Breakfast Grant and CEP Panel

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The Why

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JAkbwgOQa7A

Breakfast Grant

- OHN received a breakfast grant for the 2018-19 school year from No Kid Hungry
- Grant is being used to increase breakfast participation in 5 CEP district in SC
- Why is breakfast important?

Hunger Issues

ONE OUT OF FIVE
AMERICAN KIDS
STRUGGLE WITH HUNGER

"ONE OF MY STUDENTS THIS YEAR CAME UP TO ME DURING A TEST AND SAID SHE WAS HAVING TROUBLE. WHEN I ASKED HER WHICH QUESTION SHE NEEDED HELP WITH, SHE ANSWERED, **"I DON'T NEED HELP WITH THE QUESTIONS. I NEED HELP BECAUSE I'M HUNGRY AND I CAN'T THINK."**

– AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER IN MARYLAND, "HUNGER IN OUR SCHOOLS 2012"

THREE OUT OF FOUR
TEACHERS SAY THEY TEACH KIDS WHO REGULARLY COME TO SCHOOL HUNGRY

The 20 States With the Worst Food Hardship Rates in 2016–2017

State	Food Hardship Rate	Rank
Mississippi	22.0%	1
Louisiana	21.3%	2
West Virginia	20.3%	3
Alabama	19.7%	4
Arkansas	19.5%	5
Oklahoma	19.1%	6
South Carolina	18.3%	7

The 20 MSAs With the Worst Food Hardship Rates in 2016–2017

State	Food Hardship Rate	Rank
Bakersfield, CA	23.2%	1
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	22.0%	2
Fresno, CA	22.0%	3
Jackson, MS	21.3%	4
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	21.1%	5
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	20.7%	6
Winston-Salem, NC	20.2%	7
Baton Rouge, LA	20.1%	8
Albuquerque, NM	20.0%	9
Columbia, SC	19.5%	10
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	19.4%	11

How Breakfast Benefits the Whole School

SCHOOL BREAKFAST CHANGES LIVES

School breakfast can have a potentially dramatic effect on students. On average, students who eat school breakfast have been shown to:

ACHIEVE
17.5% HIGHER SCORES
ON STANDARDIZED MATH TESTS

ATTEND
1.5 MORE DAYS
OF SCHOOL PER YEAR

These impacts have potential long-term economic benefits as well:

STUDENTS WHO ATTEND
CLASS MORE REGULARLY ARE
20% MORE LIKELY
TO GRADUATE
FROM HIGH SCHOOL

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
TYPICALLY EARN
$10,090 MORE
PER YEAR AND ENJOY A
4% HIGHER EMPLOYMENT RATE

Alternative Breakfast Service Models

- Breakfast in the Classroom
  - Students eat breakfast in their classroom after the official start of the school day. Students or staff deliver breakfasts to classrooms from the cafeteria via coolers or insulated rolling bags. Breakfast in the Classroom takes 15 minutes on average. Schools reach 88 percent breakfast participation on average with this model.*

- Grab and Go to the Classroom
  - Students pick up conveniently packaged breakfasts from mobile service carts in high traffic areas that are convenient to students, such as hallways, entryways or cafeterias. Students can eat in their classroom before and after the bell has rung. Schools reach 63 percent breakfast participation on average with this model.*

- Second Chance Breakfast
  - Students eat breakfast during a break in the morning, often between first and second period or midway between breakfast and lunch. Schools can serve breakfast in the same manner as they would with traditional Grab and Go to the Classroom, or they can open up their cafeterias to serve breakfast during this break. Second Chance Breakfast can be particularly effective for middle or high school students who may not be hungry first thing in the morning or may opt to hang out with friends in the morning, as opposed to eating school breakfast. Schools reach 70 percent breakfast participation on average with this model.*

Video

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lI3st0rVugk

Questions

CEP PANEL

What is CEP?

- Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) allows all meals to be serve to all students at no cost

- To qualify for CEP a school or district must have an ISP of 40%

What is ISP?

- Individual Student Percentage (ISP) is based off the number of directly certified students in a school divided by the enrollment of the school

- Directly Certified students are:
  - SNAP, TANF, Foster from the state DC list
  - Homeless, migrant, runaway from district liaison
  - Head start or Even Start students

What cannot be used for CEP?

- Free and reduced applications have no baring on CEP

- The new SEI report **cannot** be used to directly certify a student or approve a student for free and reduced meals

Panel Introduction

- Missy Moody- Dillon 4

- Kim Johnson- Horry County

Questions

- How long has your district participated in CEP?

- How has it helped the district?

- Are there any negative associated with CEP from your perspective?

Questions

- What information do you think would have made your district implement CEP sooner? If possible

- Would you recommend CEP to other districts?

- Do you use the Level Data exception report and if so how has it helped?

Questions