What the Data Shows About...

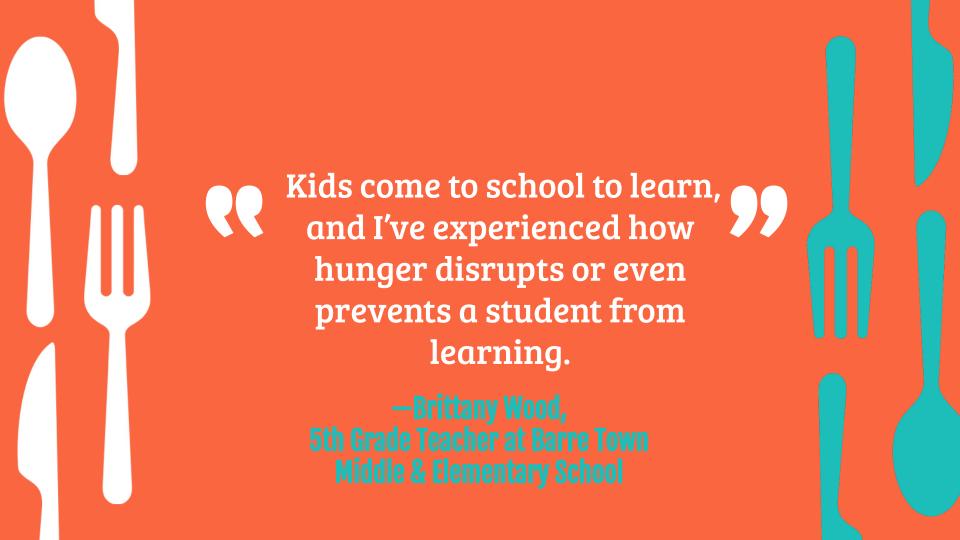
# Universal School Meals

in Vermont!

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The income eligibility threshold for Free & Reduced Price Meals is <u>less</u> <u>than half</u> the income needed to meet basic needs in Vermont, according to JFO.

|                                   | <u>JFO basic</u><br>needs budget | USDA cut-off for free<br>or reduced-price<br>school meals | <u>% of JFO Basic</u><br><u>Needs Threshold</u> |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 2 parent,<br>2 child<br>household | \$108,030                        | <i>\$51,338</i>   | 47.5%   |
| 1 parent,<br>2 child<br>household | <i>\$95,512</i>                  | \$42,606  | 44.6%   |

## What is the relationship between eligibility for school meals and families who can't afford to pay for school meals?

The Medicaid income threshold for children is 317% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and 68,000 children in Vermont are enrolled in Medicaid.

DVHA's Medicaid Direct Certification estimate tells us that more than **25,000 students** that are living in the income gap between eligibility for Medicaid and Free and Reduced Price Meals.

JFO's basic needs budget shows that the income needed to afford basic needs is even higher than eligibility for Medicaid for many families.

Students in the Eligibility Gap

25,000+

### "The Missing Middle"

The "missing-middle" kids, who are not eligible for free school meals, are the 2nd largest group of students; after Free & Reduced Price eligible kids

| Vemont School Age Children by Household Income Group |                        |                     |  |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Household Income                                     | Number of School       | Percentage of       |  |
| Bracket  | Age Children           | School Age Children |  |
| \$0-\$50,000   | 24,415                 | 27.4%               |  |
| \$50,000-\$100,000                                   | 28,772                 | 32.2%               |  |
| \$100,000-\$150,000                                  | 20,654                 | 23.1%               |  |
| \$150,000-\$200,000                                  | 6,351                  | 7.1%                |  |
| \$200,000-\$250,000                                  | 3,901                  | 4.4%                |  |
| \$250,000-\$300,000                                  | 1,286                  | 1.4%                |  |
| \$300,000+   | 3,873                  | 4.3%                |  |
| Total  | 89,252                 | 100%                |  |
| *Data from 2021 Ve                                   | rmont ACS 5-Year Estin | nates               |  |

# "The Missing Middle"

14,000

students above \$150,000 32,000

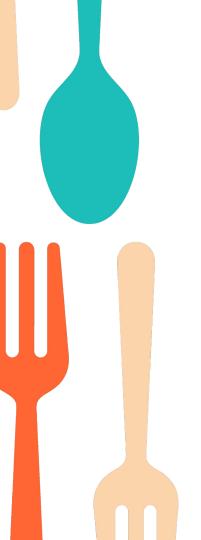
students in the "missing middle"

35,000

students eligible for free & reduced-price school meals

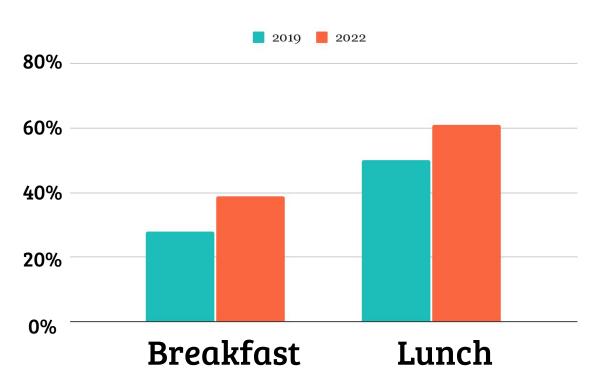
83%

Of all students in Vermont are living in households whose income is below \$150,000.

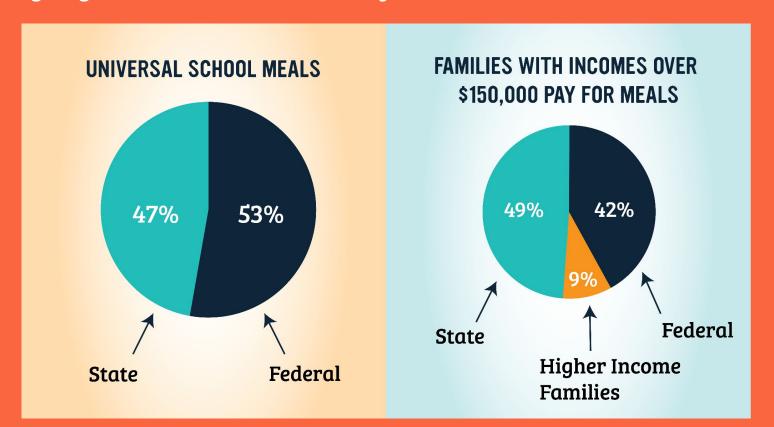


#### **School Meal Participation**

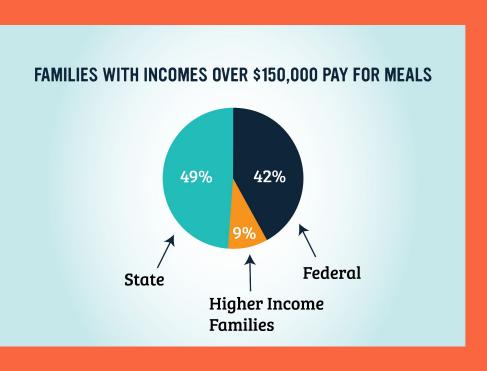
2019 vs. 2022



# Universal School Meals = More Federal Funds Having Higher Income Families Pay Costs VT More to Feed Fewer Kids



#### Making Higher Income Families Pay = VT Pays More to Feed Fewer Kids



VT school meal programs lose \$4-4.75 million a year in federal funds

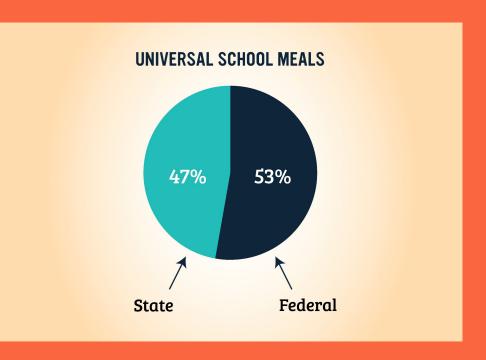
Participation drops by 33% for Breakfast, and 20% for lunch.

Cash registers are required in the cafeteria.

Each meal costs a school on average an extra \$0.63 to make.

School meal program debt and debt collection returns; administrative burden increases

#### **Universal School Meals = More Federal Funds**



Participation rises for students from all income levels, but it rises most for low-income students and those in the "missing middle."

Cash registers are eliminated from the cafeteria.

Schools buy and serve more local food.

Administrative burden is reduced for school districts and the Agency of Education



#### Only Universal School Meals can:

- take cash registers out of the cafeteria
- eliminate stigma for low income students
- eliminate unpaid meal debt
- reduce paperwork & administrative costs
- let schools maximize the purchase of local food
- Ensure all students are well fed and ready to learn