



School Breakfast Scorecard

School Year 2016-2017

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About FRAC

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



I. Introduction

More low-income students and schools than ever before are participating in the national School Breakfast Program. In the 2016–2017 school year, nearly 12.2 million low-income students participated in the program, an increase of 0.6 percent when compared to the prior school year. While participation has continued to increase, the rate of growth slowed during the last school year, from an average of 390,000 additional students in each of the four preceding years to almost 70,000 additional students in the 2016–2017 school year.

This continued growth in participation — although slower than in previous years, likely because the economy is shrinking the number of low-income students — is due to more schools moving breakfast out of the cafeteria and into the classroom, making it part of the school day; broad implementation of the Community Eligibility Provision, which allows free breakfast and lunch to be offered to all students in high-poverty schools and districts; and improvements to how low-income children are identified as eligible for free school meals. These strategies have contributed to substantial growth over the past decade — 4.1 million more low-income children received school breakfast in the 2016–2017 school year than in the 2006–2007 school year.

Success can be seen in school districts of all shapes and sizes — large and small; urban, suburban, and rural — as they adopt the strategies above to grow participation. Key factors contributing to schools making the choice to implement school breakfast expansion strategies include strong leadership within the school district; diverse and engaged school breakfast coalitions that include state agency, school nutrition, education, anti-hunger, and health

partners; proper and meaningful engagement and training for all school staff; research showing profound positive effects of school breakfast on health and learning; and strong communication channels among all partners with policies made clear and publicly available.

Efforts to increase breakfast participation pay off — school breakfast leads to improved dietary intake, reduced food insecurity, better test scores, improved student health, and fewer distractions in the classroom throughout the morning. 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.

The Food Research & Action Center's ambitious but attainable goal of every state serving 70 low-income students breakfast for every 100 who eat school lunch would result in nearly 2.9 million additional children a year experiencing the positive academic and health outcomes that are linked to participating in school breakfast. The sustained increase in participation each year is helping to move the nation closer to this goal, but the slowed rate of growth in the 2016–2017 school year signals the need to redouble efforts to grow participation.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, state child nutrition agency staff, policymakers, district and school leaders, educators and anti-hunger advocates must continue to work in partnership with school districts to implement effective strategies to ensure all students start the school day ready to learn.

About the Scorecard

This report measures the reach of the School Breakfast Program in the 2016–2017 school year — nationally and in each state — based on a variety of metrics, and examines the impact of select trends and policies on program participation.

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

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

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

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 should also 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:

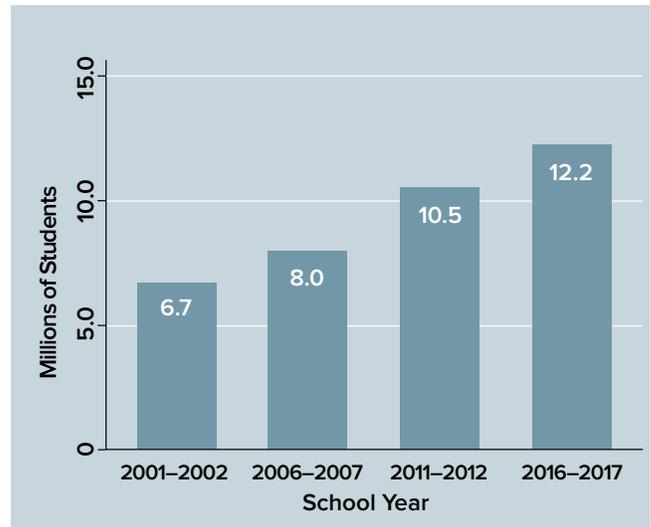
- **Community Eligibility Provision:** Community eligibility schools are high-poverty schools that offer free breakfast and lunch to all students and do not have to collect, process, or verify school meal applications, or keep track of meals by fee category, resulting in significant administrative savings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

II. National Findings

In the 2016–2017 school year, school breakfast participation continued to grow.

- On an average school day, almost 14.4 million children participated in the School Breakfast Program; nearly 12.2 million of them were low-income children who received a free or reduced-price school breakfast.
- Breakfast participation among low-income (free or reduced-price certified) children increased by nearly 70,000 students, or 0.6 percent, over the previous school year. While participation has continued to increase, the rate of growth slowed during the last school year, from an average of 3.5 percent in the four preceding years to 0.6 percent in the 2016–2017 school year.
- The ratio of low-income children participating in school breakfast to low-income children participating in school lunch increased slightly, to 56.7 per 100 in school year 2016–2017, up from 56 per 100 in the previous school year.
- If all states met the Food Research & Action Center’s goal of reaching 70 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, close to 2.9 million children would start the day with a healthy breakfast at school. States and school districts would tap into an additional \$803.7 million in federal funding to support school food services and local economies.

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



- The number of schools offering school meal programs decreased slightly, with 89,878 schools offering breakfast and 97,202 offering school lunch. The share of schools offering school breakfast, compared to those that offer school lunch, improved slightly to 92.5 percent, an increase from 92.2 percent in the previous school year.

Efforts to increase breakfast participation pay off — school breakfast leads to reduced food insecurity, better test scores, improved student health, and fewer distractions in the classroom.

III. State Findings

For the fourth year in a row, West Virginia was the top-performing state in terms of school breakfast participation, reaching 85.3 low-income students with school breakfast for every 100 who participated in school lunch, a six point increase over the prior school year.

New Mexico was the only other state to meet the Food Research & Action Center’s national benchmark of reaching 70 low-income students participating in school breakfast for every 100 in school lunch, with a ratio of 70.3 to 100.

Ten states — Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont — as well as the District of Columbia reached at least 60 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, while an additional eight states were less than one point shy of meeting that ratio. Nevada jumped to the seventh-best state, up from 25th last year, serving 13 percent more low-income students, as newly eligible schools implemented breakfast after the bell programs to meet the requirements included in state legislation that was enacted in the 2015–2016 school year.

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

State	Ratio of Free and Reduced-Price Students in School Breakfast per 100 in School Lunch
West Virginia	85.3
New Mexico	70.3
District of Columbia	67.7
Vermont	66.2
Kentucky	65.0
Tennessee	65.0
Nevada	63.9
Arkansas	63.8
Maryland	63.3
Texas	62.8

Legislation has been instrumental in achieving sustainable success in the District of Columbia, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and West Virginia as well as Nevada for requiring high-poverty schools to implement best practices — breakfast after the bell, free breakfast to all students, or both — to ensure all children in those schools have access to school breakfast.

Top 10 States Based on Percentage Growth in the Number of Free and Reduced-Price Breakfast Participants, School Year 2015–2016 to School Year 2016–2017

State	Percent Increase of Free and Reduced-Price Students in School Breakfast Program
Nevada	12.7
Massachusetts	7.9
New York	6.1
West Virginia	5.9
Alaska	5.8
Louisiana	5.5
Virginia	4.5
Vermont	4.1
North Dakota	3.4
Pennsylvania	3.0

Six states — Alaska, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, and West Virginia — saw an increase of at least five percent in participation in the 2016–2017 school year, compared to the prior school year. New York state saw an increase of over 37,000 students — with more than 20,000 additional students participating in New York City in the 2016–2017 school year, compared to the prior school year. This is due to the New York City Department of Education’s multi-year rollout of a districtwide breakfast after the bell program. Participation is expected to continue to grow in the 2017–2018 school year, when all schools in the district will be required to make breakfast a part of the school day.

Breakfast After the Bell

Implementing a breakfast after the bell model that moves breakfast out of the school cafeteria served before school starts — making it more accessible and a part of the regular school day — has proven to be the most successful strategy for increasing school breakfast participation. Breakfast after the bell overcomes 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 use one or more of 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 promptly, while still providing them the opportunity to get a nutritious start to the day.

While school breakfast participation among low-income students increased nationally, 26 states and the District of Columbia served fewer low-income children in 2016–2017, compared to the prior year, compared to a decrease in participation in just two states in the 2015–2016 school year. States must regain the momentum seen over the past five years and continue to work with school districts to expand the number of eligible schools adopting community eligibility and breakfast after the bell models to meet the Food Research & Action Center’s goal of reaching 70 low-income students with school breakfast for every 100 who participate in school lunch.

The state of Utah remained the lowest-performing state in school year 2016–2017, serving 39.6 students breakfast for every 100 receiving lunch, a three-percent increase, compared to the prior school year. An additional nine states — Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming — failed to reach even half of the low-income students who ate school lunch in the 2016–2017 school year.

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

State	Ratio of Free and Reduced-Price Students in School Breakfast per 100 in School Lunch
North Dakota	49.6
Illinois	47.6
South Dakota	46.1
Washington	45.5
Wyoming	43.9
Iowa	43.8
Nebraska	42.8
Hawaii	41.8
New Hampshire	41.1
Utah	39.6

The Fiscal Cost of Low Participation

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

For the District of Columbia and the 48 states that did not meet this goal, the Food Research & Action Center measures the number of additional children who would have started the day ready to learn, as well as the additional funding that the state would have received if it had achieved this goal. In total, nearly \$803.7 million was left on the table in the 2016–2017 school year, with over 12 states each passing up more than \$20 million in additional federal funding. The three largest states — California, Florida, and New York — together missed out on more than \$237 million.

School Participation

In 36 states, 90 percent or more of schools that operated the National School Lunch Program offered school breakfast in the 2016–2017 school year. The number of schools offering breakfast, compared to lunch, is an important indicator of access to the School Breakfast Program and more work should be done to increase breakfast service, especially in states with low school participation in the School Breakfast Program.

Texas operated school breakfast programs in more schools than the number of schools that ran school lunch programs, resulting in a school breakfast-to-school lunch program ratio of 100.2. In Arkansas, Delaware, and South Carolina, almost all (99 percent or more) schools that offered school lunch also offered school breakfast in the 2016–2017 school year. Illinois,

Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin were the lowest performers in terms of school participation in the School Breakfast Program — less than 84 percent of schools that offered lunch also offered breakfast in the 2016–2017 school year.

Top 10 States for School Participation, School Year 2016–2017

State	Ratio of Schools Offering Breakfast to Schools Offering Lunch
Texas	100.2
Arkansas	99.9
South Carolina	99.8
Delaware	99.6
West Virginia	98.9
Florida	98.6
North Carolina	98.6
Maryland	98.6
Virginia	98.5
Rhode Island	98.4

Bottom 10 States for School Participation, School Year 2016–2017

State	Ratio of Schools Offering Breakfast to Schools Offering Lunch
Minnesota	87.7
Ohio	87.5
South Dakota	86.6
Connecticut	84.8
Nebraska	84.2
Colorado	84.1
Massachusetts	83.2
Illinois	83.0
New Jersey	81.4
Wisconsin	81.3

IV. Best Practices in the 2016–2017 School Year

Community Eligibility Continues to Grow

In the 2016–2017 school year, the third year of its nationwide availability, 20,751 schools and 3,538 school districts participated in community eligibility, using this option to offer free breakfast and lunch to more than 9.7 million children. This represents an increase of 2,500 schools and 1.2 million children, compared to the prior school year. Now, more than half of all eligible schools nationwide have adopted community eligibility, with participation expected to grow further in the 2017–2018 school year, as more school districts fully understand the provision and the benefits of adoption. Clearly communicated policies from states on issues, such as assuring continued state education funding, have mitigated many districts’ concerns.

States where community eligibility was implemented broadly have experienced high participation in the School Breakfast Program. In the 2016–2017 school year, the six

states with the highest school breakfast participation were among the top 15 states for the percentage of eligible schools participating in community eligibility.

Since its initial rollout, best practices have been established to ensure broad implementation of community eligibility by high-poverty school districts. In addition, community eligibility makes it easier for schools to implement breakfast after the bell programs, so the two approaches can combine to have a particularly dramatic impact on breakfast participation. Advocates should continue to work with local and state stakeholders to build support for the provision, effectively communicating with all parties to address issues that have thus far discouraged some eligible schools and school districts from participating — including challenges associated with the loss of traditional school meal application data and low direct certification rates.

Top 5 States: Breakfast Participation and Community Eligibility Take-Up by Schools, School Year 2016–2017

State	Ratio of Free and Reduced-Price Students in School Breakfast per 100 in School Lunch	Schools Eligible for Community Eligibility	Schools Adopting Community Eligibility	Percentage of Eligible Schools Adopting Community Eligibility
West Virginia	85.3	568	492	86.6
New Mexico	70.3	633	487	76.9
District of Columbia	67.7	172	160	93.0
Vermont	66.2	79	60	75.9
Kentucky	65	1,041	888	85.3

How Community Eligibility Works

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

“Identified students” may be

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

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

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

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

School Breakfast in Rural Schools

Access to school breakfast is critically important for every student, including those living in rural areas. In 2016, the national [prevalence of food insecurity](#) was higher for households located in nonmetropolitan (rural) areas (15 percent), compared to those in principal cities of metropolitan areas (14.2 percent), and in suburbs or exurbs and other metropolitan areas outside principal cities (9.5 percent).

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.

Due to funding uncertainty and lack of resources, many rural districts in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oklahoma, and Oregon have moved to a four-day school week to reduce costs. The impact of this shift in educational outcomes is unclear. For low-income families who depend on the Child Nutrition Programs, this schedule change may impact myriad resources — food at home will need to stretch further to account for meals that were once consumed at school. Additional child care can come at a price that low-income families, who are already struggling to make ends meet, may find it impossible to afford. Additionally, four-day school weeks also mean longer school days (typically an additional 30–90 minutes each day). For these reasons, it is even more imperative for these schools to run robust Child Nutrition Programs and ensure students eat nutritious breakfasts and lunches, as well as afterschool meals and snacks, every single school day.

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. In fact, seven (Alabama,

Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Vermont, and West Virginia) of the [10 most rural states](#) in the country rank in the top 20 for breakfast participation in the 2016–2017 school year.

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

Opportunities to Increase School Breakfast Participation in the Every Student Succeeds Act

The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) was signed into law in December 2015. The bill reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), replacing No Child Left Behind (NCLB), the bill that reauthorized ESEA in 2001. ESSA was designed to bring more decision-making back to state education agencies and local education agencies (LEAs — more commonly referred to as school districts), and to ensure that all students are prepared for the future, academically and professionally.

ESSA is focused on ensuring students succeed academically, but it acknowledges that in order to achieve those goals, the whole child must be supported through collaboration, engagement, and evidence-based programs. The School Breakfast Program is linked to improved academic achievement and test scores and reduced absenteeism, tardiness, and behavioral referrals; it is an evidence-based program that can help state agencies and school districts meet the goals of ESSA.

ESSA requires every state to submit a state plan that includes challenging academic standards; assessments used to measure achievement based on the standards; a state accountability system and metrics; and methods to assess schools and subgroups of students within schools to determine if they are in need of improvement

interventions. In the months after the state plan development, school districts must develop — with meaningful engagement from community members — their own plans to meet their state plan’s broad goals. This creates an important opportunity for stakeholders to highlight the role that school breakfast (and lunch) can play in supporting academic achievement.

Advocates should work with local and state education partners to ensure that best practices to increase participation in school breakfast (and lunch), such as the adoption of community eligibility and breakfast after the bell models, are included as evidenced-based interventions to improve student outcomes. Additionally, ESSA requires states and school districts to identify how they will serve homeless students to ensure they are properly identified and have access to a high-quality education, including how homeless students will have access to the school nutrition programs. Advocates should work with districts to ensure that all homeless students are certified for free school meals automatically without the need to submit a school meal application.

For more information on opportunities to increase access to the child nutrition programs through ESSA, visit [FRAC’s website](#).

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.

Some rural schools also have offered breakfast on the bus as a way to nourish children during their long bus rides to school.

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.



State School Breakfast Legislation

States with legislation focused on building strong school breakfast programs continued to take the top-performing spots in the 2016–2017 school year. Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia all have implemented legislation that requires all or some schools to operate breakfast after the bell models or requires high-poverty schools to offer free

breakfast to all students or requires both approaches. In all of these states, school breakfast participation dramatically increased after the passage of state legislation and the subsequent implementation of breakfast after the bell models, which fueled these states to become — and continue to be — top performers. Illinois also has passed legislation, and schools there will start implementing alternative models in the 2017–2018 school year.

In Nevada, the most recent state to implement breakfast after the bell legislation, participation continues to grow in the second year, with more schools being required to implement breakfast after the bell models. In the 2015–2016 school year, the first year of implementation, participation skyrocketed, with over 20,000 more students eating school breakfast. The momentum continued in the 2016–2017 school year, with over 13,000 additional students eating breakfast. Since school year 2014–2015 (one school year before the legislation was implemented), more than 34,600 additional students in Nevada now eat school breakfast.

School breakfast legislation provides an important opportunity to increase and expand school breakfast participation, especially as growth in participation has decelerated. Advocates and allies should work to create policies that address the two main barriers to school breakfast participation — timing and stigma. Legislation that encourages schools to offer breakfast at no charge to all students after the bell eliminates both of these barriers. School breakfast legislation also can address concerns regarding unpaid school meal debt.

For more information on state legislation and policy that support school breakfast participation, refer to the Food Research & Action Center’s [School Meals Legislation and Funding Chart](#).



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Unpaid School Meal Fee Policies

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

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

school meals, when they are eligible, if they have unpaid school meals debt; and support a positive school environment. Two best practices — offering free breakfast to all students and eliminating the reduced-price copay — can help dramatically reduce unpaid school meal debt, while increasing school breakfast participation.

States can develop a policy to be implemented by all participating school districts or can provide guidelines for school districts to create a policy that complies with the state requirement. Over the past year, a number of states, including California, New Mexico, and Oregon, have passed legislation to require school districts in their respective states to create policies that protect children from stigma and ensure that eligible families are certified for school meal benefits. States, such as West Virginia, have established guidelines to protect students from stigma (without passing state legislation) that all school districts must follow when creating their policy.

For more information on this issue, including model policies, see FRAC's guide: [Establishing Unpaid Meal Fee Policies: Best Practices to Ensure Access and Prevent Stigma](#) and FRAC's [Unpaid School Meal Fees: A Review of 50 Large Districts](#).

V. Conclusion

The reach of the School Breakfast Program continued to increase in the 2016–2017 school year, but the rate of growth slowed from prior years. The findings of this report demonstrate the impact best practices can have on school breakfast participation. Offering free breakfast to all students 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.

States need to build or strengthen broad coalitions to work on school breakfast expansion. Additionally, more states need to follow the path of Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia and pass school breakfast legislation as a vehicle for change. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, state child nutrition agencies, 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

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

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

Student participation data for the 2016–2017 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 change numbers at any time after that point.

Based on information from USDA, FRAC applies a formula (divide by 0.938 for 2016–2017 and 2015–2016) to adjust numbers upwards as an attendance factor to account for children who were absent from school on a particular day.

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

For each state, FRAC calculates the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts for every 100 children who were receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the same school year. Based on the top states' performance, FRAC has set an attainable benchmark of every state reaching a ratio of 70 children receiving free or reduced-price 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-to-100 ratio. FRAC multiplies this unserved population by the reimbursement rate for breakfast for each state's average number of school days of breakfast during the 2016–2017 school year. FRAC assumes each state's mix of free and reduced-price students would apply to any new participants, and conservatively assumes that no additional student's meal is reimbursed at the somewhat higher rate that severe need schools receive for breakfast. Severe need schools are those where more than 40 percent of lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price.

Table 1:**Low-Income Student Participation in School Lunch (NSLP) and School Breakfast (SBP), School Years 2015–2016 and 2016–2017**

State	School Year 2015–2016				School Year 2016–2017				Change in Ratio of SBP to NSLP Participation	Percent Change in Number of F&RP Students in SBP
	Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank		
Alabama	229,658	396,936	57.9	21	229,439	386,178	59.4	18	1.6	-0.1%
Alaska	21,678	39,519	54.9	28	22,928	41,440	55.3	28	0.5	5.8%
Arizona	267,331	496,205	53.9	29	268,086	492,921	54.4	29	0.5	0.3%
Arkansas	155,102	244,295	63.5	7	154,518	242,035	63.8	8	0.4	-0.4%
California	1,457,976	2,620,828	55.6	27	1,450,307	2,576,452	56.3	26	0.7	-0.5%
Colorado	147,469	245,238	60.1	12	143,026	239,389	59.7	14	-0.4	-3.0%
Connecticut	87,405	170,023	51.4	33	88,192	171,061	51.6	38	0.1	0.9%
Delaware	41,038	66,712	61.5	11	41,664	66,865	62.3	12	0.8	1.5%
District of Columbia	31,956	47,396	67.4	3	30,523	45,075	67.7	3	0.3	-4.5%
Florida	713,159	1,412,090	50.5	37	728,594	1,426,719	51.1	39	0.6	2.2%
Georgia	552,290	937,730	58.9	16	554,479	928,128	59.7	15	0.8	0.4%
Hawaii	28,733	66,811	43.0	47	27,248	65,152	41.8	49	-1.2	-5.2%
Idaho	60,406	101,748	59.4	13	58,097	99,022	58.7	22	-0.7	-3.8%
Illinois	397,513	834,033	47.7	43	389,506	818,649	47.6	43	-0.1	-2.0%
Indiana	230,666	454,579	50.7	36	229,392	444,742	51.6	37	0.8	-0.6%
Iowa	80,783	183,782	44.0	46	80,318	183,490	43.8	47	-0.2	-0.6%
Kansas	98,672	199,981	49.3	40	98,412	196,011	50.2	40	0.9	-0.3%
Kentucky	268,501	418,362	64.2	6	276,057	424,420	65.0	5	0.9	2.8%
Louisiana	244,944	424,196	57.7	22	258,528	453,806	57.0	25	-0.8	5.5%
Maine	37,205	62,780	59.3	15	37,110	61,058	60.8	13	1.5	-0.3%
Maryland	204,388	318,138	64.2	5	199,501	315,029	63.3	9	-0.9	-2.4%
Massachusetts	167,206	338,138	49.4	39	180,347	342,232	52.7	33	3.2	7.9%
Michigan	335,506	577,101	58.1	20	330,360	556,922	59.3	20	1.2	-1.5%
Minnesota	154,415	290,611	53.1	31	156,144	289,594	53.9	30	0.8	1.1%
Mississippi	188,976	321,730	58.7	17	186,603	312,790	59.7	16	0.9	-1.3%
Missouri	228,397	385,156	59.3	14	223,891	375,718	59.6	17	0.3	-2.0%
Montana	26,161	49,357	53.0	32	25,951	49,923	52.0	34	-1.0	-0.8%
Nebraska	52,914	123,113	43.0	48	54,178	126,704	42.8	48	-0.2	2.4%
Nevada	103,197	184,083	56.1	25	116,267	182,056	63.9	7	7.8	12.7%
New Hampshire	15,977	39,069	40.9	50	15,273	37,158	41.1	50	0.2	-4.4%
New Jersey	267,756	456,695	58.6	19	270,008	454,598	59.4	19	0.8	0.8%
New Mexico	134,640	184,771	72.9	2	129,909	184,862	70.3	2	-2.6	-3.5%
New York	615,689	1,256,466	49.0	42	653,424	1,257,580	52.0	35	3.0	6.1%
North Carolina	398,591	694,359	57.4	23	398,711	682,885	58.4	24	1.0	0.0%
North Dakota	15,991	32,538	49.1	41	16,533	33,356	49.6	42	0.4	3.4%
Ohio	374,043	671,836	55.7	26	371,785	663,311	56.0	27	0.4	-0.6%
Oklahoma	191,994	326,981	58.7	18	190,522	326,178	58.4	23	-0.3	-0.8%
Oregon	121,386	227,160	53.4	30	117,784	218,970	53.8	31	0.4	-3.0%
Pennsylvania	326,395	659,969	49.5	38	336,229	672,588	50.0	41	0.5	3.0%
Rhode Island	27,829	54,262	51.3	34	28,288	53,577	52.8	32	1.5	1.7%
South Carolina	231,343	371,443	62.3	10	229,429	368,071	62.3	11	0.1	-0.8%
South Dakota	24,286	52,663	46.1	44	23,619	51,219	46.1	44	0.0	-2.7%
Tennessee	340,369	527,726	64.5	4	333,734	513,617	65.0	6	0.5	-1.9%
Texas	1,619,173	2,564,138	63.1	8	1,616,283	2,571,665	62.8	10	-0.3	-0.2%
Utah	65,246	171,095	38.1	51	66,981	169,314	39.6	51	1.4	2.7%
Vermont	17,331	27,642	62.7	9	18,038	27,260	66.2	4	3.5	4.1%
Virginia	248,045	441,165	56.2	24	259,288	437,401	59.3	21	3.1	4.5%
Washington	163,362	362,299	45.1	45	164,225	360,819	45.5	45	0.4	0.5%
West Virginia	111,724	133,241	83.9	1	118,360	138,828	85.3	1	1.4	5.9%
Wisconsin	153,208	300,006	51.1	35	149,522	289,257	51.7	36	0.6	-2.4%
Wyoming	11,264	26,353	42.7	49	11,600	26,402	43.9	46	1.2	3.0%
TOTAL	12,089,284	21,592,546	56.0		12,159,209	21,452,496	56.7		0.7	0.6%

Table 2:**School Participation in School Lunch (NSLP) and School Breakfast (SBP),
School Years 2015–2016 and 2016–2017**

	School Year 2015–2016				School Year 2016–2017				Percent Change in Number of SBP Schools
	SBP Schools	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools as % of NSLP Schools	Rank	SBP Schools	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools as % of NSLP Schools	Rank	
Alabama	1,439	1,473	97.7	15	1,437	1,478	97.2	14	-0.1%
Alaska	382	437	87.4	40	387	436	88.8	41	1.3%
Arizona	1,686	1,792	94.1	26	1,701	1,801	94.4	24	0.9%
Arkansas	1,054	1,054	100.0	3	1,053	1,054	99.9	2	-0.1%
California	8,987	9,998	89.9	36	8,880	9,967	89.1	39	-1.2%
Colorado	1,441	1,724	83.6	45	1,455	1,730	84.1	47	1.0%
Connecticut	871	1,065	81.8	49	886	1,045	84.8	45	1.7%
Delaware	259	263	98.5	11	263	264	99.6	4	1.5%
District of Columbia	230	232	99.1	7	206	223	92.4	31	-10.4%
Florida	3,729	3,810	97.9	14	3,783	3,835	98.6	6	1.4%
Georgia	2,316	2,384	97.1	19	2,312	2,379	97.2	15	-0.2%
Hawaii	294	295	99.7	5	285	292	97.6	13	-3.1%
Idaho	657	688	95.5	23	669	698	95.8	18	1.8%
Illinois	3,395	4,129	82.2	48	3,399	4,094	83.0	49	0.1%
Indiana	1,930	2,127	90.7	34	1,945	2,142	90.8	36	0.8%
Iowa	1,375	1,374	100.1	2	1,301	1,399	93.0	30	-5.4%
Kansas	1,440	1,534	93.9	27	1,391	1,485	93.7	27	-3.4%
Kentucky	1,391	1,391	100.0	3	1,294	1,359	95.2	21	-7.0%
Louisiana	1,590	1,648	96.5	20	1,455	1,527	95.3	20	-8.5%
Maine	589	614	95.9	21	594	616	96.4	16	0.8%
Maryland	1,482	1,505	98.5	12	1,468	1,489	98.6	8	-0.9%
Massachusetts	1,804	2,189	82.4	47	1,813	2,179	83.2	48	0.5%
Michigan	3,041	3,372	90.2	35	3,050	3,331	91.6	32	0.3%
Minnesota	1,837	2,114	86.9	43	1,765	2,013	87.7	42	-3.9%
Mississippi	862	914	94.3	25	859	907	94.7	23	-0.3%
Missouri	2,306	2,488	92.7	31	2,307	2,477	93.1	29	0.0%
Montana	728	822	88.6	39	731	815	89.7	37	0.4%
Nebraska	788	944	83.5	46	777	923	84.2	46	-1.4%
Nevada	582	608	95.7	22	573	604	94.9	22	-1.5%
New Hampshire	403	441	91.4	32	404	443	91.2	35	0.2%
New Jersey	2,104	2,629	80.0	50	2,150	2,641	81.4	50	2.2%
New Mexico	832	894	93.1	29	848	898	94.4	25	1.9%
New York	5,714	6,131	93.2	28	5,623	5,997	93.8	26	-1.6%
North Carolina	2,495	2,528	98.7	10	2,525	2,560	98.6	7	1.2%
North Dakota	363	407	89.2	37	366	409	89.5	38	0.8%
Ohio	3,197	3,670	87.1	41	3,208	3,665	87.5	43	0.3%
Oklahoma	1,828	1,874	97.5	17	1,817	1,859	97.7	12	-0.6%
Oregon	1,284	1,353	94.9	24	1,266	1,325	95.5	19	-1.4%
Pennsylvania	3,213	3,690	87.1	42	3,170	3,476	91.2	34	-1.3%
Rhode Island	349	358	97.5	18	369	375	98.4	10	5.7%
South Carolina	1,183	1,189	99.5	6	1,190	1,192	99.8	3	0.6%
South Dakota	703	820	85.7	44	738	852	86.6	44	5.0%
Tennessee	1,770	1,800	98.3	13	1,758	1,788	98.3	11	-0.7%
Texas	8,457	8,443	100.2	1	8,425	8,408	100.2	1	-0.4%
Utah	848	957	88.6	38	853	961	88.8	40	0.6%
Vermont	329	337	97.6	16	321	333	96.4	17	-2.4%
Virginia	1,885	1,907	98.8	9	1,935	1,964	98.5	9	2.7%
Washington	1,958	2,105	93.0	30	1,875	2,007	93.4	28	-4.2%
West Virginia	712	720	98.9	8	730	738	98.9	5	2.5%
Wisconsin	1,955	2,447	79.9	51	1,979	2,433	81.3	51	1.2%
Wyoming	288	316	91.1	33	289	316	91.5	33	0.3%
TOTAL	90,355	98,004	92.2		89,878	97,202	92.5		-0.5%

Table 3:
**Average Daily Student Participation in School Breakfast Program (SBP),
 School Year 2016–2017**

State	Free (F) SBP Students		Reduced Price (RP) SBP Students		Total F&RP SBP Students		Paid SBP Students		Total SBP Students
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	218,148	81.3%	11,291	4.2%	229,439	85.5%	39,025	14.5%	268,464
Alaska	21,813	82.8%	1,115	4.2%	22,928	87.1%	3,400	12.9%	26,328
Arizona	247,722	79.6%	20,364	6.5%	268,086	86.1%	43,189	13.9%	311,275
Arkansas	139,519	76.6%	14,999	8.2%	154,518	84.8%	27,631	15.2%	182,149
California	1,290,643	75.5%	159,665	9.3%	1,450,307	84.9%	258,354	15.1%	1,708,661
Colorado	124,032	68.4%	18,994	10.5%	143,026	78.9%	38,185	21.1%	181,211
Connecticut	84,194	81.5%	3,998	3.9%	88,192	85.3%	15,146	14.7%	103,338
Delaware	40,513	78.1%	1,150	2.2%	41,664	80.4%	10,186	19.6%	51,850
District of Columbia	30,173	87.6%	350	1.0%	30,523	88.6%	3,909	11.4%	34,432
Florida	692,833	83.1%	35,760	4.3%	728,594	87.4%	105,301	12.6%	833,894
Georgia	520,745	80.9%	33,734	5.2%	554,479	86.1%	89,467	13.9%	643,946
Hawaii	24,327	70.5%	2,921	8.5%	27,248	78.9%	7,275	21.1%	34,522
Idaho	51,334	65.8%	6,763	8.7%	58,097	74.4%	19,971	25.6%	78,068
Illinois	380,302	91.2%	9,204	2.2%	389,506	93.4%	27,614	6.6%	417,120
Indiana	209,636	75.1%	19,757	7.1%	229,392	82.2%	49,741	17.8%	279,133
Iowa	73,759	72.3%	6,559	6.4%	80,318	78.8%	21,658	21.2%	101,976
Kansas	86,967	73.2%	11,445	9.6%	98,412	82.9%	20,364	17.1%	118,775
Kentucky	272,338	88.5%	3,719	1.2%	276,057	89.7%	31,664	10.3%	307,721
Louisiana	253,214	90.5%	5,314	1.9%	258,528	92.4%	21,157	7.6%	279,685
Maine	33,251	67.1%	3,859	7.8%	37,110	74.8%	12,475	25.2%	49,585
Maryland	180,597	66.7%	18,905	7.0%	199,501	73.7%	71,326	26.3%	270,827
Massachusetts	175,605	87.4%	4,743	2.4%	180,347	89.7%	20,629	10.3%	200,976
Michigan	307,533	77.4%	22,827	5.7%	330,360	83.1%	66,982	16.9%	397,342
Minnesota	132,672	58.0%	23,472	10.3%	156,144	68.2%	72,709	31.8%	228,853
Mississippi	177,855	88.3%	8,749	4.3%	186,603	92.6%	14,917	7.4%	201,521
Missouri	204,043	72.8%	19,848	7.1%	223,891	79.9%	56,408	20.1%	280,300
Montana	23,928	71.9%	2,024	6.1%	25,951	77.9%	7,348	22.1%	33,299
Nebraska	46,586	61.4%	7,592	10.0%	54,178	71.4%	21,727	28.6%	75,905
Nevada	106,185	77.4%	10,082	7.3%	116,267	84.8%	20,915	15.2%	137,183
New Hampshire	13,771	66.4%	1,502	7.2%	15,273	73.7%	5,463	26.3%	20,736
New Jersey	252,145	78.0%	17,863	5.5%	270,008	83.6%	53,085	16.4%	323,093
New Mexico	126,003	84.8%	3,906	2.6%	129,909	87.5%	18,643	12.5%	148,552
New York	623,128	83.3%	30,296	4.1%	653,424	87.4%	94,457	12.6%	747,881
North Carolina	377,239	82.0%	21,472	4.7%	398,711	86.6%	61,454	13.4%	460,165
North Dakota	14,288	54.7%	2,245	8.6%	16,533	63.3%	9,598	36.7%	26,131
Ohio	350,953	79.3%	20,832	4.7%	371,785	84.0%	70,689	16.0%	442,474
Oklahoma	174,742	76.4%	15,781	6.9%	190,522	83.3%	38,150	16.7%	228,672
Oregon	108,561	75.9%	9,222	6.4%	117,784	82.4%	25,242	17.6%	143,026
Pennsylvania	325,715	84.2%	10,514	2.7%	336,229	87.0%	50,429	13.0%	386,658
Rhode Island	26,330	77.2%	1,958	5.7%	28,288	83.0%	5,804	17.0%	34,093
South Carolina	219,495	82.8%	9,934	3.7%	229,429	86.6%	35,503	13.4%	264,932
South Dakota	21,623	74.0%	1,996	6.8%	23,619	80.9%	5,590	19.1%	29,209
Tennessee	320,589	83.1%	13,144	3.4%	333,734	86.5%	51,934	13.5%	385,668
Texas	1,512,482	80.0%	103,801	5.5%	1,616,283	85.5%	274,181	14.5%	1,890,464
Utah	58,356	67.6%	8,625	10.0%	66,981	77.6%	19,368	22.4%	86,349
Vermont	15,940	65.8%	2,097	8.7%	18,038	74.5%	6,183	25.5%	24,221
Virginia	233,414	72.1%	25,873	8.0%	259,288	80.1%	64,548	19.9%	323,835
Washington	144,920	75.1%	19,305	10.0%	164,225	85.1%	28,758	14.9%	192,982
West Virginia	115,245	74.8%	3,115	2.0%	118,360	76.8%	35,718	23.2%	154,078
Wisconsin	139,640	74.4%	9,882	5.3%	149,522	79.7%	38,083	20.3%	187,605
Wyoming	9,656	62.3%	1,943	12.5%	11,600	74.8%	3,903	25.2%	15,503
TOTAL	11,334,700	79.0%	824,509	5.7%	12,159,209	84.7%	2,195,455	15.3%	14,354,664

Table 4:
Additional Participation and Funding if 70 Low-Income Students Were Served School Breakfast (SBP) Per 100 Served School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2016–2017

State	Actual Total Free & Reduced Price (F&RP) SBP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Total F&RP Students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional F&RP Students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional Annual Funding if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students
Alabama	229,439	59.4	270,325	40,885	\$11,454,332
Alaska	22,928	55.3	29,008	6,080	\$1,703,580
Arizona	268,086	54.4	345,045	76,959	\$21,458,520
Arkansas	154,518	63.8	169,425	14,907	\$4,140,944
California	1,450,307	56.3	1,803,516	353,209	\$97,888,352
Colorado	143,026	59.7	167,572	24,547	\$6,775,300
Connecticut	88,192	51.6	119,743	31,551	\$8,845,330
Delaware	41,664	62.3	46,805	5,142	\$1,445,945
District of Columbia	30,523	67.7	31,552	1,029	\$290,337
Florida	728,594	51.1	998,703	270,109	\$75,675,088
Georgia	554,479	59.7	649,690	95,211	\$26,619,136
Hawaii	27,248	41.8	45,606	18,359	\$5,090,560
Idaho	58,097	58.7	69,31	11,218	\$3,105,518
Illinois	389,506	47.6	573,054	183,548	\$51,655,264
Indiana	229,392	51.6	311,319	81,927	\$22,802,572
Iowa	80,318	43.8	128,443	48,125	\$13,405,232
Kansas	98,412	50.2	137,208	38,796	\$10,739,940
Kentucky	276,057	65.0	297,094	21,037	\$5,930,888
Louisiana	258,528	57.0	317,664	59,136	\$16,651,560
Maine	37,110	60.8	42,740	5,631	\$1,562,243
Maryland	199,501	63.3	220,521	21,019	\$5,841,300
Massachusetts	180,347	52.7	239,563	59,215	\$16,656,868
Michigan	330,360	59.3	389,846	59,486	\$16,606,856
Minnesota	156,144	53.9	202,716	46,572	\$12,814,004
Mississippi	186,603	59.7	218,953	32,349	\$9,066,704
Missouri	223,891	59.6	263,003	39,111	\$10,880,900
Montana	25,951	52.0	34,946	8,995	\$2,507,168
Nebraska	54,178	42.8	88,693	34,515	\$9,514,093
Nevada	116,267	63.9	127,439	11,172	\$3,109,128
New Hampshire	15,273	41.1	26,010	10,737	\$2,981,959
New Jersey	270,008	59.4	318,218	48,211	\$13,466,080
New Mexico	129,909	70.3	129,403	goal met	goal met
New York	653,424	52.0	880,306	226,881	\$63,594,688
North Carolina	398,711	58.4	478,019	79,308	\$22,200,664
North Dakota	16,533	49.6	23,349	6,816	\$1,880,364
Ohio	371,785	56.0	464,318	92,533	\$25,892,632
Oklahoma	190,522	58.4	228,325	37,802	\$10,527,640
Oregon	117,784	53.8	153,279	35,495	\$9,893,156
Pennsylvania	336,229	50.0	470,812	134,583	\$37,824,200
Rhode Island	28,288	52.8	37,504	9,215	\$2,572,628
South Carolina	229,429	62.3	257,650	28,221	\$7,914,520
South Dakota	23,619	46.1	35,853	12,234	\$3,406,079
Tennessee	333,734	65.0	359,532	25,799	\$7,240,248
Texas	1,616,283	62.8	1,800,165	183,882	\$51,379,296
Utah	66,981	39.6	118,520	51,539	\$14,235,678
Vermont	18,038	66.2	19,082	1,044	\$289,062
Virginia	259,288	59.3	306,181	46,893	\$13,019,984
Washington	164,225	45.5	252,573	88,348	\$24,452,184
West Virginia	118,360	85.3	97,180	goal met	goal met
Wisconsin	149,522	51.7	202,480	52,958	\$14,792,428
Wyoming	11,600	43.9	18,482	6,882	\$1,887,580
TOTAL	12,159,209	56.7	15,016,747	2,879,225	\$803,688,704



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