,152	372,439	62.3	11	231,515	368,719	62.8	9	0.5	-0.3%
South Dakota	23,899	51,826	46.1	44	23,007	49,649	46.3	45	0.2	-3.7%
Tennessee	337,694	519,712	65.0	6	333,413	515,934	64.6	7	-0.4	-1.3%
Texas	1,635,462	2,602,181	62.8	10	1,670,472	2,666,261	62.7	10	-0.1	2.1%
Utah	67,776	171,323	39.6	51	65,572	166,263	39.4	51	-0.2	-3.3%
Vermont	18,252	27,583	66.2	4	18,922	27,224	69.5	3	3.3	3.7%
Virginia	262,364	442,592	59.3	21	280,210	457,822	61.2	14	1.9	6.8%
Washington	166,173	365,100	45.5	45	166,162	354,622	46.9	44	1.4	0.0%
West Virginia	119,765	140,476	85.3	1	122,378	146,284	83.7	1	-1.6	2.2%
Wisconsin	151,296	292,689	51.7	36	150,866	287,665	52.4	35	0.7	-0.3%
Wyoming	11,738	26,716	43.9	46	11,773	25,542	46.1	46	2.2	0.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,303,493</b>	<b>21,707,056</b>	<b>56.7</b>		<b>12,452,485</b>	<b>21,846,422</b>	<b>57.0</b>		<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The 2016–2017 school year participation data in this report do not match the 2016–2017 data in the previous *School Breakfast Scorecard* released in 2018, due to a revision in the attendance factor FRAC uses to adjust the average daily participation numbers in breakfast and lunch. In previous releases of the *School Breakfast Scorecard*, FRAC used an attendance factor of 0.938, but after consultation with USDA, this report uses an attendance factor of 0.927 for both the 2016–2017 school year and the 2017–2018 school year.

**Table 2:****School Participation in School Lunch (NSLP) and School Breakfast (SBP),  
School Years 2016–2017 and 2017–2018**

State	School Year 2016–2017				School Year 2017–2018				Percent Change in Number of SBP Schools
	SBP Schools	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools as % of NSLP Schools	Rank Among States	SBP Schools	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools as % of NSLP Schools	Rank Among States	
Alabama	1,437	1,478	97.2%	14	1,435	1,477	97.2%	17	-0.1%
Alaska	387	436	88.8%	41	405	437	92.7%	34	4.7%
Arizona	1,701	1,801	94.4%	24	1,724	1,815	95.0%	25	1.4%
Arkansas	1,053	1,054	99.9%	2	1,080	1,091	99.0%	5	2.6%
California	8,880	9,967	89.1%	39	8,867	9,698	91.4%	36	-0.1%
Colorado	1,455	1,730	84.1%	47	1,489	1,749	85.1%	46	2.3%
Connecticut	886	1,045	84.8%	45	879	1,031	85.3%	45	-0.8%
Delaware	263	264	99.6%	4	248	249	99.6%	3	-5.7%
District of Columbia	206	223	92.4%	31	229	231	99.1%	4	11.2%
Florida	3,783	3,835	98.6%	6	3,866	3,920	98.6%	8	2.2%
Georgia	2,312	2,379	97.2%	15	2,313	2,380	97.2%	16	0.0%
Hawaii	285	292	97.6%	13	285	293	97.3%	15	0.0%
Idaho	669	698	95.8%	18	663	692	95.8%	22	-0.9%
Illinois	3,399	4,094	83.0%	49	3,393	4,036	84.1%	48	-0.2%
Indiana	1,945	2,142	90.8%	36	1,945	2,132	91.2%	39	0.0%
Iowa	1,301	1,399	93.0%	30	1,281	1,375	93.2%	33	-1.5%
Kansas	1,391	1,485	93.7%	27	1,267	1,353	93.6%	29	-8.9%
Kentucky	1,294	1,359	95.2%	21	1,269	1,300	97.6%	13	-1.9%
Louisiana	1,455	1,527	95.3%	20	1,450	1,526	95.0%	24	-0.3%
Maine	594	616	96.4%	16	591	610	96.9%	19	-0.5%
Maryland	1,468	1,489	98.6%	8	1,462	1,483	98.6%	9	-0.4%
Massachusetts	1,813	2,179	83.2%	48	1,834	2,171	84.5%	47	1.2%
Michigan	3,050	3,331	91.6%	32	3,021	3,301	91.5%	35	-1.0%
Minnesota	1,765	2,013	87.7%	42	1,753	1,993	88.0%	43	-0.7%
Mississippi	859	907	94.7%	23	868	908	95.6%	23	1.0%
Missouri	2,307	2,477	93.1%	29	2,302	2,460	93.6%	31	-0.2%
Montana	731	815	89.7%	37	734	804	91.3%	38	0.4%
Nebraska	777	923	84.2%	46	775	928	83.5%	49	-0.3%
Nevada	573	604	94.9%	22	583	623	93.6%	30	1.7%
New Hampshire	404	443	91.2%	35	400	438	91.3%	37	-1.0%
New Jersey	2,150	2,641	81.4%	50	2,172	2,630	82.6%	51	1.0%
New Mexico	848	898	94.4%	25	861	893	96.4%	20	1.5%
New York	5,623	5,997	93.8%	26	5,563	5,864	94.9%	26	-1.1%
North Carolina	2,525	2,560	98.6%	7	2,538	2,571	98.7%	7	0.5%
North Dakota	366	409	89.5%	38	364	410	88.8%	41	-0.5%
Ohio	3,208	3,665	87.5%	43	3,247	3,674	88.4%	42	1.2%
Oklahoma	1,817	1,859	97.7%	12	1,779	1,807	98.5%	11	-2.1%
Oregon	1,266	1,325	95.5%	19	1,275	1,325	96.2%	21	0.7%
Pennsylvania	3,170	3,476	91.2%	34	3,215	3,442	93.4%	32	1.4%
Rhode Island	369	375	98.4%	10	357	368	97.0%	18	-3.3%
South Carolina	1,190	1,192	99.8%	3	1,188	1,191	99.7%	2	-0.2%
South Dakota	738	852	86.6%	44	613	711	86.2%	44	-16.9%
Tennessee	1,758	1,788	98.3%	11	1,815	1,843	98.5%	10	3.2%
Texas	8,425	8,408	100.2%	1	7,853	7,872	99.8%	1	-6.8%
Utah	853	961	88.8%	40	867	968	89.6%	40	1.6%
Vermont	321	333	96.4%	17	338	347	97.4%	14	5.3%
Virginia	1,935	1,964	98.5%	9	1,945	1,983	98.1%	12	0.5%
Washington	1,875	2,007	93.4%	28	1,920	2,032	94.5%	27	2.4%
West Virginia	730	738	98.9%	5	722	730	98.9%	6	-1.1%
Wisconsin	1,979	2,433	81.3%	51	2,034	2,456	82.8%	50	2.8%
Wyoming	289	316	91.5%	33	300	318	94.3%	28	3.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,878</b>	<b>97,202</b>	<b>92.5%</b>		<b>89,377</b>	<b>95,939</b>	<b>93.2%</b>		<b>-0.6%</b>

**Table 3:**  
**Average Daily Student Participation in School Breakfast Program (SBP),  
 School Year 2017–2018**

State	Free (F) SBP Students		Reduced Price (RP) SBP Students		Total F&RP SBP Students		Paid SBP Students		Total SBP Students
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	216,384	81.1%	11,365	4.3%	227,749	85.4%	39,066	14.6%	266,815
Alaska	21,946	81.9%	1,037	3.9%	22,984	85.8%	3,812	14.2%	26,796
Arizona	248,707	79.2%	20,586	6.6%	269,293	85.8%	44,566	14.2%	313,860
Arkansas	141,826	74.9%	16,051	8.5%	157,877	83.4%	31,375	16.6%	189,252
California	1,303,524	76.4%	148,390	8.7%	1,451,915	85.1%	254,141	14.9%	1,706,056
Colorado	122,174	67.4%	19,857	10.9%	142,030	78.3%	39,333	21.7%	181,364
Connecticut	87,953	81.7%	3,876	3.6%	91,829	85.3%	15,820	14.7%	107,649
Delaware	40,800	76.7%	1,178	2.2%	41,979	78.9%	11,214	21.1%	53,193
District of Columbia	32,009	85.3%	307	0.8%	32,317	86.1%	5,219	13.9%	37,536
Florida	771,275	88.3%	20,910	2.4%	792,185	90.7%	81,382	9.3%	873,567
Georgia	521,373	80.9%	32,609	5.1%	553,981	86.0%	90,193	14.0%	644,174
Hawaii	23,632	72.3%	2,539	7.8%	26,170	80.1%	6,512	19.9%	32,683
Idaho	48,325	63.9%	6,631	8.8%	54,956	72.7%	20,637	27.3%	75,593
Illinois	403,456	91.8%	7,187	1.6%	410,643	93.5%	28,622	6.5%	439,265
Indiana	212,964	75.4%	20,641	7.3%	233,605	82.7%	48,933	17.3%	282,538
Iowa	73,716	72.1%	6,710	6.6%	80,426	78.6%	21,886	21.4%	102,311
Kansas	84,918	71.7%	11,949	10.1%	96,866	81.8%	21,606	18.2%	118,472
Kentucky	280,810	88.6%	3,163	1.0%	283,974	89.6%	32,935	10.4%	316,908
Louisiana	274,720	91.0%	5,019	1.7%	279,739	92.7%	22,097	7.3%	301,836
Maine	32,855	65.5%	3,948	7.9%	36,802	73.3%	13,388	26.7%	50,190
Maryland	175,560	66.0%	20,215	7.6%	195,775	73.6%	70,336	26.4%	266,111
Massachusetts	180,829	86.0%	5,918	2.8%	186,747	88.8%	23,574	11.2%	210,321
Michigan	314,084	78.9%	17,892	4.5%	331,976	83.4%	66,025	16.6%	398,001
Minnesota	132,948	56.0%	25,622	10.8%	158,570	66.7%	79,012	33.3%	237,583
Mississippi	176,180	87.7%	9,088	4.5%	185,268	92.3%	15,542	7.7%	200,809
Missouri	206,101	71.5%	20,373	7.1%	226,474	78.6%	61,814	21.4%	288,288
Montana	27,232	71.4%	2,246	5.9%	29,479	77.3%	8,666	22.7%	38,144
Nebraska	48,683	60.8%	8,385	10.5%	57,068	71.2%	23,033	28.8%	80,101
Nevada	104,878	77.1%	9,813	7.2%	114,691	84.3%	21,301	15.7%	135,992
New Hampshire	13,887	64.1%	1,626	7.5%	15,513	71.6%	6,149	28.4%	21,663
New Jersey	250,190	77.1%	17,808	5.5%	267,998	82.6%	56,370	17.4%	324,368
New Mexico	124,799	84.5%	3,756	2.5%	128,556	87.1%	19,063	12.9%	147,618
New York	702,735	90.8%	14,872	1.9%	717,607	92.7%	56,700	7.3%	774,306
North Carolina	374,944	81.8%	22,095	4.8%	397,039	86.6%	61,532	13.4%	458,572
North Dakota	14,908	53.5%	2,443	8.8%	17,351	62.3%	10,507	37.7%	27,858
Ohio	352,848	78.4%	20,532	4.6%	373,380	83.0%	76,440	17.0%	449,820
Oklahoma	173,535	75.5%	15,344	6.7%	188,879	82.2%	40,834	17.8%	229,713
Oregon	108,681	74.0%	9,696	6.6%	118,377	80.6%	28,559	19.4%	146,936
Pennsylvania	341,880	84.7%	10,578	2.6%	352,458	87.3%	51,214	12.7%	403,672
Rhode Island	25,956	76.6%	1,715	5.1%	27,672	81.6%	6,225	18.4%	33,897
South Carolina	221,793	82.6%	9,722	3.6%	231,515	86.2%	36,952	13.8%	268,467
South Dakota	20,883	72.2%	2,124	7.3%	23,007	79.5%	5,928	20.5%	28,935
Tennessee	319,061	82.4%	14,351	3.7%	333,413	86.1%	53,920	13.9%	387,332
Texas	1,585,090	82.9%	85,382	4.5%	1,670,472	87.3%	242,293	12.7%	1,912,765
Utah	56,885	66.2%	8,687	10.1%	65,572	76.3%	20,353	23.7%	85,925
Vermont	16,611	65.3%	2,311	9.1%	18,922	74.3%	6,531	25.7%	25,453
Virginia	255,807	72.9%	24,402	7.0%	280,210	79.8%	70,745	20.2%	350,955
Washington	145,578	73.1%	20,584	10.3%	166,162	83.4%	33,085	16.6%	199,247
West Virginia	120,116	80.2%	2,261	1.5%	122,378	81.8%	27,308	18.2%	149,686
Wisconsin	141,039	73.8%	9,827	5.1%	150,866	78.9%	40,265	21.1%	191,130
Wyoming	9,831	60.1%	1,942	11.9%	11,773	72.0%	4,578	28.0%	16,351
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,686,921</b>	<b>80.0%</b>	<b>765,564</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>12,452,485</b>	<b>85.2%</b>	<b>2,157,591</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>14,610,076</b>

**Table 4:****Additional Participation and Funding if 70 Low-Income Students Were Served School Breakfast (SBP) Per 100 Served School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2017–2018**

State	Actual Total Free & Reduced Price (F&RP) SBP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Total F&RP Students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional F&RP Students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional Annual Funding if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students
Alabama	227,749	59.7	267,106	39,357	\$11,173,901
Alaska	22,984	55.2	29,170	6,186	\$1,757,833
Arizona	269,293	55.1	342,171	72,878	\$20,595,936
Arkansas	157,877	65.7	168,202	10,326	\$2,905,312
California	1,451,915	56.2	1,807,912	355,997	\$100,157,873
Colorado	142,030	60.4	164,600	22,570	\$6,308,147
Connecticut	91,829	51.4	124,971	33,142	\$9,422,009
Delaware	41,979	62.8	46,781	4,803	\$1,368,761
District of Columbia	32,317	67.7	33,395	1,078	\$308,330
Florida	792,185	51.2	1,083,963	291,778	\$83,176,075
Georgia	553,981	60.1	645,526	91,545	\$25,950,346
Hawaii	26,170	39.7	46,107	19,937	\$5,614,166
Idaho	54,956	57.0	67,543	12,587	\$3,529,904
Illinois	410,643	49.7	578,097	167,454	\$47,808,452
Indiana	233,605	51.2	319,192	85,587	\$24,137,489
Iowa	80,426	43.7	128,918	48,493	\$13,687,853
Kansas	96,866	50.0	135,722	38,855	\$10,891,396
Kentucky	283,974	66.0	301,297	17,324	\$4,951,363
Louisiana	279,739	60.8	322,274	42,535	\$12,142,996
Maine	36,802	61.5	41,912	5,110	\$1,436,272
Maryland	195,775	62.1	220,603	24,828	\$6,983,851
Massachusetts	186,747	53.8	243,032	56,285	\$16,030,401
Michigan	331,976	58.9	394,340	62,364	\$17,693,603
Minnesota	158,570	54.8	202,713	44,143	\$12,290,739
Mississippi	185,268	60.1	215,777	30,509	\$8,663,203
Missouri	226,474	60.9	260,166	33,692	\$9,499,273
Montana	29,479	58.9	35,028	5,550	\$1,568,510
Nebraska	57,068	44.1	90,509	33,441	\$9,334,901
Nevada	114,691	62.2	129,139	14,447	\$4,076,514
New Hampshire	15,513	43.8	24,773	9,259	\$2,603,842
New Jersey	267,998	59.1	317,654	49,656	\$14,057,614
New Mexico	128,556	70.1	128,299	Met Goal	Met Goal
New York	717,607	51.8	969,061	251,455	\$71,751,180
North Carolina	397,039	58.2	477,376	80,337	\$22,785,880
North Dakota	17,351	50.7	23,965	6,615	\$1,848,463
Ohio	373,380	56.7	461,169	87,789	\$24,902,378
Oklahoma	188,879	57.8	228,687	39,808	\$11,240,719
Oregon	118,377	55.0	150,567	32,190	\$9,088,529
Pennsylvania	352,458	51.2	481,698	129,240	\$36,819,052
Rhode Island	27,672	52.5	36,892	9,220	\$2,612,112
South Carolina	231,515	62.8	258,104	26,589	\$7,559,160
South Dakota	23,007	46.3	34,754	11,747	\$3,310,765
Tennessee	333,413	64.6	361,154	27,741	\$7,885,353
Texas	1,670,472	62.7	1,866,383	195,911	\$55,609,931
Utah	65,572	39.4	116,384	50,812	\$14,220,121
Vermont	18,922	69.5	19,056	134	\$37,633
Virginia	280,210	61.2	320,475	40,266	\$11,358,474
Washington	166,162	46.9	248,236	82,074	\$23,003,750
West Virginia	122,378	83.7	102,399	Met Goal	Met Goal
Wisconsin	150,866	52.4	201,366	50,500	\$14,299,807
Wyoming	11,773	46.1	17,879	6,106	\$1,699,166
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,452,485</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>15,292,495</b>	<b>2,840,010</b>	<b>\$804,699,574</b>

# Resources

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For more information, check out the following FRAC resources:

## School Breakfast Program

- [Breakfast for Learning, Breakfast for Health, and The Connections Between Food Insecurity, the Federal Nutrition Programs, and Student Behavior](#)
- [How It Works: Making Breakfast Part of the School Day](#)
- [How to Start a Breakfast After the Bell Program](#)
- [FRAC Facts: Offering Free Breakfast to all Students](#)

## Educator Resources for School Breakfast

- [Start the School Day Ready to Learn With Breakfast in the Classroom — Principals Share What Works](#) (FRAC and NAESP)
- [School Breakfast After the Bell: Equipping Students for Academic Success — Secondary Principals Share What Works](#) (FRAC and NASSP)
- [Secondary School Principals' Breakfast After the Bell Toolkit](#) (FRAC and NASSP)
- [Breakfast Blueprint: Breakfast After the Bell Programs Support Learning](#) (FRAC and AFT)
- [Breakfast for Learning Education Alliance](#)

## Community Eligibility

- [FRAC Facts: Community Eligibility Provision](#)
- [Community Eligibility: Making it Work With Lower ISPs](#)
- [An Advocate's Guide to Promoting Community Eligibility](#)
- [Direct Certification Improves Low-Income Student Access to School Meals: An Updated Guide to Direct Certification](#)

## State School Breakfast Legislation

- [School Meals Legislation Chart](#)
- [State School Breakfast Expansion Legislation Table](#)
- [State Breakfast Legislation: Combining Breakfast After the Bell With Offering it at No Charge to All Students](#)



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