

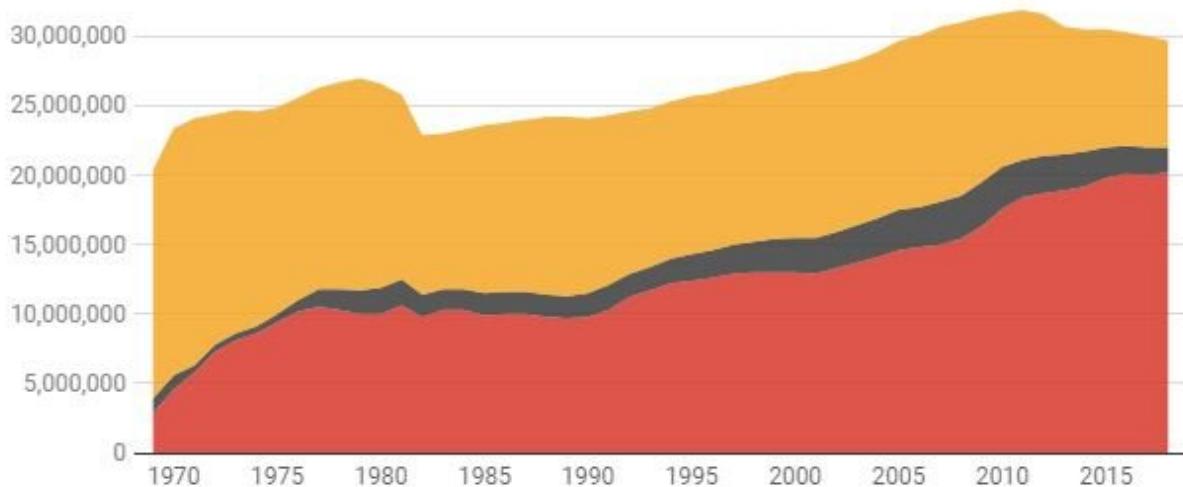
America's poorest children won't get nutritious meals with school cafeterias closed due to the coronavirus

March 13 2020, by Thurston

School meals in the US

About two-thirds of the 30 million kids benefiting from the National School Lunch Program pay nothing at all. Nearly one-tenth of them pay only 40 cents per meal and the rest pay \$2.90.

Free Reduced price Full price



Credit: The Conversation

Schools aren't only places where kids learn. They are also places where kids eat.

Thanks to the [National School Lunch Program](#), 30 million U.S. [children](#)—some 60% of all [school](#)-aged kids—regularly eat some combination of breakfast, [lunch](#) and afternoon snacks at school. Federal subsidies ensure that school meals are affordable for all children to [stave off hunger and malnutrition](#).

But what is happening to meals provided by the nation's largest child nutrition program as schools close to contain the spread of the [coronavirus](#) pandemic? By March 12, the schools attended by [more than 7 million or more children](#), including both public and private ones, had decided to shut their doors at least temporarily. That included announcements by [Ohio](#), [Oregon](#), [Kentucky](#), [Maryland](#), [Michigan](#) and [New Mexico](#) that all of their [public schools](#) would soon be closed for weeks.

Based on [my research](#) on how [schools provide meals for poor children](#), I worry that these closures might leave some of the nation's poorest children without access to [nutritious meals](#).

School meals address hunger

Despite persistent concerns about the [nutritional quality of school lunches](#) and wasted cafeteria food, serving school meals clearly improves students' consumption of [calcium, meat and vegetables](#) and a wide array of essential vitamins and minerals.

This nutritional boost is particularly vital for the 18% of U.S. kids whose parents sometimes or frequently [can't afford enough nutritious food](#) for the whole family. These children [get approximately a quarter of the calories they consume](#) from [school meals](#).

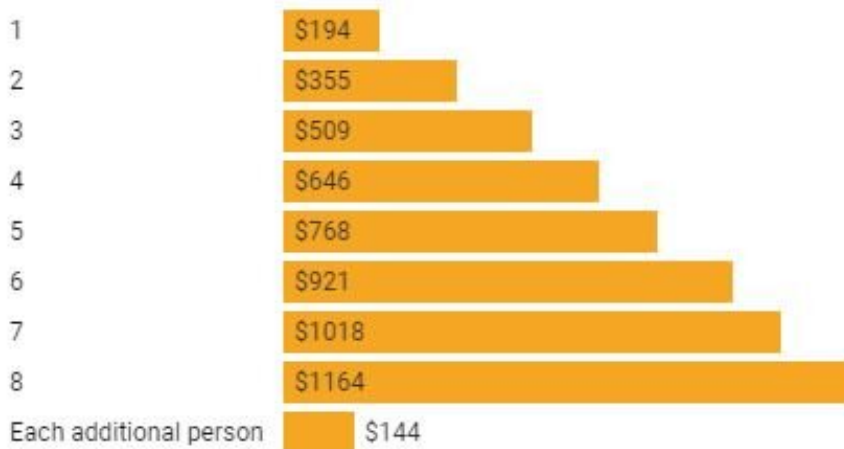
Empty cupboards and missed meals substantially [threaten children's healthy development](#). Research [tracking the long-term effects of 1960s-](#)

[era policy effort that expanded](#) the National School Lunch Program indicates that when kids regularly eat lunch, they're more likely to finish high school and perhaps go on to college.

Further, over the last few years [a new federal program](#) designed to provide free lunches to all students in schools that enroll large proportions of low-income children appears to be working. [Test scores](#) are rising and [student behavior](#) is improving at the schools taking part in it.

Maximum amount of monthly SNAP benefits

The U.S. government allocates the nutritional benefits formerly known as food stamps to households according to how many eligible members there are in a given family.



Credit: The Conversation

Under federal law, no student pays more than US\$2.90 for their lunch. But about [half of public school students pay far less](#). Families whose household income is less than 185% of the poverty line, currently about

\$48,000 per year for a family of four, pay up to 40 cents for each meal. Students whose families of the same size get by on less than 130% of that same mark, or below \$34,000, pay nothing at all.

More than two-thirds of the [children who eat school meals](#) get them for free or at a steep discount.

How to feed kids when schools close

Many low-income families of course can get some additional help through other kinds of federal aid.

That includes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. But SNAP's [complex eligibility requirements exclude many Americans](#) who are having trouble getting food on their tables.

What's more, [SNAP benefits are limited](#). For example, a family of four can get no more than \$646 in this aid per month, typically falling short of covering the full cost of all nutritional needs.

Absent fundamental changes to the nation's safety net, I believe school leaders should make sure that schools keep playing an important role in [student](#) nutrition—even when schools are closed to protect public health.

And [schools are indeed looking for ways to provide meals](#) to students whose schools are closed due to the pandemic. The USDA has identified one path. It is letting schools that participate in [a summer meals program for kids from low-income areas](#) to [serve meals even if they close due to this pandemic](#).

While this strikes me as a helpful step, I don't think that it will be enough.

That's because the schools eligible to take part in the summertime [program](#) serve [just a tenth of the children who participate in the school lunch program](#). Unless Congress acts to provide emergency funds to cover the cost of feeding students whose schools have closed—and fast—it will be up to local communities and their food banks to fill the nutritional gap.

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Provided by The Conversation

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