

SCHOOL BREAKFAST SCORECARD: 2013-2014 SCHOOL YEAR



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About FRAC

The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and undernutrition. For more information about FRAC, or to sign up for FRAC's Weekly News Digest and monthly School Breakfast Newsletter, go to: www.frac.org. For information about the School Breakfast Program, go to: <http://bit.ly/sbprogram>

Cover Photos: Jennifer Adach

INTRODUCTION

The role of school breakfast in reducing hunger and improving health is critical and growing. Hunger has remained stubbornly high in recent years, even while unemployment in the United States has slowly declined during the ongoing economic recovery. In 2013, more than 17.5 million (14.3 percent) American households, including almost one in five (19.5 percent) households with children, struggled with hunger.

Many families living in, or on the edge of, poverty cannot afford to provide nutritious meals at home every day. In other households, parents and children have such tight and complicated schedules that they do not have time to sit down for breakfast. Yet it is well known that it is difficult, if not impossible, for hungry students to learn.

The federal School Breakfast Program helps to fill this need for millions of low-income children each day. In the 2013-2014 school year, the School Breakfast Program provided a healthy morning meal for 11.2 million low-income children on an average day, serving 320,000 more low-income children per day than in the previous school year.

Participation in school breakfast programs does not just reduce student hunger; it also has been linked with: improved overall dietary quality; a lower probability of overweight and obesity; fewer incidences of tardiness, absenteeism, and disciplinary problems; and fewer visits to the school nurse. And there is considerable evidence that enhanced meal quality leads to increased student participation. A positive feedback loop is created as children are drawn to more appealing food choices, while expanded participation levels allow school nutrition departments to take advantage of economies of scale and reduce per-meal costs. Schools then can reinvest those savings in further meal quality improvements.

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This is all good news for the breakfast program, especially as this historically underutilized program has been growing to reach more children year after year. In school year 2013-2014, 53.2 low-income children ate breakfast at school for every 100 low-income children that participated in school lunch – up from a ratio of 51.9:100 the prior year and 43:100 a decade earlier.

As in prior years, widespread implementation of breakfast in the classroom—where students eat breakfast at their desks at the start of the school day—continued to drive high participation in the best performing states. And, the Community Eligibility Provision, a new federal option allowing high poverty schools a simpler way to offer free breakfast and lunch to all students, also has shown great potential for boosting school breakfast participation. The provision was available in 10 states and the District of Columbia for the 2013-2014 school year and now is available in all states for the 2014-2015 school year.

During the 2013-2014 school year, schools continued implementation of new nutrition standards called for in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010. The legislation mandated the U.S. Department of Agriculture to issue new nutrition standards consistent with the Institute of Medicine's Dietary Guidelines for Americans. The implementation of these new requirements in the School Breakfast Program has been phased in over a three-year period.

Looking ahead, more children will be starting the day with a healthy breakfast as policymakers, advocates, state agencies and school districts work together to improve participation and nutrition even further. The 2014-2015 school year promises new opportunities for expansion with state policy campaigns to increase implementation of breakfast in the classroom, and the national roll-out of the Community Eligibility Provision.

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 (USDA) and in each state through either the state department of education or agriculture.

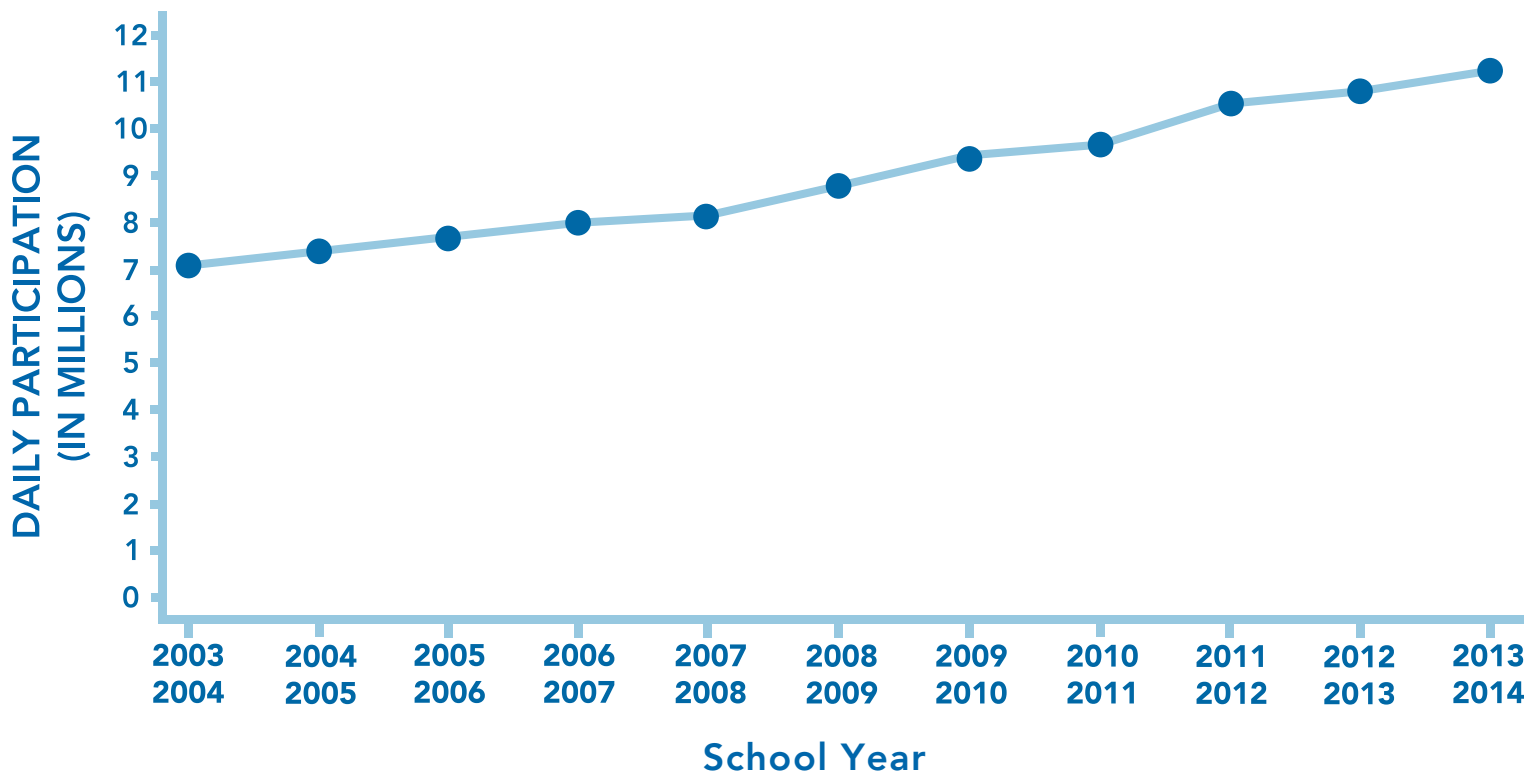
WHO CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM?

Any student attending a school that offers the program can eat breakfast. What the federal government pays, and what a student pays, depends on family income. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for free school meals. Children from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the federal poverty level 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 federal poverty level pay charges (referred to as “paid meals”) which are set by the school, but schools receive a small federal reimbursement for such children.

The federal reimbursement amount the school receives for each meal then depends on whether a student qualifies for free, reduced-price, or paid meals. For the 2013-2014 school year, schools received \$1.58 per free breakfast, \$1.28 per reduced-price breakfast, and \$0.28 per “paid” breakfast. “Severe need” schools received an additional 31 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.

Most children are certified eligible for free or reduced-price meals via applications collected by the school district each year. However, children in households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and 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. Moreover, school districts are required to “directly certify” children in SNAP participant households for free school meals through data matching of SNAP records with school enrollment lists, and have the option of directly certifying other categorically eligible children as well. However, some categorically eligible children are missed through these processes and are still certified by submitting an application.

AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM AMONG FREE AND REDUCED PRICE PARTICIPANTS



NATIONAL FINDINGS

During the 2013-2014 school year, an average of 13.2 million children ate school breakfast each school day, continuing a long, steady trend of growth in student participation in the School Breakfast Program. Almost 85 percent of those students (11.2 million) were low-income and qualified for free or reduced-priced meals.

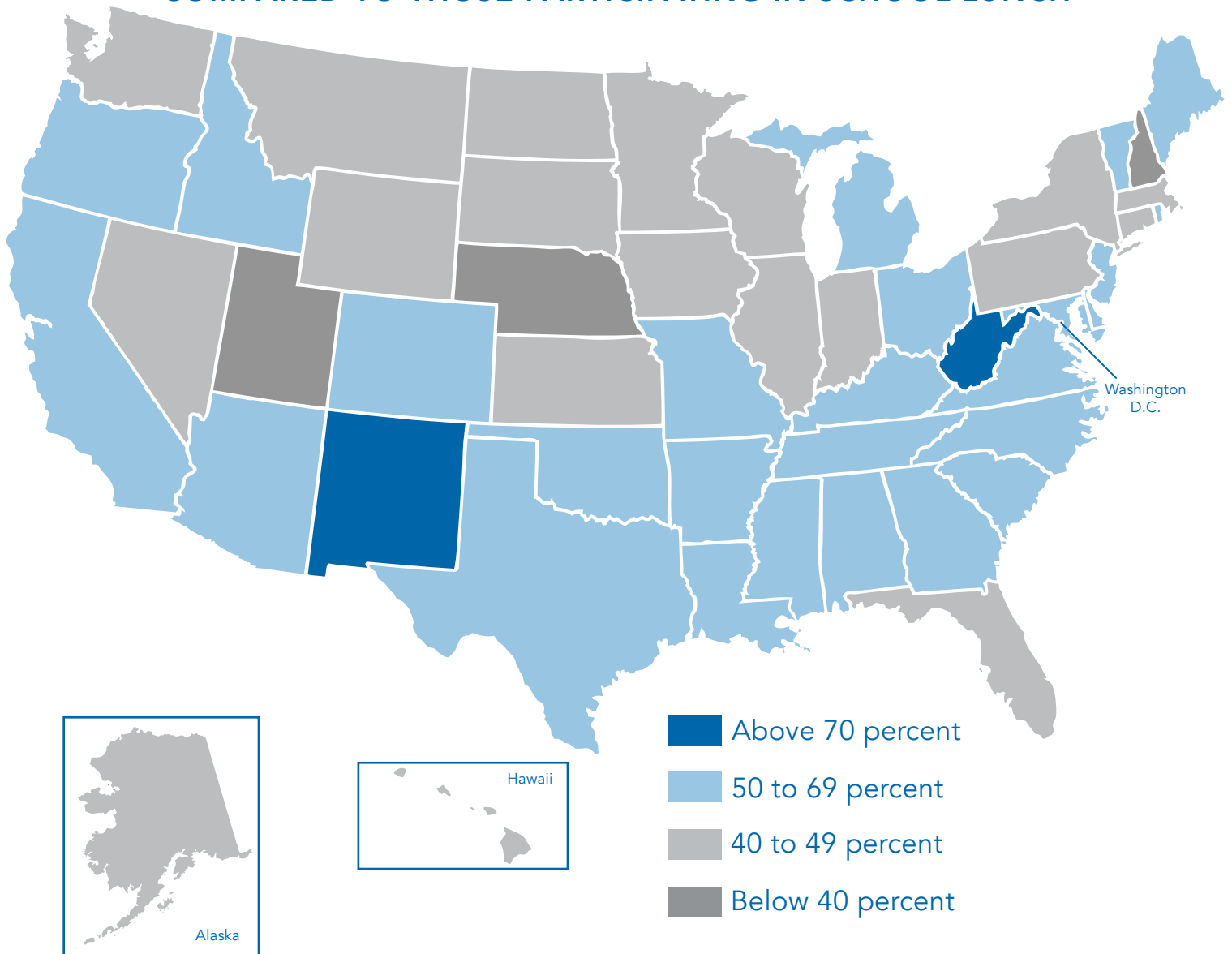
The 11.2 million number represents a record-high for low-income students participating in the School Breakfast Program. That number increased by almost 320,000 students, or 2.9 percent, over the prior school year. Average daily school breakfast participation over the past ten years has risen by almost 50 percent, or by more than 3.5 million low-income children.

Another way to measure the success of the program is to measure what share of low-income children it reaches. In school year 2013-2014, for every 100 low-income children who participated in the National School Lunch Program, 53.2 participated in the School Breakfast Program. That is a record-high ratio, an increase of 1.3 points from 51.9 during the previous year, and up 10.1 points from 43.1 a decade earlier.

Similarly, the share of schools that offer breakfast, compared with those schools that offer lunch, passed the important benchmark of 90 percent. During the 2013-2014 school year, 90.2 percent of schools participating in the National School Lunch Program also participated in the School Breakfast Program, an increase from 89.8 percent during the prior year. The gulf between the number of schools that offer lunch versus those that offer breakfast has narrowed considerably. Over the past decade, the ratio between schools that offer breakfast and schools that offer lunch has increased by 10.9 percentage points.

MEASURING THE REACH OF SCHOOL BREAKFAST

PERCENT OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST COMPARED TO THOSE PARTICIPATING IN SCHOOL LUNCH



STATE FINDINGS

In the 2013-2014 school year, compared to the prior school year, 39 states saw an increase in the ratio of low-income children participating in the School Breakfast Program compared to low-income children in the National School Lunch Program, while 12 states saw either no change or a decrease.

The District of Columbia, New Mexico, and West Virginia had the highest ratio of low-income students participating in school breakfast compared to school lunch. Each also met FRAC's challenging but achievable goal to have 70 low-income students participate in breakfast per 100 students in school lunch. Illustrating the wide disparity between states' performances (see box), the bottom two states – Nebraska and New Hampshire – saw fewer than 40 low-income students participating in school breakfast per 100 participating in school lunch.

The 48 states that didn't reach the goal of having 70 low-income students in school breakfast per 100 in school lunch collectively forfeited over \$900 million in federal funding for school breakfast during the 2013-2014 school year that they would have received if they reached the 70:100 ratio. States with large populations such as California, Florida, Illinois, New York and Texas missed out on more than \$50 million each that they would have received had they met FRAC's goal. If all states met the 70 low-income students in breakfast per 100 in school lunch goal, more than 3.5 million more low-income children would have participated in school breakfast that year.

New Jersey and West Virginia saw the nation's greatest rise in the percentage of low-income children participating in school breakfast last year, with 12.9 percent and 11.2 percent increases, respectively, compared to school year 2012-2013. Large increases also occurred in Maryland (8.7 percent), California (8.1 percent), Wisconsin (8.1 percent) and Massachusetts (7.8 percent). In contrast, Hawaii, Illinois, and Louisiana saw the greatest declines in the number of low-income students receiving school breakfast, with decreases of 2.4 percent, 7.7 percent, and 3.9 percent, respectively.

The percentage of schools offering school breakfast as well as school lunch was highest in South Carolina and Texas, with shares of 99.8 percent and 99.6 percent, respectively. Conversely, five states had more than one in five schools offering school lunch that failed to offer school breakfast: Connecticut (74.7 percent of National School Lunch Program schools participating in the School Breakfast Program), Wisconsin (75.9 percent), New Jersey (76.1 percent), Massachusetts (77.1 percent), and Illinois (78.5 percent).

Four states showed solid gains in the number of schools providing school breakfast during the 2013-2014 school year as compared to the previous year: Connecticut (8.1 percent), Colorado (5.1 percent), Virginia (4.8 percent) and Nevada (4.5 percent). However, increases in 28 states were mostly offset by declines in 21 others. The largest drops in the share of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program happened in Delaware (a decrease of 8.6 percent) and Hawaii (a decrease of 4 percent).

TOP TEN PERFORMING STATES

| STATE | RATIO OF STUDENTS IN SBP TO NSLP | RANK |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| West Virginia | 73.8 | 1 |
| New Mexico | 71.5 | 2 |
| District of Columbia | 70.0 | 3 |
| South Carolina | 64.1 | 4 |
| Kentucky | 62.7 | 5 |
| Tennessee | 62.1 | 6 |
| Texas | 62.0 | 7 |
| Vermont | 61.3 | 8 |
| Maryland | 59.9 | 9 |
| Arkansas | 59.5 | 10 |

BOTTOM TEN PERFORMING STATES

| STATE | RATIO OF STUDENTS IN SBP TO NSLP | RANK |
|---------------|----------------------------------|------|
| Illinois | 44.9 | 42 |
| Washington | 44.2 | 43 |
| Massachusetts | 44.1 | 44 |
| South Dakota | 43.1 | 45 |
| Hawaii | 41.5 | 46 |
| Wyoming | 40.7 | 47 |
| Iowa | 40.1 | 48 |
| Nebraska | 39.9 | 49 |
| New Hampshire | 39.7 | 50 |
| Utah | 34.7 | 51 |

STRATEGIES THAT WORK FOR SCHOOL BREAKFAST EXPANSION

Impressive progress in expanding the reach of the School Breakfast Program has come as the result of hard work, year after year, by school staff, administrators, state nutrition and school officials, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and children's, anti-hunger, health and education advocates. School districts and states achieving significant growth in participation in school breakfast typically have utilized a range of strategies, including the effective and proven strategies described below.



OFFERING BREAKFAST AT NO CHARGE TO ALL STUDENTS

One of the most successful strategies for expanding school breakfast participation is providing the meal for free to all students. The traditional means-tested method of administering school breakfast not only requires staff time to collect and process different meal fees according to students' income levels, it inadvertently also reinforces a stigma perceived among students that only the very low-income children eat breakfast at school. High-poverty schools generally make up any lost revenue from forgoing meal fees with increased participation, which results in economies of scale and the elimination of labor costs associated with processing and collecting fees.

There are a few different methods to implement free school breakfast. One method is for schools simply not to charge for meals, while collecting federal reimbursements under the traditional system (free, reduced-price, and paid meals). This is often referred to as "nonpricing." Another method is to utilize a federal option called Provision 2, which allows schools to collect and process school meal applications from students, at most, only one out of every four years. Schools may use Provision 2 to offer either free breakfast or lunch or both.

Another federal option, the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) (see box on page 8), is the newest breakthrough in offering school breakfast and lunch for free to all students, regardless of income, in high poverty schools. As part of a multi-year phase-in of this program, high poverty schools in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, and Massachusetts were able to use CEP during the 2013-2014 school year for the first time. These four states showed an average 6.4 percent increase in low-income students participating in school breakfast during 2013-2014 as compared to the previous year, more than twice the national average increase of 2.9 percent.

BREAKFAST AFTER THE BELL

Another well-proven school breakfast expansion strategy is to make breakfast part of the school day. Serving the meal after the first bell makes eating breakfast more convenient and accessible to students, which results in dramatic increases in school breakfast participation.

COMMUNITY ELIGIBILITY: MAKING HIGH-POVERTY SCHOOLS HUNGER FREE

The Community Eligibility Provision, established in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, is a more recent federal option for high-poverty schools and districts to offer breakfast and lunch at no charge to all students. Community eligibility provides for significant administrative savings by eliminating the school meal application process and streamlines operations to facilitate implementation of alternative breakfast models, such as breakfast in the classroom.

The provision already has begun to demonstrate its potential to increase school breakfast (and lunch) participation and will provide a tremendous opportunity for growth in the coming years. Community eligibility has been phased in since the 2011-2012 school year, with Illinois, Kentucky, and Michigan implementing the provision in its first year; the District of Columbia, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia added in the 2012-2013 school year; Florida, Georgia, Maryland, and Massachusetts added in the 2013-2014 school year; and nationwide implementation at the beginning of the 2014-2015 school year.

As of December 2014, already more than half (51.5 percent) of the nation's eligible, high-poverty schools were offering free breakfast and lunch to all students through community eligibility. According to USDA, that includes almost 14,000 schools in more than 2,000 school districts, and affects more than 6.4 million students. In addition, 70 percent of these more than 2,000 school districts have opted to implement community eligibility district-wide. Illinois and Texas are leading the nation, with over 1,000 schools in each state opting for community eligibility, with enrollments of more than 550,000 and more than 940,000 students in those schools, respectively.

Any district, group of schools in a district, or school with 40 percent or more "identified students"—children who are certified for free school meals by other means than an individual household application—can choose to participate. The large majority of such "identified students" are those directly certified through data matching because their households receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), and, in some states and areas, Medicaid benefits. "Identified students" also include children who are certified for free meals without an application because they are homeless, migrant, enrolled in Head Start, or in foster care.

Reimbursements to the school district are calculated by multiplying the percentage of "identified students" by 1.6 to determine the percentage of meals reimbursed at the federal free rate. For example, a school with 50 percent "identified students" would be reimbursed for 80 percent of the meals served at the free reimbursement rate ($50 \times 1.6 = 80$), and 20 percent at the paid rate.

There are several proven alternative methods for serving breakfast that make it easier for schools to make this change. For example, offering breakfast in the classroom – where children eat breakfast at their desks during the first 10-15 minutes of the school day – has shown remarkable results. Breakfast can either be delivered to the classroom or served from "grab and go" carts in the hallway for students to take to the classroom. "Grab and go" programs are particularly effective means of increasing school breakfast participation among older students in middle and high school. With "grab and go" models, bagged meals are served from carts in high-traffic areas or from the cafeteria. Schools that offer "second chance" breakfast serve meals after first period during a morning break. This allows children of all ages who arrive late or are not hungry first thing in the morning another opportunity to have school breakfast and can often be combined with traditional before-school breakfast service as well.

A striking example of the effectiveness of making breakfast part of the school day can be found in New Jersey, the state with the greatest percentage increase in 2013-2014 – 12.9 percent – in the number of low-income students participating in school breakfast. There, an effective and diverse coalition – which included state educational associations; the state departments of education; agriculture and health; local children's and anti-hunger advocates; FRAC; and the local dairy associations – worked together in a campaign promoting "breakfast after the bell." These campaign partners worked closely with school district administrators, principals, parents, and teachers to provide technical support and ensure smooth implementation of the program.

2015 CHILD NUTRITION REAUTHORIZATION

School breakfast is a crucial element in the nation's efforts to reduce hunger and boost health and learning. Even with recent strides in school breakfast participation in many states, there is still much room for further improvement. On an average day across the nation, almost half of low-income students who participate in school lunch do not participate in school breakfast. That means that millions of low-income children are missing out on receiving a nutritious breakfast at school.

Every five years, Congress reauthorizes all of the federal child nutrition programs, including the School Breakfast Program; the reauthorization is scheduled to occur by September 30, 2015. The upcoming review and reauthorization process is an opportunity to remove remaining barriers to participation and make program improvements in order to ensure that even more low-income students can benefit from school breakfast.

All of these investments would improve dramatically low-income children's access to the school breakfasts they need to start the school day ready to learn. These recommendations provide an important framework for Congress as it begins its work to reauthorize the child nutrition programs.

FRAC has identified key priorities to improve school breakfast in the 2015 Child Nutrition Reauthorization:

- Increase the number of low-income children who are directly certified, via their participation in other means-tested benefits programs, for free school meals. This sort of cross-certification eliminates unnecessary school meals applications as well as associated burdens on schools and parents.
- Eliminate the reduced-price copayment for breakfast and lunch. Even the highly-discounted fee is a barrier to participation for many low-income students and their families.
- Require Title I schools, which by definition have high percentages of low-income students, to participate in the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs. This mandate would not only ensure that their students have access to healthy school meals, but also maximize the federal education dollars going to these high-poverty schools.
- To support ongoing efforts to improve the nutritional quality of school meals, authorize funding for grants to school districts to purchase much-needed kitchen equipment.
- Provide additional school breakfast funding to high-poverty schools by increasing the "severe need" reimbursement that they receive per breakfast served to a low-income student as well as adjusting the threshold for schools to qualify for "severe need" funding.
- Allow school districts to retroactively claim and receive reimbursements for meals served to low-income students, starting with the first day of the school year. This would reduce some administrative burdens for school districts as well as reduce the financial hardship of many low-income families with children.

All of these investments would improve dramatically low-income children's access to the school breakfasts they need to start the school day ready to learn. These recommendations provide an important framework for Congress as it begins its work to reauthorize the child nutrition programs. Still, these improvements should not be funded by offsets (spending cuts) to other federal programs that serve low-income families, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST CONTINUES TO GET HEALTHIER

New nutrition standards in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs – a key provision of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 – started to phase in during the 2011-2012 school year. In the first year, the only new requirement for breakfast was to offer only fat-free and low fat milk. In the 2013-2014 school year, new breakfast standards concerning whole grains, calories, trans fats, age-grade groups, menu planning and monitoring went into effect.

The remaining new federal breakfast nutrition standards implemented at the beginning of the 2014-2015 school year included:

- Fruit quantity increases to five cups per week (minimum one cup per day);
- All grains must be whole grain-rich;
- Limits on sodium content; and
- All meals selected by students must contain a fruit (or vegetable if using substitution).

As schools implement these new standards, increasing school breakfast participation is an important strategy to improve the financial viability of the school nutrition programs. Serving breakfast to more children increases labor efficiencies and other economies of scale, which helps offset the increased costs of the additional fruits and whole grains.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The data in this report are collected from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and an annual survey of state child nutrition officials conducted by FRAC. This report does not include students or schools that participate in school meal programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, or Department of Defense schools. Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up to 100 percent.

Student participation data for the 2013-2014 school year and prior years are based on daily averages of the number of breakfasts and lunches served during the nine months from September through May of each year, as provided by USDA.

States report to USDA the number of meals they serve each month. These numbers may undergo later revisions by states as accounting procedures find errors or other estimates become confirmed. For consistency, all USDA data used in this report are from the states' 90-day revisions of the monthly reports. The 90-day revisions are the final required reports from the states, but states have the option to revise numbers further at any time after that point.

FRAC applies a formula (divide by 0.938 for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014) based on USDA's release of National Average Daily Attendance figures for Coordinated Review Effort, to adjust numbers upwards as an attendance factor to account for participation by different students in a month.

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

For each state, FRAC calculates the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts for every 100 children who, on an average day, were receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the same school year. Based on the performance of the top states, FRAC has set an attainable benchmark of every state reaching a ratio of 70 children receiving free or reduced-price breakfast for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch. FRAC then calculates the number of additional children who would be reached if each state reached this 70:100 ratio. FRAC multiplies this unserved population by the reimbursement rate for 165 school days of breakfast. While some states served breakfast for more or fewer days during the 2013–2014 school year, 165 was the national average. FRAC assumes each state's mix of free and reduced-price students would apply to any new participants, and conservatively assumes that no additional student's meal is reimbursed at the somewhat higher rate that severe need schools (those where more than 40 percent of lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price) receive.

Table 1. Average Daily Student Participation in Free and Reduced-Price (F&RP) School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP) for School Years (SY) 2012-2013 and 2013-2014, by state.

| State | SY 2012-2013 | | | | SY 2013-2014 | | | | SY 2012-2013 to SY 2013-2014 | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|------|---|---|
| | F&RP SBP Students | F&RP NSLP Students | Ratio of students in SBP to NSLP ¹ | Rank | F&RP SBP Students | F&RP NSLP Students | Ratio of students in SBP to NSLP ¹ | Rank | Absolute Change in Ratio of SBP to NSLP Participation | Percent Change in Number of Students in SBP |
| Alabama | 196,084 | 382,285 | 51.3 | 22 | 203,270 | 383,736 | 53.0 | 22 | 1.7 | 3.7 |
| Alaska | 17,075 | 38,284 | 44.6 | 40 | 17,034 | 37,316 | 45.6 | 39 | 1.0 | -0.2 |
| Arizona | 242,560 | 492,307 | 49.3 | 27 | 252,436 | 496,365 | 50.9 | 27 | 1.6 | 4.1 |
| Arkansas | 141,784 | 246,028 | 57.6 | 12 | 146,709 | 246,560 | 59.5 | 10 | 1.9 | 3.5 |
| California | 1,281,988 | 2,610,518 | 49.1 | 28 | 1,386,366 | 2,630,987 | 52.7 | 24 | 3.6 | 8.1 |
| Colorado | 123,742 | 245,271 | 50.5 | 25 | 131,905 | 243,488 | 54.2 | 20 | 3.7 | 6.6 |
| Connecticut | 72,090 | 153,588 | 46.9 | 33 | 75,370 | 159,046 | 47.4 | 32 | 0.5 | 4.5 |
| Delaware | 30,508 | 58,513 | 52.1 | 21 | 31,870 | 59,613 | 53.5 | 21 | 1.4 | 4.5 |
| District of Columbia | 30,836 | 44,052 | 70.0 | 1 | 31,301 | 44,743 | 70.0 | 3 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Florida | 626,769 | 1,301,166 | 48.2 | 29 | 652,267 | 1,327,401 | 49.1 | 30 | 0.9 | 4.1 |
| Georgia | 510,090 | 898,442 | 56.8 | 13 | 536,344 | 929,364 | 57.7 | 13 | 0.9 | 5.1 |
| Hawaii | 30,209 | 70,721 | 42.7 | 45 | 29,480 | 70,954 | 41.5 | 46 | -1.2 | -2.4 |
| Idaho | 57,519 | 104,634 | 55.0 | 16 | 57,615 | 103,408 | 55.7 | 17 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Illinois | 376,272 | 825,364 | 45.6 | 36 | 347,141 | 773,741 | 44.9 | 42 | -0.7 | -7.7 |
| Indiana | 213,418 | 451,242 | 47.3 | 32 | 213,444 | 454,027 | 47.0 | 34 | -0.3 | 0.0 |
| Iowa | 71,093 | 175,631 | 40.5 | 47 | 71,549 | 178,337 | 40.1 | 48 | -0.4 | 0.6 |
| Kansas | 91,745 | 197,589 | 46.4 | 34 | 95,485 | 202,014 | 47.3 | 33 | 0.9 | 4.1 |
| Kentucky | 227,574 | 361,657 | 62.9 | 5 | 235,642 | 375,945 | 62.7 | 5 | -0.2 | 3.5 |
| Louisiana | 238,135 | 404,591 | 58.9 | 11 | 228,795 | 405,204 | 56.5 | 16 | -2.4 | -3.9 |
| Maine | 34,080 | 62,485 | 54.5 | 17 | 34,956 | 61,659 | 56.7 | 15 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Maryland | 161,985 | 286,488 | 56.5 | 14 | 176,127 | 294,150 | 59.9 | 9 | 3.4 | 8.7 |
| Massachusetts | 124,716 | 289,869 | 43.0 | 44 | 134,409 | 304,490 | 44.1 | 44 | 1.1 | 7.8 |
| Michigan | 322,901 | 608,056 | 53.1 | 19 | 328,973 | 602,928 | 54.6 | 18 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| Minnesota | 132,885 | 278,085 | 47.8 | 30 | 136,113 | 282,312 | 48.2 | 31 | 0.4 | 2.4 |
| Mississippi | 187,574 | 316,502 | 59.3 | 10 | 188,130 | 318,421 | 59.1 | 11 | -0.2 | 0.3 |
| Missouri | 210,233 | 378,957 | 55.5 | 15 | 216,384 | 380,127 | 56.9 | 14 | 1.4 | 2.9 |
| Montana | 21,778 | 48,242 | 45.1 | 38 | 22,257 | 48,494 | 45.9 | 37 | 0.8 | 2.2 |
| Nebraska | 47,436 | 122,037 | 38.9 | 49 | 49,349 | 123,537 | 39.9 | 49 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| Nevada | 82,195 | 173,241 | 47.4 | 31 | 81,177 | 173,946 | 46.7 | 35 | -0.7 | -1.2 |
| New Hampshire | 15,462 | 41,404 | 37.3 | 50 | 16,374 | 41,204 | 39.7 | 50 | 2.4 | 5.9 |
| New Jersey | 200,925 | 442,917 | 45.4 | 37 | 226,924 | 446,315 | 50.8 | 28 | 5.4 | 12.9 |
| New Mexico | 119,326 | 170,934 | 69.8 | 2 | 121,195 | 169,438 | 71.5 | 2 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| New York | 546,576 | 1,239,638 | 44.1 | 41 | 556,848 | 1,227,025 | 45.4 | 40 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| North Carolina | 359,150 | 665,896 | 53.9 | 18 | 361,136 | 662,085 | 54.5 | 19 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| North Dakota | 14,207 | 30,930 | 45.9 | 35 | 14,314 | 30,979 | 46.2 | 36 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Ohio | 344,888 | 675,684 | 51.0 | 24 | 351,108 | 679,081 | 51.7 | 25 | 0.7 | 1.8 |
| Oklahoma | 185,923 | 310,777 | 59.8 | 9 | 185,031 | 313,972 | 58.9 | 12 | -0.9 | -0.5 |
| Oregon | 112,152 | 212,787 | 52.7 | 20 | 112,028 | 211,658 | 52.9 | 23 | 0.2 | -0.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 270,332 | 602,717 | 44.9 | 39 | 272,503 | 602,297 | 45.2 | 41 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Rhode Island | 26,926 | 53,838 | 50.0 | 26 | 27,149 | 53,872 | 50.4 | 29 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| South Carolina | 229,219 | 355,090 | 64.6 | 4 | 228,043 | 355,603 | 64.1 | 4 | -0.5 | -0.5 |
| South Dakota | 21,127 | 50,477 | 41.9 | 46 | 21,892 | 50,819 | 43.1 | 45 | 1.2 | 3.6 |
| Tennessee | 290,545 | 474,800 | 61.2 | 7 | 294,362 | 474,076 | 62.1 | 6 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Texas | 1,523,295 | 2,506,935 | 60.8 | 8 | 1,556,343 | 2,511,074 | 62.0 | 7 | 1.2 | 2.2 |
| Utah | 59,705 | 174,228 | 34.3 | 51 | 59,787 | 172,538 | 34.7 | 51 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Vermont | 16,916 | 27,464 | 61.6 | 6 | 17,038 | 27,783 | 61.3 | 8 | -0.3 | 0.7 |
| Virginia | 215,776 | 420,206 | 51.3 | 22 | 221,414 | 428,904 | 51.6 | 26 | 0.2 | 2.6 |
| Washington | 158,472 | 359,042 | 44.1 | 41 | 160,112 | 362,009 | 44.2 | 43 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| West Virginia | 83,991 | 125,533 | 66.9 | 3 | 93,433 | 126,533 | 73.8 | 1 | 6.9 | 11.2 |
| Wisconsin | 126,354 | 287,073 | 44.0 | 43 | 136,557 | 298,687 | 45.7 | 38 | 1.7 | 8.1 |
| Wyoming | 10,631 | 26,561 | 40.0 | 48 | 10,916 | 26,788 | 40.7 | 47 | 0.7 | 2.7 |
| Total | 10,837,174 | 20,880,774 | 51.9 | | 11,156,405 | 20,985,053 | 53.2 | | 1.3 | 2.9 |

¹ Ratio of SBP to NSLP is the number of students in SBP per 100 in NSLP.

Table 2. School Participation in School Lunch (NSLP) and School Breakfast (SBP) for School Years (SY) 2012-2013 and 2013-2014, by state.

| State | SY 2012-2013 | | | | SY 2013-2014 | | | | SY 2012-2013 to SY 2013-2014 |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|------|----------------|-----------------|--|------|----------------------------------|
| | SBP Schools | NSLP Schools | SBP Schools as a percent of NSLP Schools | Rank | SBP Schools | NSLP Schools | SBP Schools as a percent of NSLP Schools | Rank | Percent Change in SBP Schools |
| Alabama | 1,442 | 1,499 | 96.2 | 16 | 1,439 | 1,495 | 96.3 | 15 | -0.2 |
| Alaska | 354 | 437 | 81.0 | 45 | 362 | 441 | 82.1 | 44 | 2.3 |
| Arizona | 1,608 | 1,757 | 91.5 | 28 | 1,620 | 1,756 | 92.3 | 28 | 0.7 |
| Arkansas | 1,113 | 1,139 | 97.7 | 10 | 1,076 | 1,077 | 99.9 | 2 | -3.3 |
| California | 8,817 | 10,212 | 86.3 | 38 | 8,836 | 10,159 | 87.0 | 36 | 0.2 |
| Colorado | 1,321 | 1,626 | 81.2 | 44 | 1,388 | 1,741 | 79.7 | 46 | 5.1 |
| Connecticut | 744 | 1,089 | 68.3 | 51 | 804 | 1,077 | 74.7 | 51 | 8.1 |
| Delaware | 243 | 243 | 100.0 | 1 | 222 | 228 | 97.4 | 11 | -8.6 |
| District of Columbia | 229 | 230 | 99.6 | 5 | 223 | 225 | 99.1 | 5 | -2.6 |
| Florida | 3,629 | 3,739 | 97.1 | 12 | 3,674 | 3,784 | 97.1 | 13 | 1.2 |
| Georgia | 2,265 | 2,340 | 96.8 | 14 | 2,264 | 2,364 | 95.8 | 17 | 0.0 |
| Hawaii | 301 | 301 | 100.0 | 1 | 289 | 294 | 98.3 | 6 | -4.0 |
| Idaho | 664 | 702 | 94.6 | 22 | 655 | 694 | 94.4 | 21 | -1.4 |
| Illinois | 3,292 | 4,276 | 77.0 | 47 | 3,331 | 4,245 | 78.5 | 47 | 1.2 |
| Indiana | 1,905 | 2,135 | 89.2 | 32 | 1,913 | 2,140 | 89.4 | 33 | 0.4 |
| Iowa | 1,317 | 1,428 | 92.2 | 27 | 1,311 | 1,418 | 92.5 | 27 | -0.5 |
| Kansas | 1,449 | 1,564 | 92.6 | 26 | 1,406 | 1,529 | 92.0 | 29 | -3.0 |
| Kentucky | 1,343 | 1,439 | 93.3 | 24 | 1,308 | 1,389 | 94.2 | 23 | -2.6 |
| Louisiana | 1,548 | 1,630 | 95.0 | 19 | 1,545 | 1,634 | 94.6 | 20 | -0.2 |
| Maine | 594 | 621 | 95.7 | 18 | 597 | 628 | 95.1 | 18 | 0.5 |
| Maryland | 1,470 | 1,534 | 95.8 | 17 | 1,503 | 1,530 | 98.2 | 7 | 2.2 |
| Massachusetts | 1,677 | 2,250 | 74.5 | 48 | 1,710 | 2,217 | 77.1 | 48 | 2.0 |
| Michigan | 3,082 | 3,538 | 87.1 | 36 | 3,078 | 3,499 | 88.0 | 35 | -0.1 |
| Minnesota | 1,662 | 2,031 | 81.8 | 43 | 1,684 | 2,021 | 83.3 | 43 | 1.3 |
| Mississippi | 866 | 921 | 94.0 | 23 | 861 | 917 | 93.9 | 24 | -0.6 |
| Missouri | 2,308 | 2,524 | 91.4 | 29 | 2,292 | 2,495 | 91.9 | 30 | -0.7 |
| Montana | 697 | 822 | 84.8 | 41 | 689 | 817 | 84.3 | 39 | -1.1 |
| Nebraska | 787 | 979 | 80.4 | 46 | 792 | 966 | 82.0 | 45 | 0.6 |
| Nevada | 510 | 561 | 90.9 | 30 | 533 | 584 | 91.3 | 31 | 4.5 |
| New Hampshire | 405 | 455 | 89.0 | 33 | 403 | 447 | 90.2 | 32 | -0.5 |
| New Jersey | 1,943 | 2,636 | 73.7 | 50 | 2,008 | 2,635 | 76.2 | 49 | 3.3 |
| New Mexico | 748 | 766 | 97.7 | 11 | 791 | 825 | 95.9 | 16 | 5.7 |
| New York | 5,967 | 6,178 | 96.6 | 15 | 5,745 | 6,172 | 93.1 | 26 | -3.7 |
| North Carolina | 2,436 | 2,479 | 98.3 | 8 | 2,444 | 2,491 | 98.1 | 9 | 0.3 |
| North Dakota | 359 | 412 | 87.1 | 35 | 360 | 407 | 88.5 | 34 | 0.3 |
| Ohio | 3,166 | 3,831 | 82.6 | 42 | 3,158 | 3,782 | 83.5 | 42 | -0.3 |
| Oklahoma | 1,809 | 1,866 | 96.9 | 13 | 1,816 | 1,864 | 97.4 | 11 | 0.4 |
| Oregon | 1,269 | 1,341 | 94.6 | 21 | 1,274 | 1,343 | 94.9 | 19 | 0.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,091 | 3,609 | 85.6 | 40 | 3,140 | 3,663 | 85.7 | 38 | 1.6 |
| Rhode Island | 374 | 378 | 98.9 | 6 | 363 | 376 | 96.5 | 14 | -2.9 |
| South Carolina | 1,170 | 1,174 | 99.7 | 4 | 1,202 | 1,205 | 99.8 | 3 | 2.7 |
| South Dakota | 606 | 692 | 87.6 | 34 | 606 | 719 | 84.3 | 39 | 0.0 |
| Tennessee | 1,757 | 1,794 | 97.9 | 9 | 1,769 | 1,802 | 98.2 | 7 | 0.7 |
| Texas | 8,224 | 8,241 | 99.8 | 3 | 8,218 | 8,251 | 99.6 | 4 | -0.1 |
| Utah | 786 | 912 | 86.2 | 39 | 803 | 961 | 83.6 | 41 | 2.2 |
| Vermont | 336 | 354 | 94.9 | 20 | 333 | 353 | 94.3 | 22 | -0.9 |
| Virginia | 1,832 | 2,017 | 90.8 | 31 | 1,920 | 1,968 | 97.6 | 10 | 4.8 |
| Washington | 1,960 | 2,115 | 92.7 | 25 | 1,970 | 2,110 | 93.4 | 25 | 0.5 |
| West Virginia | 756 | 766 | 98.7 | 7 | 742 | 742 | 100.0 | 1 | -1.9 |
| Wisconsin | 1,876 | 2,535 | 74.0 | 49 | 1,905 | 2,510 | 75.9 | 50 | 1.5 |
| Wyoming | 273 | 315 | 86.7 | 37 | 282 | 325 | 86.8 | 37 | 3.3 |
| Total | 88,380 | 98,433 | 89.8 | | 88,657 | 98,315 | 90.2 | | 0.3 |

Table 3. Average Total Daily Student Participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) for 2013-2014, by state.

| State | Free SBP Students | | Reduced Price SBP Students | | Total Free and Reduced-Price SBP Students | | Paid SBP Students | | Total SBP Students |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Alabama | 189,180 | 82.1 | 14,088 | 6.1 | 203,270 | 88.2 | 27,226 | 11.8 | 230,496 |
| Alaska | 15,196 | 75.2 | 1,838 | 9.1 | 17,034 | 84.3 | 3,180 | 15.7 | 20,214 |
| Arizona | 230,103 | 77.6 | 22,333 | 7.5 | 252,436 | 85.1 | 44,243 | 14.9 | 296,679 |
| Arkansas | 129,853 | 76.5 | 16,856 | 9.9 | 146,709 | 86.5 | 22,969 | 13.5 | 169,678 |
| California | 1,228,835 | 78.0 | 157,532 | 10.0 | 1,386,366 | 88.0 | 188,705 | 12.0 | 1,575,070 |
| Colorado | 114,599 | 70.0 | 17,306 | 10.6 | 131,905 | 80.5 | 31,884 | 19.5 | 163,789 |
| Connecticut | 68,616 | 75.3 | 6,754 | 7.4 | 75,370 | 82.7 | 15,779 | 17.3 | 91,149 |
| Delaware | 29,843 | 74.3 | 2,027 | 5.0 | 31,870 | 79.4 | 8,289 | 20.6 | 40,159 |
| District of Columbia | 30,123 | 86.2 | 1,178 | 3.4 | 31,301 | 89.6 | 3,633 | 10.4 | 34,934 |
| Florida | 604,978 | 79.5 | 47,290 | 6.2 | 652,267 | 85.7 | 109,072 | 14.3 | 761,339 |
| Georgia | 499,807 | 80.7 | 36,537 | 5.9 | 536,344 | 86.6 | 82,761 | 13.4 | 619,106 |
| Hawaii | 25,771 | 70.0 | 3,709 | 10.1 | 29,480 | 80.0 | 7,354 | 20.0 | 36,834 |
| Idaho | 48,982 | 65.6 | 8,633 | 11.6 | 57,615 | 77.2 | 17,050 | 22.8 | 74,665 |
| Illinois | 332,541 | 87.4 | 14,600 | 3.8 | 347,141 | 91.2 | 33,318 | 8.8 | 380,458 |
| Indiana | 192,030 | 75.1 | 21,414 | 8.4 | 213,444 | 83.5 | 42,327 | 16.5 | 255,771 |
| Iowa | 64,260 | 69.4 | 7,289 | 7.9 | 71,549 | 77.3 | 20,996 | 22.7 | 92,545 |
| Kansas | 83,754 | 74.6 | 11,731 | 10.4 | 95,485 | 85.1 | 16,778 | 14.9 | 112,263 |
| Kentucky | 222,729 | 81.1 | 12,913 | 4.7 | 235,642 | 85.8 | 39,122 | 14.2 | 274,763 |
| Louisiana | 213,789 | 81.9 | 15,006 | 5.8 | 228,795 | 87.7 | 32,112 | 12.3 | 260,907 |
| Maine | 30,762 | 66.6 | 4,194 | 9.1 | 34,956 | 75.7 | 11,221 | 24.3 | 46,177 |
| Maryland | 157,662 | 68.5 | 18,465 | 8.0 | 176,127 | 76.6 | 53,910 | 23.4 | 230,037 |
| Massachusetts | 125,597 | 80.6 | 8,812 | 5.7 | 134,409 | 86.3 | 21,328 | 13.7 | 155,738 |
| Michigan | 309,504 | 80.9 | 19,469 | 5.1 | 328,973 | 86.0 | 53,424 | 14.0 | 382,398 |
| Minnesota | 116,554 | 62.8 | 19,559 | 10.5 | 136,113 | 73.3 | 49,454 | 26.7 | 185,567 |
| Mississippi | 175,274 | 85.8 | 12,856 | 6.3 | 188,130 | 92.1 | 16,181 | 7.9 | 204,311 |
| Missouri | 194,206 | 72.3 | 22,178 | 8.3 | 216,384 | 80.6 | 52,081 | 19.4 | 268,465 |
| Montana | 19,413 | 68.5 | 2,843 | 10.0 | 22,257 | 78.5 | 6,096 | 21.5 | 28,353 |
| Nebraska | 42,002 | 61.6 | 7,346 | 10.8 | 49,349 | 72.4 | 18,849 | 27.6 | 68,197 |
| Nevada | 72,446 | 80.6 | 8,731 | 9.7 | 81,177 | 90.3 | 8,759 | 9.7 | 89,936 |
| New Hampshire | 14,790 | 67.6 | 1,583 | 7.2 | 16,374 | 74.9 | 5,499 | 25.1 | 21,873 |
| New Jersey | 207,437 | 77.9 | 19,487 | 7.3 | 226,924 | 85.2 | 39,527 | 14.8 | 266,451 |
| New Mexico | 107,434 | 72.7 | 13,760 | 9.3 | 121,195 | 82.0 | 26,586 | 18.0 | 147,781 |
| New York | 517,128 | 79.6 | 39,720 | 6.1 | 556,848 | 85.7 | 92,542 | 14.3 | 649,389 |
| North Carolina | 328,400 | 77.5 | 32,737 | 7.7 | 361,136 | 85.2 | 62,773 | 14.8 | 423,909 |
| North Dakota | 12,394 | 52.3 | 1,920 | 8.1 | 14,314 | 60.4 | 9,396 | 39.6 | 23,710 |
| Ohio | 328,724 | 78.1 | 22,383 | 5.3 | 351,108 | 83.4 | 69,880 | 16.6 | 420,987 |
| Oklahoma | 163,963 | 73.3 | 21,068 | 9.4 | 185,031 | 82.8 | 38,511 | 17.2 | 223,542 |
| Oregon | 99,852 | 72.7 | 12,175 | 8.9 | 112,028 | 81.6 | 25,332 | 18.4 | 137,359 |
| Pennsylvania | 250,654 | 73.9 | 21,850 | 6.4 | 272,503 | 80.3 | 66,873 | 19.7 | 339,376 |
| Rhode Island | 25,132 | 77.5 | 2,017 | 6.2 | 27,149 | 83.7 | 5,281 | 16.3 | 32,431 |
| South Carolina | 211,716 | 79.2 | 16,326 | 6.1 | 228,043 | 85.3 | 39,372 | 14.7 | 267,415 |
| South Dakota | 19,570 | 71.1 | 2,323 | 8.4 | 21,892 | 79.5 | 5,646 | 20.5 | 27,538 |
| Tennessee | 269,230 | 76.0 | 25,132 | 7.1 | 294,362 | 83.1 | 59,695 | 16.9 | 354,058 |
| Texas | 1,418,524 | 77.4 | 137,820 | 7.5 | 1,556,343 | 84.9 | 277,404 | 15.1 | 1,833,747 |
| Utah | 51,591 | 69.4 | 8,195 | 11.0 | 59,787 | 80.5 | 14,515 | 19.5 | 74,302 |
| Vermont | 14,719 | 65.0 | 2,321 | 10.3 | 17,038 | 75.3 | 5,593 | 24.7 | 22,631 |
| Virginia | 196,804 | 72.3 | 24,611 | 9.0 | 221,414 | 81.3 | 50,897 | 18.7 | 272,310 |
| Washington | 140,414 | 76.4 | 19,698 | 10.7 | 160,112 | 87.1 | 23,624 | 12.9 | 183,736 |
| West Virginia | 88,611 | 69.0 | 4,822 | 3.8 | 93,433 | 72.8 | 34,924 | 27.2 | 128,357 |
| Wisconsin | 124,348 | 71.3 | 12,209 | 7.0 | 136,557 | 78.3 | 37,745 | 21.7 | 174,302 |
| Wyoming | 9,084 | 61.5 | 1,830 | 12.4 | 10,916 | 73.9 | 3,849 | 26.1 | 14,764 |
| Total | 10,168,928 | 77.1 | 987,474 | 7.5 | 11,156,405 | 84.6 | 2,033,565 | 15.4 | 13,189,966 |

Note: The sum of individual free, reduced-, and paid-price participation might not exactly match total participation due to rounding.

Table 4. Additional Participation and Federal Funding if States Met FRAC's SBP to NSLP Goal for Free and Reduced-Price (F&RP) Students for SY 2013-2014, by state¹

| State | Actual Total F&RP SBP Students | Total F&RP Students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP | Additional F&RP Students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP | Additional Annual Federal Funding if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students ² |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Alabama | 203,270 | 268,615 | 65,345 | 16,851,310 |
| Alaska | 17,034 | 26,121 | 9,087 | 2,325,997 |
| Arizona | 252,436 | 347,456 | 95,020 | 24,413,858 |
| Arkansas | 146,709 | 172,592 | 25,883 | 6,616,284 |
| California | 1,386,366 | 1,841,691 | 455,325 | 116,420,093 |
| Colorado | 131,905 | 170,442 | 38,537 | 9,819,754 |
| Connecticut | 75,370 | 111,332 | 35,962 | 9,237,820 |
| Delaware | 31,870 | 41,729 | 9,859 | 2,545,276 |
| District of Columbia ³ | 31,301 | 31,301 | 0 | - |
| Florida | 652,267 | 929,181 | 276,914 | 71,368,116 |
| Georgia | 536,344 | 650,555 | 114,211 | 29,459,986 |
| Hawaii | 29,480 | 49,668 | 20,188 | 5,149,574 |
| Idaho | 57,615 | 72,386 | 14,771 | 3,750,192 |
| Illinois | 347,141 | 541,619 | 194,478 | 50,415,851 |
| Indiana | 213,444 | 317,819 | 104,375 | 26,756,454 |
| Iowa | 71,549 | 124,836 | 53,287 | 13,655,795 |
| Kansas | 95,485 | 141,410 | 45,925 | 11,721,330 |
| Kentucky | 235,642 | 263,162 | 27,520 | 7,116,798 |
| Louisiana | 228,795 | 283,643 | 54,848 | 14,154,585 |
| Maine | 34,956 | 43,161 | 8,205 | 2,095,314 |
| Maryland | 176,127 | 205,905 | 29,778 | 7,626,791 |
| Massachusetts | 134,409 | 213,143 | 78,734 | 20,318,930 |
| Michigan | 328,973 | 422,050 | 93,077 | 24,049,901 |
| Minnesota | 136,113 | 197,618 | 61,505 | 15,634,179 |
| Mississippi | 188,130 | 222,895 | 34,765 | 8,967,038 |
| Missouri | 216,384 | 266,089 | 49,705 | 12,736,312 |
| Montana | 22,257 | 33,946 | 11,689 | 2,980,390 |
| Nebraska | 49,349 | 86,476 | 37,127 | 9,427,742 |
| Nevada | 81,177 | 121,762 | 40,585 | 10,389,229 |
| New Hampshire | 16,374 | 28,843 | 12,469 | 3,198,432 |
| New Jersey | 226,924 | 312,421 | 85,497 | 21,977,830 |
| New Mexico | 121,195 | 118,607 | 0 | - |
| New York | 556,848 | 858,918 | 302,070 | 77,868,916 |
| North Carolina | 361,136 | 463,460 | 102,324 | 26,279,252 |
| North Dakota | 14,314 | 21,685 | 7,371 | 1,877,158 |
| Ohio | 351,108 | 475,357 | 124,249 | 32,076,088 |
| Oklahoma | 185,031 | 219,780 | 34,749 | 8,884,415 |
| Oregon | 112,028 | 148,161 | 36,133 | 9,247,477 |
| Pennsylvania | 272,503 | 421,608 | 149,105 | 38,371,583 |
| Rhode Island | 27,149 | 37,710 | 10,561 | 2,720,907 |
| South Carolina | 228,043 | 248,922 | 20,879 | 5,381,984 |
| South Dakota | 21,892 | 35,573 | 13,681 | 3,503,300 |
| Tennessee | 294,362 | 331,853 | 37,491 | 9,638,460 |
| Texas | 1,556,343 | 1,757,752 | 201,409 | 51,747,994 |
| Utah | 59,787 | 120,777 | 60,990 | 15,523,057 |
| Vermont | 17,038 | 19,448 | 2,410 | 613,574 |
| Virginia | 221,414 | 300,233 | 78,819 | 20,162,652 |
| Washington | 160,112 | 253,406 | 93,294 | 23,810,425 |
| West Virginia | 93,433 | 88,573 | 0 | - |
| Wisconsin | 136,557 | 209,081 | 72,524 | 18,630,505 |
| Wyoming | 10,916 | 18,752 | 7,836 | 1,982,175 |
| Total | 11,156,405 | 14,689,523 | 3,540,566 | 909,501,083 |

¹ FRAC has set a goal of 70 students participating in SBP for every 100 participating in NSLP.

² Amount in dollars.

³ District of Columbia's number for "Total F&RP students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP" was rounded down to match its SBP to NSLP ratio.