

Executive Summary: Health Impact Review of HB 1295

Concerning Breakfast after the Bell Programs

Evidence indicates that HB 1295 has potential to increase the number of low-income students and students of color who eat breakfast, which in turn has potential to narrow educational opportunity gaps, to narrow income gaps, and to decrease health disparities.

BILL INFORMATION

Sponsors: Representatives Hudgins, Magendanz, S. Hunt, Walsh, Walkinshaw, Lytton, Senn, Jinkins, Sawyer, Stokesbary, Reykdal, Robinson, McBride, Stanford, Tharinger, Bergquist, Clibborn, Pollet, Fey, Gregerson, Tarleton

Companion: [SB 5437](#)

Summary of Bill:

- Requires high-needs schools that have not reached target participation (70% of free or reduced-price eligible students) in both the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs to offer Breakfast after the Bell and provide adequate time for students to eat.
- Requires that all breakfasts served under these programs comply with federal meal patterns and nutrition standards.
- Requires the state to provide financial assistance to support implementation of Breakfast after the Bell programs.
- Requires the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to develop and distribute procedures and guidelines and to dedicate staff within the office to offer training and technical and marketing assistance to schools to implement Breakfast after the Bell.
- Directs OSPI and schools to partner with nonprofits, philanthropic organizations, and communities to implement these programs.

HEALTH IMPACT REVIEW

Summary of Findings:

This health impact review found the following evidence regarding the provisions in HB 1295:

- Strong evidence that Breakfast after the Bell programs would likely increase the number of low-income students and students of color participating in the School Breakfast Program and eating breakfast.
- Strong evidence that eating breakfast would likely improve educational outcomes for these students and decrease educational opportunity gaps.
- Strong evidence that eating breakfast would likely improve health outcomes for these students and decrease health disparities.
- Very strong evidence that decreasing educational opportunity gaps would likely decrease gaps in educational attainment.
- Very strong evidence that decreasing gaps in educational attainment would likely decrease income gaps.
- Very strong evidence that decreasing gaps in educational attainment would likely decrease health disparities.
- Very strong evidence that decreasing income gaps would likely decrease health disparities.

FULL REVIEW

For review methods, logic model, strength-of-evidence analyses, and citations of empirical evidence refer to the full health impact review: <http://sboh.wa.gov/Portals/7/Doc/HealthImpactReviews/HIR-2015-01-HB1295.pdf>

For more information contact:
(360)-236-4106 | hir@sboh.wa.gov
or go to sboh.wa.gov