



North Carolina School Breakfast Report

2016–2017 School Year

March 2018 ■ www.FRAC.org



Acknowledgments

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) gratefully acknowledge Smithfield Foods for its support of this report, which is a component of the Rally Against Rural Hunger initiative. This report was written by FRAC's Senior Policy Analyst, Etienne Melcher Philbin.

FRAC and Smithfield Foods have teamed up to create the Rally Against Rural Hunger initiative to raise awareness about rural hunger and to connect eligible people in North Carolina and across the country with federal food assistance programs so they may get the nutrition they need for their health and well-being.

The findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of FRAC alone.

About FRAC

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



Introduction

Participation in the School Breakfast Program continued to grow in North Carolina in the 2016–2017 school year, providing a healthy morning meal to nearly 371,000 low-income students each school day.

This is good news for North Carolina schools and families. The School Breakfast Program is an important tool for educators to ensure that students have adequate nutrition to learn and thrive and not be distracted by hunger or lack of proper nutrition in the classroom. The school nutrition programs are a vital component of the federal safety net for low-income families, helping stretch limited budgets and provide assurance for parents that their children can receive healthy meals at school each day.

High breakfast participation can be attributed to two key strategies: offering breakfast for free to all students, often through community eligibility and implementing breakfast after the bell service models, such as breakfast in the classroom, “grab and go,” and second chance, all of which reach more children than the traditional method of serving breakfast in the cafeteria before the school day starts.

While gains are being made, and more schools are adopting best practices, there is still significant variation among the school districts that provide breakfast to their low-income students. In the 2016–2017 school year, 58.3 low-income students ate school breakfast for every 100 that ate school lunch in North Carolina. In order to meet the national benchmark set by the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) of reaching a ratio of 70 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 receiving school lunch, low-performing school districts must take every opportunity to increase school breakfast participation. This will ensure North Carolina students do not miss out on the academic, nutrition, and health benefits of the program.

This report examines key findings regarding school breakfast participation rates in North Carolina school districts that participated in the School Breakfast Program and the National School Lunch Program during the 2016–2017 school year. In addition, this report informs about the School Breakfast Program’s benefits and how it works; explains how to offer breakfast at no charge to all students, potentially through community eligibility; describes breakfast after the bell models; highlights top-performing school districts; and provides school breakfast funding information.

North Carolina Findings

- On an average school day, over 428,000 students participated in the School Breakfast Program in North Carolina; nearly 371,000 of them were low-income children who received a free or reduced-price school breakfast.
- 58.3 low-income students ate school breakfast for every 100 that ate school lunch.
- 33 school districts met FRAC’s goal of reaching a ratio of 70 low-income children receiving school breakfast for every 100 receiving school lunch.
- If all districts met the Food Research & Action Center’s goal of reaching 70 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, over 85,000 more children would start the day with a healthy breakfast at school. North Carolina would tap into an additional \$24.4 million in federal funding to support school food services and local economies.
- 797 high poverty schools in North Carolina adopted community eligibility allowing them offer free breakfast and lunch to all students.

Top 10 School Districts: Ratio of Free and Reduced-Price School Breakfast to Lunch Participation, School Year 2016–2017

School District	Average Daily Participation in School Breakfast, Free and Reduced-Price	Average Daily Participation in School Lunch, Free and Reduced-Price	Ratio of Breakfast to Lunch
Thomasville City Schools	1,911	1,968	97.1
Hyde County Schools	278	294	94.4
Wilkes County Schools	5,338	5,906	90.4
Columbus County Schools	3,897	4,410	88.4
Transylvania County Schools	1,163	1,341	86.7
Washington County Schools	1,151	1,332	86.4
Bertie County Schools	1,623	1,899	85.5
Cherokee County Schools	1,733	2,095	82.7
Whiteville City Schools	1,436	1,740	82.5
Rutherford County Schools	3,970	4,868	81.6

How the School Breakfast Program Works

Who Operates the School Breakfast Program?

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

Who can Participate in the School Breakfast Program?

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

- Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are eligible for free school meals.
- Children from families with incomes between 130 to 185 percent of the FPL qualify for reduced-price meals and can be charged no more than 30 cents per breakfast.
- Children from families with incomes above 185 percent of the FPL pay charges (referred to as “paid meals”), which are set by the school.

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

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

Most children are certified for free or reduced-price meals via applications collected by the school district at the beginning of the school year or during the year. However, children in households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), as well as foster youth, migrant, homeless, or runaway youth, and Head Start participants are “categorically eligible” (automatically eligible) for free school meals and can be certified without submitting a school meal application.

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

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

How are School Districts Reimbursed?

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

For the 2016–2017 school year, schools received

- \$1.71 per free breakfast;
- \$1.41 per reduced-price breakfast; and
- \$0.29 per “paid” breakfast.

“Severe need” schools received an additional 33 cents for each free or reduced-price breakfast served. Schools are considered severe need if at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price.

Offering Breakfast Free to All

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

- **Community Eligibility Provision:** Community eligibility schools are high-poverty schools that offer free breakfast and lunch to all students and do not have to collect, process, or verify school meal applications, or keep track of meals by fee category, resulting in significant administrative savings and increased participation.

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

Benefits of School Breakfast

Children from low-income households are more likely to experience food insecurity. Research shows that access to school meals can improve students' dietary intake and give them the nutrition they need to start their school day focused and ready to learn. In short, school meals, such as school breakfast, are critical to the healthy development and academic achievement of students.

The academic and health benefits of school breakfast are undeniable. Participation in the School Breakfast Program has been linked with better test performance; fewer cases of tardiness, absenteeism, and disciplinary problems; fewer visits to the school nurse; improved overall dietary quality; and a lower probability of overweight and obesity. Low-income students in particular benefit from participating in

school meal programs. (For more information on the benefits of school breakfast, see the Food Research & Action Center's [Breakfast for Learning](#), [Breakfast for Health](#), and [The Connections Between Food Insecurity, the Federal Nutrition Programs, and Student Behavior](#) for summaries of the research on the health and learning benefits of school breakfast.

In light of the large and growing body of research supporting the link between school breakfast and academic success, education stakeholders, including the North Carolina Principals and Assistant Principals Association (NCPAPA) and the North Carolina Association of Educators are making concerted efforts to improve the reach of the School Breakfast Program.

Breakfast After the Bell

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

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

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

Partners for Breakfast in the Classroom

The Partners for Breakfast in the Classroom (Partners for BIC) — comprised of the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC), the NEA Foundation, the School Nutrition Foundation, and the National Association of Elementary School Principals Foundation, a consortium of national organizations that shares a passion to improve nutrition and educational achievements— is working in North Carolina to increase breakfast participation.

The North Carolina Justice Center, North Carolina Principals and Assistant Principals Association (NCAPA), North Carolina SNA, North Carolina Association of Educators, and North Carolina Department of Public Instruction have joined the Partners to engage and educate stakeholders across the state about best practices to increase breakfast participation and are working together to implement these practices statewide. The Partners for BIC provide grants and technical assistance to help school districts implement successful and sustainable programs. For more information on the grant opportunity, go to: www.breakfastintheclassroom.org/grants.

School Breakfast in Rural Schools

Access to school breakfast is critically important for every student, especially for low-income students living in rural communities. In 2016, 20 percent of people in rural North Carolina lived below the poverty-line.

The common barriers that typically contribute to low breakfast participation are even more pronounced in rural areas: long bus rides that do not allow for enough time to eat before school; late bus arrivals; and the stigma associated with the program, especially in small, close-knit communities.

While schools in rural areas also may face [special challenges](#) implementing a school breakfast program, including limited administrative capacity; qualified staff; dispersed student populations; limited food and supply options; and aging or inadequate equipment and infrastructures, there are proven strategies to address each of these issues

to ensure all students have access to a nutritious morning meal.

Best practices, such as offering breakfast at no charge to all students in high-poverty schools (potentially through community eligibility), combined with a breakfast after the bell model, address barriers, and, with proper planning and stakeholder support, can be implemented in schools and school districts of any size, regardless of location. Rural child nutrition programs can make an impact on more than just the students; such programs can positively affect communities, such as forming a partnership with local farmers to procure and serve fresh, local produce and food. In fact, six of the top ten performing school districts in the state are in rural communities, meeting or exceeding FRAC's goal of reaching 70 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 receiving school lunch.

Community Eligibility

In the 2016–2017 school year, and in its third year of nationwide availability, 797 high-poverty schools in North Carolina adopted community eligibility, an increase of 45 schools compared to the prior school year. The momentum has not stopped; even more schools in North Carolina have signed up for the program in the 2017–2018 school year. School districts adopting community eligibility experience a multitude of benefits. Community eligibility eliminates the need for school meal applications, relieving school districts from the administrative and financial burdens of processing and verifying school meal applications. By offering all students, regardless of income, a free school breakfast and

lunch, the stigma associated with means testing these programs disappears and participation grows. With the administrative burden of processing school meal applications lifted, schools can redirect resources to improved nutrition, menu planning, and food procurement, resulting in better school meals. School districts can use a number of strategies to maximize the reach of community eligibility and ensure that all students are able to eat a healthy breakfast and start their school day ready to learn. For more information about this option and to see if your schools in your district qualify, visit FRAC’s community eligibility website.

North Carolina school districts that have adopted community eligibility (2017–2018 school year):

Alamance-Burlington Schools (10 schools)	Forsyth County Schools (32 schools)	Pamlico County Schools (3 schools)
Alexander County Schools (1 school)	Franklin County Schools (8 schools)	Pasquotank County Schools (5 schools)
Anson County Schools (11 schools)	Gaston County Schools (19 schools)	Person County Schools (8 schools)
Beaufort County Schools (6 schools)	Greene County Schools (6 schools)	Pitt County Schools (10 schools)
Bertie County Schools (7 schools)	Guilford County Schools (58 schools)	Polk County Schools (4 schools)
Bladen County Schools (13 schools)	Halifax County Schools (10 schools)	Randolph County Schools (1 school)
Buncombe County Schools (3 schools)	Weldon City Schools (4 schools)	Richmond County Schools (16 schools)
Cabarrus County Schools (3 schools)	Haywood County Schools (2 schools)	Robeson County Schools (40 schools)
Kannapolis City Schools (9 schools)	Henderson County Schools (2 schools)	Rockingham County Schools (9 schools)
Caldwell County Schools (6 schools)	Hertford County Schools (7 schools)	Rowan-Salisbury Schools (12 schools)
Caswell County Schools (4 schools)	Hoke County Schools (7 schools)	Rutherford County Schools (19 schools)
Catawba County Schools (1 school)	Hyde County Schools (2 schools)	Sampson County Schools (17 schools)
Hickory City Schools (3 schools)	Jackson County Schools (4 schools)	Clinton City Schools (5 schools)
Cherokee County Schools (10 schools)	Jones County Schools (6 schools)	Scotland County Schools (12 schools)
Cleveland County Schools (17 schools)	Lenoir County Public Schools (18 schools)	Stanly County Schools (2 schools)
Columbus County Schools (18 schools)	Lincoln County Schools (2 schools)	Surry County Schools (1 school)
Whiteville City Schools (4 schools)	Macon County Schools (2 schools)	Swain County Schools (1 school)
Cumberland County Schools (39 schools)	Martin County Schools (10 schools)	Transylvania County Schools (1 school)
Dare County Schools (1 school)	McDowell County Schools (11 schools)	Union County Public Schools (3 schools)
Lexington City Schools (7 schools)	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools (76 schools)	Vance County Schools (17 schools)
Thomasville City Schools (4 schools)	Nash-Rocky Mount Schools (14 schools)	Warren County Schools (8 schools)
Duplin County Schools (16 schools)	New Hanover County Schools (21 schools)	Washington County Schools (5 schools)
Durham Public Schools (12 schools)	Northampton County Schools (7 schools)	Wayne County Public Schools (14 schools)
Edgecombe County Schools (13 schools)		Wilkes County Schools (22 schools)
		Wilson County Schools (16 schools)

Conclusion

By utilizing best practice strategies, school districts are reducing childhood hunger in North Carolina. Offering free breakfast to all students, often through community eligibility, and serving meals through breakfast after the bell models eliminates barriers associated with the program, such as timing, convenience, and stigma, and increases

participation. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, the North Carolina Department of Instruction, policymakers, educators, and anti-hunger advocates should continue to collaborate to expand the use of best practices to ensure all students start the day with a healthy breakfast.

Technical Notes

Data for this report were provided by the North Carolina Department of Instruction. This report only includes data for participation in the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs in public schools in North Carolina. It does not include data for private schools, religious schools, or alternate programs. The average daily student participation data for the 2016–2017 school year was calculated by dividing the number of breakfasts and lunches served by the number of school days from September through May. FRAC compares the average daily free and reduced-price school breakfast participation to the average daily free

and reduced-price school lunch. Based on the top state and district performance, FRAC has set an attainable benchmark for every state and school district to reach a ratio of 70 children receiving free or reduced-price breakfast for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch. FRAC then calculated the number of additional children by district and statewide who would have been reached if the 70-to-100 ratio had been reached. FRAC also calculated the additional federal reimbursement that North Carolina and the school districts would have received if they had met the 70 to 100 benchmark during the 2016–2017 school year.

Low-Income Student Average Daily Participation (ADP) in School Breakfast Program (SBP) and National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Year 2016-2017

School District	ADP in SBP, Free and Reduced-Price (F&RP)	ADP in NSLP, F&RP	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank on Ratio	Additional Annual Funding if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students
Alamance-Burlington Schools	5,188	10,557	49.1	98	\$631,681
Alexander County Schools	1,313	2,104	62.4	45	\$45,464
Alleghany County Schools	346	709	48.8	100	\$42,770
Anson County Schools	1,462	2,406	60.8	50	\$64,268
Ashe County Schools	910	1,389	65.5	38	\$17,582
Asheboro City Schools	2,121	2,763	76.8	19	goal met
Asheville City Schools	662	1,192	55.6	70	\$49,411
Avery County Schools	662	920	71.9	29	goal met
Beaufort County Schools	1,663	3,733	44.5	109	\$274,133
Bertie County Schools	1,623	1,899	85.5	7	goal met
Bladen County Schools	2,798	3,720	75.2	24	goal met
Brunswick County Schools	3,078	5,780	53.2	81	\$275,532
Buncombe County Schools	7,027	9,955	70.6	31	goal met
Burke County Schools	2,813	5,978	47.1	105	\$389,393
Cabarrus County Schools	4,933	9,742	50.6	89	\$536,384
Caldwell County Schools	3,422	5,511	62.1	47	\$123,732
Camden County Schools	209	407	51.4	87	\$21,277
Carteret County Public Schools	1,190	2,586	46.0	107	\$176,530
Caswell County Schools	916	1,628	56.3	67	\$64,345
Catawba County Schools	3,873	6,526	59.4	55	\$196,634
Chapel Hill-Carrboro Schools	1,153	2,588	44.5	109	\$188,069
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	32,799	63,388	51.7	86	\$3,326,470
Chatham County Schools	1,744	3,538	49.3	97	\$208,869
Cherokee County Schools	1,733	2,095	82.7	8	goal met
Clay County Schools	350	546	64.0	41	\$9,191
Cleveland County Schools	4,415	8,280	53.3	79	\$397,429
Clinton City Schools	1,205	2,172	55.5	71	\$90,794
Columbus County Schools	3,897	4,410	88.4	4	goal met
Craven County Schools	2,910	6,102	47.7	104	\$387,897
Cumberland County Schools	16,178	28,139	57.5	61	\$1,011,655
Currituck County Schools	489	894	54.7	76	\$38,503
Dare County Schools	635	1,649	38.5	114	\$147,105
Davidson County Schools	2,668	6,371	41.9	113	\$509,122

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School District	ADP in SBP, Free and Reduced-Price (F&RP)	ADP in NSLP, F&RP	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank on Ratio	Additional Annual Funding if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students
Davie County Schools	1,346	2,301	58.5	57	\$75,074
Duplin County Schools	3,413	5,969	57.2	63	\$220,657
Durham Public Schools	8,515	14,898	57.2	63	\$548,880
Edenton-Chowan Schools	607	1,053	57.7	58	\$36,834
Edgecombe County Schools	2,980	4,611	64.6	40	\$71,623
Elkin City Schools	246	395	62.3	46	\$8,621
Forsyth County Schools	14,025	24,803	56.5	65	\$960,480
Franklin County Schools	2,238	4,514	49.6	95	\$264,981
Gaston County Schools	8,235	16,328	50.4	92	\$917,227
Gates County Schools	497	628	79.1	17	goal met
Graham County Schools	397	552	72.1	28	goal met
Granville County Schools	1,900	3,423	55.5	71	\$141,536
Greene County Schools	1,762	2,317	76.0	23	goal met
Guilford County Schools	29,764	36,816	80.8	13	goal met
Halifax County Schools	1,868	2,339	79.9	14	goal met
Harnett County Schools	4,695	9,505	49.4	96	\$556,229
Haywood County Schools	1,721	3,061	56.2	69	\$120,174
Henderson County Schools	3,458	5,626	61.5	48	\$136,202
Hertford County Schools	1,489	2,228	66.8	37	\$20,320
Hickory City Schools	1,130	2,153	52.5	84	\$107,985
Hoke County Schools	2,541	4,589	55.4	73	\$193,128
Hyde County Schools	278	294	94.4	2	goal met
Iredell-Statesville Schools	3,207	6,543	49.0	99	\$389,021
Jackson County Schools	1,060	1,787	59.3	56	\$54,436
Johnston County Schools	4,319	11,957	36.1	115	\$1,157,348
Jones County Schools	602	858	70.2	32	goal met
Kannapolis City Schools	2,099	3,639	57.7	58	\$129,680
Lee County Schools	2,612	5,190	50.3	93	\$292,312
Lenoir County Public Schools	4,232	6,326	66.9	36	\$56,770
Lexington City Schools	1,600	2,529	63.3	44	\$49,311
Lincoln County Schools	2,537	4,139	61.3	49	\$102,266
Macon County Schools	1,747	2,251	77.6	18	goal met
Madison County Schools	543	896	60.6	52	\$23,806
Martin County Schools	1,284	2,450	52.4	85	\$124,710

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School District	ADP in SBP, Free and Reduced-Price (F&RP)	ADP in NSLP, F&RP	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank on Ratio	Additional Annual Funding if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students
McDowell County Schools	2,694	3,509	76.8	19	goal met
Mitchell County Schools	568	713	79.6	16	goal met
Montgomery County Schools	1,837	2,465	74.5	26	goal met
Moore County Schools	1,762	3,962	44.5	109	\$288,297
Mooresville Graded School District	841	1,728	48.7	101	\$104,174
Mount Airy City Schools	431	766	56.3	67	\$30,049
Nash-Rocky Mount Schools	4,174	8,979	46.5	106	\$607,277
New Hanover County Schools	5,515	9,957	55.4	73	\$418,645
Newton Conover City Schools	783	1,533	51.1	88	\$82,251
Northampton County Schools	1,010	1,419	71.2	30	goal met
Onslow County Schools	4,208	9,241	45.5	108	\$643,402
Orange County Schools	1,191	2,233	53.3	79	\$106,005
Pamlico County Schools	461	605	76.3	21	goal met
Pasquotank County Schools	2,390	3,142	76.1	22	goal met
Pender County Schools	1,498	3,505	42.7	112	\$273,209
Perquimans County Schools	565	810	69.7	34	\$655
Person County Schools	1,326	2,626	50.5	90	\$147,528
Pitt County Schools	6,166	10,927	56.4	66	\$426,623
Polk County Schools	591	1,085	54.5	77	\$48,515
Randolph County Schools	4,525	7,485	60.5	53	\$202,680
Richmond County Schools	2,945	5,317	55.4	73	\$224,700
Roanoke Rapids City Schools	788	1,318	59.7	54	\$38,748
Robeson County Schools	11,152	17,553	63.5	43	\$328,378
Rockingham County Schools	4,043	5,886	68.7	35	\$22,137
Rowan-Salisbury Schools	6,326	9,930	63.7	42	\$179,484
Rutherford County Schools	3,970	4,868	81.6	10	goal met
Sampson County Schools	3,010	5,703	52.8	82	\$282,234
Scotland County Schools	2,500	4,359	57.4	62	\$159,472
Stanly County Schools	1,783	3,315	53.8	78	\$153,422
Stokes County Schools	1,471	2,419	60.8	50	\$62,741
Surry County Schools	3,025	4,190	72.2	27	goal met
Swain County Schools	763	955	79.9	14	goal met
Thomasville City Schools	1,911	1,968	97.1	1	goal met
Transylvania County Schools	1,163	1,341	86.7	5	goal met

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School District	ADP in SBP, Free and Reduced-Price (F&RP)	ADP in NSLP, F&RP	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank on Ratio	Additional Annual Funding if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students
Tyrrell County Schools	301	369	81.5	11	goal met
Union County Public Schools	5,110	10,287	49.7	94	\$595,786
Vance County Schools	2,807	4,869	57.7	58	\$173,931
Wake County Schools	18,354	36,333	50.5	91	\$2,010,667
Warren County Schools	1,253	1,790	70.0	33	goal met
Washington County Schools	1,151	1,332	86.4	6	goal met
Watauga County Schools	677	1,282	52.8	82	\$61,797
Wayne County Public Schools	4,661	9,710	48.0	103	\$615,323
Weldon City Schools	602	739	81.5	11	goal met
Whiteville City Schools	1,436	1,740	82.5	9	goal met
Wilkes County Schools	5,338	5,906	90.4	3	goal met
Wilson County Schools	4,239	6,554	64.7	39	\$100,488
Yadkin County Schools	1,878	2,501	75.1	25	goal met
Yancey County Schools	424	875	48.5	102	\$53,137
STATE TOTAL	370,957	636,748	58.3		\$24,425,599