

Executive Summary: Health Impact Review of HB 1892

Eliminating lunch copays for students who qualify for reduced-price lunches (2019 Legislative Session)

Evidence indicates that HB 1892 has the potential to increase the number of low-income students who eat lunch, which in turn has the potential to improve students' diet quality, to improve educational outcomes, to improve earning potential, and to improve health outcomes and decrease health inequities.

BILL INFORMATION

Sponsors: Morgan, Santos, Callan, Doglio, Appleton, Chapman, Reeves, Tharinger, Slatter, Ormsby, Thai, Shewmake, Fey, Bergquist, Paul, Macri, Jinkins, Wylie, Valdez, Peterson, Senn, Entenman, Pollet, Gregerson, Stanford, Leavitt, Lekanoff, Frame

Summary of Bill:

- Eliminates school lunch co-pays for students in prekindergarten through twelfth grade who qualify for reduced-price lunches under the National School Lunch Program.

HEALTH IMPACT REVIEW

Summary of Findings:

This Health Impact Review found the following evidence regarding the provisions in HB 1892:

- **A fair amount of evidence** that eliminating school lunch copays would likely increase the number of low-income students who eat lunch as a part of the National School Lunch Program in Washington State.
- **Strong evidence** that increasing the number of low-income students who eat lunch as part of the National School Lunch Program in Washington State would likely improve nutrition and diet quality for these students.
- **Very strong evidence** that improving nutrition and diet quality for students would likely improve educational outcomes.
- **Very strong evidence** that improving nutrition and diet quality for students would likely improve health outcomes for these students and decrease health inequities.
- **Very strong evidence** that improving educational outcomes would likely improve educational attainment.
- **Very strong evidence** that improving educational attainment would likely improve earning potential.
- **Very strong evidence** that improving educational attainment would likely improve health outcomes and decrease health inequities.
- **Very strong evidence** that improving earning potential would likely improve health outcomes and decrease health inequities.

FULL REVIEW

For review methods, logic model, strength-of-evidence analyses, and citations of empirical evidence refer to the full Health Impact Review at:

<https://sboh.wa.gov/Portals/7/Doc/HealthImpactReviews/HIR-2019-13-HB1892.pdf>

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