



Beyond the Tray: Five Benefits of School Meal Programs

School meal programs, including the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP), play an essential role in fueling students' bodies and minds for learning. Here's how:

- 1. Boosts Nutrient Intake: studies have shown that students who participate in school meal programs consume more nutrient-dense foods like lean meats, low fat dairy, fruits, vegetables and whole grains, improving overall diet quality.^{1,2}
- 2. Promotes Healthy Growth: school meals offer nutrient-dense protein sources, like dairy and beef, which can support healthy growth and development by providing essential nutrients like calcium and iron.³
- 3. Supports Academic Performance: studies link the consumption of school breakfast with better concentration and memory, higher scores on standardized tests, and greater achievement in reading and math.⁴
- 4. Advances Nutrition Security and Equity: all students in California have access to free nutritious school meals regardless of race, ethnicity or household income promoting nutrition security and equity in education.
- 5. Empowers Brighter Futures: California's Universal School Meals program reduces barriers to food access and ensures that every child has access to the nourishment they need to thrive academically and beyond.⁵

^{1.} Au LE, Gurzo K, Gosliner W, Webb KL, Crawford PB, Ritchie LD. Eating school meals daily is associated with healthier dietary intakes: The healthy communities study. J Acad Nutr Diet. 2018;118(8):1475-1481. DOI:10.1016/j.jand.2018.01.010

^{2.} Ramsay SA, Bloch TD, Marriage B, Shriver LH, Spees CK, Taylor CA. Skipping breakfast is associated with lower diet quality in young US children. Eur J Clin Nutr. 2018; 72:548-556. DOI:10.1038/s41430-018-0084-3

^{3.0&#}x27;Neil CE, Nicklas TA, Fulgoni VL. Food sources of energy and nutrients of public health concern and nutrients to limit with a focus on milk and other dairy foods in children 2 to 18 years of age: national health and nutrition examination survey, 2011-2014. Nutrients. 2018;10(8):1050. DOI:10.3390/nu10081050

^{4.} Adolphus K, Lawton C, Dye L. The effects of breakfast on behavior and academic performance in children and adolescents. Front Hum Neurosci. 2016;7(3):590-612 doi:10.3389/fnhum.2013.00425

^{5.} Cohen JFW, Hecht AA, McLoughlin GM, Turner L, Schwartz MB. Universal school meals and associations with student participation, attendance, academic performance, diet quality, food security, and body mass index: A systematic review. Nutrients. 2021;13(3):911. DOI:10.3390/nu13030911