

Virginia School Breakfast Report

FOOD

4

THOUGHT



VIRGINIA

Hunger Solutions

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Foreword



As the Commonwealth's Secretary of Education, my top priority is to ensure that our public schools prepare every student for the future, whether that means higher education, in-demand training programs, or the workforce. As the world and our economy become ever more connected and competitive, our students need a world class education that provides them the practical skills they need to succeed. However, when students come to school hungry, they are distracted and less able to take advantage of the opportunities a high-quality education has to offer.

In collaboration with First Lady of Virginia, Ms. Dorothy McAuliffe, legislators, and advocates, Virginia has made great improvements to our school meals programs in recent years. Many schools and divisions have adopted the Community Eligibility Provision, which expands access to much needed healthy meals, cuts down on paperwork, and decreases both time and money spent processing meal applications. Innovative breakfast after the bell models serve breakfast later in the morning so more students can participate.

Schools that have adopted community eligibility and breakfast after the bell models have seen their participation rates increase, behavior referrals decrease, and improved attendance. These results have improved instructional time and have improved standardized test scores.

Virginia schools not only provide students with the education they need to succeed, but our schools are on the front lines of fighting hunger. By improving our school nutrition programs, we are giving our students the best chance of being successful, contributing members of our society.

This report provides updated information on the state of these efforts around the Commonwealth. I trust you will find the information useful and that you will join us in our efforts to further close the gaps so hunger is no longer a barrier to academic success for our students.

Dr. Dietra Trent,
Secretary of Education

Acknowledgments

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.

This report analyzes the School Breakfast Program's reach in 132 school divisions in the Commonwealth of Virginia that participated in the School Breakfast Program and the National School Lunch Program during October 2016. In addition, this report covers the School Breakfast Program's benefits, how it works, breakfast service models, offering breakfast at no charge to all students, factors that influence breakfast participation, and school breakfast funding information.

This report was written by Kathleen Murphy of Virginia Poverty Law Center with assistance from staff of the Food Research & Action Center.

Virginia Hunger Solutions gratefully acknowledges major support of its work to expand and improve the School Breakfast Program from the following:

- Anonymous
- 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

The Commonwealth of Virginia connected more students with school breakfast in October 2016 than it did in the previous school year.

Between October 2015 and October 2016, Virginia served breakfast to 60.4 low-income students for every 100 participating in school lunch, an increase from 58.0 from the previous school year.

This good news is partly due to more school districts implementing two key strategies: adopting community eligibility (when possible) 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 climbing school breakfast participation is something to celebrate, more must be done so that all of Virginia’s children can start their day with a nutritious school breakfast that primes them to succeed in school and life. Virginia’s households with children are 1.28 times more likely to experience food hardship (the inability to afford adequate food), making school meals programs — especially the School Breakfast Program — pivotal to bridging the child hunger gap.¹

Students are not the only beneficiaries of school breakfast. Growing participation in the School Breakfast Program helps schools through the federal school meals reimbursements received. By not maximizing school breakfast participation, students not only miss out on the anti-hunger, academic, and health benefits of the program, but schools leave millions of federal dollars on the table.

This report examines key findings regarding school breakfast participation rates in Virginia’s 132 school divisions that participated in the School Breakfast Program and the National School Lunch Program during October 2016. In addition, this report informs about the School Breakfast Program’s benefits and how it works, offering breakfast at no charge to all students, breakfast after the bell, factors that influence breakfast participation, examples of top-performing school divisions, and school breakfast funding information.

1. Food Research & Action Center. (2016). Food Hardship in America: Households with Children Especially Hard Hit. Available at: <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/food-hardship-report-households-with-children-sep-2016.pdf>. Accessed on January 25, 2017.

“When I eat it makes me pay more attention in class instead of worrying about food.”

Northumberland High School Student

Key Findings

239,439

Virginia students eligible to receive free and reduced-price meals participated in school breakfast each day, an increase of 8,081 children. *(for October 2016)*

60.4

low-income students participated in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, up from 58.0 in the previous school year. *(for October 2016)*

243

high poverty schools across 35 school divisions adopted community eligibility allowing them to offer free breakfast to all of their students.

(at the beginning of the 2016–2017 school year)

98.8%

Virginia has one of the highest ratios in the number of schools that offer both breakfast and lunch.²

(in school year 2015–2016)

2. Food Research & Action Center. (2016). School Breakfast Scorecard School Year 2015-2016. Available at: <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/school-breakfast-scorecard-sy-2015-2016.pdf>, Accessed on February 16, 2017.

The Many Benefits of School Breakfast



As the most important meal of the day, school breakfast is invaluable for children who live in low-income households by helping them start their day with a nutritious meal so they can learn and thrive, rather than be distracted by hunger in the classroom. Access to nutritious school meals are 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 obesity.

The school nutrition programs are a vital component of the federal safety net for low-income families by helping to stretch limited budgets and assure parents that their children can receive healthy meals at school each day.

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 strengthened the nutrition standards that federally funded school meal programs were required to meet. As a result, schools have doubled the servings of fruits and vegetables offered for breakfast, served whole grain-rich foods, and limited sodium levels. These improvements support the reality that school meals are critical to the healthy development and academic achievement of students, especially those who live in low-income households.

“ We have seen a drastic decrease in discipline referrals.”

Sheilah Williams, Director of School Nutrition Services, Martinsville

The Benefits of Breakfast

Better scores on standardized tests



Lower risk of childhood obesity

Better lifelong eating habits



Fewer behavioral & discipline problems



Fewer visits to the school nurse

Fewer absences, tardies & missed class time



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 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 high-poverty schools.

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.

Schools can use data from the state to certify categorically eligible students, or they can coordinate with 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.

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 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.

How are School Districts Reimbursed?

The federal reimbursement rate the school receives for each meal served depends on whether a student is certified to receive 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
- \$0.30 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.

Breakfast After the Bell



Implementing an alternative service model that moves breakfast out of the cafeteria and makes it a part of the school day has proven to be the most successful strategy for schools to increase breakfast participation. These models overcome timing, convenience, and stigma barriers that get in the way of children participating in school breakfast. Options include:

Breakfast in the Classroom

Meals can either be delivered to the classroom or be served from the cafeteria or carts in the hallway, to be eaten in the classroom at the start of the school day.

“Grab and Go”

Children (particularly older students) can easily grab the components of their breakfast quickly from carts or kiosks in the hallway or the cafeteria line, to eat in their classroom.

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 them breakfast after first period allows them ample time to arrive to class on time or socialize before school, while still providing them with a nutritious start early in the day.

SPOTLIGHT: *Henry County Public Schools*

Henry County, a rural division along the southern border, has increased their daily participation by 500 students in the past two years, moving it to the seventh-highest school division for school breakfast participation.

For every 100 low-income students that ate school lunch, 83.35 low-income students ate school breakfast. Much of the school division’s success is due to adopting community eligibility and implementing breakfast after the bell.

The division’s high school, which is usually the hardest level to increase participation, consistently has over 40 percent participation in their “grab and go” breakfast.

The division’s elementary schools have average participation above 80 percent, which shows how effective breakfast in the classroom is at reaching and engaging students.

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 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 12.
- **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 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 meals served under the three-tier federal fee categories (free, reduced-price, and paid).

Breakfast

PARTICIPATION GROWTH



10

Top Divisions

with the highest percentage increase among free and reduced-price students

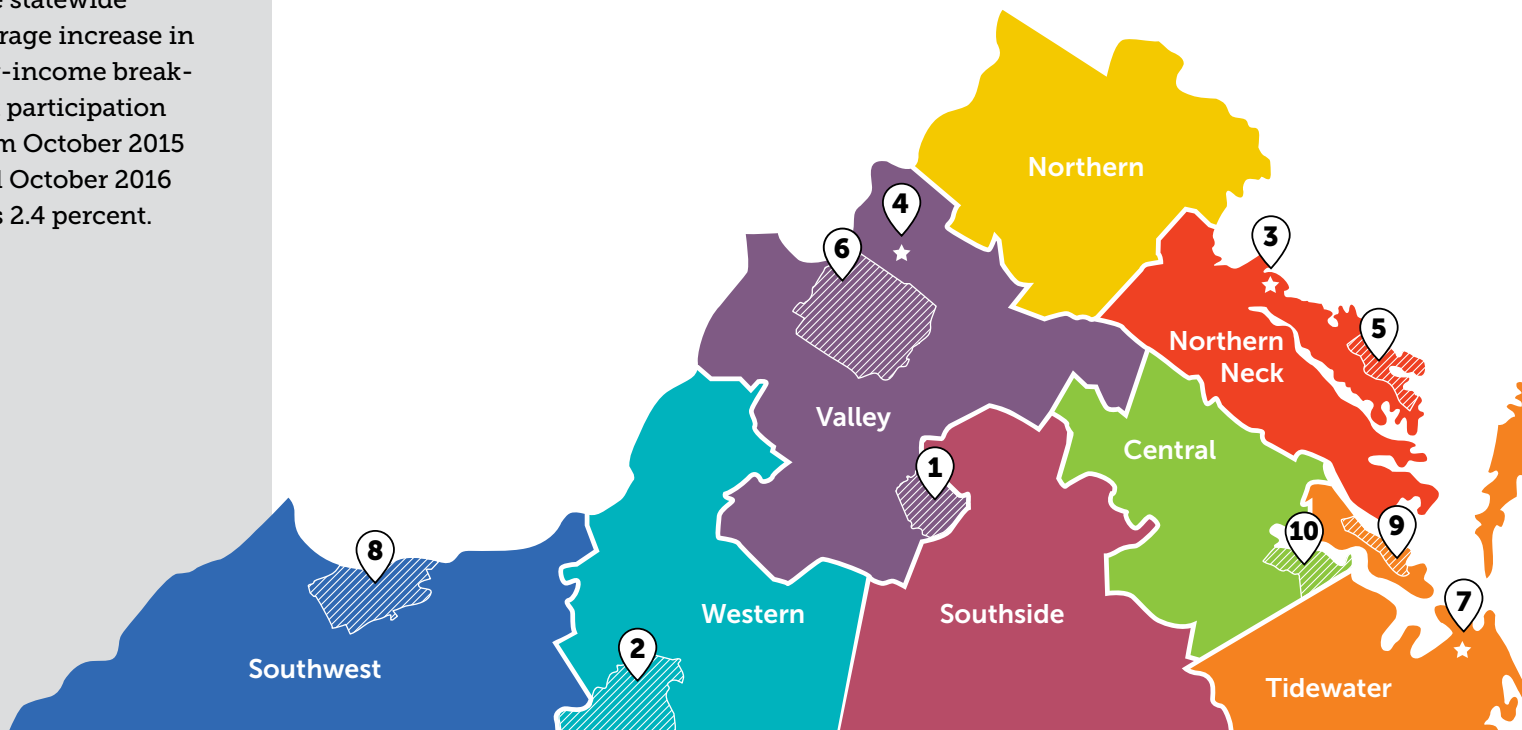
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Appomattox County / 26.87% | 6 Augusta County / 13.84% |
| 2 Patrick County / 21.00% | 7 Portsmouth / 12.10% |
| 3 Colonial Beach / 16.58% | 8 Tazewell County / 11.19% |
| 4 Harrisonburg City / 16.35% | 9 York County / 11.15% |
| 5 Northumberland County / 16.19% | 10 Surry County / 10.17% |

Increase in Breakfast Participation Across the State

2.4%

The statewide average increase in low-income breakfast participation from October 2015 and October 2016 was 2.4 percent.

8,081 more students who are eligible to receive free and reduced-price meals participated in school breakfast each day in October 2016 compared to the previous year.



Community Eligibility:

Making High-Poverty Schools in Virginia Hunger Free

Community eligibility has seen tremendous growth in Virginia in the past two years due to the tireless outreach of Virginia Hunger Solutions and other partner organizations. As of November 2016, 243 schools in 35 divisions have adopted community eligibility. This is up from 206 schools in 26 school divisions that utilized community eligibility at the beginning of school year 2015–2016.

Authorized by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, 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 eligible for free school meals who already are identified by other means than an individual household application — can choose to participate.

Identified students include:

- Children directly certified for free school meals through data matching because their households receive SNAP, TANF, or FDPIR, and 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. Reimbursements to the school are calculated by multiplying the percentage of identified students by 1.6 to determine the percentage of meals reimbursed at the federal free rate. School districts may also 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.

- Augusta County / 1 school
- Bristol City / 5 schools
- Brunswick County / 5 schools
- Charlottesville City / 2 schools
- Chesapeake City / 6 schools
- Colonial Beach / 2 schools
- Covington City / 2 schools
- Danville City / 12 schools
- Franklin City / 3 schools
- Franklin County / 3 schools
- Fredericksburg City / 3 schools
- Greenville County / 2 schools
- Halifax County / 2 schools
- Hampton City / 10 schools
- Henrico County / 4 schools
- Henry County / 12 schools
- Hopewell City / 5 schools
- Lee County / 10 schools
- Lynchburg City / 10 schools
- Martinsville / 4 schools
- Newport News City / 19 schools
- Norfolk City / 23 schools
- Orange County / 1 school
- Petersburg City / 9 schools
- Portsmouth City / 12 schools
- Pulaski County / 2 schools
- Richmond City / 43 schools
- Roanoke City / 19 schools
- Scott County / 1 school
- Suffolk City / 3 schools
- Sussex County / 3 schools
- Tazewell County / 3 schools
- Virginia Beach City / 5 schools
- Waynesboro City / 1 school
- Wise County / 2 schools

LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN School Breakfast & Lunch



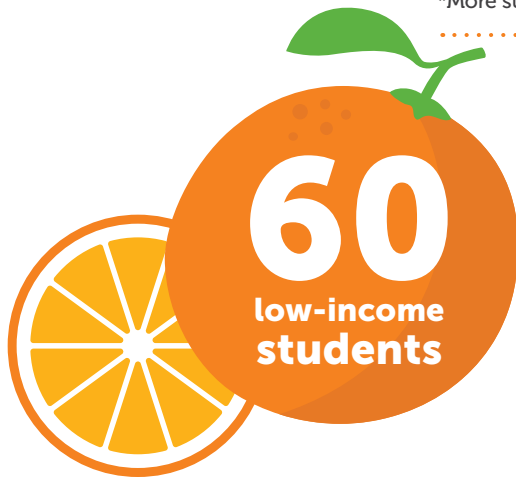
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Top Divisions

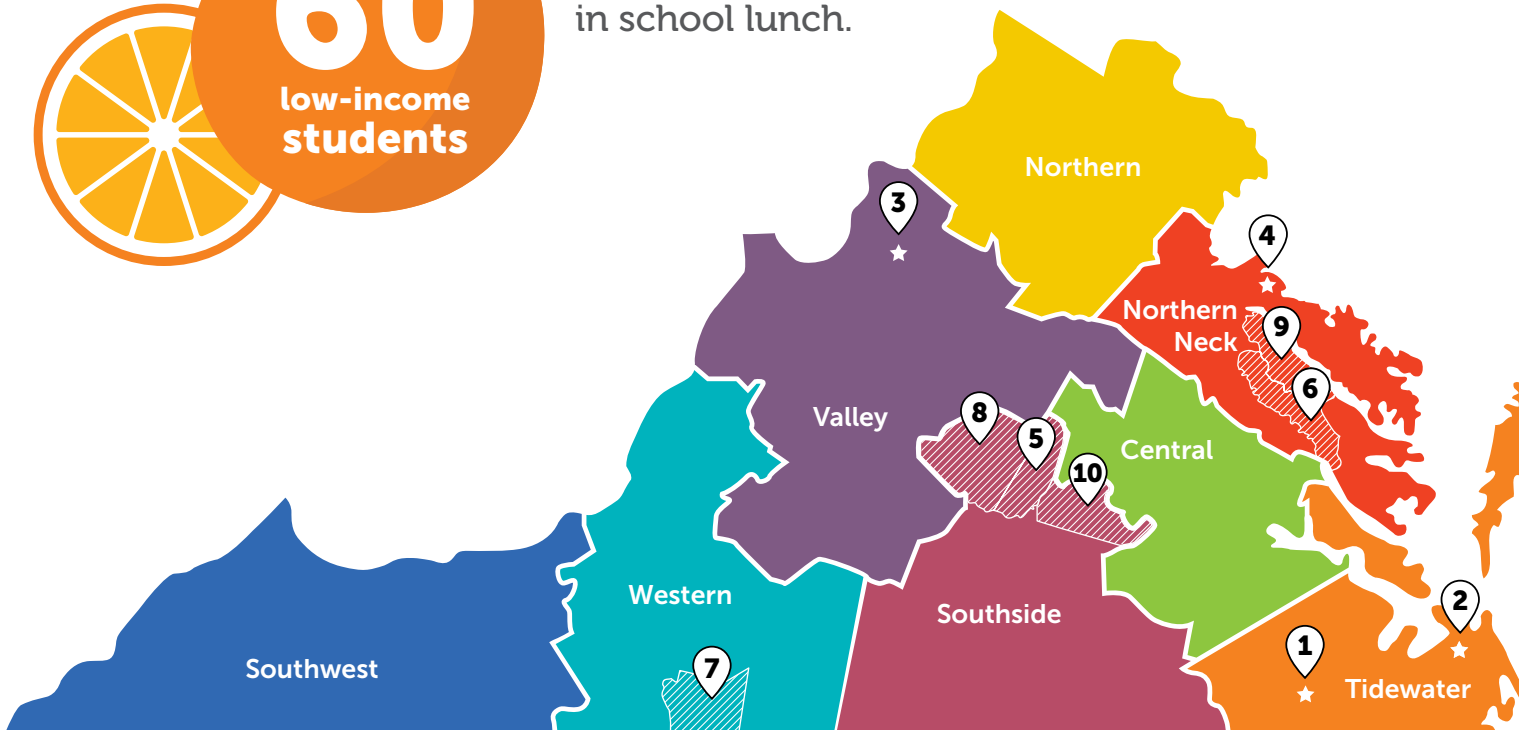
with the highest ratio of free and reduced-price students in school breakfast per 100 in school lunch

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Franklin City / 109.36* | 6 King and Queen County / 84.15 |
| 2 Portsmouth / 89.31 | 7 Henry County / 83.35 |
| 3 Harrisonburg City / 86.37 | 8 Buckingham County / 82.86 |
| 4 Colonial Beach / 85.11 | 9 Essex County / 81.23 |
| 5 Cumberland County / 84.85 | 10 Amelia County / 80.91 |

*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 shifting breakfast service in the cafeteria before the school day started to proven breakfast after the bell models, such as breakfast in the classroom and “grab and go.” Breakfast after the bell makes breakfast part of the school day for everyone and reaches more children by minimizing barriers to participation, such as late buses and social stigma that the School Breakfast Program is for “the poor kids.”

To address barriers associated with low participation even further, many high-poverty schools offer free breakfast to all students at no charge through the Community Eligibility Provision and Provision 2 (referring to a provision of the National School Lunch Act). A growing number of schools are combining community eligibility with breakfast after the bell models and are reaching even more students, especially low-income children.

Social media and special events that promote and celebrate school breakfast have also engaged students, staff, and parents. Whether online or in person, families who see the value of school meals tend to participate in school meals.

Breakfast Challenge

In October 2016, a diverse group of partners launched the first Virginia Breakfast Challenge, an initiative created to spark school breakfast participation across the state. From October 1 through December 31, 2016, 1,368 schools in 84 school divisions across the Commonwealth participated in the challenge, committing to increase participation in their respective school breakfast program. School divisions of similar enrollment size competed against each other in four different categories for prizes and recognition. Twelve school winners and four school division winners will be named in the spring of 2017.

State Breakfast Funding

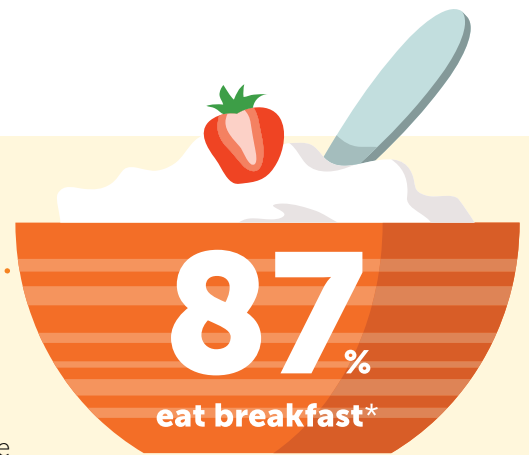
Virginia has two different state funding streams to incentivize schools to increase breakfast participation. The funds are available to any school division as a per meal reimbursement for each breakfast served in excess of the participation baseline set in school year 2003–2004. Schools received 22 cents per additional breakfast served for fiscal year 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 5 cents per breakfast, if breakfast is served after the bell. For fiscal year 2017, more than \$1 million was appropriated in the state budget, an increase from \$537,000 in fiscal year 2016.

SPOTLIGHT: *Harrisonburg City Public Schools*

In Harrisonburg Public Schools, 86.37 low-income students eat breakfast for every 100 that eat school lunch, making it the third-highest performing division in this year's report.*

The school division has worked to increase participation in the program over the past few years through a number of strategies, including the implementation of second chance breakfast, where students have another opportunity to eat breakfast between first and second periods.

Harrisonburg Public Schools also uses social media to promote their breakfast program, by posting colorful photos of healthy menu options. Through these efforts, breakfast is an integral part of Harrisonburg schools and students are excited about it.



Conclusion

Virginia continues to make steady improvements in breakfast participation. Community eligibility and the implementation of breakfast after the bell models are the key drivers to this growth.

In addition, the state incentive funding available for schools has been critical, along with more districts using marketing strategies to promote the program, such as nutrition education events, social media, and the first Virginia Breakfast Challenge. Increased cooperation and collaboration between school districts and advocates, Virginia Department of Education staff, policy makers, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are needed for even greater school breakfast expansion.

Virginia Hunger Solutions looks forward to working with school divisions and partners to build on these successes in the coming years in order to ensure that all of Virginia's low-income students start the day ready to learn with a healthy breakfast

Methodology

The data in this report were provided by the Virginia Department of Education. Student participation data are based on the daily averages of the number of free and reduced-price breakfasts and lunches during the month of October 2016. Other reports, such as the Food Research & Action Center's *School Breakfast Scorecard*, measure average participation by school year (September through May,) which can mean there is a variance in statistics. All of these numbers may undergo later revisions by states as accounting procedures find errors or other estimates become confirmed.

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 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 and School Breakfast (A-L)

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

School Division	October 2015				October 2016				2015 to 2016	
	F&RP SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	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
Accomack County	2,058	2,979	69.08	25	1,762	2,895	60.86	59	-8.22%	130
Albemarle County	1,586	3,046	52.07	87	1,548	3,015	51.34	106	-0.73%	97
Alexandria City	3,612	7,300	49.48	95	4,280	7,326	58.42	67	8.94%	12
Alleghany County	402	749	53.67	80	422	754	55.97	82	2.30%	68
Amelia County	410	569	72.06	19	445	550	80.91*	10	8.85%	13
Amherst County	1,014	1,646	61.60	47	1,054	1,592	66.21	37	4.60%	37
Appomattox County	345	748	46.12	111	527	722	72.99	22	26.87%*	1
Arlington County	2,001	5,676	35.25	130	2,456	5,715	42.97	124	7.72%	18
Augusta County	1,606	3,072	52.28	86	2,037	3,081	66.11	38	13.84%*	6
Bath County	115	182	63.19	41	122	192	63.54	49	0.35%	84
Bedford County	1,594	2,732	58.35	58	1,481	2,538	58.35	70	0.01%	92
Bland County	119	193	61.66	46	124	215	57.67	74	-3.98%	120
Botetourt County	350	763	45.87	112	316	789	40.05	127	-5.82%	125
Bristol City	886	1,281	69.16	23	939	1,285	73.07	21	3.91%	47
Brunswick County	794	1,435	55.33	76	787	1,327	59.31	65	3.98%	44
Buchanan County	950	1,376	69.04	26	1,053	1,361	77.37	14	8.33%	16
Buckingham County	794	997	79.64	6	812	980	82.86*	8	3.22%	57
Buena Vista City	168	299	56.19	73	139	270	51.48	102	-4.71%	123
Campbell County	1,431	2,599	55.06	77	1,499	2,595	57.76	73	2.71%	62
Caroline County	1,030	1,681	61.27	48	907	1,573	57.66	75	-3.61%	116
Carroll County	1,128	1,782	63.30	40	1,087	1,667	65.21	42	1.91%	72
Charles City County	208	290	71.72	20	182	277	65.70	39	-6.02%	126
Charlotte County	577	696	82.90	4	523	658	79.48	13	-3.42%	115
Charlottesville City	1,162	1,801	64.52	39	1,207	1,870	64.55	46	0.03%	89
Chesapeake City	6,241	9,555	65.32	37	6,272	9,333	67.20	33	1.89%	74
Chesterfield County	6,065	12,588	48.18	102	7,079	13,755	51.46	103	3.28%	54
Clarke County	145	322	45.03	114	106	284	37.32	130	-7.71%	129
Colonial Beach	209	305	68.52	29	280	329	85.11*	4	16.58%*	3
Colonial Heights City	391	948	41.24	124	421	1,017	41.40	125	0.15%	87
Covington City	210	365	57.53	64	214	400	53.50	94	-4.03%	121
Craig County	124	262	47.33	108	117	243	48.15	113	0.82%	79
Culpeper County	1,232	2,847	43.27	118	1,234	2,793	44.18	121	0.91%	78
Cumberland County	614	701	87.59	2	560	660	84.85*	5	-2.74%	111
Danville City	3,330	4,744	70.19	21	3,274	4,598	71.20	27	1.01%	77
Dickenson County	624	954	65.41	36	628	998	62.93	52	-2.48%	109
Dinwiddie County	885	1,448	61.12	50	776	1,333	58.21	71	-2.90%	112
Essex County	546	722	75.62	11	580	714	81.23*	9	5.61%	28
Fairfax County	16,513	41,732	39.57	126	17,504	40,163	43.58	123	4.01%	43
Falls Church City	36	82	43.90	117	31	83	37.35	129	-6.55%	128
Fauquier County	1,023	2,134	47.94	103	1,116	2,107	52.97	96	5.03%	31
Floyd County	487	739	65.90	35	480	738	65.04	43	-0.86%	99
Fluvanna County	364	827	44.01	116	347	788	44.04	122	0.02%	90
Franklin City	939	852	110.21	1	911	833	109.36*	1	-0.85%	98
Franklin County	1,949	2,821	69.09	24	1,935	2,711	71.38	24	2.29%	69
Frederick County	1,191	3,251	36.63	127	1,310	3,198	40.96	126	4.33%	39
Fredericksburg City	974	1,721	56.60	68	1,047	1,899	55.13	84	-1.46%	103
Galax City	379	693	54.69	79	361	665	54.29	90	-0.40%	93
Giles County	436	797	54.71	78	474	799	59.32	64	4.62%	36
Gloucester County	687	1,518	45.26	113	662	1,486	44.55	119	-0.71%	96
Goochland County	209	489	42.74	119	238	480	49.58	110	6.84%	21
Grayson County	523	830	63.01	43	491	779	63.03	51	0.02%	91
Greene County	428	882	48.53	101	440	856	51.40	104	2.88%	59
Greensville County	955	1,285	74.32	13	1,057	1,308	80.81	11	6.49%	23
Halifax County	1,239	2,505	49.46	96	1,359	2,422	56.11	80	6.65%	22
Hampton City	4,891	9,637	50.75	92	5,308	9,700	54.72	86	3.97%	45
Hanover County	750	1,787	41.97	122	795	1,743	45.61	117	3.64%	51
Harrisonburg City	2,348	3,353	70.03	22	2,979	3,449	86.37*	3	16.35%*	4
Henrico County	9,044	16,953	53.35	82	9,593	16,529	58.04	72	4.69%	34
Henry County	3,313	3,897	85.01	3	3,408	4,089	83.35*	7	-1.67%	105
Highland County	87	118	73.73	16	89	117	76.07	17	2.34%	66
Hopewell City	1,996	2,935	68.01	31	2,114	3,024	69.91	30	1.90%	73
Isle of Wight County	839	1,405	59.72	56	829	1,378	60.16	61	0.44%	83
King and Queen County	235	289	81.31	5	223	265	84.15*	6	2.84%	61
King George County	571	995	57.39	65	614	946	64.90	44	7.52%	19
King William County	328	536	61.19	49	251	456	55.04	85	-6.15%	127
Lancaster County	289	609	47.45	106	310	589	52.63	97	5.18%	30
Lee County	1,049	1,541	68.07	30	930	1,444	64.40	47	-3.67%	117
Lexington City	25	70	35.71	129	38	86	44.19	120	8.47%	15
Loudoun County	4,189	10,020	41.81	123	4,084	10,262	39.80	128	-2.01%	107
Louisa County	972	1,718	56.58	69	916	1,613	56.79	77	0.21%	86

Low-Income Student Participation in School Lunch and School Breakfast (L-Y)

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

School Division	October 2015				October 2016				2015 to 2016	
	F&RP SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	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
Lunenburg County	497	828	60.02	53	486	764	63.61	48	3.59%	53
Lynchburg City	3,346	4,378	76.43	10	2,660	3,708	71.74	24	-4.69%	122
Madison County	297	601	49.42	97	303	558	54.30	89	4.88%	32
Manassas City	1,775	3,439	51.61	88	1,739	3,096	56.17	79	4.56%	38
Manassas Park City	706	1,661	42.50	120	875	1,735	50.43	107	7.93%	17
Martinsville City	1,046	1,515	69.04	26	1,049	1,491	70.36	28	1.31%	76
Mathews County	247	368	67.12	33	226	366	61.75	56	-5.37%	124
Mecklenburg County	1,226	2,117	57.91	61	1,329	1,997	66.55	36	8.64%	14
Middlesex County	268	425	63.06	42	318	439	72.44	23	9.38%	11
Montgomery County	1,264	2,402	52.62	85	1,440	2,466	58.39	68	5.77%	25
Nelson County	401	758	52.90	84	419	733	57.16	76	4.26%	41
New Kent County	221	467	47.32	109	239	465	51.40	105	4.07%	42
Newport News City	11,137	14,283	77.97	8	11,455	14,937	76.69	16	-1.29%	102
Norfolk City	12,556	18,245	68.82	28	11,707	17,855	65.57	40	-3.25%	114
Northampton County	571	1,004	56.87	67	514	954	53.88	91	-2.99%	113
Northumberland County	284	554	51.26	89	342	507	67.46	32	16.19%*	5
Norton City	161	347	46.40	110	142	286	49.65	109	3.25%	55
Nottoway County	544	933	58.31	59	564	922	61.17	57	2.86%	60
Orange County	734	1,534	47.85	105	835	1,559	53.56	93	5.71%	27
Page County	671	1,400	47.93	104	711	1,370	51.90	100	3.97%	46
Patrick County	526	1,047	50.24	93	711	998	71.24	26	21.00%*	2
Petersburg City	2,194	2,987	73.45	17	1,795	2,832	63.38	50	-10.07%	131
Pittsylvania County	2,318	4,067	57.00	66	2,485	4,023	61.77	55	4.77%	33
Poquoson City	71	230	30.87	131	69	220	31.36	131	0.49%	82
Portsmouth City	5,643	7,309	77.21	9	6,416	7,184	89.31*	2	12.10%*	7
Powhatan County	138	489	28.22	132	149	487	30.60	132	2.37%	64
Prince Edward County	569	978	58.18	60	566	1,042	54.32	88	-3.86%	119
Prince George County	1,145	2,029	56.43	71	1,216	2,017	60.29	60	3.86%	48
Prince William County	14,669	29,728	49.34	99	15,521	29,989	51.76	101	2.41%	63
Pulaski County	1,047	1,788	58.56	57	1,154	1,784	64.69	45	6.13%	24
Radford City	338	563	60.04	52	320	537	59.59	63	-0.45%	95
Rappahannock County	129	208	62.02	45	120	180	66.67	34	4.65%	35
Richmond City	12,579	16,886	74.49	12	13,668	17,146	79.72	12	5.22%	29
Richmond County	375	472	79.45	7	314	471	66.67	35	-12.78%	132
Roanoke City	5,551	9,294	59.73	55	5,523	9,395	58.79	66	-0.94%	100
Roanoke County	1,222	2,774	44.05	115	1,272	2,658	47.86	114	3.80%	50
Rockbridge County	352	834	42.21	121	358	788	45.43	118	3.23%	56
Rockingham County	1,785	3,615	49.38	98	1,825	3,430	53.21	95	3.83%	49
Russell County	825	1,559	52.92	83	886	1,654	53.57	92	0.65%	81
Salem City	444	937	47.39	107	480	969	49.54	111	2.15%	70
Scott County	890	1,585	56.15	74	854	1,517	56.30	78	0.14%	88
Shenandoah County	609	1,498	40.65	125	804	1,733	46.39	116	5.74%	26
Smyth County	1,211	1,995	60.70	51	1,192	1,922	62.02	54	1.32%	75
Southampton County	659	890	74.04	15	624	889	70.19	29	-3.85%	118
Spotsylvania County	3,151	6,390	49.31	100	3,355	6,425	52.22	98	2.91%	58
Stafford County	3,921	6,538	59.97	54	4,131	6,630	62.31	53	2.34%	67
Staunton City	732	1,094	66.91	34	737	1,070	68.88	31	1.97%	71
Suffolk City	3,990	5,505	72.48	18	4,041	5,262	76.80	15	4.32%	40
Surry County	227	349	65.04	38	261	347	75.22	18	10.17%*	10
Sussex County	535	721	74.20	14	549	737	74.49	19	0.29%	85
Tazewell County	1,085	2,175	49.89	94	1,467	2,402	61.07	58	11.19%*	8
Virginia Beach City	11,340	20,063	56.52	70	10,976	19,571	56.08	81	-0.44%	94
Warren County	921	1,718	53.61	81	856	1,646	52.00	99	-1.60%	104
Washington County	1,441	2,503	57.57	63	1,239	2,122	58.39	69	0.82%	80
Waynesboro City	794	1,417	56.03	75	779	1,306	59.65	62	3.61%	52
West Point	109	173	63.01	44	117	179	65.36	41	2.36%	65
Westmoreland County	570	847	67.30	32	639	858	74.48	20	7.18%	20
Williamsburg-James City	1,320	2,588	51.00	91	1,266	2,535	49.94	108	-1.06%	101
Winchester City	1,072	2,099	51.07	90	1,022	2,108	48.48	112	-2.59%	110
Wise County	1,292	2,244	57.58	62	1,354	2,445	55.38	83	-2.20%	108
Wythe County	805	1,427	56.41	72	743	1,360	54.63	87	-1.78%	106
York County	598	1,647	36.31	128	738	1,555	47.46	115	11.15%*	9
TOTALS	231,358	409,193			239,439	405,340				



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Hunger Solutions

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