2020 Virginia School Breakfast Report

FOOD 4



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Additional information and resources can be found at www.vahungersolutions.org

Table of Contents

4 Introduction

- 5 Key Findings
- 6 The Many Benefits of School Breakfast
- 8 How the School
 Breakfast Program
 Works
- 9 Offering Breakfast Free to All
- 10 Breakfast After the Bell
- 12 Community Eligibility: Making High-Poverty Schools in Virginia Hunger Free
- 15 Conclusion

Foreword



An extensive body of research proves what parents and teachers have always known: hungry children cannot learn and thrive. In Virginia, more than 13 percent of children lived in a food insecure household in 2017. Supporting the federal child nutrition programs is a vital component of ensuring student success.

Increasing access to and participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) is an important way to combat child hunger. Currently, only about half of

the children who participate in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) also participate in the School Breakfast Program (SBP).

Virginia has made great strides in this effort by increasing access to breakfast after the bell and expanding use of the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) to offer free meals to all students. I applaud Virginia for increasing daily breakfast participation by 10,000 students between October 2018 and October 2019.

As Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, I am working to ensure that Congress plays its part in supporting the federal child nutrition programs. Our Committee has prioritized oversight in this area and is working to push back against proposed rulemaking from the administration that would limit access to school meal programs.

Virginia Hunger Solutions' 2020 school breakfast report will inform Virginia policymakers and other stakeholders as they continue to expand access to school breakfast. I congratulate the state for the strides it has made and I am grateful to Virginia Hunger Solutions for providing important data to support these ongoing efforts.

Working together, we can help ensure children in Virginia and across the country have the nutrition they need to learn and grow.

Congressman Robert C. "Bobby" Scott (VA-03),

Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor

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.

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- Walmart Foundation.

Virginia Hunger Solutions also acknowledges the indispensable roles played by its statewide partners:

- First Lady Pamela Northam
- former 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; and
- Virginia Foundation for Healthy Youth.

Introduction

In October 2019, schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia served breakfast to 66.7 low-income students for every 100 participating in lunch, an increase from 64.4 when compared to October 2018.

ncreased school breakfast participation can be attributed to the implementation of 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 breakfast. Community eligibility allows free school meals to be offered to all students in high-poverty schools and school districts. Breakfast after the bell models reach more students than traditional breakfast served in the cafeteria by incorporating breakfast into the school day for everyone. Breakfast after the bell is even more impactful when it is combined with offering breakfast at no charge to all students.

Community eligibility and other best practices, such as breakfast after the bell, effectively address barriers to school breakfast participation, such as late buses, long commutes, strained household budgets, insufficient amount of time to eat before school begins, and social stigma. By breaking down barriers to school breakfast participation, Virginia school districts build up all students' potential for success by ensuring no one misses out on the academic, nutritional, and health benefits of school breakfast. While community eligibility has continued to grow this school year, there are still many eligible school districts in Virginia that have not adopted community eligibility.

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 numerous benefits of the program, but schools leave millions of federal dollars on the table, funds that could improve and expand a school's nutrition program.

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 2019. In addition, this report reviews the School Breakfast Program's benefits and how the program works, offering breakfast at no charge to all students, breakfast after the bell service models, factors that influence breakfast participation, examples of top-performing school divisions, and school breakfast funding information.

44

By breaking down barriers to school breakfast participation, Virginia school districts build up all students' potential for success by ensuring no one misses out on the academic, nutritional, and health benefits of school breakfast."



Key Findings

273,993 Virginia students eligible to receive free and reduced-price meals participated in school breakfast on an average school day, an increase of over 10,000 students from the previous school year.

66.7

low-income students participated in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, up from 64.4 in the previous school year.

502

high-poverty public schools across 67 school divisions have adopted community eligibility, allowing them to offer free breakfast (in addition to lunch) to all students.

240,546

Virginia students attend a school participating in community eligibility, an increase of close to 40,000 over the prior year



The Many Benefits of Breakfast



Children from low-income households are more likely to experience food insecurity. Research shows that access to school meals can improve students' dietary intake and give them the nutrition they need to start their school day focused and ready to learn.

In short, school meals, such as school breakfast, are critical to the healthy development and academic achievement of students.

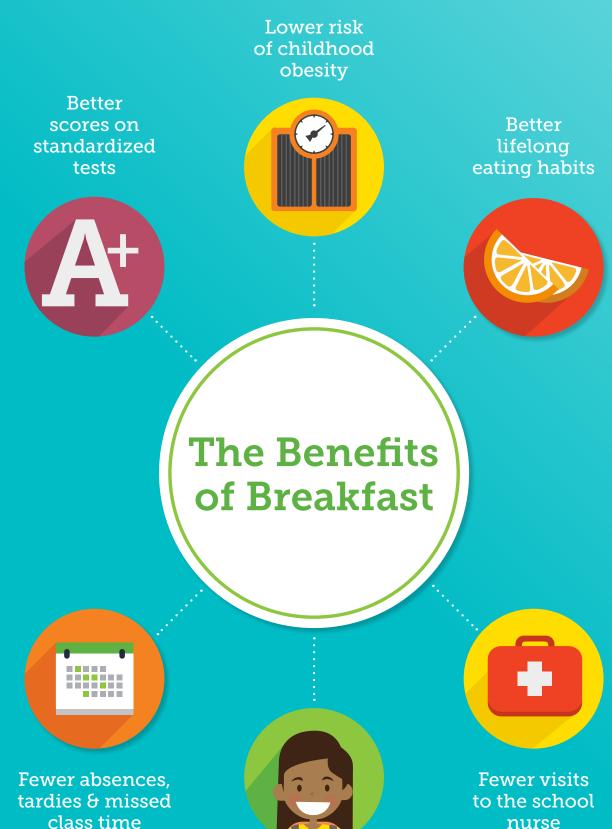
The academic and health benefits of school breakfast are undeniable. Participation in the School Breakfast Program has been linked with better test performance; fewer cases of tardiness, absenteeism, and disciplinary problems; fewer visits to the school nurse; improved overall dietary quality; and a lower probability of overweight and obesity. Low-income students in particular benefit from participating in school meal programs. For more information on the benefits of school breakfast, see the following briefs from the Food Research ϑ Action Center:

- Breakfast for Learning 🛇
- Breakfast for Health 😒
- The Connections Between Food Insecurity, the Federal Nutrition Programs, and Student Behavior S



Working together, we can help ensure children in Virginia and across the country have the nutrition they need to learn and grow."

- Congressman Bobby Scott



nurse

Fewer behavioral & discipline problems

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 at the state level by the Virginia Department of Education.

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 reducedprice 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 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, including Virginia, also utilize income information from Medicaid to directly certify students as eligible for free and reduced-price school meals. (For more information on the direct certification process, please see the Food Research & Action Center's *Direct Certification Improves Low-Income Student Access to School Meals: An Updated Guide to Direct Certification* ().

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 2019-2020 school year, schools receive

- \$1.84 for each free breakfast served;
- \$1.54 for each reduced-price breakfast served; and
- \$0.31 for each paid breakfast served.

"Severe need" schools received an additional 36 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

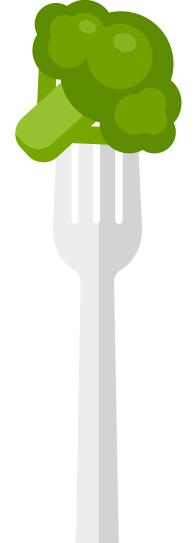


Many high-poverty schools are able to offer free meals for all students, with federal reimbursements based on the proportions of low-income children in the school.

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 the next section, Community Eligibility: Making High-Poverty Schools in Virginia Hunger Free.
- **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). Schools must continue to collect school meal applications each year and count and claim meals as free, reduced-price, or paid.



Breakfast After the Bell

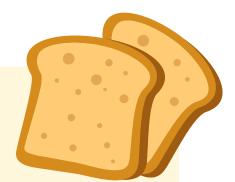


mplementing a breakfast after the bell model that moves breakfast out of the school cafeteria and makes it more accessible and a part of the regular school day has proven to be the most successful strategy for increasing school breakfast participation. Breakfast after the bell overcomes timing, convenience, and stigma barriers that get in the way of children participating in traditional 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.



State Breakfast Incentive Funding

w irginia 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 annually received 22 cents per additional breakfast served over the baseline participation rate. 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. Over \$1 million has been budgeted for Breakfast After the Bell incentives for FY2021-2022. In addition to this funding, the state will invest \$5.3 million each fiscal year to subsidize reduced-price school meals.

Breakfast PARTICIPATION GROWTH

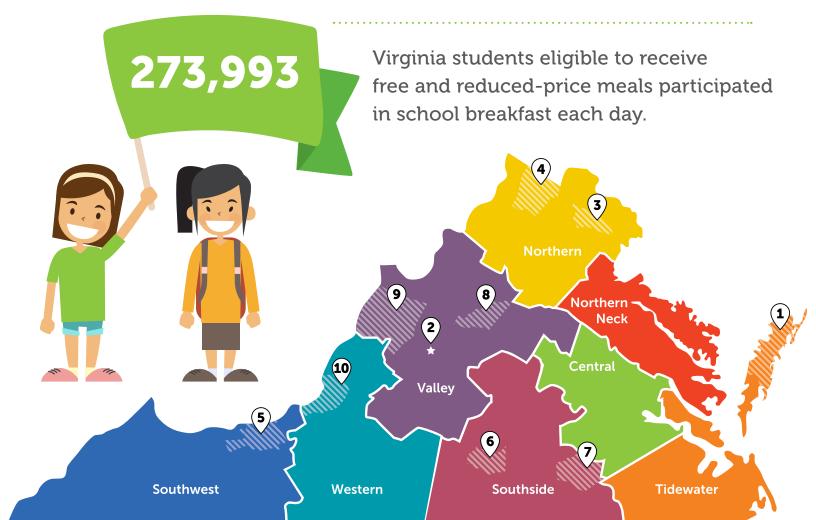
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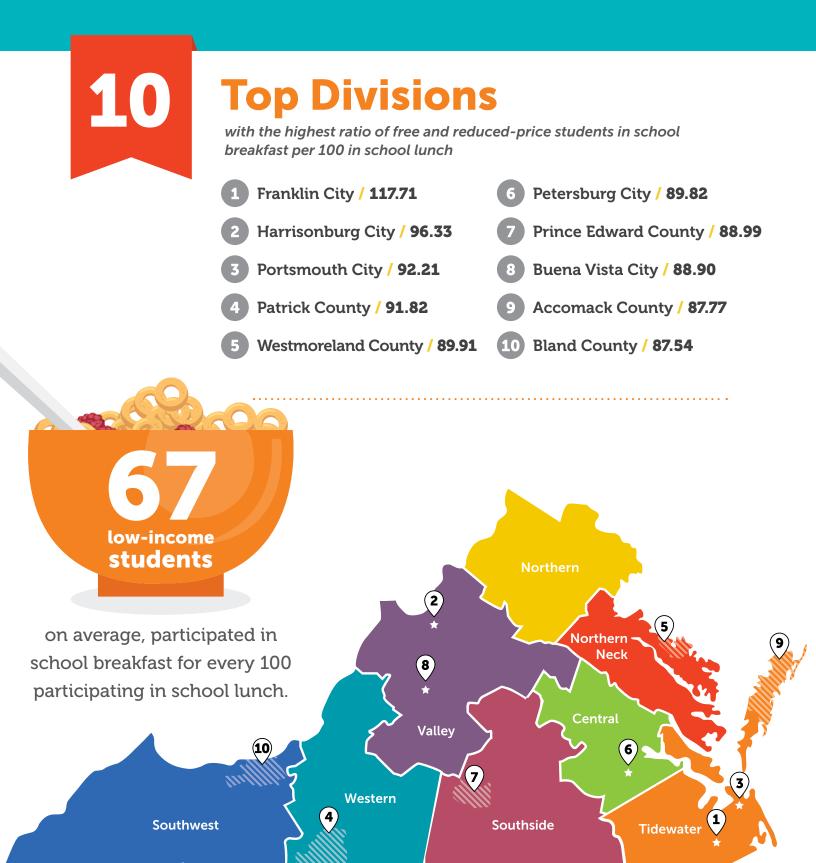
with the highest percentage increase among free and reduced-price students

- Accomack County / 30.87%
- 2 Buena Vista / **26.72%**
- 3 Falls Church / **20.65%**
- Clarke County / 12.90%
- Bland County / 11.15%

- 6 Prince Edward County / 11.10%
- 7 Dinwiddie County / 10.99%
- 8 Orange County / 10.64%
- 9 Bath County / 10.20%
- 10 Craig County / 9.91%



LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN School Breakfast & Lunch



Community Eligibility:

Making High-Poverty Schools in Virginia Hunger Free

As of the 2019-2020 school year, 502 schools in 67 public school divisions have adopted community eligibility. This is an increase of 75 schools compared to the previous school year. This success is due to the effective outreach of Virginia Hunger Solutions and other partner organizations.

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 childrento-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.



502 Virginia schools have committed to being hunger-free by adopting community eligibility."

Committed to Being Hunger Free

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.

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 2019-2020 school year. The numbers next to the divisions indicate the number of schools participating in CEP.

- Accomack County 11
- Alexandria City 2
- Alleghany County 2
- Amherst County 3
- Augusta County 1
- Bedford County 2
- Bristol City 6
- Brunswick County 5
- Buchanan County 8
- Buckingham County 4
- Buena Vista City 3
- Charlottesville City 3
- Chesapeake City 8
- Chesterfield County 7
- Colonial Beach 2
- Covington City 3
- Cumberland County 2
- Danville City 13
- Dickenson County 5
- Essex County 2
- Fairfax County 19

- Franklin City 3
 Fauquier County 1
- Franklin County 5
- Fredericksburg City 4
- Grayson County 1
- Greensville County 4
- Halifax County 10
- Hampton City 14
- Harrisonburg City 4
- Henrico County 20
- Henry County 13
- Hopewell City 6
- Lee County 10
- Lunenburg County 3
- Lynchburg City 18
- Martinsville City 5
- Mecklenburg County 4
- Newport News 45
- Norfolk City 29
- Northumberland County 3
- Norton City 2
- Nottoway County 5
- Orange County 1

- Patrick County 7
- Petersburg City 8
- Pittsylvania County 6
- Portsmouth City 14
- Prince Edward County 2
- Pulaski County 6
- Richmond City 46
- Richmond County 2
- Roanoke City 24
- Russell County 2
- Scott County 5
- Smyth County 13
- Staunton City 4
- Suffolk City 5
- Sussex County 3
- Tazewell County 5
- Virginia Beach City 6
- Warren County 1
- Washington County 5
- Waynesboro City 3
- Westmoreland County 2
- Winchester City 4
- Wise County 8



Maximizing the Benefits of Community Eligibility

ven with the numerous benefits of school nutrition programs, many schools and school divisions that are eligible are not participating. Currently, 45 schools are not currently participating in community eligibility, yet have an identified student percentage above 50%. If those schools participated in community eligibility, an additional 18,000 students would have access to free breakfast and lunch.

Schools with higher student percentages can improve their programs' financial standing and ability to serve healthy meals due to higher reimbursements from the USDA.

Its a win-win for schools and students.



Conclusion

This report's findings demonstrate the positive results that offering school breakfast after the bell and, when possible, implementing community eligibility can have on increasing school breakfast participation. There are several ways to serve breakfast after the bell. such as breakfast in the classroom, "grab and go," and a second chance to eat breakfast later in the morning. All of these best practices help schools reach more children with the most important meal of the day and eliminate barriers that prevent children from receiving the nutrition they need to achieve academic success every school day. Virginia Hunger Solutions looks forward to continue working with school districts, advocates, policymakers, the Virginia Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to build on these successes.

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 reducedprice breakfasts and lunches during the month of October 2018. 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 school breakfasts for every 100 children who were receiving free or reduced-price school lunches during the same month. The 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-F)

School Division		October 2018				2018 to 2019						
	F/R Students in SBP							October 2019	F/R Students in SBP		Change in the Number	
	F/R Eligible	F/R %	F/R Bfast ADP	per 100 in NSLP	Rank	F/R Eligible	F/R %	F/R Bfast ADP	per 100 in NSLP	Rank	of F/R Students in SBP	Rank
Accomack County Public Schools	3,528	64%	1,429	56.90	93	4,757	91%	2,709	87.77	9	30.87%	1
Albemarle County Public Schools	4,218	30%	1,591	52.60	109	4,328	30%	1,694	55.70	107	3.10%	50
Alexandria City Public Schools	9,438	61%	4,162	56.73	94	9,627	60%	4,429	60.15	89	3.42%	41
Alleghany County Public Schools	1,095	55%	397	57.11	90	1,088	56%	405	59.03	97	1.92%	69
Amelia County Public Schools	878	50%	438	74.87	30	914	53%	396	70.01	50	-4.86%	122
Amherst County Public Schools	2,233	54%	1,007	63.71	65	2,289	55%	1,147	68.30	55	4.58%	27
Appomattox County Public Schools	1,081	49%	568	78.00	20	1,102	49%	576	81.67	21	3.67%	35
Arlington County Public Schools	8,409	30%	2,663	43.60	127	8,083	29%	2,544	41.08	130	-2.52%	113
Augusta County Public Schools	4,253	41%	2,403	77.46	25	4,046	39%	2,385	82.09	19	4.63%	26
Bath County Public Schools	289	52%	163	72.32	35	291	55%	188	82.52	17	10.20%	9
Bedford County Public Schools	3,692	38%	1,617	62.79	70	3,873	40%	1,631	63.69	73	0.90%	79
Bland County Public Schools	341	46%	148	76.39	26	351	51%	170	87.54	10	11.15%	5
Botetourt County Public Schools	1,276	27%	393	46.67	122	1,280	27%	393	45.57	123	-1.10%	108
Bristol City Public Schools	1,865	82%	1,001	71.51	37	1,991	89%	1,063	71.71	45	0.20%	90
Brunswick County Public Schools	1,587	96%	657	57.46	86	1,512	98%	740	66.13	63	8.67%	13
Buchanan County Public Schools	2,215	80%	1,421	81.83	14	2,249	84%	1,295	74.65	37	-7.18%	129
Buckingham County Public Schools	1,515	72%	914	92.03	3	1,565	75%	886	85.70	12	-6.33%	128
Buena Vista City Public Schools	577	63%	192	62.18	74	599	67%	301	88.90	8	26.72%	2
Campbell County Public Schools	3,734	47%	1,568	59.23	82	3,854	49%	1,661	62.12	81	2.89%	52
Caroline County Public Schools	2,174	51%	938	59.59	81	2,228	52%	981	62.27	79	2.67%	56
Carroll County Public Schools	2,252	60%	1,152	67.21	50	2,201	59%	1,153	67.07	59	-0.14%	97
Charles City County Public Schools	394	55%	197	84.83	12	350	56%	201	85.47	13	0.64%	85
Charlotte County Public Schools	1,062	57%	516	77.57	24	1,022	58%	530	80.93	24	3.37%	43
Charlottesville City Public Schools	2,533	55%	1,182	68.28	47	2,674	55%	1,207	70.32	48	2.04%	66
Chesapeake City Public Schools	15,316	38%	6,314	70.11	38	16,278	40%	6,934	72.92	41	2.80%	54
Chesterfield County Public Schools	22,629	36%	9,249	56.49	95	24,452	38%	10,045	58.76	98	2.27%	62
Clarke County Public Schools	426	22%	129	45.00	123	409	21%	151	57.90	101	12.90%	4
Colonial Beach Public Schools	502	78%	287	75.36	29	511	78%	262	76.19	34	0.83%	82
Colonial Heights City Public Schools	1,532	53%	447	42.10	130	1,670	58%	479	41.55	129	-0.55%	102
Covington City Public Schools	693	65%	204	52.10	110	668	65%	191	51.19	118	-0.91%	107
Craig County Public Schools	334	54%	163	63.32	67	324	54%	187	73.23	40	9.91%	10
Culpeper County Public Schools	3,886	47%	1,222	43.32	128	4,021	47%	1,252	43.45	128	0.13%	92
Cumberland County Public Schools	1,034	75%	625	85.90	9	1,063	80%	666	82.54	16	-3.36%	120
Danville City Public Schools	5,684	100%	3,378	73.65	32	5,684	100%	3,630	78.58	30	4.93%	24
Dickenson County Public Schools	1,582	76%	965	80.29	18	1,633	80%	1,052	82.73	15	2.44%	60
Dinwiddie County Public Schools	2,363	54%	941	68.74	43	2,265	52%	1,082	79.73	26	10.99%	7
Essex County Public Schools	1,115	82%	624	80.82	16	1,119	84%	601	77.69	31	-3.14%	117
Fairfax County Public Schools	55,428	30%	21,512	52.99	105	57,899	31%	21,991	52.18	115	-0.81%	103
Falls Church City Public Schools	76	6%	24	39.07	131	82	7%	39	59.72	92	20.65%	3
Fauquier County Public Schools	3,017	27%	1,146	52.73	107	3,063	27%	1,241	56.81	105	4.08%	31
Floyd County Public Schools	971	49%	499	70.05	39	907	47%	468	72.07	44	2.02%	68
Fluvanna County Public Schools	1,155	32%	368	48.47	119	1,308	37%	425	49.35	120	0.88%	81
Franklin City Public Schools	1,092	100%	905	117.71	1	1,090	100%	871	117.71	1	0.00%	94
Franklin County Public Schools	3,914	55%	2,103	73.26	33	3,905	56%	2,083	73.89	38	0.63%	86
Frederick County Public Schools	4,720	34%	1,587	48.44	120	4,969	35%	1,627	47.57	121	-0.87%	106
Fredericksburg City Public Schools	2,489	67%	1,157	57.25	88	2,571	68%	1,247	60.99	87	3.74%	34

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

Low-Income Student Participation in School Lunch and School Breakfast (G-N)

					2017 to 2018							
School Division	F/R Eligible	F/R %	F/R Bfast ADP	F/R Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	F/R Eligible	F/R %	F/R Bfast ADP	F/R Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	Change in the Number of F/R Students in SBP	Rank
Galax City Public Schools	895	68%	304	53.29	104	855	64%	340	57.98	100	4.69%	25
Giles County Public Schools	1,244	50%	580	66.81	52	1,159	48%	561	70.25	49	3.44%	39
Gloucester County Public Schools	2,091	38%	752	50.46	114	2,087	40%	785	52.11	116	1.65%	72
Goochland County Public Schools	762	28%	263	50.18	115	691	26%	244	53.52	112	3.34%	44
Grayson County Public Schools	991	64%	492	63.96	63	1,053	67%	534	65.70	65	1.75%	70
Greene County Public Schools	1,222	40%	466	59.74	80	1,229	41%	452	61.84	83	2.09%	64
Greensville County Public Schools	2,182	97%	1,161	72.76	34	2,206	99%	1,234	74.90	35	2.14%	63
Halifax County Public Schools	4,194	85%	1,545	53.86	102	4,133	85%	1,719	59.27	94	5.41%	23
Hampton City Public Schools	12,230	62%	6,111	64.09	62	11,959	61%	6,238	67.32	56	3.22%	48
Hanover County Public Schools	3,804	21%	1,039	43.26	129	3,997	23%	1,165	45.30	124	2.04%	65
Harrisonburg City Public Schools	4,676	73%	3,480	97.80	2	4,797	73%	3,613	96.33	2	-1.46%	111
Henrico County Public Schools	24,221	47%	10,245	59.02	83	23,168	45%	10,353	59.90	90	0.89%	80
Henry County Public Schools	6,636	89%	3,303	64.62	61	6,575	89%	3,311	64.72	71	0.10%	93
Highland County Public Schools	131	63%	92	89.47	5	128	59%	82	81.95	20	-7.52%	131
Hopewell City Public Schools	4,138	93%	2,067	68.48	46	4,237	99%	2,095	69.19	52	0.71%	84
Isle of Wight County Public Schools	1,793	32%	790	62.38	72	1,963	35%	853	62.78	76	0.41%	89
King and Queen County Public Schools	421	65%	214	77.69	23	403	50%	210	70.40	47	-7.28%	130
King George County Public Schools	1,500	35%	667	66.88	51	1,364	30%	557	61.88	82	-5.00%	124
King William County Public Schools	677	31%	289	65.40	58	649	29%	313	72.10	43	6.70%	17
Lancaster County Public Schools	727	63%	324	65.96	54	713	65%	332	72.13	42	6.16%	21
Lee County Public Schools	2,844	94%	1,071	54.50	100	2,803	94%	1,215	62.91	75	8.42%	15
Lexington City Public Schools	127	24%	33	44.12	125	116	23%	26	38.35	132	-5.77%	126
Loudoun County Public Schools	14,627	18%	4,770	44.00	126	15,929	19%	5,294	44.99	125	1.00%	78
Louisa County Public Schools	2,231	46%	815	50.54	113	2,242	45%	932	58.56	99	8.02%	16
Lunenburg County Public Schools	1,169	75%	479	57.21	89	1,265	79%	568	60.51	88	3.31%	45
Lynchburg City Public Schools	6,575	79%	3,262	69.52	41	6,801	82%	3,209	66.56	61	-2.96%	115
Madison County Public Schools	759	45%	321	53.74	103	742	44%	296	53.57	111	-0.17%	100
Manassas City Public Schools	4,630	60%	1,588	49.69	117	4,735	60%	1,422	44.77	126	-4.91%	123
Manassas Park City Public Schools	2,366	63%	928	49.61	118	2,412	66%	845	45.97	122	-3.63%	121
Martinsville City Public Schools	1,944	100%	1,037	65.84	56	1,915	100%	1,059	66.96	60	1.12%	76
Mathews County Public Schools	461	43%	242	68.69	44	454	46%	218	59.26	95	-9.43%	132
Mecklenburg County Public Schools	2,729	64%	1,276	65.29	59	3,012	72%	1,410	65.14	69	-0.14%	98
Middlesex County Public Schools	613	53%	295	68.75	42	583	51%	252	62.55	78	-6.20%	127
Montgomery County Public Schools	3,600	36%	1,545	63.47	66	3,721	37%	1,671	62.62	77	-0.85%	105
Nelson County Public Schools	959	52%	399	56.97	92	885	52%	361	56.94	104	-0.03%	95
New Kent County Public Schools	810	24%	267	55.72	97	815	24%	259	56.19	106	0.46%	88
Newport News City Public Schools	21,627	76%	13,396	80.47	17	21,763	76%	12,964	79.35	27	-1.11%	109
Norfolk City Public Schools	22,910	75%	12,259	69.83	40	22,208	73%	11,735	70.58	46	0.75%	83
Northampton County Public Schools	1,211	76%	614	67.28	49	1,189	79%	612	67.17	58	-0.11%	96
Northumberland County Public Schools	776	58%	269	52.62	108	1,008	78%	402	62.26	80	9.64%	11
Norton City Public Schools	734	93%	348	57.02	91	756	93%	374	59.44	93	2.42%	61
Nottoway County Public Schools	1,367	67%	560	62.39	71	1,807	91%	724	61.08	86	-1.30%	110

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

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

	October 2018					October 2019					2018 to 2019		
School Division	F/R Eligible	F/R %	F/R Bfast ADP	F/R Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	F/R Eligible	F/R %	F/R Bfast ADP	F/R Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	Change in the Number of F/R Students in SBP	Rank	
Orange County Public Schools	2,270	45%	854	55.00	99	2,370	47%	1,046	65.64	66	10.64%	8	
Page County Public Schools	1,869	56%	642	50.14	116	1,852	56%	670	50.76	119	0.62%	87	
Patrick County Public Schools	1,285	56%	798	85.40	11	1,572	69%	1,112	91.82	4	6.42%	18	
Petersburg City Public Schools	4,255	100%	2,390	86.05	8	4,219	100%	2,328	89.82	6	3.77%	33	
Pittsylvania County Public Schools	5,234	60%	2,717	64.95	60	5,359	62%	3,100	73.42	39	8.47%	14	
Poquoson City Public Schools	315	15%	89	47.55	121	343	16%	91	51.65	117	4.10%	29	
Portsmouth City Public Schools	10,725	76%	6,447	86.07	7	10,847	77%	6,739	92.21	3	6.14%	22	
Powhatan County Public Schools	860	20%	179	37.07	132	882	20%	174	39.85	131	2.79%	55	
Prince Edward County Public Schools	1,799	86%	1,053	77.89	21	1,767	86%	1,169	88.99	7	11.10%	6	
Prince George County Public Schools	2,664	42%	1,324	65.92	55	2,905	46%	1,501	68.38	54	2.46%	59	
Prince William County Public Schools	38,383	42%	17,116	55.29	98	39,258	43%	17,031	54.48	109	-0.81%	104	
Pulaski County Public Schools	2,660	65%	1,476	74.44	31	2,667	66%	1,587	78.95	28	4.50%	28	
Radford City Public Schools	737	44%	369	68.26	48	748	45%	340	66.03	64	-2.23%	112	
Rappahannock County Public Schools	303	37%	162	82.17	13	298	37%	156	77.04	33	-5.13%	125	
Richmond City Public Schools	22,516	100%	13,087	77.78	22	22,086	100%	12,920	78.80	29	1.02%	77	
Richmond County Public Schools	968	74%	342	60.44	77	970	74%	375	64.25	72	3.81%	32	
Roanoke City Public Schools	13,692	96%	5,728	58.30	84	13,380	96%	6,340	61.58	84	3.28%	46	
Roanoke County Public Schools	4,180	30%	1,462	50.55	112	4,150	30%	1,544	54.03	110	3.48%	38	
Rockbridge County Public Schools	1,269	45%	467	52.97	106	1,279	47%	486	54.99	108	2.02%	67	
Rockingham County Public Schools	4,791	40%	1,998	57.37	87	4,771	40%	2,088	61.45	85	4.08%	30	
Russell County Public Schools	2,384	63%	1,006	60.97	76	2,376	64%	955	57.79	102	-3.18%	118	
Salem City Public Schools	1,493	38%	616	55.92	96	1,503	38%	588	53.20	113	-2.72%	114	
Scott County Public Schools	2,280	65%	1,061	62.98	69	2,320	65%	1,089	65.58	67	2.60%	57	
Shenandoah County Public Schools	2,773	46%	948	60.17	78	2,863	47%	968	59.81	91	-0.36%	101	
Smyth County Public Schools	3,056	70%	1,450	63.85	64	3,272	77%	1,572	67.29	57	3.44%	40	
Southampton County Public Schools	1,406	49%	719	75.39	28	1,227	45%	722	77.11	32	1.72%	71	
Spotsylvania County Public Schools	9,161	39%	3,811	57.98	85	9,395	36%	4,010	59.25	96	1.27%	74	
Stafford County Public Schools	9,023	31%	4,256	62.18	73	9,916	33%	4,680	65.44	68	3.26%	47	
Staunton City Public Schools	1,518	55%	897	85.89	10	1,593	58%	1,037	82.90	14	-2.99%	116	
Suffolk City Public Schools	7,124	50%	4,008	76.14	27	7,138	50%	4,391	82.48	18	6.34%	19	
Surry County Public Schools	482	64%	272	80.87	15	445	61%	230	81.04	23	0.18%	91	
Sussex County Public Schools	947	88%	632	78.76	19	971	88%	664	80.03	25	1.27%	73	
Tazewell County Public Schools	3,442	62%	1,483	62.01	75	3,595	65%	1,647	64.86	70	2.84%	53	
Virginia Beach City Public Schools	27,333	40%	12,812	65.67	57	27,188	40%	13,100	68.61	53	2.94%	51	
Warren County Public Schools	2,431	46%	1,148	66.13	53	2,500	47%	1,268	69.66	51	3.53%	36	
Washington County Public Schools	3,565	50%	1,574	63.12	68	3,885	55%	1,878	66.53	62	3.41%	42	
Waynesboro City Public Schools	1,921	62%	1,029	72.31	36	1,907	62%	1,116	81.65	22	9.35%	12	
West Point Public Schools	253	31%	151	90.39	4	267	33%	164	87.05	11	-3.34%	119	
Westmoreland County Public Schools	1,260	75%	716	87.39	6	1,190	73%	694	89.91	5	2.53%	58	
Williamsburg/James City County	3,908	33%	1,324	51.41	111	3,907	33%	1,334	52.66	114	1.25%	75	
Winchester City Public Schools	2,920	68%	1,330	60.12	79	2,956	68%	1411	63.34	74	3.22%	49	
Wise County Public Schools	4,453	78%	1,678	53.93	101	4,376	78%	1,845	57.43	103	3.50%	37	
Wythe County Public Schools	2,039	51%	999	68.64	45	2,005	51%	1,055	74.88	36	6.23%	20	
York County Public Schools	2,956	23%	691	44.20	124	3,042	23%	731	44.05	127	-0.15%	99	
TOTALS	579,104	56%	263,840	64.40		590,252	57%	273,993	67		2.33%		

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Virginia Hunger Solutions is an initiative of the Virginia Poverty Law Center to fight hunger and improve the nutrition, health, and wellbeing 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