In 2015, Congress passed initiatives to drive up the nutritional value of state school provided lunches along with an increase in funding to students' whose families have financial need and thus have their lunches subsidized. Research done at Stanford concluded that eating healthier meals helped to increase the amount of Vitamin B12 found in the body, which helps with overall increased brain activity. Our analysis sought to find a link between student who eat school lunch and the amount of B12 found in their system to see if eating only school lunch has a potential effect on students.

Students who ate school lunch had a statistically smaller amount of Vitamin B12 in their system. Students that brought their own lunch tended to have a higher level of Vitamin B12. The data collected by the Center for Disease Control suggests that government initiatives to fund healthier school lunches will help students that rely on school lunches continue to learn at the same pace as their class mates. This is especially important when you consider that many who rely on school lunch do so because of their socioeconomic status, and if the school lunch doesn't provide adequate nutrition, then the socioeconomic gap between the rich and poor will continue to grow.

Areas of Further Research:

* Looking into clustering based on state and the possible effect of legislation on lunch nutrition
* Running more analysis on the relationship between macronutrition and packed lunches vs. cafeteria lunches
* Regression analysis on Vitamin B12 and factors like types of food eaten and household income