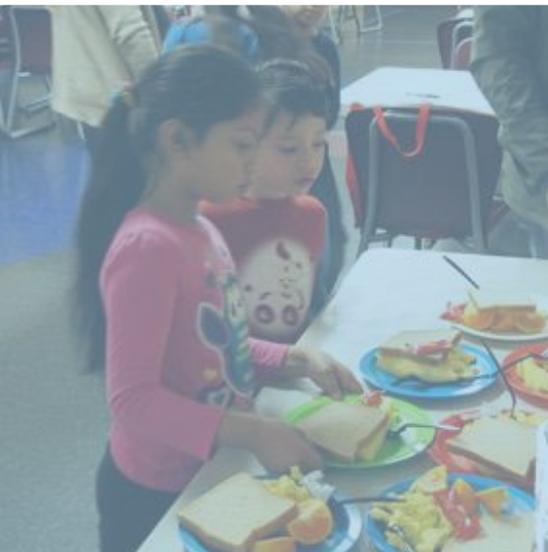


SCHOOL BREAKFAST SCORECARD: 2013-2014 SCHOOL YEAR



FRAC
Food Research and Action Center

www.FRAC.org

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About FRAC

The Food Research and 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 School Breakfast Newsletter, go to: www.frac.org. For information about the School Breakfast Program, go to: <http://bit.ly/sbprogram>

Cover Photos: Jennifer Adach

INTRODUCTION

The role of school breakfast in reducing hunger and improving health is critical and growing. Hunger has remained stubbornly high in recent years, even while unemployment in the United States has slowly declined during the ongoing economic recovery. In 2013, more than 17.5 million (14.3 percent) American households, including almost one in five (19.5 percent) households with children, struggled with hunger.

Many families living in, or on the edge of, poverty cannot afford to provide nutritious meals at home every day. In other households, parents and children have such tight and complicated schedules that they do not have time to sit down for breakfast. Yet it is well known that it is difficult, if not impossible, for hungry students to learn.

The federal School Breakfast Program helps to fill this need for millions of low-income children each day. In the 2013-2014 school year, the School Breakfast Program provided a healthy morning meal for 11.2 million low-income children on an average day, serving 320,000 more low-income children per day than in the previous school year.

Participation in school breakfast programs does not just reduce student hunger; it also has been linked with: improved overall dietary quality; a lower probability of overweight and obesity; fewer incidences of tardiness, absenteeism, and disciplinary problems; and fewer visits to the school nurse. And there is considerable evidence that enhanced meal quality leads to increased student participation. A positive feedback loop is created as children are drawn to more appealing food choices, while expanded participation levels allow school nutrition departments to take advantage of economies of scale and reduce per-meal costs. Schools then can reinvest those savings in further meal quality improvements.

This is all good news for the breakfast program, especially as this historically underutilized program has been growing to reach more children year after year.

This is all good news for the breakfast program, especially as this historically underutilized program has been growing to reach more children year after year. In school year 2013-2014, 53.2 low-income children ate breakfast at school for every 100 low-income children that participated in school lunch – up from a ratio of 51.9:100 the prior year and 43:100 a decade earlier.

As in prior years, widespread implementation of breakfast in the classroom—where students eat breakfast at their desks at the start of the school day—continued to drive high participation in the best performing states. And, the Community Eligibility Provision, a new federal option allowing high poverty schools a simpler way to offer free breakfast and lunch to all students, also has shown great potential for boosting school breakfast participation. The provision was available in 10 states and the District of Columbia for the 2013-2014 school year and now is available in all states for the 2014-2015 school year.

During the 2013-2014 school year, schools continued implementation of new nutrition standards called for in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010. The legislation mandated the U.S. Department of Agriculture to issue new nutrition standards consistent with the Institute of Medicine's Dietary Guidelines for Americans. The implementation of these new requirements in the School Breakfast Program has been phased in over a three-year period.

Looking ahead, more children will be starting the day with a healthy breakfast as policymakers, advocates, state agencies and school districts work together to improve participation and nutrition even further. The 2014-2015 school year promises new opportunities for expansion with state policy campaigns to increase implementation of breakfast in the classroom, and the national roll-out of the Community Eligibility Provision.

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 (USDA) and in each state through either the state department of education or agriculture.

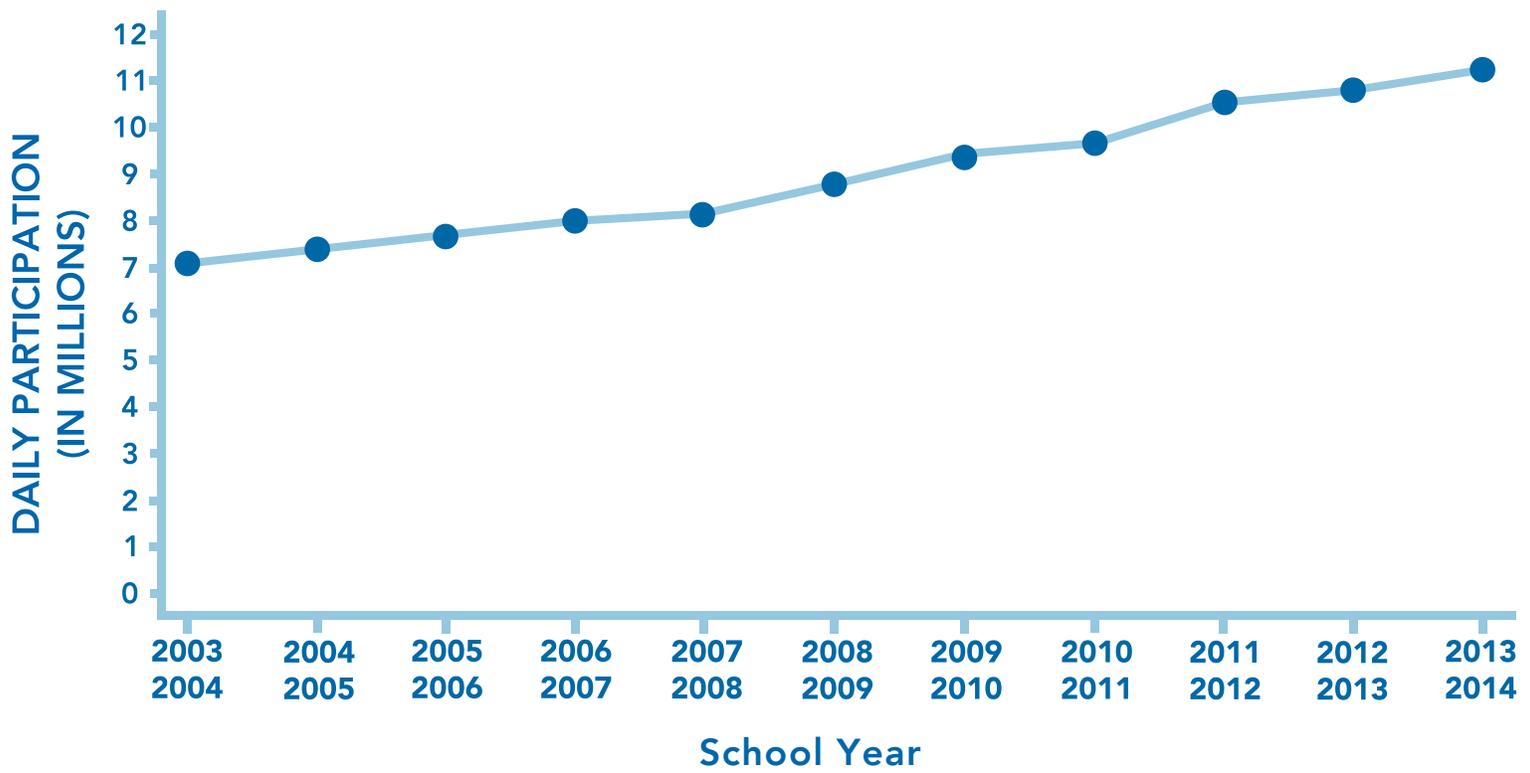
WHO CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM?

Any student attending a school that offers the program can eat breakfast. What the federal government pays, and what a student pays, depends on family income. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for free school meals. Children from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the federal poverty level 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 federal poverty level pay charges (referred to as “paid meals”) which are set by the school, but schools receive a small federal reimbursement for such children.

The federal reimbursement amount the school receives for each meal then depends on whether a student qualifies for free, reduced-price, or paid meals. For the 2013-2014 school year, schools received \$1.58 per free breakfast, \$1.28 per reduced-price breakfast, and \$0.28 per “paid” breakfast. “Severe need” schools received an additional 31 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.

Most children are certified eligible for free or reduced-price meals via applications collected by the school district each year. However, children in households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), as 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. Moreover, school districts are required to “directly certify” children in SNAP participant households for free school meals through data matching of SNAP records with school enrollment lists, and have the option of directly certifying other categorically eligible children as well. However, some categorically eligible children are missed through these processes and are still certified by submitting an application.

AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM AMONG FREE AND REDUCED PRICE PARTICIPANTS



NATIONAL FINDINGS

During the 2013-2014 school year, an average of 13.2 million children ate school breakfast each school day, continuing a long, steady trend of growth in student participation in the School Breakfast Program. Almost 85 percent of those students (11.2 million) were low-income and qualified for free or reduced-priced meals.

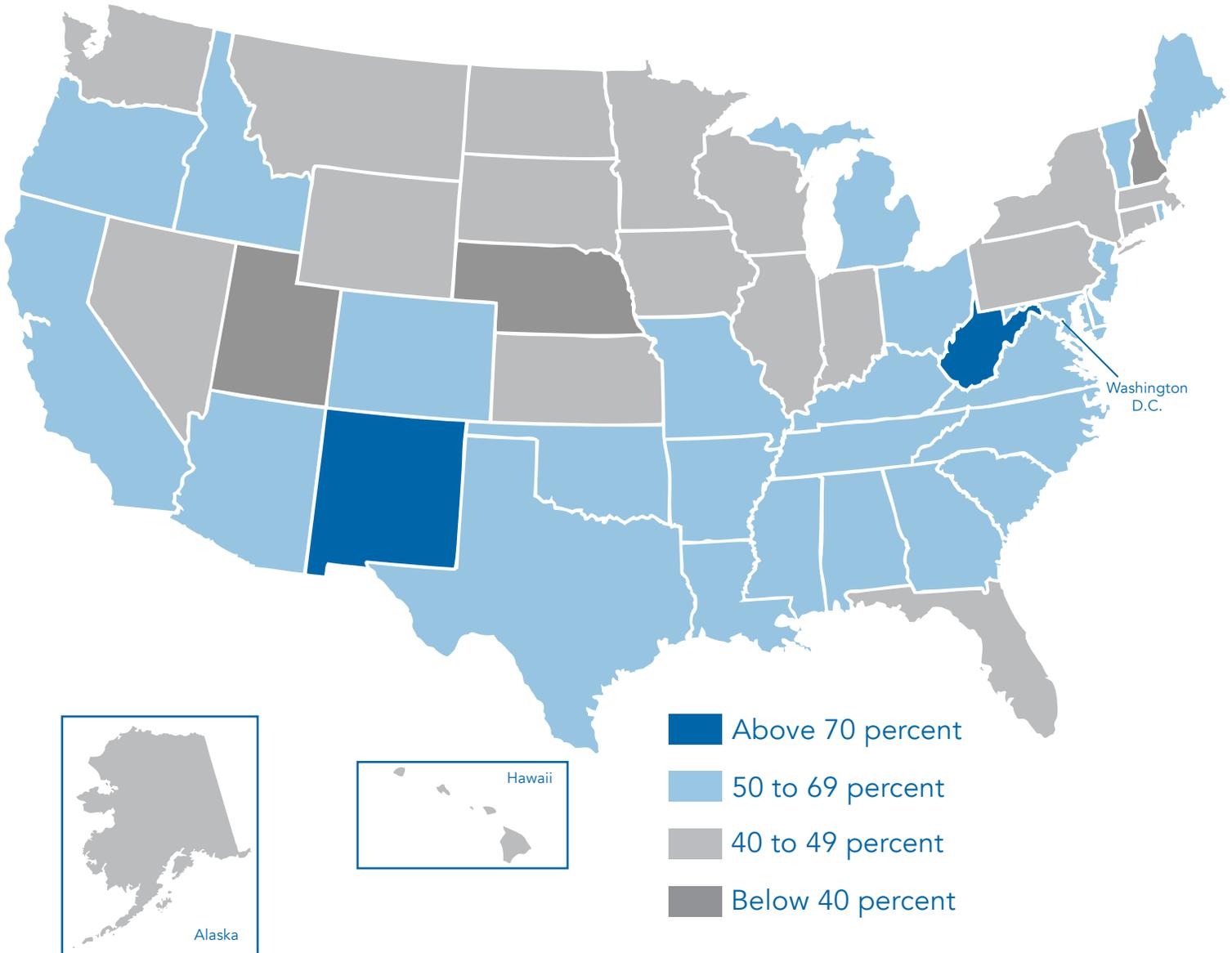
The 11.2 million number represents a record-high for low-income students participating in the School Breakfast Program. That number increased by almost 320,000 students, or 2.9 percent, over the prior school year. Average daily school breakfast participation over the past ten years has risen by almost 50 percent, or by more than 3.5 million low-income children.

Another way to measure the success of the program is to measure what share of low-income children it reaches. In school year 2013-2014, for every 100 low-income children who participated in the National School Lunch Program, 53.2 participated in the School Breakfast Program. That is a record-high ratio, an increase of 1.3 points from 51.9 during the previous year, and up 10.1 points from 43.1 a decade earlier.

Similarly, the share of schools that offer breakfast, compared with those schools that offer lunch, passed the important benchmark of 90 percent. During the 2013-2014 school year, 90.2 percent of schools participating in the National School Lunch Program also participated in the School Breakfast Program, an increase from 89.8 percent during the prior year. The gulf between the number of schools that offer lunch versus those that offer breakfast has narrowed considerably. Over the past decade, the ratio between schools that offer breakfast and schools that offer lunch has increased by 10.9 percentage points.

MEASURING THE REACH OF SCHOOL BREAKFAST

PERCENT OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST COMPARED TO THOSE PARTICIPATING IN SCHOOL LUNCH



STATE FINDINGS

In the 2013-2014 school year, compared to the prior school year, 39 states saw an increase in the ratio of low-income children participating in the School Breakfast Program compared to low-income children in the National School Lunch Program, while 12 states saw either no change or a decrease.

The District of Columbia, New Mexico, and West Virginia had the highest ratio of low-income students participating in school breakfast compared to school lunch. Each also met FRAC's challenging but achievable goal to have 70 low-income students participate in breakfast per 100 students in school lunch. Illustrating the wide disparity between states' performances (see box), the bottom two states – Nebraska and New Hampshire – saw fewer than 40 low-income students participating in school breakfast per 100 participating in school lunch.

The 48 states that didn't reach the goal of having 70 low-income students in school breakfast per 100 in school lunch collectively forfeited over \$900 million in federal funding for school breakfast during the 2013-2014 school year that they would have received if they reached the 70:100 ratio. States with large populations such as California, Florida, Illinois, New York and Texas missed out on more than \$50 million each that they would have received had they met FRAC's goal. If all states met the 70 low-income students in breakfast per 100 in school lunch goal, more than 3.5 million more low-income children would have participated in school breakfast that year.

New Jersey and West Virginia saw the nation's greatest rise in the percentage of low-income children participating in school breakfast last year, with 12.9 percent and 11.2 percent increases, respectively, compared to school year 2012-2013. Large increases also occurred in Maryland (8.7 percent), California (8.1 percent), Wisconsin (8.1 percent) and Massachusetts (7.8 percent). In contrast, Hawaii, Illinois, and Louisiana saw the greatest declines in the number of low-income students receiving school breakfast, with decreases of 2.4 percent, 7.7 percent, and 3.9 percent, respectively.

The percentage of schools offering school breakfast as well as school lunch was highest in South Carolina and Texas, with shares of 99.8 percent and 99.6 percent, respectively. Conversely, five states had more than one in five schools offering school lunch that failed to offer school breakfast: Connecticut (74.7 percent of National School Lunch Program schools participating in the School Breakfast Program), Wisconsin (75.9 percent), New Jersey (76.1 percent), Massachusetts (77.1 percent), and Illinois (78.5 percent).

Four states showed solid gains in the number of schools providing school breakfast during the 2013-2014 school year as compared to the previous year: Connecticut (8.1 percent), Colorado (5.1 percent), Virginia (4.8 percent) and Nevada (4.5 percent). However, increases in 28 states were mostly offset by declines in 21 others. The largest drops in the share of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program happened in Delaware (a decrease of 8.6 percent) and Hawaii (a decrease of 4 percent).

TOP TEN PERFORMING STATES

STATE	RATIO OF STUDENTS IN SBP TO NSLP	RANK
West Virginia	73.8	1
New Mexico	71.5	2
District of Columbia	70.0	3
South Carolina	64.1	4
Kentucky	62.7	5
Tennessee	62.1	6
Texas	62.0	7
Vermont	61.3	8
Maryland	59.9	9
Arkansas	59.5	10

BOTTOM TEN PERFORMING STATES

STATE	RATIO OF STUDENTS IN SBP TO NSLP	RANK
Illinois	44.9	42
Washington	44.2	43
Massachusetts	44.1	44
South Dakota	43.1	45
Hawaii	41.5	46
Wyoming	40.7	47
Iowa	40.1	48
Nebraska	39.9	49
New Hampshire	39.7	50
Utah	34.7	51

STRATEGIES THAT WORK FOR SCHOOL BREAKFAST EXPANSION

Impressive progress in expanding the reach of the School Breakfast Program has come as the result of hard work, year after year, by school staff, administrators, state nutrition and school officials, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and children's, anti-hunger, health and education advocates. School districts and states achieving significant growth in participation in school breakfast typically have utilized a range of strategies, including the effective and proven strategies described below.



OFFERING BREAKFAST AT NO CHARGE TO ALL STUDENTS

One of the most successful strategies for expanding school breakfast participation is providing the meal for free to all students. The traditional means-tested method of administering school breakfast not only requires staff time to collect and process different meal fees according to students' income levels, it inadvertently also reinforces a stigma perceived among students that only the very low-income children eat breakfast at school. High-poverty schools generally make up any lost revenue from forgoing meal fees with increased participation, which results in economies of scale and the elimination of labor costs associated with processing and collecting fees.

There are a few different methods to implement free school breakfast. One method is for schools simply not to charge for meals, while collecting federal reimbursements under the traditional system (free, reduced-price, and paid meals). This is often referred to as "nonpricing." Another method is to utilize a federal option called Provision 2, which allows schools to collect and process school meal applications from students, at most, only one out of every four years. Schools may use Provision 2 to offer either free breakfast or lunch or both.

Another federal option, the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) (see box on page 8), is the newest breakthrough in offering school breakfast and lunch for free to all students, regardless of income, in high poverty schools. As part of a multi-year phase-in of this program, high poverty schools in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, and Massachusetts were able to use CEP during the 2013-2014 school year for the first time. These four states showed an average 6.4 percent increase in low-income students participating in school breakfast during 2013-2014 as compared to the previous year, more than twice the national average increase of 2.9 percent.

BREAKFAST AFTER THE BELL

Another well-proven school breakfast expansion strategy is to make breakfast part of the school day. Serving the meal after the first bell makes eating breakfast more convenient and accessible to students, which results in dramatic increases in school breakfast participation.

COMMUNITY ELIGIBILITY: MAKING HIGH-POVERTY SCHOOLS HUNGER FREE

The Community Eligibility Provision, established in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, is a more recent federal option for high-poverty schools and districts to offer breakfast and lunch at no charge to all students. Community eligibility provides for significant administrative savings by eliminating the school meal application process and streamlines operations to facilitate implementation of alternative breakfast models, such as breakfast in the classroom.

The provision already has begun to demonstrate its potential to increase school breakfast (and lunch) participation and will provide a tremendous opportunity for growth in the coming years. Community eligibility has been phased in since the 2011-2012 school year, with Illinois, Kentucky, and Michigan implementing the provision in its first year; the District of Columbia, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia added in the 2012-2013 school year; Florida, Georgia, Maryland, and Massachusetts added in the 2013-2014 school year; and nationwide implementation at the beginning of the 2014-2015 school year.

As of December 2014, already more than half (51.5 percent) of the nation's eligible, high-poverty schools were offering free breakfast and lunch to all students through community eligibility. According to USDA, that includes almost 14,000 schools in more than 2,000 school districts, and affects more than 6.4 million students. In addition, 70 percent of these more than 2,000 school districts have opted to implement community eligibility district-wide. Illinois and Texas are leading the nation, with over 1,000 schools in each state opting for community eligibility, with enrollments of more than 550,000 and more than 940,000 students in those schools, respectively.

Any district, group of schools in a district, or school with 40 percent or more "identified students"—children who are certified for free school meals by other means than an individual household application—can choose to participate. The large majority of such "identified students" are those directly certified through data matching because their households receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), and, in some states and areas, Medicaid benefits. "Identified students" also include children who are certified for free meals without an application because they are homeless, migrant, enrolled in Head Start, or in foster care.

Reimbursements to the school district are calculated by multiplying the percentage of "identified students" by 1.6 to determine the percentage of meals reimbursed at the federal free rate. For example, a school with 50 percent "identified students" would be reimbursed for 80 percent of the meals served at the free reimbursement rate ($50 \times 1.6 = 80$), and 20 percent at the paid rate.

There are several proven alternative methods for serving breakfast that make it easier for schools to make this change. For example, offering breakfast in the classroom – where children eat breakfast at their desks during the first 10-15 minutes of the school day – has shown remarkable results. Breakfast can either be delivered to the classroom or served from "grab and go" carts in the hallway for students to take to the classroom. "Grab and go" programs are particularly effective means of increasing school breakfast participation among older students in middle and high school. With "grab and go" models, bagged meals are served from carts in high-traffic areas or from the cafeteria. Schools that offer "second chance" breakfast serve meals after first period during a morning break. This allows children of all ages who arrive late or are not hungry first thing in the morning another opportunity to have school breakfast and can often be combined with traditional before-school breakfast service as well.

A striking example of the effectiveness of making breakfast part of the school day can be found in New Jersey, the state with the greatest percentage increase in 2013-2014 – 12.9 percent – in the number of low-income students participating in school breakfast. There, an effective and diverse coalition – which included state educational associations; the state departments of education; agriculture and health; local children's and anti-hunger advocates; FRAC; and the local dairy associations – worked together in a campaign promoting "breakfast after the bell." These campaign partners worked closely with school district administrators, principals, parents, and teachers to provide technical support and ensure smooth implementation of the program.

2015 CHILD NUTRITION REAUTHORIZATION

School breakfast is a crucial element in the nation's efforts to reduce hunger and boost health and learning. Even with recent strides in school breakfast participation in many states, there is still much room for further improvement. On an average day across the nation, almost half of low-income students who participate in school lunch do not participate in school breakfast. That means that millions of low-income children are missing out on receiving a nutritious breakfast at school.

Every five years, Congress reauthorizes all of the federal child nutrition programs, including the School Breakfast Program; the reauthorization is scheduled to occur by September 30, 2015. The upcoming review and reauthorization process is an opportunity to remove remaining barriers to participation and make program improvements in order to ensure that even more low-income students can benefit from school breakfast.

All of these investments would improve dramatically low-income children's access to the school breakfasts they need to start the school day ready to learn. These recommendations provide an important framework for Congress as it begins its work to reauthorize the child nutrition programs.

FRAC has identified key priorities to improve school breakfast in the 2015 Child Nutrition Reauthorization:

- Increase the number of low-income children who are directly certified, via their participation in other means-tested benefits programs, for free school meals. This sort of cross-certification eliminates unnecessary school meals applications as well as associated burdens on schools and parents.
- Eliminate the reduced-price copayment for breakfast and lunch. Even the highly-discounted fee is a barrier to participation for many low-income students and their families.
- Require Title I schools, which by definition have high percentages of low-income students, to participate in the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs. This mandate would not only ensure that their students have access to healthy school meals, but also maximize the federal education dollars going to these high-poverty schools.
- To support ongoing efforts to improve the nutritional quality of school meals, authorize funding for grants to school districts to purchase much-needed kitchen equipment.
- Provide additional school breakfast funding to high-poverty schools by increasing the "severe need" reimbursement that they receive per breakfast served to a low-income student as well as adjusting the threshold for schools to qualify for "severe need" funding.
- Allow school districts to retroactively claim and receive reimbursements for meals served to low-income students, starting with the first day of the school year. This would reduce some administrative burdens for school districts as well as reduce the financial hardship of many low-income families with children.

All of these investments would improve dramatically low-income children's access to the school breakfasts they need to start the school day ready to learn. These recommendations provide an important framework for Congress as it begins its work to reauthorize the child nutrition programs. Still, these improvements should not be funded by offsets (spending cuts) to other federal programs that serve low-income families, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST CONTINUES TO GET HEALTHIER

New nutrition standards in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs – a key provision of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 – started to phase in during the 2011-2012 school year. In the first year, the only new requirement for breakfast was to offer only fat-free and low fat milk. In the 2013-2014 school year, new breakfast standards concerning whole grains, calories, trans fats, age-grade groups, menu planning and monitoring went into effect.

The remaining new federal breakfast nutrition standards implemented at the beginning of the 2014-2015 school year included:

- Fruit quantity increases to five cups per week (minimum one cup per day);
- All grains must be whole grain-rich;
- Limits on sodium content; and
- All meals selected by students must contain a fruit (or vegetable if using substitution).

As schools implement these new standards, increasing school breakfast participation is an important strategy to improve the financial viability of the school nutrition programs. Serving breakfast to more children increases labor efficiencies and other economies of scale, which helps offset the increased costs of the additional fruits and whole grains.

TECHNICAL NOTES

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 FRAC. This report does not include students or schools that participate in school meal programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, the 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 2013-2014 school year and prior years are based on daily averages of the number of breakfasts and lunches served 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 revise numbers further at any time after that point.

FRAC applies a formula (divide by 0.938 for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014) based on USDA's release of National Average Daily Attendance figures for Coordinated Review Effort, to adjust numbers upwards as an attendance factor to account for participation by different students in a month.

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.

For each state, FRAC calculates the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts for every 100 children who, on an average day, were receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the same school year. Based on the performance of the top states, FRAC has set an attainable benchmark of every state reaching a ratio of 70 children receiving free or reduced-price breakfast for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch. FRAC then calculates the number of additional children who would be reached if each state reached this 70:100 ratio. FRAC multiplies this unserved population by the reimbursement rate for 165 school days of breakfast. While some states served breakfast for more or fewer days during the 2013–2014 school year, 165 was the national average. FRAC assumes each state's mix of free and reduced-price students would apply to any new participants, and conservatively assumes that no additional student's meal is reimbursed at the somewhat higher rate that severe need schools (those where more than 40 percent of lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price) receive.

Table 1. Average Daily Student Participation in Free and Reduced-Price (F&RP) School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP) for School Years (SY) 2012-2013 and 2013-2014, by state.

State	SY 2012-2013				SY 2013-2014				SY 2012-2013 to SY 2013-2014	
	F&RP SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	Ratio of students in SBP to NSLP ¹	Rank	F&RP SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	Ratio of students in SBP to NSLP ¹	Rank	Absolute Change in Ratio of SBP to NSLP Participation	Percent Change in Number of Students in SBP
Alabama	196,084	382,285	51.3	22	203,270	383,736	53.0	22	1.7	3.7
Alaska	17,075	38,284	44.6	40	17,034	37,316	45.6	39	1.0	-0.2
Arizona	242,560	492,307	49.3	27	252,436	496,365	50.9	27	1.6	4.1
Arkansas	141,784	246,028	57.6	12	146,709	246,560	59.5	10	1.9	3.5
California	1,281,988	2,610,518	49.1	28	1,386,366	2,630,987	52.7	24	3.6	8.1
Colorado	123,742	245,271	50.5	25	131,905	243,488	54.2	20	3.7	6.6
Connecticut	72,090	153,588	46.9	33	75,370	159,046	47.4	32	0.5	4.5
Delaware	30,508	58,513	52.1	21	31,870	59,613	53.5	21	1.4	4.5
District of Columbia	30,836	44,052	70.0	1	31,301	44,743	70.0	3	0.0	1.5
Florida	626,769	1,301,166	48.2	29	652,267	1,327,401	49.1	30	0.9	4.1
Georgia	510,090	898,442	56.8	13	536,344	929,364	57.7	13	0.9	5.1
Hawaii	30,209	70,721	42.7	45	29,480	70,954	41.5	46	-1.2	-2.4
Idaho	57,519	104,634	55.0	16	57,615	103,408	55.7	17	0.7	0.2
Illinois	376,272	825,364	45.6	36	347,141	773,741	44.9	42	-0.7	-7.7
Indiana	213,418	451,242	47.3	32	213,444	454,027	47.0	34	-0.3	0.0
Iowa	71,093	175,631	40.5	47	71,549	178,337	40.1	48	-0.4	0.6
Kansas	91,745	197,589	46.4	34	95,485	202,014	47.3	33	0.9	4.1
Kentucky	227,574	361,657	62.9	5	235,642	375,945	62.7	5	-0.2	3.5
Louisiana	238,135	404,591	58.9	11	228,795	405,204	56.5	16	-2.4	-3.9
Maine	34,080	62,485	54.5	17	34,956	61,659	56.7	15	2.2	2.6
Maryland	161,985	286,488	56.5	14	176,127	294,150	59.9	9	3.4	8.7
Massachusetts	124,716	289,869	43.0	44	134,409	304,490	44.1	44	1.1	7.8
Michigan	322,901	608,056	53.1	19	328,973	602,928	54.6	18	1.5	1.9
Minnesota	132,885	278,085	47.8	30	136,113	282,312	48.2	31	0.4	2.4
Mississippi	187,574	316,502	59.3	10	188,130	318,421	59.1	11	-0.2	0.3
Missouri	210,233	378,957	55.5	15	216,384	380,127	56.9	14	1.4	2.9
Montana	21,778	48,242	45.1	38	22,257	48,494	45.9	37	0.8	2.2
Nebraska	47,436	122,037	38.9	49	49,349	123,537	39.9	49	1.0	4.0
Nevada	82,195	173,241	47.4	31	81,177	173,946	46.7	35	-0.7	-1.2
New Hampshire	15,462	41,404	37.3	50	16,374	41,204	39.7	50	2.4	5.9
New Jersey	200,925	442,917	45.4	37	226,924	446,315	50.8	28	5.4	12.9
New Mexico	119,326	170,934	69.8	2	121,195	169,438	71.5	2	1.7	1.6
New York	546,576	1,239,638	44.1	41	556,848	1,227,025	45.4	40	1.3	1.9
North Carolina	359,150	665,896	53.9	18	361,136	662,085	54.5	19	0.6	0.6
North Dakota	14,207	30,930	45.9	35	14,314	30,979	46.2	36	0.3	0.8
Ohio	344,888	675,684	51.0	24	351,108	679,081	51.7	25	0.7	1.8
Oklahoma	185,923	310,777	59.8	9	185,031	313,972	58.9	12	-0.9	-0.5
Oregon	112,152	212,787	52.7	20	112,028	211,658	52.9	23	0.2	-0.1
Pennsylvania	270,332	602,717	44.9	39	272,503	602,297	45.2	41	0.3	0.8
Rhode Island	26,926	53,838	50.0	26	27,149	53,872	50.4	29	0.4	0.8
South Carolina	229,219	355,090	64.6	4	228,043	355,603	64.1	4	-0.5	-0.5
South Dakota	21,127	50,477	41.9	46	21,892	50,819	43.1	45	1.2	3.6
Tennessee	290,545	474,800	61.2	7	294,362	474,076	62.1	6	0.9	1.3
Texas	1,523,295	2,506,935	60.8	8	1,556,343	2,511,074	62.0	7	1.2	2.2
Utah	59,705	174,228	34.3	51	59,787	172,538	34.7	51	0.4	0.1
Vermont	16,916	27,464	61.6	6	17,038	27,783	61.3	8	-0.3	0.7
Virginia	215,776	420,206	51.3	22	221,414	428,904	51.6	26	0.2	2.6
Washington	158,472	359,042	44.1	41	160,112	362,009	44.2	43	0.1	1.0
West Virginia	83,991	125,533	66.9	3	93,433	126,533	73.8	1	6.9	11.2
Wisconsin	126,354	287,073	44.0	43	136,557	298,687	45.7	38	1.7	8.1
Wyoming	10,631	26,561	40.0	48	10,916	26,788	40.7	47	0.7	2.7
Total	10,837,174	20,880,774	51.9		11,156,405	20,985,053	53.2		1.3	2.9

¹ Ratio of SBP to NSLP is the number of students in SBP per 100 in NSLP.

Table 2. School Participation in School Lunch (NSLP) and School Breakfast (SBP) for School Years (SY) 2012-2013 and 2013-2014, by state.

State	SY 2012-2013				SY 2013-2014				SY 2012-2013 to SY 2013-2014
	SBP Schools	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools as a percent of NSLP Schools	Rank	SBP Schools	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools as a percent of NSLP Schools	Rank	Percent Change in SBP Schools
Alabama	1,442	1,499	96.2	16	1,439	1,495	96.3	15	-0.2
Alaska	354	437	81.0	45	362	441	82.1	44	2.3
Arizona	1,608	1,757	91.5	28	1,620	1,756	92.3	28	0.7
Arkansas	1,113	1,139	97.7	10	1,076	1,077	99.9	2	-3.3
California	8,817	10,212	86.3	38	8,836	10,159	87.0	36	0.2
Colorado	1,321	1,626	81.2	44	1,388	1,741	79.7	46	5.1
Connecticut	744	1,089	68.3	51	804	1,077	74.7	51	8.1
Delaware	243	243	100.0	1	222	228	97.4	11	-8.6
District of Columbia	229	230	99.6	5	223	225	99.1	5	-2.6
Florida	3,629	3,739	97.1	12	3,674	3,784	97.1	13	1.2
Georgia	2,265	2,340	96.8	14	2,264	2,364	95.8	17	0.0
Hawaii	301	301	100.0	1	289	294	98.3	6	-4.0
Idaho	664	702	94.6	22	655	694	94.4	21	-1.4
Illinois	3,292	4,276	77.0	47	3,331	4,245	78.5	47	1.2
Indiana	1,905	2,135	89.2	32	1,913	2,140	89.4	33	0.4
Iowa	1,317	1,428	92.2	27	1,311	1,418	92.5	27	-0.5
Kansas	1,449	1,564	92.6	26	1,406	1,529	92.0	29	-3.0
Kentucky	1,343	1,439	93.3	24	1,308	1,389	94.2	23	-2.6
Louisiana	1,548	1,630	95.0	19	1,545	1,634	94.6	20	-0.2
Maine	594	621	95.7	18	597	628	95.1	18	0.5
Maryland	1,470	1,534	95.8	17	1,503	1,530	98.2	7	2.2
Massachusetts	1,677	2,250	74.5	48	1,710	2,217	77.1	48	2.0
Michigan	3,082	3,538	87.1	36	3,078	3,499	88.0	35	-0.1
Minnesota	1,662	2,031	81.8	43	1,684	2,021	83.3	43	1.3
Mississippi	866	921	94.0	23	861	917	93.9	24	-0.6
Missouri	2,308	2,524	91.4	29	2,292	2,495	91.9	30	-0.7
Montana	697	822	84.8	41	689	817	84.3	39	-1.1
Nebraska	787	979	80.4	46	792	966	82.0	45	0.6
Nevada	510	561	90.9	30	533	584	91.3	31	4.5
New Hampshire	405	455	89.0	33	403	447	90.2	32	-0.5
New Jersey	1,943	2,636	73.7	50	2,008	2,635	76.2	49	3.3
New Mexico	748	766	97.7	11	791	825	95.9	16	5.7
New York	5,967	6,178	96.6	15	5,745	6,172	93.1	26	-3.7
North Carolina	2,436	2,479	98.3	8	2,444	2,491	98.1	9	0.3
North Dakota	359	412	87.1	35	360	407	88.5	34	0.3
Ohio	3,166	3,831	82.6	42	3,158	3,782	83.5	42	-0.3
Oklahoma	1,809	1,866	96.9	13	1,816	1,864	97.4	11	0.4
Oregon	1,269	1,341	94.6	21	1,274	1,343	94.9	19	0.4
Pennsylvania	3,091	3,609	85.6	40	3,140	3,663	85.7	38	1.6
Rhode Island	374	378	98.9	6	363	376	96.5	14	-2.9
South Carolina	1,170	1,174	99.7	4	1,202	1,205	99.8	3	2.7
South Dakota	606	692	87.6	34	606	719	84.3	39	0.0
Tennessee	1,757	1,794	97.9	9	1,769	1,802	98.2	7	0.7
Texas	8,224	8,241	99.8	3	8,218	8,251	99.6	4	-0.1
Utah	786	912	86.2	39	803	961	83.6	41	2.2
Vermont	336	354	94.9	20	333	353	94.3	22	-0.9
Virginia	1,832	2,017	90.8	31	1,920	1,968	97.6	10	4.8
Washington	1,960	2,115	92.7	25	1,970	2,110	93.4	25	0.5
West Virginia	756	766	98.7	7	742	742	100.0	1	-1.9
Wisconsin	1,876	2,535	74.0	49	1,905	2,510	75.9	50	1.5
Wyoming	273	315	86.7	37	282	325	86.8	37	3.3
Total	88,380	98,433	89.8		88,657	98,315	90.2		0.3

Table 3. Average Total Daily Student Participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) for 2013-2014, by state.

State	Free SBP Students		Reduced Price SBP Students		Total Free and Reduced-Price SBP Students		Paid SBP Students		Total SBP Students
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	189,180	82.1	14,088	6.1	203,270	88.2	27,226	11.8	230,496
Alaska	15,196	75.2	1,838	9.1	17,034	84.3	3,180	15.7	20,214
Arizona	230,103	77.6	22,333	7.5	252,436	85.1	44,243	14.9	296,679
Arkansas	129,853	76.5	16,856	9.9	146,709	86.5	22,969	13.5	169,678
California	1,228,835	78.0	157,532	10.0	1,386,366	88.0	188,705	12.0	1,575,070
Colorado	114,599	70.0	17,306	10.6	131,905	80.5	31,884	19.5	163,789
Connecticut	68,616	75.3	6,754	7.4	75,370	82.7	15,779	17.3	91,149
Delaware	29,843	74.3	2,027	5.0	31,870	79.4	8,289	20.6	40,159
District of Columbia	30,123	86.2	1,178	3.4	31,301	89.6	3,633	10.4	34,934
Florida	604,978	79.5	47,290	6.2	652,267	85.7	109,072	14.3	761,339
Georgia	499,807	80.7	36,537	5.9	536,344	86.6	82,761	13.4	619,106
Hawaii	25,771	70.0	3,709	10.1	29,480	80.0	7,354	20.0	36,834
Idaho	48,982	65.6	8,633	11.6	57,615	77.2	17,050	22.8	74,665
Illinois	332,541	87.4	14,600	3.8	347,141	91.2	33,318	8.8	380,458
Indiana	192,030	75.1	21,414	8.4	213,444	83.5	42,327	16.5	255,771
Iowa	64,260	69.4	7,289	7.9	71,549	77.3	20,996	22.7	92,545
Kansas	83,754	74.6	11,731	10.4	95,485	85.1	16,778	14.9	112,263
Kentucky	222,729	81.1	12,913	4.7	235,642	85.8	39,122	14.2	274,763
Louisiana	213,789	81.9	15,006	5.8	228,795	87.7	32,112	12.3	260,907
Maine	30,762	66.6	4,194	9.1	34,956	75.7	11,221	24.3	46,177
Maryland	157,662	68.5	18,465	8.0	176,127	76.6	53,910	23.4	230,037
Massachusetts	125,597	80.6	8,812	5.7	134,409	86.3	21,328	13.7	155,738
Michigan	309,504	80.9	19,469	5.1	328,973	86.0	53,424	14.0	382,398
Minnesota	116,554	62.8	19,559	10.5	136,113	73.3	49,454	26.7	185,567
Mississippi	175,274	85.8	12,856	6.3	188,130	92.1	16,181	7.9	204,311
Missouri	194,206	72.3	22,178	8.3	216,384	80.6	52,081	19.4	268,465
Montana	19,413	68.5	2,843	10.0	22,257	78.5	6,096	21.5	28,353
Nebraska	42,002	61.6	7,346	10.8	49,349	72.4	18,849	27.6	68,197
Nevada	72,446	80.6	8,731	9.7	81,177	90.3	8,759	9.7	89,936
New Hampshire	14,790	67.6	1,583	7.2	16,374	74.9	5,499	25.1	21,873
New Jersey	207,437	77.9	19,487	7.3	226,924	85.2	39,527	14.8	266,451
New Mexico	107,434	72.7	13,760	9.3	121,195	82.0	26,586	18.0	147,781
New York	517,128	79.6	39,720	6.1	556,848	85.7	92,542	14.3	649,389
North Carolina	328,400	77.5	32,737	7.7	361,136	85.2	62,773	14.8	423,909
North Dakota	12,394	52.3	1,920	8.1	14,314	60.4	9,396	39.6	23,710
Ohio	328,724	78.1	22,383	5.3	351,108	83.4	69,880	16.6	420,987
Oklahoma	163,963	73.3	21,068	9.4	185,031	82.8	38,511	17.2	223,542
Oregon	99,852	72.7	12,175	8.9	112,028	81.6	25,332	18.4	137,359
Pennsylvania	250,654	73.9	21,850	6.4	272,503	80.3	66,873	19.7	339,376
Rhode Island	25,132	77.5	2,017	6.2	27,149	83.7	5,281	16.3	32,431
South Carolina	211,716	79.2	16,326	6.1	228,043	85.3	39,372	14.7	267,415
South Dakota	19,570	71.1	2,323	8.4	21,892	79.5	5,646	20.5	27,538
Tennessee	269,230	76.0	25,132	7.1	294,362	83.1	59,695	16.9	354,058
Texas	1,418,524	77.4	137,820	7.5	1,556,343	84.9	277,404	15.1	1,833,747
Utah	51,591	69.4	8,195	11.0	59,787	80.5	14,515	19.5	74,302
Vermont	14,719	65.0	2,321	10.3	17,038	75.3	5,593	24.7	22,631
Virginia	196,804	72.3	24,611	9.0	221,414	81.3	50,897	18.7	272,310
Washington	140,414	76.4	19,698	10.7	160,112	87.1	23,624	12.9	183,736
West Virginia	88,611	69.0	4,822	3.8	93,433	72.8	34,924	27.2	128,357
Wisconsin	124,348	71.3	12,209	7.0	136,557	78.3	37,745	21.7	174,302
Wyoming	9,084	61.5	1,830	12.4	10,916	73.9	3,849	26.1	14,764
Total	10,168,928	77.1	987,474	7.5	11,156,405	84.6	2,033,565	15.4	13,189,966

Note: The sum of individual free, reduced-, and paid-price participation might not exactly match total participation due to rounding.

Table 4. Additional Participation and Federal Funding if States Met FRAC's SBP to NSLP Goal for Free and Reduced-Price (F&RP) Students for SY 2013-2014, by state¹

State	Actual Total F&RP SBP Students	Total F&RP Students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional F&RP Students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional Annual Federal Funding if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students ²
Alabama	203,270	268,615	65,345	16,851,310
Alaska	17,034	26,121	9,087	2,325,997
Arizona	252,436	347,456	95,020	24,413,858
Arkansas	146,709	172,592	25,883	6,616,284
California	1,386,366	1,841,691	455,325	116,420,093
Colorado	131,905	170,442	38,537	9,819,754
Connecticut	75,370	111,332	35,962	9,237,820
Delaware	31,870	41,729	9,859	2,545,276
District of Columbia ³	31,301	31,301	0	-
Florida	652,267	929,181	276,914	71,368,116
Georgia	536,344	650,555	114,211	29,459,986
Hawaii	29,480	49,668	20,188	5,149,574
Idaho	57,615	72,386	14,771	3,750,192
Illinois	347,141	541,619	194,478	50,415,851
Indiana	213,444	317,819	104,375	26,756,454
Iowa	71,549	124,836	53,287	13,655,795
Kansas	95,485	141,410	45,925	11,721,330
Kentucky	235,642	263,162	27,520	7,116,798
Louisiana	228,795	283,643	54,848	14,154,585
Maine	34,956	43,161	8,205	2,095,314
Maryland	176,127	205,905	29,778	7,626,791
Massachusetts	134,409	213,143	78,734	20,318,930
Michigan	328,973	422,050	93,077	24,049,901
Minnesota	136,113	197,618	61,505	15,634,179
Mississippi	188,130	222,895	34,765	8,967,038
Missouri	216,384	266,089	49,705	12,736,312
Montana	22,257	33,946	11,689	2,980,390
Nebraska	49,349	86,476	37,127	9,427,742
Nevada	81,177	121,762	40,585	10,389,229
New Hampshire	16,374	28,843	12,469	3,198,432
New Jersey	226,924	312,421	85,497	21,977,830
New Mexico	121,195	118,607	0	-
New York	556,848	858,918	302,070	77,868,916
North Carolina	361,136	463,460	102,324	26,279,252
North Dakota	14,314	21,685	7,371	1,877,158
Ohio	351,108	475,357	124,249	32,076,088
Oklahoma	185,031	219,780	34,749	8,884,415
Oregon	112,028	148,161	36,133	9,247,477
Pennsylvania	272,503	421,608	149,105	38,371,583
Rhode Island	27,149	37,710	10,561	2,720,907
South Carolina	228,043	248,922	20,879	5,381,984
South Dakota	21,892	35,573	13,681	3,503,300
Tennessee	294,362	331,853	37,491	9,638,460
Texas	1,556,343	1,757,752	201,409	51,747,994
Utah	59,787	120,777	60,990	15,523,057
Vermont	17,038	19,448	2,410	613,574
Virginia	221,414	300,233	78,819	20,162,652
Washington	160,112	253,406	93,294	23,810,425
West Virginia	93,433	88,573	0	-
Wisconsin	136,557	209,081	72,524	18,630,505
Wyoming	10,916	18,752	7,836	1,982,175
Total	11,156,405	14,689,523	3,540,566	909,501,083

¹ FRAC has set a goal of 70 students participating in SBP for every 100 participating in NSLP.

² Amount in dollars.

³ District of Columbia's number for "Total F&RP students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP" was rounded down to match its SBP to NSLP ratio.