Research Rundown

Article

A Group Randomized Intervention Trial Increases Participation in the School Breakfast Program in 16 Rural High Schools in Minnesota

What did this study examine?

This article evaluated an environmental school-based intervention implemented over a 12-month period to increase School Breakfast Program (SBP) participation in 16 Minnesota high schools.

What intervention did this study implement?

The school-based intervention included two key components over a 12-month period:

- Increasing student access to school breakfast by changing school breakfast service practices, and expanding breakfast service times.
- **2** Promoting school breakfast through student-directed marketing campaigns.

Schools were

encouraged to provide

grab-n-go breakfast

carts outside the

cafeteria.

How was the intervention implemented?



A School Breakfast Expansion Team was created at each school to monitor intervention progress.

Key Findings:

The percentage of students participating in the SBP on a typical day increased by about 10.3% in the span of one school year in intervention schools.

Put it into practice!

- Aim to administer alternative breakfast models in your schools. Examples of alternative models include:
 - Grab-n-go menu breakfast service outside of the cafeteria setting
 - Second chance breakfast (breakfast served both before school and between first and second periods)
- Promote school breakfast through student and/or staff-directed marketing campaigns. Effective avenues include: Faculty/staff meetings, school website/newsletter, school announcements, and social media
- Boost your school breakfast program by celebrating National School Breakfast Week (NSBW). Take off with school breakfast and learn more about NSBW <u>here</u>!

Reference:

Nanney MS, Leduc R, Hearst M, et al. A Group Randomized Intervention Trial Increases Participation in the School Breakfast Program in 16 Rural High Schools in Minnesota. J Acad Nutr Diet. 2019;119(6):915-922. doi:10.1016/j.jand.2018.12.007



A change in policy to allow students to eat breakfast in the hallways or in the classroom was encouraged.

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Students in each school worked with a marketing firm to develop and execute a school-specific marketing campaign.



Among the intervention schools, the change in mean SBP participation ranged from -0.8% to 24.8% in the years following the intervention.



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