

Children Participating in School Breakfast

DEFINITION

Children participating in school breakfast is the percentage of low-income children who participate in the School Breakfast Program. Children are counted as low-income if they are eligible for and enrolled in the Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Program.

SIGNIFICANCE

The School Breakfast Program helps ensure that the nation's most vulnerable children start their day off with a healthy meal. During the 2018-2019 school year, 12.4 million low-income children in the U.S. participating in the School Breakfast Program ate breakfast at school each day, remaining stable after a decade of growth in low-income participation.¹ The School Breakfast Program offers nutritious meals, which together with school lunches, make up a large proportion of the daily dietary intake of participating children.² The School Breakfast Program helps schools support academic success and improved attendance, behavior and health, including reduced obesity rates.³

Food-insecure families often do not have sufficient food to provide nutritious breakfasts every morning, and children in these families are at risk of falling behind their peers physically, cognitively, academically, emotionally, and socially. Children who are

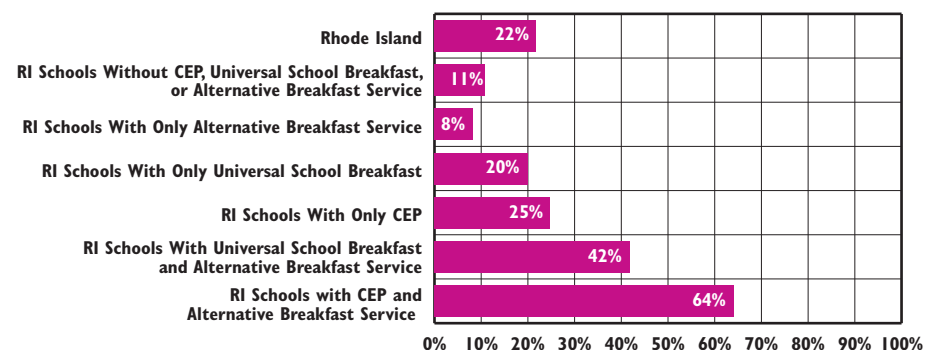
undernourished are more likely to have poorer cognitive functioning when they miss breakfast. They are more likely to have behavior, emotional, and academic problems, more likely to repeat a grade, and more likely to be suspended. Children experiencing hunger are also more likely to be tardy or absent from school.^{4,5,6}

Rhode Island law requires that all public schools make breakfasts and lunches available to all students, including students who qualify for free or reduced-price meals based on their income (less than 130% of the federal poverty level for free meals and between 130% and 185% of the federal poverty level for reduced-price meals).^{7,8}

During the 2018-2019 school year in Rhode Island, 54 low-income students participated in the School Breakfast Program for every 100 low-income students who participated in the School Lunch Program. Rhode Island ranks 33rd in the U.S. for participation in the School Breakfast Program, the same as last year. If Rhode Island increased low-income student participation in the School Breakfast Program to 70% of School Lunch Program participation, the state would receive \$2.4 million in additional federal funds to support the School Breakfast Program.⁹



Children Participating in the School Breakfast Program, Rhode Island, October 2019



Source: Rhode Island Department of Education, Child Nutrition Programs, Office of Statewide Efficiencies, October 2019.

◆ **The federal Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) allows schools and districts with 40% or more students identified as low-income (e.g., enrolled in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) or at-risk (i.e., homeless or in foster care) to provide free breakfast and lunch to all students and offers higher reimbursements.¹⁰ During the 2018-2019 school year, 28,614 schools (65% of all eligible schools nationally) participated in CEP. Rhode Island's participation rate, which increased from 19% of eligible schools participating in the 2016-2017 school year to 36% of eligible schools during the 2018-2019 school year, is still among the lowest nationally.^{11,12}**

◆ **Universal School Breakfast Programs, which provide free breakfast to all children regardless of income, increase school breakfast participation by removing the stigma often associated with school breakfast and can reduce the administrative burden for schools.¹³ During the 2019-2020 school year, all schools in Cranston and Woonsocket, selected schools in four other districts, and two charter schools offered universal school breakfast.¹⁴**

◆ **Making breakfast part of the school day is another proven strategy for increasing breakfast participation, reducing stigma, and increasing convenience. In fact, some states are adopting legislation requiring schools to offer alternative breakfast service.^{15,16} During the 2019-2020 school year, several Rhode Island school districts offered alternative breakfast service, including "breakfast in the classroom," "grab and go breakfasts," or "second chance breakfasts" in all or some of their schools.¹⁷**

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Table 14.

Children Participating in School Breakfast, Rhode Island, October 2019

SCHOOL DISTRICT	OCTOBER 2019 ENROLLMENT	ESTIMATED AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN BREAKFAST	% OF ALL CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN BREAKFAST	# OF LOW-INCOME STUDENTS	ESTIMATED AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN BREAKFAST	% OF ALL LOW-INCOME CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST
Barrington	3,375	63	2%	147	11	7%
Bristol Warren	3,124	227	7%	932	171	18%
Burrillville	2,227	172	8%	759	125	16%
Central Falls	2,877	1,533	53%	NA	NA	NA
Chariho	3,152	166	5%	552	104	19%
Coventry	4,524	409	9%	1,311	297	23%
Cranston	10,324	2,714	26%	4,502	1,523	34%
Cumberland	4,508	469	10%	952	258	27%
East Greenwich	2,579	82	3%	139	38	28%
East Providence	5,026	1,063	21%	2,244	687	31%
Exeter-West Greenwich	1,580	84	5%	230	41	18%
Foster	239	34	14%	59	27	46%
Foster-Glocester	1,354	121	9%	199	63	31%
Glocester	555	64	11%	68	22	33%
Jamestown	483	*	1%	34	*	11%
Johnston	3,199	403	13%	1,403	283	20%
Lincoln	3,191	219	7%	893	145	16%
Little Compton	237	*	1%	30	*	4%
Middletown	2,094	179	9%	456	114	25%
Narragansett	1,267	81	6%	256	41	16%
New Shoreham	134	11	8%	28	*	21%
Newport	2,075	336	16%	1,407	299	21%
North Kingstown	3,953	316	8%	844	263	31%
North Providence	3,530	606	17%	1,641	397	24%
North Smithfield	1,645	74	4%	272	44	16%
Pawtucket	8,657	2,495	29%	NA	NA	NA
Portsmouth	2,403	105	4%	394	53	14%
Providence	22,958	11,431	50%	NA	NA	NA
Scituate	1,226	32	3%	130	14	11%
Smithfield	2,379	148	6%	337	75	22%
South Kingstown	2,860	181	6%	475	136	29%
Tiverton	1,717	150	9%	360	88	25%
Warwick	8,302	588	7%	2,917	407	14%
West Warwick	3,586	630	18%	1,816	494	27%
Westerly	2,489	338	14%	894	274	31%
Woonsocket	5,884	2,417	41%	4,397	1,927	44%
Charter Schools	8,989	2,873	32%	NA	NA	NA
State-Operated Schools	1,860	505	27%	NA	NA	NA
UCAP	128	42	33%	112	42	38%
Four Core Cities	40,376	17,875	44%	NA	NA	NA
Remainder of State	89,337	10,073	11%	26,681	6,506	24%
Rhode Island	140,690	31,368	22%	NA	NA	NA

Source of Data for Table/Methodology

Rhode Island Department of Education, Child Nutrition Programs, Office of Statewide Efficiencies, October 2019.

NA indicates that data on low-income students and their participation in school breakfast was not available because some or all schools in this district were using the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) and therefore not collecting data on the incomes of students' families. During the 2019-2020 school year, Central Falls, Providence, some schools in Pawtucket, Highlander Charter School, Sheila C. "Skip" Nowell Leadership Academy, Rhode Island Nurses Institute Middle College Charter School, Trinity Academy for the Performing Arts, and the Metropolitan Regional Career and Technical Center were using CEP.

*Fewer than 10 students are in this category. Actual numbers are not shown to protect student confidentiality. These students are still counted in district totals and in the four core cities, remainder of the state, and state totals.

Charter schools include: Achievement First Rhode Island, Beacon Charter High School for the Arts, Blackstone Academy, Blackstone Valley Prep Mayoral Academy, Charette Charter School, The Compass School, Paul Cuffee Charter School, The Greene School, Highlander Charter School, Hope Academy, International Charter School, Kingston Hill Academy, The Learning Community, RI Nurses Institute Middle College Charter School, RISE Prep Mayoral Academy, Segue Institute for Learning, Sheila C. "Skip" Nowell Leadership Academy, SouthSide Elementary Charter School, Trinity Academy for the Performing Arts, and The Village Green Virtual Charter School. State-operated schools include: William M. Davies Jr. Career & Technical High School, the Rhode Island School for the Deaf, and Metropolitan Regional Career and Technical Center. UCAP is the Urban Collaborative Accelerated Program.

Core cities are Central Falls, Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket.

The October 2019 enrollment and number of low-income students are for the full month of October and are not comparable with the October 1, 2019 enrollment numbers reported elsewhere in the Factbook.

(Sources and References are continued on page 177)