

DOCUMENT RESUME

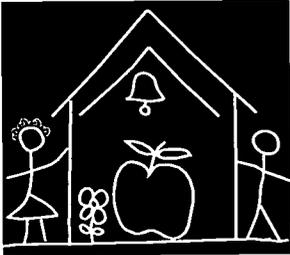
ED 455 904

PS 029 069

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TITLE School Breakfast Scorecard: 2000. Tenth Annual Status Report on the School Breakfast Program.
INSTITUTION Food Research and Action Center, Washington, DC.
PUB DATE 2000-00-00
NOTE 30p.
AVAILABLE FROM Food Research and Action Center, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 540, Washington, DC 20009 (\$7, District of Columbia residents must add 6% sales tax). Tel: 202-986-200; e-mail: foodresearch@frac.org. For full text: <http://www.frac.org>.
PUB TYPE Reports - Evaluative (142)
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Breakfast Programs; Enrollment; Federal Programs; Models; *Nutrition; *Participation; Program Descriptions; *Program Effectiveness; Program Evaluation; School Health Services
IDENTIFIERS *School Breakfast Program

ABSTRACT

Noting that the School Breakfast Program provides breakfast to millions of low-income children who otherwise might go hungry in the morning and be less ready to learn, this report is the tenth from the Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) to report how well the program is reaching children in need. Data were obtained from state reports to the U.S. Department of Agriculture or from an annual survey of state directors of school breakfast or child nutrition by FRAC. Findings indicate that over the past decade, states have increased from one half to three-quarters the portion of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program and have doubled the number of students receiving breakfast. Fifteen states reported in 1999-2000 that at least 90 percent of their schools participated in the program; 11 states reported that less than 60 percent of schools participated. About 42 low-income children received free or reduced-price school breakfasts in 1999-2000 for every 100 children participating in the school lunch program. Participation by needy children varied significantly among states. An additional 2 million children could be served if all states performed as well as the leading states in 1999-2000. Thirty states reported legislative requirements or funds to expand school breakfast participation. All states used some form of direct certification, with 38 states taking advantage of Provision 2 or Provision 3 of the National School Lunch Act allowing schools to provide free meals for all students and reducing the required paperwork. Programs from districts in Nebraska and Tennessee are described as models for achieving high levels of participation. (Six tables and five figures present state and national data.) (KB)



SCHOOL BREAKFAST SCORECARD: 2000

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Tenth Annual Status Report on the

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The School Breakfast Scorecard was written and prepared by Doug Hess. Lynn Parker, Jim Weill and Patricia Liquari provided assistance and review.

The Food Research and Action Center gratefully acknowledges the funders listed below whose major support this year has helped make possible our work on expanding and improving the School Breakfast Program and other vital nutrition programs.

BPI Technology Inc., Butler Family Fund, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, Deer Creek Foundation, Food Marketing Institute, General Mills Foundation, The Gerber Foundation, Grocery Manufacturers

of America, Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, Kraft Food, Inc., Land O'Lakes Foundation, John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, A.L. Mailman Family Foundation, MAZON: A Jewish Response to Hunger, The Moriah Fund, National Association of Public Interest Law, New Prospect Foundation, Open Society Institute, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Philip Morris Companies, Presbyterian Hunger Program, Public Welfare Foundation, Charles H. Revson Foundation, Sara Lee Foundation, Share Our Strength, Slim-Fast Foods Company, The Streisand Foundation, Taste of the NFL, Unilever United States, UCC Hunger Action Program, and United Food and Commercial Workers International Union.

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INTRODUCTION

The School Breakfast Program provides one-fourth or more of the Recommended Dietary Allowances to millions of low-income children who otherwise might go hungry in the morning and be less ready to learn. This is the Food Research and Action Center's tenth annual report on the School Breakfast Program and how well it is reaching children in need.

During the 1999-2000 school year 7.6 million children participated in the program, and 84 percent of them received free or reduced-price meals (see Table 1, p. 16). Children from families with incomes below 130 percent of the federal poverty line (\$21,710 for a family of four in the 1999-2000 school year) receive meals for free. Children from families with incomes at or above 130 percent but below 185 percent of poverty (\$30,895 for a family of four in 1999-2000) receive meals at a reduced-price – the students pay a share of the cost (no more than 30 cents per breakfast). Except in schools operating universal free breakfast programs, all other participating students, officially designated as receiving paid meals, pay most of the cost for their meals or snacks, although all students' meals do receive some level of federal support. (See Table 2, on p. 17.)

In order to evaluate outcomes in terms of school participation and student participation, and state support for the School Breakfast Program, this report includes for each state:

- Data on the number of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program as compared to those participating in the National School Lunch Program.
- Data on low-income children's participation in the breakfast program as compared to the same population in the school lunch program. (Low-income children are defined as those who are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals.)
- Information on state governments' support for school breakfast through state legislation requiring school breakfast in certain schools, or provision of special funds for breakfast programs, or other measures.
- A count of states implementing Direct Certification: a simplification of the application process whereby a family's participation in Food Stamps and/or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families allows the children to qualify for free school breakfast and lunch.
- A count of states utilizing Provisions 2 and 3 of the National School Lunch Act. These provisions allow schools to expand participation by making school meals available to all students for free while reducing administrative costs.

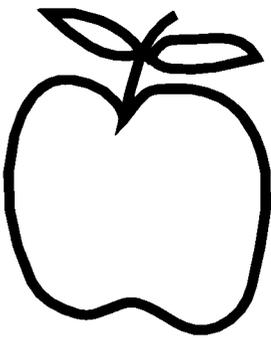
Data are generally from state reports to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) or from an annual survey of state directors of school breakfast or child nutrition by FRAC. More details on these numbers are found in the notes at the bottom of the tables.

Food as Fuel for Learning

When the School Breakfast Program began as a pilot program in 1966, it was targeted to areas where there were many mothers in the workforce and where children had long bus rides to school. In authorizing the program, Congress recognized the relationship between good nutrition and the capacity of children to develop and learn. School breakfast provides an average of at least one-fourth of a child's Recommended Dietary Allowances. A school breakfast must offer four servings of food: milk; a fruit or vegetable (which can be fruit or vegetable juice); and 2 servings of bread or cereal, or 2 servings of high-protein food, e.g., meat, eggs or peanut butter, or 1 serving of bread or cereal and 1 serving of a high-protein food.

Particularly in the early history of the School Breakfast Program, there was resistance to implementation in some localities. However, once principals and teachers saw the positive impact having a nutritious breakfast at school has on children's behavior and ability to learn – and the ease with which a breakfast program can be started – resistance melted away. Indeed, many school officials and educators are strong advocates for the School Breakfast Program.

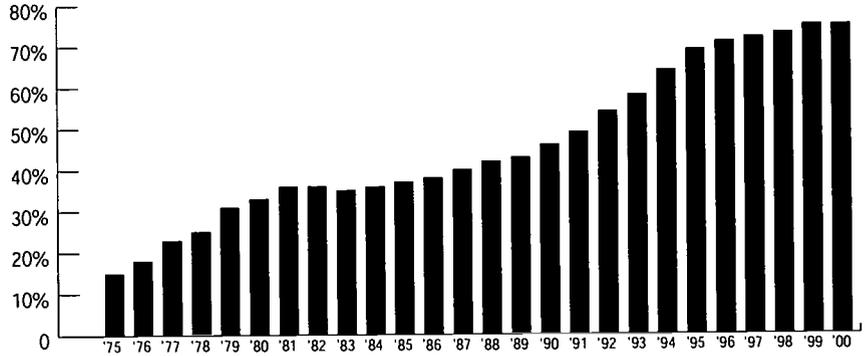
The positive personal experiences of educators have been affirmed by recent research on the impact of the program on children. U.S. Department of Agriculture research shows that eating breakfast makes a significant contribution to a child's nutritional intake. It is also known that skipping breakfast reduces dietary adequacy for the day. In addition, researchers at the Boston Medical Center found that children who participated in the School Breakfast Program scored higher on achievement tests and had lower rates of tardiness and absenteeism than students who did not participate in the program. Harvard Medical Center researchers reported that children who participated in school breakfast not only showed improvement academically (including improvements in math scores averaging an entire letter grade) but psychosocially – they behaved better in interactions with peers and adults and they were less likely to be anxious or depressed.



Altogether, states are serving more low-income children school breakfasts than ever before, but could be reaching many more children at risk for hunger and food insecurity. Over the past decade, states have increased from one half to three quarters the portion of schools which participate in the School Breakfast Program.

FIGURE 1

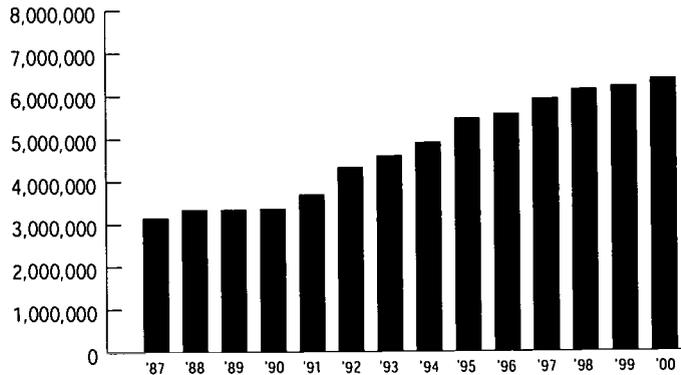
Percentage of Schools Serving Breakfast of the Number that Serve Lunch, 1975-2000



States also have nearly doubled the number of students receiving school breakfast.

FIGURE 2

Number of Children Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Breakfast, 1987-2000



However, further major increases in service to students with this important nutrition and education tool remains an urgent goal for the United States, where one in ten households is food insecure (i.e., having difficulty affording adequate food). FRAC estimates that an additional 2 million needy children could be reached and over \$300 million in federal funds for school breakfast for those children could be accessed by states, if all states performed as well as the leading states in 1999-2000.

OUTCOMES

School Participation

The School Breakfast Program is an entitlement to schools, meaning that any school where children can benefit from a breakfast at school can and should participate in the program. But the school must participate before a hungry child can be fed.

Since the National School Lunch Program is available in 95 percent of schools nationally it is a useful benchmark against which to measure the rate of school participation in the School Breakfast Program. Nationally, three-quarters of the number of schools that participate in the National School Lunch Program participate in the School Breakfast Program. The percentage of schools offering breakfast out of the number offering lunch is approximately the same as it was last year. Only Rhode Island, Iowa, Maryland and Colorado had marked increases in the proportion of schools offering breakfast in the 1999-2000 school year compared to the previous year (increases of 14 percent, 10 percent, 9 percent and 6 percent, respectively). No state had a significant decline in schools participating in the program. (See Table 3, p. 18.) Historically, states have been able to achieve gains in expanding school breakfast through legislation requiring the program in most, if not all, schools. Rhode Island, Iowa and Maryland's recent gains follow the enactment of such legislation in those states. This is the third year in a row that Rhode Island has made notable gains in school participation; this is the second year in a row for Colorado.

The states with school breakfast programs in a number of schools equal to at least 90 percent of the number of schools participating in school lunch were:

South Carolina	99%
Delaware	99%
West Virginia	98%
Maryland	98%
Idaho	97%
Texas	97%
Arkansas	97%
North Carolina	95%
Hawaii	94%
Oregon	94%
Louisiana	92%
New Mexico	91%
District of Columbia	91%
Tennessee	90%
Kentucky	90%

Meanwhile, eleven states scored below 60 percent on this measure:

South Dakota	57%
North Dakota	55%
Illinois	53%
Alaska	52%
Montana	52%
Wyoming	51%
Ohio	47%
Connecticut	45%
Nebraska	44%
New Jersey	37%
Wisconsin	35%

Student Participation

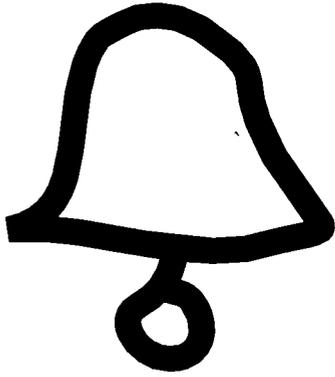
To measure the extent of student participation in the program, FRAC compares the number of children receiving free or reduced-price school breakfast in each state to the number receiving free or reduced-price school lunch. Generally, higher rates of participation reflect greater efforts to involve more schools, to reduce any stigma students associate with participation in the program, to make the meals and setting attractive, to engage in outreach, to educate families about the value of school breakfast, to eliminate barriers to application for free or reduced-price meals, to move more schools to universal breakfast programs, and otherwise to make the program attractive and accessible.

Nationwide, about 42 low-income children received free or reduced-price school breakfast in the 1999-2000 school year for every 100 children who were participating in free or reduced-price school lunch. (See Table 4 and Figure 3, pp. 20 and 22.) Approximately 260,000 more children were receiving school breakfast in the 1999-2000 school year than in the previous school year. This represented both a slight gain in the ratio of participation, and breakfast keeping pace with the growth nationwide in school lunch participation.

Eleven states provided school breakfast to a number of low-income children exceeding 50 percent of the number of children receiving free or reduced-price school lunches.

West Virginia	56.5%
Arkansas	55.5%
Kentucky	54.9%
Mississippi	53.7%
Georgia	53.0%
Oklahoma	52.9%
Oregon	52.8%
South Carolina	51.8%
Louisiana	50.5%
Texas	50.4%
North Carolina	50.2%

Interestingly, all but one of these states (Oregon) is located in the South. Of the six states with more than 500,000 low-income children participating in school lunch (California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New York and Texas), California, Illinois and New York fell below the national participation average for school breakfast by failing to provide free or reduced-price breakfasts to more than 42 students per 100 low-income students in lunch.



Thirteen states reached less than a third the number of low-income students with school breakfast than they reached with school lunch:

South Dakota	33.2%
Nebraska	32.7%
Montana	31.9%
Wyoming	31.4%
Idaho	31.3%
North Dakota	31.0%
Colorado	30.5%
Rhode Island	29.7%
Illinois	27.7%
Utah	26.1%
Alaska	25.9%
New Jersey	24.1%
Wisconsin	22.8%

Compared to last year, only Vermont, Rhode Island and Iowa notably increased their performance on this ratio (by 5, 5 and 4 children per 100, respectively). This is the third year in a row that Rhode Island has seen a notable increase in student participation, indicating the effectiveness of their requirement that schools offer breakfast and the state's commitment to this program. This is the second year in a row that Iowa has seen a notable increase.

Unserved Children

Participation by needy children in the School Breakfast Program varies significantly from state to state. This shows that there is large room for improvement by many states, that millions of eligible, low-income children are missing nutritious and educationally important breakfasts, and that states are forgoing tens of millions of dollars in available federal funds for childhood nutrition.

To estimate the number of children and amount of funding states are missing, FRAC assumed each state could do as well as the average of the current top three states in the performance ratio: a modest goal of 55 free or reduced-price breakfasts per 100 free or reduced-price lunches. The goal is modest because there is not reason to think that even the best performing states are at a level of optimal performance. FRAC then multiplied the unserved population in each state by the reimbursement rate for 180 days of breakfast (using each state's mix of free and reduced-price students) to estimate the amount of federal breakfast funding states have forgone in the 1999-2000 academic year.

Nationwide, using this formula, almost 2 million low-income, eligible children were not reached by state school breakfast programs and a total of \$320 million in federal funding for the breakfast program was forgone by the states. See Table 5 and Figure 4 (pp. 23 and 24) for a breakdown of each state's performance (except the top three performing states: Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia). As can be seen in the bar chart in Figure 4, those states with the worst ratios (see above) have the greatest gap to make up relative to the total student population in their state. But the states sacrificing the most federal funds are those with large populations and substantial lags in ratios (California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania).

STATE EFFORTS

In addition to measuring outcomes, this report looks at certain state efforts to expand breakfast participation. Altogether, 30 states reported legislative requirements or funds for school breakfasts (not counting North Carolina's effort which is only for kindergarten). All states use some form of direct certification and 38 states take advantage of Provision 2 and/or Provision 3 of the National School Lunch Act.

State Requirements for School Participation

To guarantee that the School Breakfast Program is widely available – or at least offered in all schools with significant concentrations of needy students – 23 States have laws mandating that certain schools participate in the program. Not counted among this number: North Carolina (K only), and California (requires breakfast in schools not offering lunch). In addition, Kentucky and Utah do not require schools to have a breakfast program, but do require schools without one to report why. This brings the total count of states with some legislation referring to breakfast requirements to 27.

Generally, requirements are linked to a school or school district's percentage of low-income students, often defined by the proportion of students who are free and reduced-price school lunch participants. The percentage required before the school must offer school breakfast varies widely. Sometimes the legislation only covers elementary schools. See Table 6 for specifics for each state (p. 25).

State Funds

To assist schools in providing breakfast to students, 18 states have provided funds either as additional reimbursements for school breakfast (to supplement the federal per-meal reimbursement), as grants to schools with large numbers of low-income students, or to provide schools with start-up funds to begin a school breakfast program. These states back up their recognition of the relationship between nutrition and learning with state dollars. Some states, such as Pennsylvania, also provide additional funding in reimbursements for lunch if breakfast is served. See Table 6 for specifics for each state.

Direct Certification

Direct certification is a provision that allows students from households participating in Food Stamps, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), or other programs designated by the state, to be certified for free school meals without an additional application for meals. This greatly simplifies the process for both families and school officials. In the past, when direct certification began, state officials noted increases in participation when they implemented this provision. Officials have attributed the participation of millions of children in school food programs to direct certification. Currently, all states and the District of Columbia implement some form of direct certification, with most choosing to implement it statewide. About two-thirds use TANF applications, and almost all use Food Stamp applications to directly certify families for school meals. Several states report local problems with agencies being able to share data in a way that is useful for school meal programs.

Provisions 2 and 3 of the National School Lunch Act

Under these special provisions of the National School Lunch Act, a school or district can provide free meals to all its students and substantially reduce the amount of paperwork that is collected, verified and managed by the school. Under either provision a school only need collect student meal applications every four years. At four-year intervals thereafter schools can receive extensions of their participation in these special provisions and continue not to collect new applications as long as the local economy has not improved enough to affect the overall income of area families.

Under Provisions 2 and 3, schools are reimbursed each year using a first year base-line measurement of the proportions of students enrolled in free, reduced-price and paid meal programs. Although the school continues, under Provision 2, to count the number of meals consumed to determine overall federal reimbursement, the portions that are reimbursed as free, reduced-price or paid are fixed at the first year count. Provision 3 does not require meal counts and is used by those schools with very high rates of free and reduced-price meal participants.

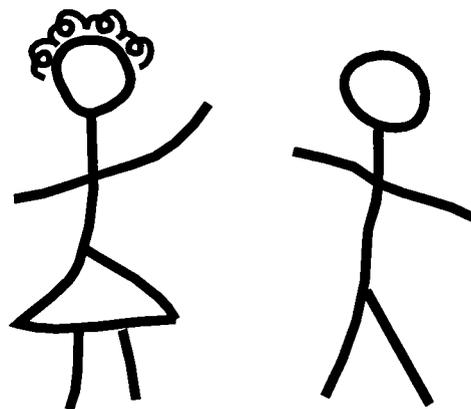
These provisions not only reduce paperwork – and hence administrative costs – for schools, they also reduce the stigma that some children, particularly those in middle school and high school, may associate with participation in the free or reduced-price programs. Under these provisions, all students eat free so poor students are not identified. This tends to increase participation both by low-income students (who would have received free or reduced-price meals) as well as middle-income students receiving free meals for the first time. The combination of reduced administrative costs in years after the first and the boost in the number of participants in the program lets schools ease or even erase the cost (over and above federal reimbursement) they incur when offering all meals for free.

Currently, approximately two thirds of all states have some schools using one or both of the provisions, with Provision 2 being the far more common one.

EVALUATION

States are awarded stars on FRAC's School Breakfast Scorecard (Figure 5, p. 28) for high performance in the program or for effort to strengthen the program in 1999-2000. Specifically, stars are awarded for:

- Outcome: one star for school participation above the national average (75 percent) and one star for student participation above the national average breakfast to lunch ratio (42:100).
- Growth: one star for growth in school participation of more than 1 percent and one for positive growth in student participation of more than 1 student in free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 in free and reduced-price lunch. (Numbers for both measures are rounded.)
- State Effort: one star for each of three categories in which a state could take the initiative to expand school breakfast participation: state requirements, state funding and use of Provision 2 and/or 3.



CONCLUSION

Often children need access to school breakfast programs because their parents cannot afford, even with help from food stamps, to put a nutritious breakfast on the table throughout the month. According to the annual study of food insecurity by the USDA and the Census Bureau, in 1999 over 12 million children (17% of the total population under 18) in the United States were food insecure – hungry or living on the edge of hunger – because their families had inadequate income.

But today's society makes school breakfast important for other reasons as well: children with long bus or car commutes to school may have particularly long periods with no food between breakfast at home and lunch at school; the same is true when parents with long commutes feed their children breakfast very early and leave them to travel to school later. Additionally, many children find it hard to eat an adequate breakfast when they first wake up, but with a rushed family schedule that is the only opportunity they have to eat at home. Thus, they arrive at school hungry and not prepared to learn. Finally, of course, studies show that children who eat adequate meals at times close to class periods learn better and behave better.

For these and other reasons, universal free school breakfast programs make sense for children, parents and schools.

The growth in the number of needy children who are being reached by the School Breakfast Program is encouraging. However, the number of low-income children being reached by educationally and nutritionally important breakfasts in the schools is still too low compared to the need, and compared to the number reached by school lunch.

Moreover, state performance in reaching needy children with school breakfast varies widely, showing there is wide room for improvement. FRAC estimates that 2 million more children could be reached with free or reduced-price meals and over \$300 million in reimbursements to schools could be used to help needy students if all states performed as well as the top three.

The good performance of some states, and the recent improvements in the records of states such as Rhode Island and Iowa, show that marked improvements can be made. States need to be more aggressive in requiring schools to offer breakfast, providing financial support for expanding breakfast to more schools and reducing obstacles to the application process by allowing various agencies to share data more effectively. States also need to partner aggressively with school districts and schools on outreach campaigns, improving the reach of direct certification, and reducing bureaucratic barriers. Schools need to make meals attractive and convenient, make breakfast part of the educational day and build on the role of school food programs in supporting learning.

Expanding breakfast participation also means reducing the stigma children might associate with the program when it is perceived to be for "poor kids" only. This can be achieved by conducting outreach to families at all income levels, by making sure children's subsidized status is not identifiable and by instituting universal free breakfast programs. Universal programs fit the needs of the many families of varying income levels to have their children eat good breakfasts at school, close to class time.

For its part, the federal government needs to rapidly accelerate its growing support for outreach, help schools meet start-up, facility and equipment costs that are barriers, and otherwise encourage states and districts to expand the reach of these breakfast programs.

MODEL PROGRAMS

Omaha School District, Omaha, Nebraska

The Omaha School District is using Provision 2 to offer school breakfast, district-wide, free to all children without a means test. All together, 78 schools – both elementary and secondary – serve breakfast to approximately 16,000 children. That is up from approximately 8,000 children served four years ago, before the district began using Provision 2. Tammy Yarmon, Nutrition Services Director for the district, expects the program to continue to expand in coming years.

According to Yarmon, Omaha's use of the program reflects a commitment the district made to provide a healthy breakfast to help children learn in the morning and to reduce classroom behavior problems. Since introducing universal school breakfasts, educators have reported that students are less "fidgety" and perform better on tests. In fact, teachers so strongly believe in the program that many will send students who arrive late to school down to the cafeteria to get breakfast.

Omaha has been able to overcome small obstacles to implementing the program. The main barrier, initially, was finding enough staff to work early morning shifts. Being creative with the menu and choosing meals that require less preparation was one solution to this problem. Meal items that require more staff, such as eggs, are not served every day.

Another hurdle was simply getting accurate information about the program out to families. The school put an emphasis on marketing the program to students and families from all income levels. This is essential in eliminating any belief that children might have that the program exists only for poor families. During the campaign, the district promoted the breakfast as "complimentary" at school. This helped overcome misunderstandings when the word "free" was interpreted by the public as meaning that the program was only for students enrolled in the free lunch program.

Another key to achieving high participation, Yarmon has found, is getting children to participate in the first few days of the school year. This helps set a pattern for the rest of the year. Finances have not been troublesome under Provision 2, even with an increase in the number of children eating breakfasts for which the school is not reimbursed by the federal government. Altogether, the Omaha experience with use of Provision 2 of the National School Lunch Act points to a model for universal breakfasts that should be implemented in many more school districts.

Mt. View Elementary and Woodland Elementary, Johnson City, Tennessee

Mt. View Elementary started offering free breakfast to all children in 1992. In 1993, their efforts were recognized by the USDA, which awarded the school with a Best Practices award. Nearby Woodland Elementary added its universal breakfast program in 1996. Since then the schools have continued to innovate and try new strategies to boost participation. Together, the two schools reach approximately 65 percent of all students with their breakfast programs.

School Food Service Director Karen McGahey notes that the schools have had success with offering breakfast both in the classrooms and in the cafeteria. When offered in the classroom, teachers can collect homework, take roll, make announcements or otherwise continue the morning routine. McGahey reports that educators also felt that students were more settled and calm during the morning when breakfast was served in the classroom. Some teachers so prefer having breakfast in the classroom that, even after the schools moved to largely serving breakfast in the cafeteria, some teachers still offer it in the classroom instead. Using the cafeteria, however, allows for meals with more varied and complex ingredients, including hot foods.

Children arriving at the school by bus usually are unloaded right at the cafeteria, thus making breakfast part of the morning ritual of arriving at school. The schools also keep participation high through Direct Certification, whereby Tennessee students whose families participate in Food Stamps are automatically eligible for free meals. By annually obtaining from the Food Stamp office a list of students whose families participate in the Food Stamp program, the school can do a targeted mailing and bring in new participants. Overall, however, McGahey finds that maintaining and building momentum over several years and providing high levels of administrative support for the program early on are the greatest determinants for success.

The educational results of universal breakfast have been very evident: "Every positive thing we had heard about school breakfasts has come true," McGahey reports. She points to, among other effects, teachers' positive reactions to the program, reduced absenteeism and better relations between the Food Service program and the educators.

TABLE 1

Total Student Participation in School Breakfast, 1999-2000*

State	Number of Students Receiving Free Breakfast	Number of Students Receiving Reduced-Price Breakfast	Total Number of Students Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Breakfast	Number of Students Receiving Paid Breakfast	Total Number of Students Receiving Breakfast
ALABAMA	114,865	11,791	126,656	22,349	149,005
ALASKA	6,783	1,012	7,795	1,835	9,630
ARIZONA	105,330	10,783	116,113	17,398	133,511
ARKANSAS	93,692	9,753	103,444	23,288	126,732
CALIFORNIA	733,219	70,404	803,623	69,545	873,168
COLORADO	40,151	5,845	45,996	12,481	58,477
CONNECTICUT	40,139	3,477	43,616	6,486	50,102
DELAWARE	12,278	1,237	13,515	3,529	17,044
DISTRICT OF COL	17,545	771	18,317	1,294	19,611
FLORIDA	344,061	32,826	376,888	56,201	433,088
GEORGIA	267,101	33,168	300,269	81,926	382,195
HAWAII	20,721	3,546	24,267	11,483	35,750
IDAHO	19,309	2,905	22,214	5,206	27,420
ILLINOIS	173,712	9,189	182,901	23,325	206,227
INDIANA	78,839	9,865	88,705	23,498	112,203
IOWA	36,335	6,573	42,908	24,478	67,386
KANSAS	42,154	8,675	50,829	16,822	67,650
KENTUCKY	130,730	17,534	148,264	39,908	188,172
LOUISIANA	195,378	16,438	211,816	33,386	245,202
MAINE	16,613	2,798	19,411	8,602	28,013
MARYLAND	77,162	8,623	85,785	14,464	100,249
MASSACHUSETTS	87,657	6,142	93,799	15,619	109,419
MICHIGAN	135,328	13,304	148,632	30,062	178,694
MINNESOTA	60,356	11,506	71,862	35,061	106,923
MISSISSIPPI	141,155	12,557	153,712	18,242	171,955
MISSOURI	113,254	14,884	128,138	37,307	165,444
MONTANA	11,082	1,455	12,537	2,942	15,479
NEBRASKA	23,303	3,851	27,154	10,574	37,728
NEVADA	25,532	3,732	29,264	6,775	36,039
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,988	1,172	10,160	7,030	17,190
NEW JERSEY	73,275	6,119	79,394	11,259	90,653
NEW MEXICO	61,568	7,127	68,695	10,664	79,359
NEW YORK	379,619	33,208	412,826	68,109	480,935
NORTH CAROLINA	193,940	28,155	222,095	59,185	281,279
NORTH DAKOTA	7,650	1,260	8,911	4,597	13,508
OHIO	157,511	12,730	170,241	30,258	200,498
OKLAHOMA	106,587	15,079	121,666	26,109	147,775
OREGON	68,564	9,264	77,828	21,899	99,727
PENNSYLVANIA	143,735	14,568	158,304	38,277	196,580
RHODE ISLAND	12,010	540	12,550	1,218	13,768
SOUTH CAROLINA	132,963	13,209	146,173	25,648	171,821
SOUTH DAKOTA	13,341	1,649	14,990	3,530	18,520
TENNESSEE	135,281	16,900	152,181	40,755	192,936
TEXAS	750,615	79,464	830,079	144,358	974,437
UTAH	23,391	4,198	27,589	6,345	33,934
VERMONT	8,714	1,484	10,198	4,650	14,848
VIRGINIA	120,070	17,157	137,227	41,818	179,045
WASHINGTON	89,053	12,140	101,193	19,320	120,512
WEST VIRGINIA	55,870	9,796	65,666	24,264	89,930
WISCONSIN	38,836	5,320	44,156	14,103	58,259
WYOMING	5,876	977	6,853	1,848	8,701
United States	5,751,243	626,158	6,377,401	1,259,332	7,636,733

* Numbers are estimates by the USDA based on meal count data reported by the states for March of the relevant year, yielding daily averages for the month. These numbers may undergo revisions by states as accounting procedures find errors, or as estimates (not used here) become confirmed. For consistency, FRAC has used the numbers as reported to USDA from the 90-day revision of the March report. Furthermore, to calculate participation, USDA uses a formula to adjust numbers upwards to account for participation in the program by students who are absent on one or more days or otherwise do not eat meals every day in a month.

Table 2

Income Guidelines for Child Nutrition Programs



Free Meals–Maximum Yearly Income
130% of Federal Poverty Line

Household Size	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-20001
1	\$ 10,465	\$ 10,712	\$ 10,855
2	14,105	14,378	14,625
3	17,745	18,044	18,395
4	21,385	21,710	22,165
5	25,025	25,376	25,935
6	28,665	29,042	29,705
7	32,305	32,708	33,475
8	35,945	36,374	37,245
each additional member	3,640	3,666	3,770

Reduced-Price Meals–Maximum Yearly Income
185% of Federal Poverty Line

Household Size	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-20001
1	\$ 14,893	\$ 15,244	\$ 15,448
2	20,073	20,461	20,813
3	25,253	25,678	26,178
4	30,433	30,895	31,543
5	35,613	36,112	36,908
6	40,793	41,329	42,273
7	45,973	46,546	47,638
8	51,153	51,763	53,003
each additional member	5,180	5,217	5,365

TABLE 3

School Participation, by State, in the School Breakfast Program

1999-2000 SCHOOL YEAR

State	Number of Schools Participating in School Lunch Program	Number of Schools Participating in School Breakfast Program	Percent of Schools Offering Lunch that Offer Breakfast	Ranking
ALABAMA	1,483	1,137	76.7%	29
ALASKA	420	220	52.4%	44
ARIZONA	1,364	1,159	85.0%	23
ARKANSAS	1,256	1,214	96.7%	7
CALIFORNIA	9,915	7,390	74.5%	30
COLORADO	1,358	857	63.1%	39
CONNECTICUT	1,094	493	45.1%	48
DELAWARE	213	210	98.6%	2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	161	146	90.7%	13
FLORIDA	3,030	2,678	88.4%	16
GEORGIA	2,030	1,602	78.9%	28
HAWAII	282	266	94.3%	9
IDAHO	585	569	97.3%	5
ILLINOIS	4,467	2,346	52.5%	43
INDIANA	2,234	1,456	65.2%	36
IOWA	1,655	1,433	86.6%	20
KANSAS	1,665	1,380	82.9%	25
KENTUCKY	1,528	1,368	89.5%	15
LOUISIANA	1,720	1,578	91.7%	11
MAINE	730	522	71.5%	33
MARYLAND	1,472	1,445	98.2%	4
MASSACHUSETTS	2,286	1,384	60.5%	40
MICHIGAN	4,006	2,919	72.9%	32
MINNESOTA	1,846	1,200	65.0%	37
MISSISSIPPI	908	792	87.2%	19
MISSOURI	2,511	2,017	80.3%	27
MONTANA	482	249	51.7%	45
NEBRASKA	982	436	44.4%	49
NEVADA	436	372	85.3%	22
NEW HAMPSHIRE	502	366	72.9%	31
NEW JERSEY	2,661	979	36.8%	50
NEW MEXICO	809	737	91.1%	12
NEW YORK	6,049	5,299	87.6%	18
NORTH CAROLINA	2,179	2,077	95.3%	8
NORTH DAKOTA	453	249	55.0%	42
OHIO	4,092	1,910	46.7%	47
OKLAHOMA	1,905	1,639	86.0%	21
OREGON	1,319	1,238	93.9%	10
PENNSYLVANIA	3,895	2,460	63.2%	38
RHODE ISLAND	377	260	69.0%	34
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,113	1,105	99.3%	1
SOUTH DAKOTA	662	376	56.8%	41
TENNESSEE	1,628	1,459	89.6%	14
TEXAS	6,845	6,651	97.2%	6
UTAH	786	538	68.4%	35
VERMONT	335	275	82.1%	26
VIRGINIA	1,968	1,735	88.2%	17
WASHINGTON	2,036	1,727	84.8%	24
WEST VIRGINIA	842	829	98.5%	3
WISCONSIN	2,382	844	35.4%	51
WYOMING	371	189	50.9%	46
United States	95,328	71,780	75.3%	

TABLE 3 *continued*

School Participation, by State, in the School Breakfast Program

1998-1999 SCHOOL YEAR

State	Number of Schools Participating in School Lunch Program	Number of Schools Participating in School Breakfast Program	Percent of Schools Offering Lunch that Offer Breakfast	Change from 1998-1999 to 1999-2000
ALABAMA	1,324	1,055	79.7%	-3.0%
ALASKA	413	218	52.8%	-0.4%
ARIZONA	1,329	1,137	85.6%	-0.6%
ARKANSAS	1,254	1,210	96.5%	0.2%
CALIFORNIA	9,892	7,312	73.9%	0.6%
COLORADO	1,470	836	56.9%	6.2%
CONNECTICUT	1,077	493	45.8%	-0.7%
DELAWARE	201	196	97.5%	1.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	162	146	90.1%	0.6%
FLORIDA	2,877	2,586	89.9%	-1.5%
GEORGIA	2,294	1,796	78.3%	0.6%
HAWAII	280	261	93.2%	1.1%
IDAHO	582	569	97.8%	-0.5%
ILLINOIS	4,436	2,288	51.6%	0.9%
INDIANA	2,214	1,443	65.2%	0.0%
IOWA	1,691	1,294	76.5%	10.1%
KANSAS	1,675	1,404	83.8%	-0.9%
KENTUCKY	1,526	1,350	88.5%	1.1%
LOUISIANA	1,697	1,548	91.2%	0.5%
MAINE	732	542	74.0%	-2.5%
MARYLAND	1,461	1,307	89.5%	8.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	2,284	1,368	59.9%	0.6%
MICHIGAN	3,964	3,005	75.8%	-2.9%
MINNESOTA	1,880	1,217	64.7%	0.3%
MISSISSIPPI	917	787	85.8%	1.4%
MISSOURI	2,489	1,944	78.1%	2.2%
MONTANA	482	249	51.7%	0.0%
NEBRASKA	991	420	42.4%	2.0%
NEVADA	407	337	82.8%	2.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	503	358	71.2%	1.7%
NEW JERSEY	2,492	910	36.5%	0.3%
NEW MEXICO	818	726	88.8%	2.3%
NEW YORK	5,963	5,209	87.4%	0.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	22,126	2,023	95.2%	0.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	461	237	51.4%	3.6%
OHIO	4,053	1,875	46.3%	0.4%
OKLAHOMA	1,905	1,614	84.7%	1.3%
OREGON	1,299	1,218	93.8%	0.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	3,885	2,414	62.1%	1.0%
RHODE ISLAND	371	204	55.0%	14.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,105	1,095	99.1%	0.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA	669	356	53.2%	3.6%
TENNESSEE	1,612	1,440	89.3%	0.3%
TEXAS	6,833	6,638	97.1%	0.0%
UTAH	765	514	67.2%	1.3%
VERMONT	331	261	78.9%	3.2%
VIRGINIA	1,909	1,666	87.3%	0.9%
WASHINGTON	1,979	1,663	84.0%	0.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	836	825	98.7%	-0.2%
WISCONSIN	2,407	772	32.1%	3.4%
WYOMING	372	174	46.8%	4.2%
United States	94,695	70,510	74.5%	0.8%

TABLE 4

Low-Income Student Participation, by State, in the School Breakfast Program*

State	Number of Students Receiving F&RP School Lunch**	Number of Students Receiving F&RP School Breakfast	Ratio of Students Receiving F&RP School Breakfast per 100 Receiving F&RP School Lunch	Ranking
ALABAMA	316,214	126,656	40.1	26
ALASKA	30,057	7,795	25.9	49
ARIZONA	287,579	116,113	40.4	24
ARKANSAS	186,402	103,444	55.5	2
CALIFORNIA	1,993,281	803,623	40.3	25
COLORADO	150,930	45,996	30.5	45
CONNECTICUT	124,444	43,616	35.0	37
DELAWARE	32,256	13,515	41.9	20
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	45,740	18,317	40.0	27
FLORIDA	888,664	376,888	42.4	18
GEORGIA	566,519	300,269	53.0	5
HAWAII	65,089	24,267	37.3	32
IDAHO	71,058	22,214	31.3	43
ILLINOIS	659,897	182,901	27.7	47
INDIANA	234,940	88,705	37.8	28
IOWA	121,700	42,908	35.3	36
KANSAS	120,862	50,829	42.1	19
KENTUCKY	270,250	148,264	54.9	3
LOUISIANA	419,262	211,816	50.5	9
MAINE	51,589	19,411	37.6	29
MARYLAND	209,384	85,785	41.0	22
MASSACHUSETTS	221,150	93,799	42.4	17
MICHIGAN	403,271	148,632	36.9	33
MINNESOTA	192,699	71,862	37.3	31
MISSISSIPPI	286,271	153,712	53.7	4
MISSOURI	275,350	128,138	46.5	15
MONTANA	39,299	12,537	31.9	41
NEBRASKA	83,153	27,154	32.7	40
NEVADA	70,349	29,264	41.6	21
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28,421	10,160	35.7	34
NEW JERSEY	328,853	79,394	24.1	50
NEW MEXICO	142,597	68,695	48.2	13
NEW YORK	1,168,691	412,826	35.3	35
NORTH CAROLINA	442,075	222,095	50.2	11
NORTH DAKOTA	28,744	8,911	31.0	44
OHIO	453,671	170,241	37.5	30
OKLAHOMA	230,043	121,666	52.9	6
OREGON	147,416	77,828	52.8	7
PENNSYLVANIA	456,770	158,304	34.7	38
RHODE ISLAND	42,245	12,550	29.7	46
SOUTH CAROLINA	281,971	146,173	51.8	8
SOUTH DAKOTA	45,149	14,990	33.2	39
TENNESSEE	313,886	152,181	48.5	12
TEXAS	1,647,079	830,079	50.4	10
UTAH	105,527	27,589	26.1	48
VERMONT	21,458	10,198	47.5	14
VIRGINIA	295,492	137,227	46.4	16
WASHINGTON	250,384	101,193	40.4	23
WEST VIRGINIA	116,223	65,666	56.5	1
WISCONSIN	193,812	44,156	22.8	51
WYOMING	21,857	6,853	31.4	42
United States	15,180,026	6,377,401	42.0	

* Numbers are estimates by the USDA based on meal count data reported by the states for March of the relevant year, yielding daily averages for the month. These numbers may undergo revisions by states as accounting procedures find errors, or as estimates (not used here) become confirmed. For consistency, FRAC has used the numbers as reported to USDA from the 90-day revision of the March report. Furthermore, to calculate participation, USDA uses a formula to adjust numbers upwards to account for participation in the program by students who are absent on one or more days or otherwise do not eat meals every day in a month.

** F&RP stands for free and reduced-price.

TABLE 4 continued

Low-Income Student Participation, by State, in School Breakfast Program*

1998-1999 SCHOOL YEAR				
State	Number of Students Receiving F&RP School Lunch	Number of Students Receiving F&RP School Breakfast	Ratio of Students Receiving F&RP School Breakfast per 100 Receiving F&RP School Lunch	Change from 1998-1999 to 1999-2000
ALABAMA	316,370	129,944	41.1	-1.0
ALASKA	30,707	7,569	24.6	1.3
ARIZONA	289,246	119,629	41.4	-1.0
ARKANSAS	183,276	100,262	54.7	0.8
CALIFORNIA	1,928,226	790,394	41.0	-0.7
COLORADO	153,655	44,538	29.0	1.5
CONNECTICUT	123,609	45,664	36.9	-1.9
DELAWARE	32,831	13,639	41.5	0.4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	44,113	16,481	37.4	2.7
FLORIDA	881,216	372,799	42.3	0.1
GEORGIA	567,912	301,353	53.1	-0.1
HAWAII	66,431	25,739	38.7	-1.5
IDAHO	71,525	22,030	30.8	0.5
ILLINOIS	625,078	174,410	27.9	-0.2
INDIANA	226,145	84,768	37.5	0.3
IOWA	120,738	38,126	31.6	3.7
KANSAS	121,449	50,478	41.6	0.5
KENTUCKY	265,607	141,373	53.2	1.6
LOUISIANA	418,989	211,668	50.5	0.0
MAINE	52,197	18,676	35.8	1.8
MARYLAND	207,210	83,696	40.4	0.6
MASSACHUSETTS	227,799	93,289	41.0	1.5
MICHIGAN	398,687	146,173	36.7	0.2
MINNESOTA	195,165	67,200	34.4	2.9
MISSISSIPPI	284,975	152,069	53.4	0.3
MISSOURI	275,616	123,149	44.7	1.9
MONTANA	40,131	13,047	32.5	-0.6
NEBRASKA	81,922	24,613	30.0	2.6
NEVADA	65,941	27,404	41.6	0.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	29,182	10,013	34.3	1.4
NEW JERSEY	324,119	77,050	23.8	0.4
NEW MEXICO	146,788	68,653	46.8	1.4
NEW YORK	1,188,020	416,511	35.1	0.3
NORTH CAROLINA	431,961	212,322	49.2	1.1
NORTH DAKOTA	29,403	8,488	28.9	2.1
OHIO	462,159	164,591	35.6	1.9
OKLAHOMA	228,231	115,936	50.8	2.1
OREGON	145,361	75,807	52.2	0.6
PENNSYLVANIA	460,834	161,637	35.1	-0.4
RHODE ISLAND	41,284	10,335	25.0	4.7
SOUTH CAROLINA	282,381	145,536	51.5	0.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	45,448	14,035	30.9	2.3
TENNESSEE	294,340	142,581	48.4	0.0
TEXAS	1,573,112	764,055	48.6	1.8
UTAH	105,827	26,065	24.6	1.5
VERMONT	22,604	9,541	42.2	5.3
VIRGINIA	298,539	136,859	45.8	0.6
WASHINGTON	248,176	99,970	40.3	0.1
WEST VIRGINIA	120,979	65,281	54.0	2.5
WISCONSIN	192,195	39,777	20.7	2.1
WYOMING	323,337	6,718	28.8	2.6
United States	14,991,043	6,211,944	41.4	0.6

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** F&RP stands for free and reduced-price.

TABLE 5

Increased Participation and Increased Federal Payments If States Served 55 Students with Free or Reduced-Price (F&RP) Breakfast for Each 100 in Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch

State	Number of Students Receiving F&RP School Breakfast, 1999-2000*	Number of Students Who Would Have Received Breakfast If State Ratio Were 55 F&RP Breakfasts per 100 F&RP School Lunches	Number of Additional Students Who Would Have Received Breakfast If State Ratio Were 55 F&RP Breakfasts per 100 F&RP School Lunches	Additional Dollars State Would Receive In Federal Support Had State Served 55 F&RP Breakfasts Per 100 F&RP Lunches
ALABAMA	126,656	173,918	47,262	\$7,679,981
ALASKA	7,795	16,531	8,737	\$2,165,236
ARIZONA	116,113	158,168	42,055	\$6,992,554
ARKANSAS	103,444	n/a	n/a	n/a
CALIFORNIA	803,623	1,096,304	292,681	\$51,576,083
COLORADO	45,996	83,012	37,016	\$5,512,651
CONNECTICUT	43,616	68,444	24,828	\$4,147,592
DELAWARE	13,515	17,741	4,225	\$640,783
DISTRICT OF COL	18,317	25,157	6,840	\$1,238,969
FLORIDA	376,888	488,765	111,877	\$18,643,993
GEORGIA	300,269	311,585	11,316	\$1,691,321
HAWAII	24,267	35,799	11,532	\$2,631,691
IDAHO	22,214	39,082	16,868	\$2,584,696
ILLINOIS	182,901	362,943	180,042	\$30,895,707
INDIANA	88,705	129,217	40,512	\$6,091,528
IOWA	42,908	66,935	24,027	\$2,875,156
KANSAS	50,829	66,474	15,645	\$2,198,019
KENTUCKY	148,264	n/a	n/a	n/a
LOUISIANA	211,816	230,594	18,779	\$3,114,730
MAINE	19,411	28,374	8,963	\$1,170,234
MARYLAND	85,785	115,161	29,376	\$4,795,516
MASSACHUSETTS	93,799	121,632	27,833	\$4,596,978
MICHIGAN	148,632	221,799	73,167	\$11,646,223
MINNESOTA	71,862	105,985	34,123	\$4,301,255
MISSISSIPPI	153,712	157,449	3,737	\$640,638
MISSOURI	128,138	151,442	23,305	\$3,428,127
MONTANA	12,537	21,615	9,078	\$1,396,457
NEBRASKA	27,154	45,734	18,580	\$2,521,313
NEVADA	29,264	38,692	9,428	\$1,449,317
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10,160	15,631	5,472	\$614,372
NEW JERSEY	79,394	180,869	101,475	\$17,066,915
NEW MEXICO	68,695	78,428	9,733	\$1,605,878
NEW YORK	412,826	642,780	229,954	\$37,870,173
NORTH CAROLINA	222,095	243,141	21,047	\$3,146,718
NORTH DAKOTA	8,911	15,809	6,898	\$858,061
OHIO	170,241	249,519	79,279	\$12,935,305
OKLAHOMA	121,666	126,524	4,858	\$757,944
OREGON	77,828	81,079	3,251	\$481,527
PENNSYLVANIA	158,304	251,224	92,920	\$14,309,251
RHODE ISLAND	12,550	23,235	10,685	\$1,888,283
SOUTH CAROLINA	146,173	155,084	8,911	\$1,450,405
SOUTH DAKOTA	14,990	24,832	9,843	\$1,515,659
TENNESSEE	152,181	172,637	20,456	\$3,068,986
TEXAS	830,079	905,893	75,814	\$12,337,277
UTAH	27,589	58,040	30,451	\$4,653,862
VERMONT	10,198	11,802	1,604	\$207,504
VIRGINIA	137,227	162,521	25,293	\$3,672,624
WASHINGTON	101,193	137,711	36,519	\$5,817,712
WEST VIRGINIA	65,666	n/a	n/a	n/a
WISCONSIN	44,156	106,597	62,441	\$8,977,372
WYOMING	6,853	12,021	5,168	\$767,300
United States	6,377,401	8,349,014	1,971,613	\$320,629,874

* Numbers are estimates by the USDA based on meal count data reported by the states for March of the relevant year, yielding daily averages for the month. These numbers may undergo revisions by states as accounting procedures find errors, or as estimates (not used here) become confirmed. For consistency, FRAC has used the numbers as reported to USDA from the 90-day revision of the March Report. Further, to calculate participation, USDA uses a formula to adjust numbers upwards to account for participation in the program by students who are absent on one or more days or otherwise do not eat meals every day in a month.

** Estimated payments are figured assuming that the current mix of free and reduced-price students reached by each state is representative of the number of free and reduced-price students that could be reached had all states performed as the average of the top three states. This additional number of students is then multiplied by \$1.09 and \$0.79, the federal reimbursement rate for free and reduced-price meals, respectively. Higher amounts are set for Alaska and Hawaii. Some local schools, designated as severe need, also have higher reimbursement rates but this was not included in this chart.

FIGURE 4

Number of Additional Low-Income Students States Would Have Served if Serving 55 Students Free or Reduced-Price Breakfast for Each 100 Served at Lunch

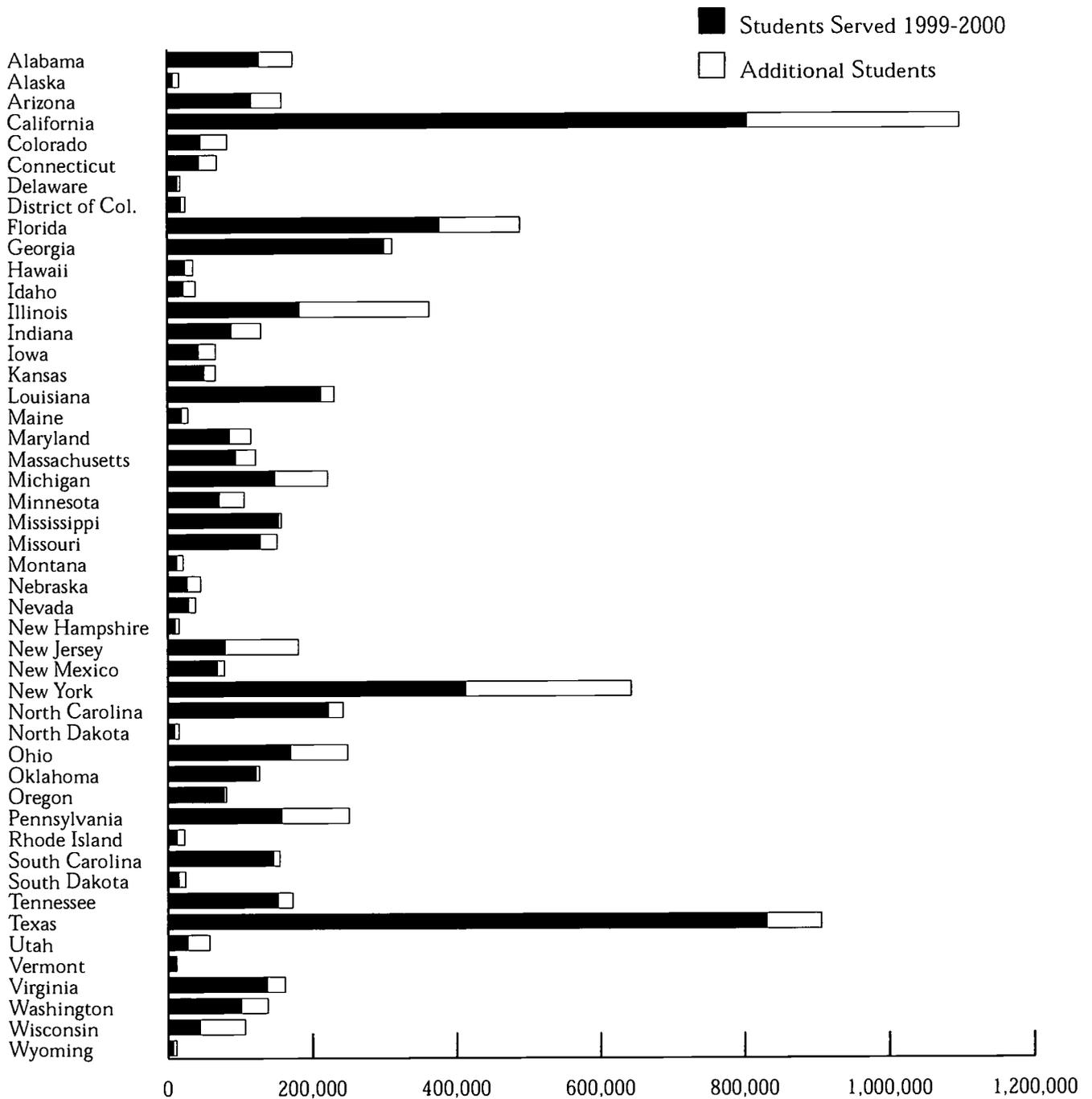


TABLE 6

State Legislation On The School Breakfast Program

State	Legislation	Details
AR	State Requirement	Mandate requires breakfast in schools with 20% or more free or reduced-price (F&RP) eligible students
CA	State Funds	Schools must offer breakfast or lunch. State provides \$0.1268 per breakfast to public and \$0.1335 to non-public schools; \$1.8 million in start-up or expansion funds
CT	State Requirement State Funds	\$1.3 million in state funds for "severe need" schools, \$3,000 yearly plus \$.10/breakfast. Breakfast required in elementary schools (grades 8 and below) where 80% of lunch participants are F&RP, but offers funds at 40%
FL	State Requirement State Funds	All elementary schools must serve breakfast. State offers added per meal reimbursements (\$10,624,349 in FY 00) for free and reduced-price meals
GA	State Requirement	All schools K-8 with 25% F&RP eligible students and high school with 40% must offer breakfast
IL	State Funds	State provides \$0.12 per free breakfast served, allocating \$3.4 million in FY 00. State provided funds for three incentives: start up funds up to \$3,500 for nonrecurring costs, additional \$.10 reimbursement for breakfast when the number served exceeds the number of breakfasts served in the same month the previous year by 10%, funding for a Universal Free Breakfast Program for schools where 80% or more of the students are eligible to receive F&RP lunches
IN	State Requirement	Schools with 25% or more students eligible for free or reduced-price meals must offer breakfast
IA	State Requirement State Funds	State requires that all students must have access to breakfast; state also provides \$.04 per breakfast until funds are depleted
KS	State Requirement	Schools with 35% or more free or reduced-price eligible students must have breakfast
KY	Reporting Requirement	All schools without breakfast must report on the reasons and any problems that inhibit participation
LA	State Requirement	Schools with 25% or more free or reduced-price eligible students must serve breakfast
ME	State Funds	Schools with 30% or more free or reduced price eligible students are eligible for start up grant of \$3,000 (total: \$240,000). Any unused money will be used to encourage schools to start breakfast programs
MD	State Requirement State Funds	Breakfast required in elementary schools with 15% F&RP eligible students. State provides: \$0.1325 for F&RP breakfasts in non-severe and \$0.500 in severe need schools. Some schools eligible for state pilot of universal school breakfast

TABLE 6 *continued*

State Legislation On The School Breakfast Program

State	Legislation	Details
MA	State Requirement State Funds	Schools with 50% or more free or reduced-price eligible students must serve breakfast. State provides \$1 million for expansion and \$3 million for universal breakfast grants and reimbursements. State also provides \$2.5 million for breakfast start-up grants, severe need reimbursement, and breakfast outreach.
MI	State Requirement State Funds	School breakfast required in schools with 20% F&RP; state provides several million dollars per year for breakfasts
MN	State Requirement State Funds	Requires breakfast in schools with 33% F&RP eligible students. State provides \$2.5 million/year in grants to schools that will provide F&RP breakfasts. State also provides \$713,000/year in breakfast reimbursements. Some reimbursements are restricted to schools that are required to offer breakfast but do not qualify for federal "severe need" reimbursement
MO	State Requirement	All schools with 35% or more free and reduced-price students must offer breakfast
NC	State Requirement State Funds	\$1.2 million provided for kindergarten students to have free breakfasts in 1999-2000 (note: only for kindergarten, so not on scorecard)
NJ	State Funds	State provides added reimbursement of \$.10 per breakfast served
NY	State Requirement State Funds	Requires breakfast in all schools with 40% free or reduced-price eligible students, all elementary schools and in cities with 125,000 students. State provides \$0.11 for free, \$0.17 for reduced-price, and \$0.0025 for paid breakfast
OH	State Requirement State Funds	Requires breakfast in schools where 1/3 of students are F&RP eligible, severe need schools and schools where 1/2 of parents request it. FY2000-01, \$5 million at \$.10/breakfast and rural school start-up grants.
OR	State Requirement	Requires breakfast in all schools where 25% of lunch participants are free or reduced-price eligible and in Chapter 1 schools
PA	State Funds	State provides \$0.10/meal breakfast reimbursement. If a school provides both lunch and breakfast they receive an incentive reimbursement of \$0.04/lunch if more than 20% participate in the breakfast program, \$0.02 if 20% or less participate. For 1999-2000 \$16.8 million in funding, an additional \$8 million is planned for 2000-20001
RI	State Requirement State Funds	Requires breakfast in all schools; supervision expenses (\$950,000) provided to schools with at least 20% free or reduced-price eligible students
SC	State Requirement	State requires all schools to offer school breakfast

TABLE 6 *continued*

State Legislation On The School Breakfast Program

State	Legislation	Details
TN	State Requirement	Requires breakfast in elementary schools with 25% and high schools with 40% free or reduced-price eligible students or more
TX	State Requirement	Requires breakfast in all schools with 10% free or reduced-price eligible students
UT	Reporting Requirement	Requires elementary schools without breakfast to report reasons for nonparticipation every three years
VA	State Requirement	Requires breakfast in all schools with 25% free or reduced-price eligible students
VT	State Funds	For FY2000, \$100,000 for breakfast start-up expansion and \$100,000 for meal reimbursement
WA	State Requirement State Funds	Requires breakfast in all schools with 40% free or reduced-price eligible students. State fund of \$4.5 million provides per meal reimbursements, plus an incentive reimbursement for school lunch if school breakfast is served; additional funds allocated for breakfast start-up and expansion grants
WV	State Requirement	Requires all schools to offer school breakfast
WI	State Funds	State provided \$892,000 to reimburse up to \$0.10 for every breakfast served

FIGURE 5

School Breakfast Scorecard

	OUTCOME		GROWTH		STATE EFFORT*		
	schools	students	schools	students	requirements	funding	provisions 2 or 3
ALABAMA	★						★
ALASKA							★
ARIZONA	★						★
ARKANSAS	★	★			★		★
CALIFORNIA						★	★
COLORADO			★	★			★
CONNECTICUT					★	★	★
DELAWARE	★	★					★
DISTRICT OF COL	★			★			★
FLORIDA	★	★			★	★	★
GEORGIA	★	★			★		
HAWAII	★						
IDAHO	★						★
ILLINOIS						★	★
INDIANA					★		★
IOWA	★		★	★	★	★	★
KANSAS	★	★			★		★
KENTUCKY	★	★		★			★
LOUISIANA	★	★			★		★
MAINE				★		★	
MARYLAND	★		★		★	★	★
MASSACHUSETTS		★		★	★	★	★
MICHIGAN					★	★	
MINNESOTA				★	★	★	★
MISSISSIPPI	★	★					★
MISSOURI	★	★	★	★	★		
MONTANA							
NEBRASKA			★	★			★
NEVADA	★	★	★				
NEW HAMPSHIRE			★				
NEW JERSEY						★	★
NEW MEXICO	★	★	★				★
NEW YORK	★				★	★	★
NORTH CAROLINA	★	★					
NORTH DAKOTA				★			★
OHIO				★	★	★	★
OKLAHOMA	★	★		★			★
OREGON	★	★			★		★
PENNSYLVANIA			★			★	★
RHODE ISLAND			★	★	★	★	
SOUTH CAROLINA	★	★			★		
SOUTH DAKOTA			★	★			★
TENNESSEE	★	★			★		★
TEXAS	★	★		★	★		★
UTAH				★			★
VERMONT	★	★	★	★		★	★
VIRGINIA	★	★			★		★
WASHINGTON	★				★	★	★
WEST VIRGINIA	★	★		★	★		
WISCONSIN			★	★		★	★
WYOMING			★	★			

* Stars in these columns refer only to legislation relevant to the 1999-2000 school year.



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EFF-089 (3/2000)