

Virginia School Breakfast Report



food 4

thought



VIRGINIA

Hunger Solutions

www.vahungersolutions.org

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Foreword



Over the past two years, my husband and I have joined with education leaders, child advocates, and our legislature in a bipartisan effort to end childhood hunger in the Commonwealth. Prioritizing collaboration and innovation, we are leveraging the federal child nutrition programs to expand access to healthy meals for kids by supporting school breakfast participation, enrolling more schools in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), and expanding summer and afterschool meal access at schools and community organizations.

Both research and anecdotal evidence confirm that students perform better in the classroom when they start their day with a healthy breakfast. Unfortunately, nearly half of Virginia's students who rely on free or reduced price lunch are not getting a school breakfast each day. However, schools across Virginia that have transitioned to models where breakfast is served after the bell, like breakfast in the classroom or second chance breakfast, have seen their participation rates increase dramatically. Those schools have also seen decreased behavior referrals and improved attendance — which in turn has enhanced curriculum time.

Community eligibility has also played a tremendous role in the school meal participation growth that we have seen in Virginia. Approximately 100,000 students at 206 schools in 26 divisions are receiving breakfast and lunch at no cost through community eligibility. This means less paperwork, more administrative savings for schools, more money back in the pockets of hard working families, and improved access to healthy meals throughout the school year.

The success of initiatives like breakfast after the bell and community eligibility is affirming the powerful role schools can play in our effort to end childhood hunger. This report both celebrates our achievements and encourages us to continue to make improvements so that all children are fed and ready to learn.

Dorothy McAuliffe,
First Lady of Virginia

Acknowledgments

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- Entertainment Industry Foundation
- Food Research & Action Center
- The Albertsons Companies Foundation
- Walmart Foundation

We also acknowledge the indispensable roles played by our statewide partners:

- First Lady Dorothy McAuliffe
- Mid-Atlantic Dairy Association
- No Kid Hungry Virginia
- Office of the Governor
- School Nutrition Association of Virginia
- Southeast United Dairy Industry Association
- Virginia Department of Education
- Virginia Foundation for Healthy Youth

Introduction

Virginia has made noticeable progress in ensuring that more children across the state start their day with a healthy school breakfast.

In this, our first annual report, we have measured school breakfast participation from October 2014 to October 2015 in Virginia's 132 school divisions and identified strategies for increasing access and participation, particularly for low-income children.

In October 2015, for example, Virginia increased the reach of school breakfast, serving 57 low-income students for every 100 participating in school lunch; that is up from 53.40 the previous school year. While this shift represents improvement, it falls well below the achievable goal, pursued by states across the nation, of reaching 70 low-income students who participate in school breakfast for every 100 who participate in school lunch.

Maximizing participation in the School Breakfast Program is critical, especially given the high rate of food insecurity that continues to plague the Commonwealth. On average, 10.1 percent – or 1 in 10 – Virginia households were food insecure between 2012 and 2014. The School Breakfast Program reduces food insecurity, which the U.S. Department of Agriculture

(USDA) defines as the lack of consistent access to adequate food necessary for a healthy life.

The School Breakfast Program also results in many additional positive outcomes for students. Research demonstrates that children who participate in the program are better able to learn, exhibit better behavior at school, consume a healthier overall diet, demonstrate improved academic performance, and are less likely to be late to or absent from school.

Fortunately, a number of schools and school divisions across Virginia have taken steps to realize these benefits. Some have implemented alternative breakfast models, such as breakfast in the classroom or breakfast after the bell. Others have adopted unique policy options to offer breakfast to all students at no charge. Still others have utilized a combination of strategies to strengthen their school breakfast programs.

A strong School Breakfast Program is essential to ending childhood hunger as well as ensuring that students start the school day ready to learn. Virginia has made notable progress in getting this important meal to children. Nevertheless, significant room for growth remains.

“The response to breakfast in the classroom has been overwhelmingly favorable from cafeteria and school staff, students, and parents.”

Andrea Early, Executive Director of School Nutrition,
Harrisonburg City Schools



Key Findings

231,000+

Virginia students eligible to receive free and reduced-priced meals participated in school breakfast each day, an increase of 14,366 children. *(10/2015)*

57

low-income students participated in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, up from 53.40 in the previous school year. *(10/2015)*

206

high poverty schools across 26 school divisions adopted community eligibility allowing them to offer free breakfast to all of their students. This is a 139 percent increase from the prior school year. Nationally, the average increase was 20 percent.¹

(at the beginning of the 2015–2016 school year)

4th

Virginia climbed from 10th in the nation to fourth for the percentage of schools participating in the National School Lunch Program that participated in the School Breakfast Program.

(between school years 2013–2014 and 2014–2015)

99%

Virginia was one of just five states nationwide where 99 percent or more of all schools that served school lunch also served school breakfast.

(in school year 2014–2015)

1. Food Research & Action Center. (2014). Breakfast for Health. Retrieved from <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/breakfastforhealth.pdf>

The Many 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.

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 *Breakfast for Learning* and *Breakfast for Health* at www.frac.org.)

The quality of foods served through the School Breakfast Program, along with other federally funded child nutrition programs, has been bolstered by The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, which created a process for enhancing the

quality of all food and beverages served and sold in schools. The Act, in turn, empowered the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to set new nutrition standards for school meals and competitive foods. The first phase of the new breakfast standards began in the 2013–2014 school year and required that half of all grains served be whole grain-rich, put in place new calorie limits, and eliminated trans-fats. The second phase began in the 2014–2015 school year and required schools to double the amount of fruits and vegetables offered at breakfast, required all grains served to be whole grain-rich, and implemented limitations on overall sodium levels.

There is a growing body of evidence that the new school meal standards are improving the foods offered in schools and improving student nutrition-related outcomes, both of which are driving school breakfast participation.

In light of the burgeoning body of research supporting the link between school breakfast and academic success, education stakeholders are making concerted efforts to improve the reach of the School Breakfast Program.

“Students perform better academically, emotionally, behaviorally, and socially when they are not hungry.”

Rex Gearheart, Superintendent of Bristol City Public Schools

Better scores on standardized tests



Lower risk of childhood obesity

Better lifelong eating habits



The Benefits of Breakfast

Fewer absences, tardies & missed class time



Fewer behavioral & discipline problems



Fewer visits to the school nurse

How the School Breakfast Program Works

Any public school, nonprofit private school, or residential child care institution can participate in the School Breakfast Program and receive federal funds for each breakfast served. The School Breakfast Program is administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (USDA-FNS), and at the state level by the Virginia Department of Education.

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.

In turn, the federal government provides reimbursements to local school food authorities for each breakfast served. Schools receive federal reimbursements of:

- \$1.66 for each free breakfast served;
- \$1.36 for each reduced-price breakfast served; and
- \$0.29 for each paid breakfast served.

Schools that serve at least 40 percent free and reduced-price lunches are considered to be “severe need.” Severe-need schools are eligible for an additional \$0.33 in federal funding for each free or reduced-price breakfast served.

State Breakfast Incentive Funding

Virginia has two different state funding streams to incentivize schools to increase breakfast participation. The funds are available to any school division as a per meal reimbursement for each breakfast served in excess of the participation baseline set in school year 2003–2004. Schools received \$0.22 per additional breakfast served for FY 2015.

In addition, elementary schools with 45 percent or more students qualifying for free and reduced-price meals are eligible to apply for a reimbursement of \$0.05 cents per breakfast if breakfast is served after the bell. For FY 2016, \$537,000 was appropriated.

Breakfast Service Models



Traditional Breakfast

Traditional breakfast service is what comes to mind when most people think about school breakfast. The meal is served in the cafeteria, at a designated time before the school day starts, with low-income students receiving a free meal and other students having the option to purchase a meal. This service model can accommodate a high volume of students by bringing students to one location at the same time, and meal service remains in the cafeteria using existing infrastructure.

While it serves some children, the traditional service model can create gaps that leave many students unable to participate, resulting in student hunger. By serving school breakfast before the official start to the school day, students are required to arrive early to eat breakfast. Due to lack of awareness, lack of time to eat breakfast, transportation issues (e.g., late bus schedules), and the stigma associated with the program, many students do not participate in the program under the traditional model. For many low-income students, school breakfast can be their only chance to eat something before lunch. Many families struggle with tight food budgets and some students come to school without eating breakfast.

Breakfast After the Bell

Shifting breakfast service from the cafeteria to the classroom and making breakfast a part of the school day is proven to increase participation by making it convenient and accessible to all students. There are a number of ways that schools can restructure their school breakfast programs to increase participation.

Breakfast in the Classroom

Meals are prepared in the cafeteria and are then delivered to the classroom where students eat at their desks. Teachers can collect homework, take attendance, or do other tasks while students eat. Teachers also can use the time to teach short, age-appropriate lessons on counting, color, health, or nutrition.

Grab and Go

Students pick up breakfast at kiosks placed in high-traffic areas or in the cafeteria on the way to class.

Second Chance

Breakfast is offered after homeroom or first period. This allows children of all ages who arrive late or are not hungry first thing in the morning a second chance to have breakfast. This model is often utilized in high schools and can be combined with another breakfast service model.

“Grab and Go breakfast is a program that truly helps our most needy students get the nutrition they need so they can be successful in the classroom.”

Offering Breakfast at No Charge to All Students



To address barriers associated with low participation, many high-poverty schools offer free breakfast to all students at no charge. By doing so, schools remove the stigma associated with the program, help families that would struggle to pay the reduced-price copayment or the paid rate, and make the implementation of alternative breakfast models easier. Schools can offer free breakfast to all students through the following options:

- **Community Eligibility Provision:** Community eligibility schools offer free breakfast and lunch to all students and do not 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 do not have 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. Provision 2 schools serve meals to all students at no charge, and use the significant administrative savings to offset the cost differential with federal reimbursements.
- **Nonpricing:** No fees are collected from students, while schools continue to receive federal reimbursements for the meals served under the three-tiered (free, reduced-price, and paid) system.

Breakfast

PARTICIPATION GROWTH



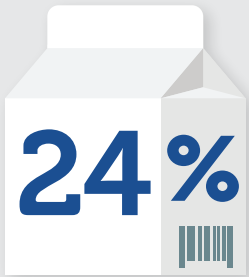
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Top Divisions

with the highest percentage increase amongst free & reduced-price students

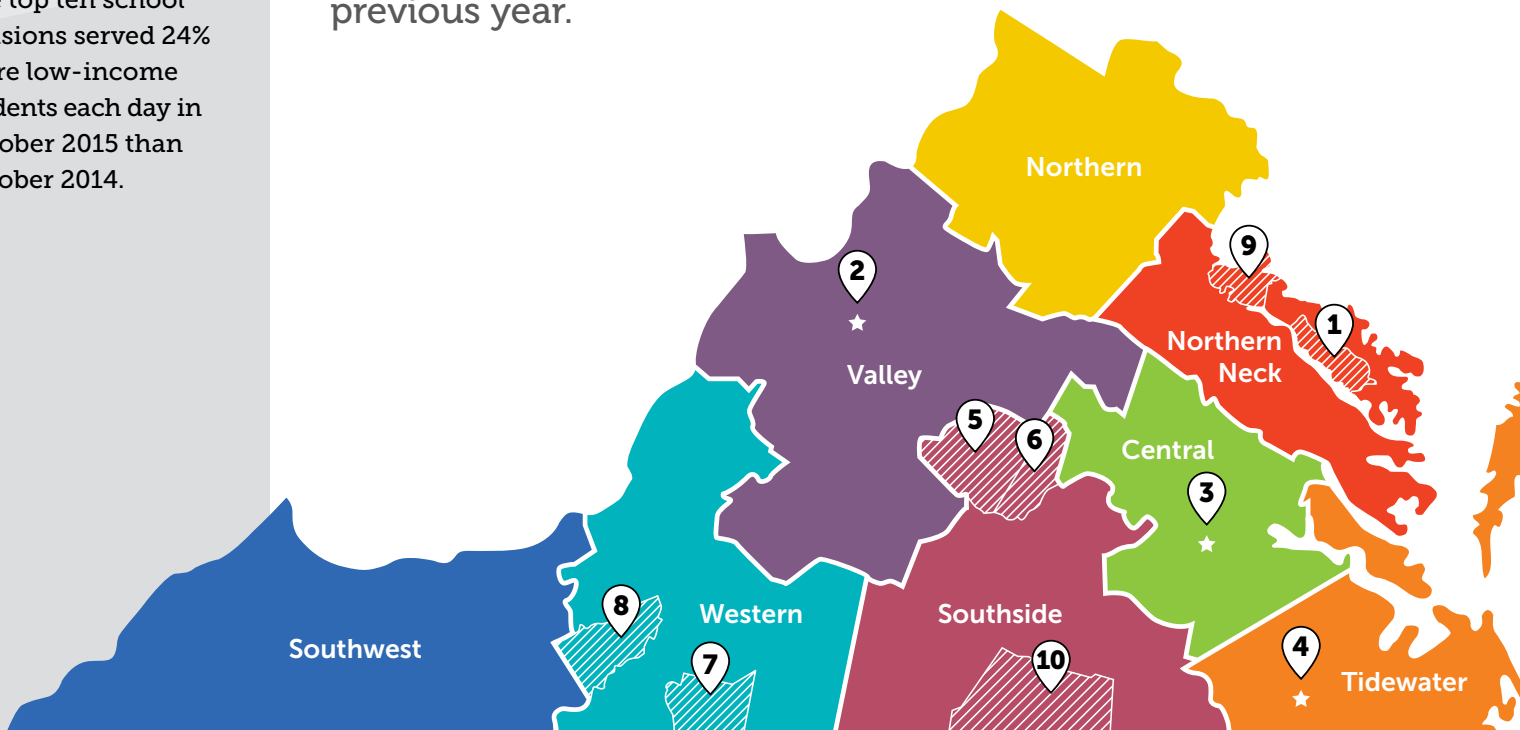
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|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Richmond County / 20.0% | 6 Cumberland / 14.3% |
| 2 Staunton / 17.8% | 7 Henry / 13.8% |
| 3 Petersburg / 17.5% | 8 Floyd / 12.8% |
| 4 Franklin City / 16.0% | 9 King George / 12.3% |
| 5 Buckingham / 15.6% | 10 Mecklenburg / 12.2% |

Increase in Breakfast
Participation:
Top 10 Divisions



The top ten school divisions served 24% more low-income students each day in October 2015 than October 2014.

14,000+ more students who are eligible to receive free and reduced-price meals participated in school breakfast each day in October 2015 compared to the previous year.



Community Eligibility:

Making High-Poverty Schools in Virginia Hunger Free

Community eligibility, a provision of the Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, allows high-poverty schools to offer both breakfast and lunch at no charge to all students, while eliminating the traditional school meal application. Instead of collecting applications, meal reimbursement rates are calculated based on the number of students who qualify for free school meals because they are homeless, migrant, in the foster care system, in Head Start, or living in households that received assistance from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). Any school division, group of schools in a division, or school with 40 percent or more “identified students” – students certified for free school meals without an application as described above – can choose to participate in community eligibility.

At the beginning of the 2015–2016 school year, 206 schools across 26 school divisions in Virginia had adopted community eligibility – a 139 percent increase from the previous year. Findings from Illinois, Kentucky, and Michigan, the first three states to adopt community eligibility in the 2011–2012 school year, show schools that elected to participate in community eligibility for two years, experienced a 25 percent increase in breakfast participation.²

Given its high percentage of low-income students, Petersburg City adopted community eligibility division-wide at the beginning of the 2014–2015 school year. The division experienced a 10 percent increase in overall breakfast participation between October 2013 and October 2014. Numbers have only increased since with the implementation of breakfast in the classroom programs.

The following Virginia school divisions have made the commitment to be hunger-free by adopting community eligibility in some or all of their schools for the 2015–2016 school year:

- Augusta County / 1 school
- Bristol City / 5 schools
- Brunswick County / 5 schools
- Chesapeake City / 6 schools
- Colonial Beach / 2 schools
- Danville City / 12 schools
- Franklin City / 3 schools
- Franklin County / 3 schools
- Fredericksburg City / 2 schools
- Greensville County / 2 schools
- Hampton City / 9 schools
- Henry County / 10 schools
- Hopewell City / 5 schools
- Lee County / 6 schools
- Lynchburg City / 10 schools
- Martinsville City / 3 schools
- Newport News City / 7 schools
- Norfolk City / 23 schools
- Petersburg City / 8 schools
- Portsmouth City / 12 schools
- Pulaski County / 2 schools
- Richmond City / 44 schools
- Roanoke City / 19 schools
- Suffolk City / 3 schools
- Sussex County / 3 schools
- Virginia Beach / 1 school

Virginia Hunger Solutions urges school divisions to consider adopting community eligibility. For the latest list of eligible schools, visit the Virginia Department of Education’s School Nutrition Program Statistics and Reports website:

<http://doe.virginia.gov/support/nutrition/statistics>

2. Levin, M., & Neuberger, Z. (2013). Community Eligibility: Making High-Poverty Schools Hunger Free. Food Research & Action Center and Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from http://frac.org/pdf/community_eligibility_report_2013.pdf

Lunch & Breakfast



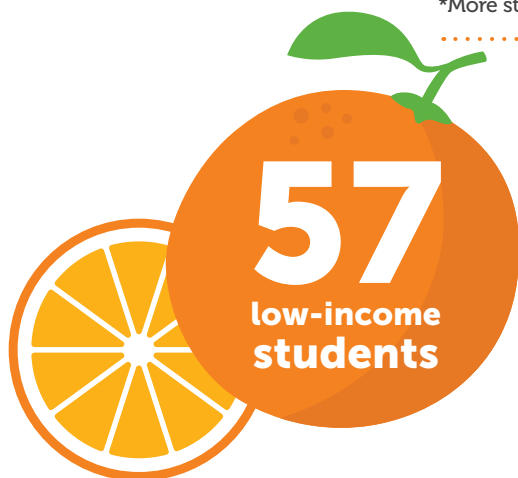
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Top Divisions

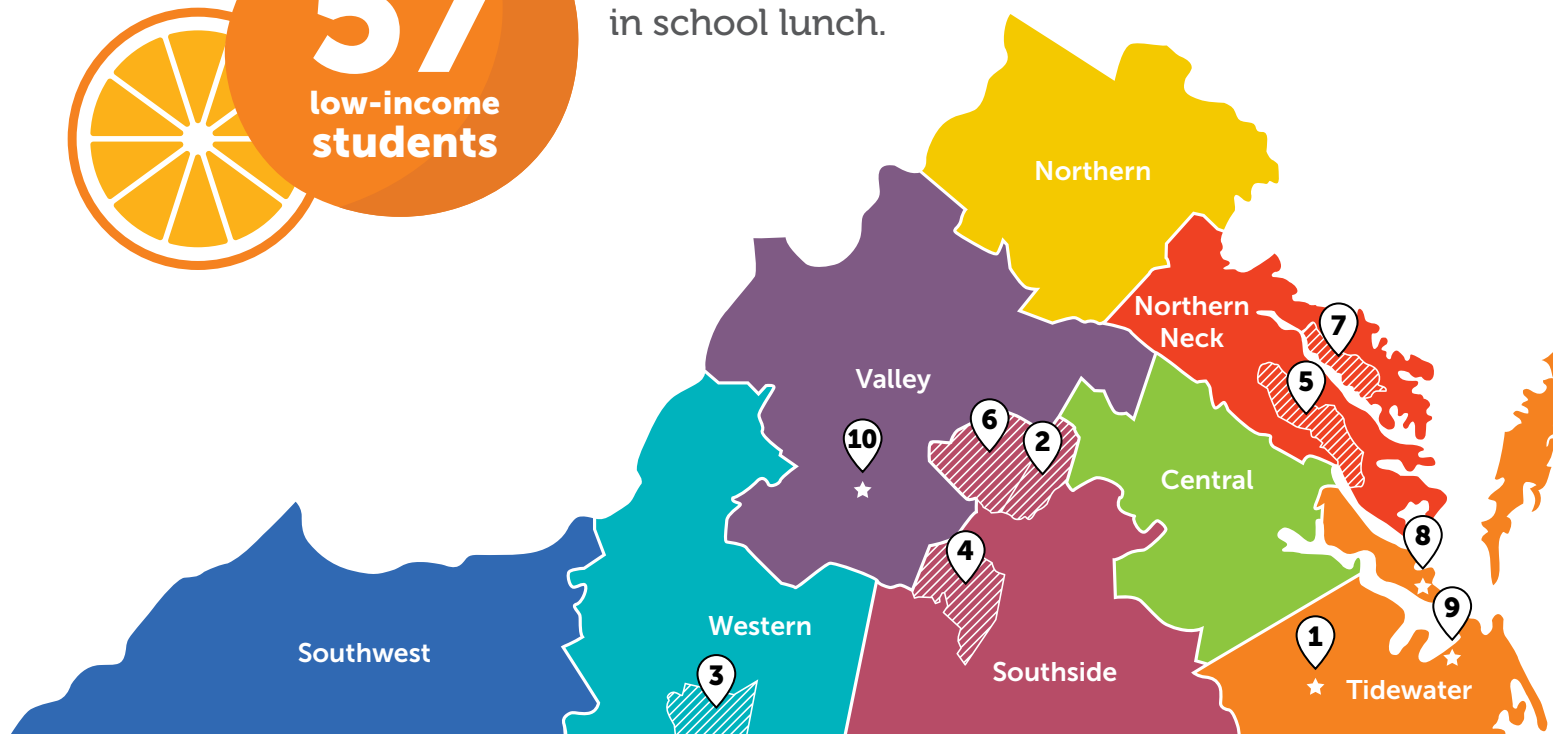
with the highest ratio of free & reduced-price students in school breakfast per 100 in school lunch

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Franklin City / 110.2* | 6 Buckingham / 79.6 |
| 2 Cumberland / 87.6 | 7 Richmond County / 79.5 |
| 3 Henry / 85.0 | 8 Newport News / 78.0 |
| 4 Charlotte / 82.9 | 9 Portsmouth / 77.2 |
| 5 King & Queen / 81.3 | 10 Lynchburg / 76.4 |

*More students eat breakfast than lunch in Franklin City



on average, participated in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch.



Factors Fueling School Breakfast Participation



A key driver of expanding the School Breakfast Program, particularly in high-poverty schools, was the shift from providing breakfast in the cafeteria before the start of the school day, to proven strategies that boost participation like breakfast in the classroom.

Alternative breakfast programs make breakfast a part of the school day and allow the program to reach more children. To address barriers associated with low participation, many high-poverty schools offer free breakfast to all students at no charge, through the recently rolled-out Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) and Provision 2. And a growing number of schools are combining breakfast in the classroom with offering breakfast free to all students.

Another important initiative that is fueling school breakfast participation growth is Partners for Breakfast in the Classroom. Funded by the

Walmart Foundation, Partners for Breakfast in the Classroom is a consortium of national groups that came together for their shared passion for nutrition and educational achievements — Food Research & Action Center (FRAC), the National Association of Elementary School Principals Foundation, NEA Healthy Futures, and the School Nutrition Foundation.

The Partners worked in seven target states in the third grant cycle, including Virginia, to boost breakfast participation through grant funds, technical assistance, and building stakeholder support. Virginia Hunger Solutions, along with the School Nutrition Association of Virginia, the Virginia Association of Elementary School Principals, and the Virginia Education Association, worked with the Partners to engage and educate stakeholders across the state about how to engage more children in the School Breakfast Program. Over 2,000 additional students are expected to participate in the School Breakfast Program due to these efforts.

“Having something to eat before a long class period has really made a difference. I can’t concentrate when I’m hungry because all I can focus on then is how hungry I am.”

Student, Northumberland High School

During the 2014-2015 school year, Richmond Public Schools made huge strides in boosting school breakfast participation.

The division experienced a 16 percent increase in overall breakfast participation and a 26 percent increase in the number of low-income students who ate school breakfast on an average morning.

Susan Roberson, Director of School Nutrition Services for Richmond Public Schools, attributes these impressive increases to division-wide implementation of the Community Eligibility Provision in all 44 schools in the 2014–2015 school year.

Additionally, the division doubled the number of schools operating breakfast after the bell programs from five to 10. The expansion of breakfast after the bell programs in the division was in part facilitated through a Partners grant from the second grant cycle. The division worked closely with the Partners to educate teachers

and other stakeholders on the importance of breakfast for academic achievement and developed a comprehensive, customized plan for program rollout. Through technical assistance, funds, and division support, school breakfast has become a critical component of Richmond Public Schools' strategy for cultivating strong academic performance among its students.

Roberson indicated that community eligibility and breakfast in the classroom were a "winning combination" that streamlined program operations and placed breakfast front and center for students. She noted that her division's average daily breakfast participation in the 2014-2015 school year was 20 percentage points higher in community eligibility schools operating a breakfast after the bell program than community eligibility schools without the program.

Conclusion

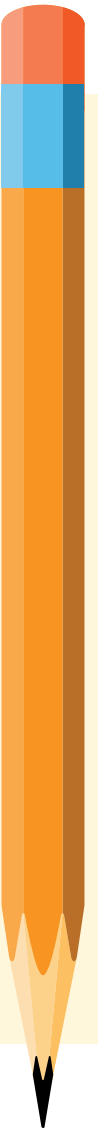
By utilizing best practice strategies, school divisions are reducing childhood hunger in Virginia. Through the implementation of community eligibility and alternative breakfast models, Virginia has made great strides over the past few years to expand school breakfast.

Virginia Hunger Solutions looks forward to working with school divisions and partners to build on these successes in the coming years.

Methodology

The student participation data in this report were provided by the Virginia Department of Education. Student participation data for October 2014 and October 2015 are based on the daily averages of the number of free and reduced-price breakfasts and lunches served during that month.

Virginia Hunger Solutions ranks school divisions based on 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 month. Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) has set a nationally 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.



Low-Income Student Participation in School Lunch

School Division	October 2014			
	F&RP SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank
Accomack County	2,052	2,935	69.91	18
Albemarle County	1,453	3,044	47.73	102
Alexandria City	3,393	7,131	47.64	103
Alleghany County	389	776	50.13	87
Amelia County	436	565	77.17	5
Amherst County	938	1,670	56.17	58
Appomattox County	326	763	42.73	115
Arlington County	1,894	5,527	34.27	127
Augusta County	1,411	3,184	44.32	112
Bath County	130	210	61.9	38
Bedford County	1,696	2,899	58.5	52
Bland County	144	228	63.16	32
Botetourt County	344	816	42.16	117
Bristol City	784	1,138	68.89	21
Brunswick County	764	1,222	62.52	37
Buchanan County	903	1,321	68.36	23
Buckingham County	653	1,020	64.02	31
Buena Vista City	183	327	55.96	60
Campbell County	1,469	2,677	54.87	66
Caroline County	962	1,611	59.71	45
Carroll County	1,132	1,801	62.85	35
Charles City County	244	327	74.62	10
Charlotte County	603	760	79.34	3
Charlottesville City	1,267	1,825	69.42	20
Chesapeake City	6,034	9,616	62.75	36
Chesterfield County	5,574	11,228	49.64	89
Clarke County	106	292	36.3	124
Colonial Beach	155	205	75.61	7
Colonial Heights City	372	918	40.52	121
Covington City	220	371	59.3	49
Craig County	126	257	49.03	95
Culpeper County	1,214	2,944	41.24	118
Cumberland County	533	727	73.31	11
Danville City	2,650	4,039	65.61	29
Dickenson County	633	1,007	62.86	34
Dinwiddie County	924	1,502	61.52	39
Essex County	587	783	74.97	9
Fairfax County	16,002	41,549	38.51	123
Falls Church City	50	93	53.76	74
Fauquier County	977	2,162	45.19	110
Floyd County	389	733	53.07	77
Fluvanna County	357	873	40.89	120
Franklin City	787	835	94.25	1
Franklin County	1,982	2,990	66.29	25
Frederick County	1,201	3,375	35.59	126
Fredericksburg City	937	1,706	54.92	65
Galax City	369	696	53.02	78
Giles County	413	787	52.48	81
Gloucester County	733	1,577	46.48	107
Goochland County	229	491	46.64	106
Grayson County	571	904	63.16	32
Greene County	448	870	51.49	85
Greensville County	1,039	1,367	76.01	6
Halifax County	1,341	2,651	50.58	86
Hampton City	4,878	9,927	49.14	94
Hanover County	800	1,897	42.17	116
Harrisonburg City	2,087	3,160	66.04	26
Henrico County	9,002	16,741	53.77	73
Henry County	2,668	3,748	71.18	14
Highland County	72	101	71.29	13
Hopewell City	1,725	2,627	65.66	28
Isle of Wight County	862	1,529	56.38	57
King and Queen County	257	342	75.15	8
King George County	479	1,063	45.06	111
King William County	332	557	59.61	47
Lancaster County	326	587	55.54	62
Lee County	900	1,495	60.2	43
Lexington City	21	65	32.31	129
Loudoun County	3,332	9,279	33.93	125
Louisa County	932	1,699	54.86	67

and School Breakfast (A-L)

F&RP: Free & Reduced-Price
SBP: School Breakfast Program
NSLP: National School Lunch Program
***Division in the Top 10**

October 2015					2014 to 2015	
F&RP SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank		Change in the Number of F&RP Students in SBP	Rank
2,058	2,979	69.08	25		-0.83%	102
1,586	3,046	52.07	87		4.34%	30
3,612	7,300	49.48	95		1.84%	60
402	749	53.67	80		3.54%	39
410	569	72.06	19		-5.11%	126
1,014	1,646	61.6	47		5.44%	26
345	748	46.12	111		3.40%	41
2,001	5,676	35.25	130		0.99%	77
1,606	3,072	52.28	86		7.96%	16
115	182	63.19	41		1.28%	74
1,594	2,732	58.35	58		-0.16%	93
119	193	61.66	46		-1.50%	108
350	763	45.87	112		3.71%	35
886	1,281	69.16	23		0.27%	85
794	1,435	55.33	76		-7.19%	129
950	1,376	69.04	26		0.68%	80
794	997	79.64*	6		15.62%*	5
168	299	56.19	73		0.22%	86
1,431	2,599	55.06	77		0.18%	88
1,030	1,681	61.27	48		1.56%	69
1,128	1,782	63.3	40		0.45%	82
208	290	71.72	20		-2.89%	117
577	696	82.9*	4		3.56%	37
1,162	1,801	64.52	39		-4.90%	124
6,241	9,555	65.32	37		2.57%	50
6,065	12,588	48.18	102		-1.46%	107
145	322	45.03	114		8.73%	15
209	305	68.52	29		-7.09%	128
391	948	41.24	124		0.72%	79
210	365	57.53	64		-1.76%	112
124	262	47.33	108		-1.70%	111
1,232	2,847	43.27	118		2.04%	57
614	701	87.59*	2		14.27%*	6
3,330	4,744	70.19	21		4.58%	28
624	954	65.41	36		2.55%	51
885	1,448	61.12	50		-0.40%	96
546	722	75.62	11		0.66%	81
16,513	41,732	39.57	126		1.06%	75
36	82	43.9	117		-9.86%	132
1,023	2,134	47.94	103		2.75%	48
487	739	65.9	35		12.83%*	8
364	827	44.01	116		3.12%	43
939	852	110.21*	1		15.96%*	4
1,949	2,821	69.09	24		2.80%	47
1,191	3,251	36.63	127		1.05%	76
974	1,721	56.6	68		1.67%	64
379	693	54.69	79		1.67%	64
436	797	54.71	78		2.23%	56
687	1,518	45.26	113		-1.22%	106
209	489	42.74	119		-3.90%	120
523	830	63.01	43		-0.15%	91
428	882	48.53	101		-2.97%	118
955	1,285	74.32	13		-1.69%	110
1,239	2,505	49.46	96		-1.12%	104
4,891	9,637	50.75	92		1.61%	67
750	1,787	41.97	122		-0.20%	94
2,348	3,353	70.03	22		3.98%	32
9,044	16,953	53.35	82		-0.42%	97
3,313	3,897	85.01*	3		13.83%*	7
87	118	73.72	16		2.44%	52
1,996	2,935	68.01	31		2.34%	54
839	1,405	59.72	56		3.34%	42
235	289	81.31*	5		6.17%	21
571	995	57.39	65		12.33%*	9
328	536	61.19	49		1.59%	68
289	609	47.45	106		-8.08%	130
1,049	1,541	68.07	30		7.87%	17
25	70	35.71	129		3.41%	40
4,189	10,020	41.81	123		7.87%	23
972	1,718	56.58	69		1.72%	63

Low-Income Student Participation in School Lunch

School Division	October 2014			
	F&RP SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank
Lunenburg County	502	855	58.71	51
Lynchburg City	2,696	4,086	65.98	27
Madison County	332	610	54.43	71
Manassas City	1,807	3,461	52.21	82
Manassas Park City	532	1,697	31.35	130
Martinsville City	839	1,448	57.94	55
Mathews County	232	378	61.38	40
Mecklenburg County	974	2,130	45.73	108
Middlesex County	300	446	67.26	24
Montgomery County	1,242	2,573	48.27	100
Nelson County	418	811	51.54	84
New Kent County	229	462	49.57	90
Newport News City	9,990	14,232	70.19	16
Norfolk City	11,359	17,578	64.62	30
Northampton County	571	966	59.11	50
Northumberland County	306	588	52.04	83
Norton City	177	336	52.68	79
Nottoway County	591	1,011	58.46	53
Orange County	769	1,557	49.39	92
Page County	694	1,422	48.8	97
Patrick County	521	1,072	48.6	99
Petersburg City	1,727	3,084	56	59
Pittsylvania County	2,333	4,061	57.45	56
Poquoson City	69	224	30.8	131
Portsmouth City	5,468	6,390	85.57	2
Powhatan County	147	525	28	132
Prince Edward County	577	1,057	54.59	70
Prince George County	1,085	2,017	53.79	72
Prince William County	12,898	29,565	43.63	113
Pulaski County	1,070	1,793	59.68	46
Radford City	326	592	55.07	63
Rappahannock County	127	208	61.06	41
Richmond City	12,200	16,924	72.09	12
Richmond County	285	479	59.5	48
Roanoke City	4,314	8,068	53.47	75
Roanoke County	1,158	2,860	40.49	122
Rockbridge County	402	861	46.69	105
Rockingham County	1,768	3,719	47.54	104
Russell County	915	1,673	54.69	68
Salem City	426	936	45.51	109
Scott County	861	1,576	54.63	69
Shenandoah County	769	1,876	40.99	119
Smyth County	1,283	2,115	60.66	42
Southampton County	672	959	70.07	17
Spotsylvania County	2,857	6,602	43.27	114
Stafford County	3,071	6,292	48.81	96
Staunton City	584	1,188	49.16	93
Suffolk City	3,905	5,535	70.55	15
Surry County	267	388	68.81	22
Sussex County	621	794	78.21	4
Tazewell County	1,157	2,338	49.49	91
Virginia Beach City	10,572	20,069	52.68	79
Warren County	919	1,725	53.28	76
Washington County	1,465	2,511	58.34	54
Waynesboro City	704	1,418	49.65	88
West Point	114	190	60	44
Westmoreland County	596	853	69.87	19
Williamsburg-James City	1,272	2,614	48.66	98
Winchester City	987	2,052	48.1	101
Wise County	1,387	2,494	55.61	61
Wythe County	807	1,468	54.97	64
York County	550	1,650	33.3	128
TOTALS	216,992	405,604	53.40	

and School Breakfast (L-Y)

F&RP: Free & Reduced-Price
SBP: School Breakfast Program
NSLP: National School Lunch Program
***Division in the Top 10**

October 2015				2014 to 2015	
F&RP SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	Change in the Number of F&RP Students in SBP	Rank
497	828	60.02	53	1.31%	73
3,346	4,378	76.43*	10	10.45%	14
297	601	49.42	97	-5.01%	125
1,775	3,439	51.61	88	-0.60%	99
706	1,661	42.5	120	11.16%	11
1,046	1,515	69.04	26	11.10%	13
247	368	67.12	33	5.74%	24
1,226	2,117	57.91	61	12.18%*	10
268	425	63.06	42	-4.21%	122
1,264	2,402	52.62	85	4.35%	29
401	758	52.9	84	1.36%	72
221	467	47.32	109	-2.24%	114
11,137	14,283	77.97*	8	7.78%	18
12,556	18,245	68.82	28	4.20%	31
571	1,004	56.87	67	-2.24%	114
284	554	51.26	89	-0.78%	101
161	347	46.4	110	-6.28%	127
544	933	58.31	59	-0.15%	91
734	1,534	47.85	105	-1.54%	109
671	1,400	47.93	104	-0.88%	103
526	1,047	50.24	93	1.64%	66
2,194	2,987	73.45	17	17.45%*	3
2,318	4,067	57	66	-0.45%	98
71	230	30.87	131	0.07%	89
5,643	7,309	77.21*	9	-8.37%	131
138	489	28.22	132	0.22%	86
569	978	58.18	60	3.59%	36
1,145	2,029	56.43	71	2.64%	49
14,669	29,728	49.34	99	5.72%	25
1,047	1,788	58.56	57	-1.12%	104
338	563	60.04	52	4.97%	27
129	208	62.02	45	0.96%	78
12,579	16,886	74.49	12	2.41%	53
375	472	79.45*	7	19.95%*	1
5,551	9,294	59.73	55	6.26%	20
1,222	2,774	44.05	115	3.56%	37
352	834	42.21	121	-4.48%	123
1,785	3,615	49.38	98	1.84%	62
825	1,559	52.92	83	-1.77%	113
444	937	47.39	107	1.87%	61
890	1,585	56.15	74	1.52%	70
609	1,498	40.65	125	-0.34%	95
1,211	1,995	60.7	51	0.04%	90
659	890	74.04	15	3.97%	33
3,151	6,390	49.31	100	6.04%	22
3,921	6,538	59.97	54	11.16%	11
732	1,094	66.91	34	17.75%*	2
3,990	5,505	72.48	18	1.93%	59
227	349	65.04	38	-3.77%	119
535	721	74.2	14	-4.01%	121
1,085	2,175	49.89	94	0.40%	83
11,340	20,063	56.52	70	3.84%	34
921	1,718	53.61	81	0.33%	84
1,441	2,503	57.57	63	-0.77%	100
794	1,417	56.03	75	6.39%	19
109	173	63.01	43	3.01%	44
570	847	67.3	32	-2.57%	116
1,320	2,588	51	91	2.34%	54
1,072	2,099	51.07	90	2.97%	46
1,292	2,244	57.58	62	1.96%	58
805	1,427	56.41	72	1.44%	71
598	1,647	36.31	128	2.98%	45
231,358	409,193	56.54			



Virginia Hunger Solutions is an initiative of the Virginia Poverty Law Center to fight hunger and improve the nutrition, health, and well-being of children and families throughout the Commonwealth who struggle with poverty.

The project was launched on November 1, 2013, with funding from the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC). Its mission is advanced through public education, advocacy, and outreach.

Learn more at www.vahungersolutions.org