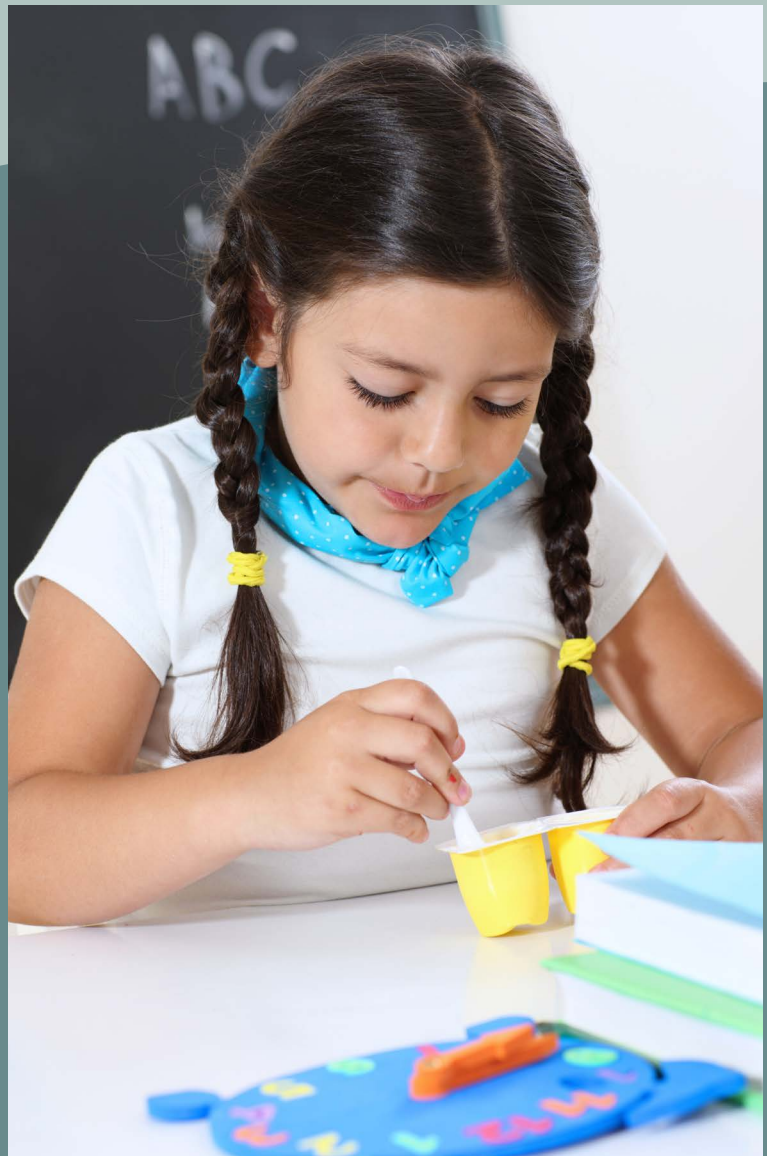




School Breakfast: Making it Work in Large School Districts

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This report was written by Etienne Melcher, FRAC Senior Child Nutrition Program Coordinator.

The findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of FRAC alone.

About FRAC

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and undernutrition. For more information about FRAC, or to sign up for FRAC's *Weekly News Digest* and monthly *Meals Matter: School Breakfast Newsletter*, go to: www.frac.org.

Introduction

Participation in the School Breakfast Program continued to grow in the 2015–2016 school year as more school districts across the country adopted innovative strategies to ensure their students would have access to the most important meal of the day and start their school day ready to learn.

This report examines School Breakfast Program participation rates and trends in 73 of America’s largest school districts. These districts saw a net increase of 101,548 students eating school breakfast in school year 2015–2016, compared to the prior school year. Two-thirds of the districts expanded their school breakfast participation from the previous school year. Twenty-six school districts met FRAC’s ambitious, but achievable, goal of serving at least 70 low-income students school breakfast for every 100 that participated in school lunch, making them top-performing districts.

Gains are being made, but there is still significant room to increase participation in school breakfast. According to FRAC’s *School Breakfast Scorecard*, released in tandem with this report and looking at national and state data, on an average day during the 2015–2016 school year, 56.0 low-income students participated nationwide in the School Breakfast Program for every 100 that participated in the National School Lunch Program¹. This was up from 50.4 to 100 in school year 2011–2012².

Real progress is being made, but a myriad of obstacles still contribute to the participation in school breakfast being too low. Those obstacles include late buses, long morning commutes, tight household budgets, and social stigma.

The continuing trend of rising breakfast participation in the face of these barriers is a result of school districts implementing innovative strategies that remove the obstacles limiting students’ access to school breakfast. The most effective strategy is offering breakfast after the bell to all students free of charge. With the exception of three, all of the surveyed school districts operate a breakfast after the bell program, such as breakfast in the classroom, “grab and go,” and second chance breakfast in some or all of their schools. Every school district, except one, reported offering breakfast to all students free of charge in some or all district schools.

A majority of the surveyed school districts are combining two key strategies to build momentum in their districts — adopting community eligibility and implementing breakfast after the bell service models. Community eligibility is a recently implemented, nationwide, federal option that allows high-poverty schools to offer breakfast and lunch free of charge to all students. Participating schools do not need to collect individual school meal applications, which reduces red tape and school costs, and increases participation in school breakfast as well as lunch.

Participation has been linked with improved academic achievement and better diets; lower rates of student overweight and obesity; fewer visits to the school nurse; and lower incidences of tardiness, absenteeism, and disciplinary problems.

In total, 55 of the surveyed school districts had adopted community eligibility in some or all of their schools in the 2015–2016 school year. Twenty-one of these school districts chose to expand use of this option to even more of their schools in the 2016–2017 school year.

The evidence of the positive impact that school breakfast can have on students is clear. Participation does not just reduce student hunger; it also has been linked with improved academic achievement and better diets; lower rates of student overweight and obesity; fewer visits to the school nurse; and lower incidences of tardiness, absenteeism, and disciplinary problems.

As the word has spread about the positive impacts that school breakfast can have on students, more and more stakeholders are coming together to educate, motivate, and help schools improve their school breakfast programs. More districts and schools than ever are working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and their respective state agencies and anti-hunger and child advocates to implement breakfast after the bell and community eligibility.

While participation continues to grow, there remain additional opportunities for school districts to increase participation in the School Breakfast Program so more of their students start the school day ready to learn. This report highlights those opportunities and describes the gains that still need to be made.

How the School Breakfast Program Works

Who Operates the School Breakfast Program?

Any public school, nonprofit private school, or residential child care institution can participate in the national School Breakfast Program and receive federal funds for each breakfast served. The program is administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and in each state typically through the state department of education or agriculture.

Who can Participate in the School Breakfast Program?

Any student attending a school that offers the program can eat breakfast. What the federal government covers, and what a student pays, depends on family income:

- Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are eligible for free school meals.
- Children from families with incomes between 130 to 185 percent of the FPL qualify for reduced-price meals and can be charged no more than 30 cents per breakfast.
- Children from families with incomes above 185 percent of the FPL pay charges (referred to as “paid meals”), which are set by the school.

Other federal and, in some cases, state rules make it possible to offer free meals to all children, or to all children in households with incomes under 185 percent of the FPL, especially in high-poverty schools.

How the School Breakfast Program Works CONTINUED

How are Children Certified for Free or Reduced-Price Meals?

Most children are certified for free or reduced-price meals via applications collected by the school district at the beginning of the school year or during the year. However, children in households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), as well as foster youth, migrant, homeless, or runaway youth, and Head Start participants are “categorically eligible” (automatically eligible) for free school meals and can be certified without submitting a school meal application.

School districts are required to “directly certify” children in households participating in SNAP for free school meals through data matching of SNAP records with school enrollment lists. School districts have the option of directly certifying other categorically eligible children as well. Some states also utilize income information from Medicaid to directly certify students as eligible for free and reduced-price school meals.

Schools should use data from the state to certify categorically eligible students and they can coordinate with other personnel, such as the school district’s homeless and migrant education liaisons, to obtain documentation to certify children for free school meals. Some categorically eligible children may be missed in this process, requiring the household to submit a school meals application. However, they do not need to complete the income information section of the application.

How are School Districts Reimbursed?

The federal reimbursement rate the school receives for each meal served depends on whether a student is certified to receive free, reduced-price, or paid meals.

For the 2015–2016 school year, schools received:

- \$1.66 per free breakfast;
- \$1.36 per reduced-price breakfast; and
- \$0.29 per “paid” breakfast.

“Severe need” schools received an additional 33 cents for each free or reduced-price breakfast served. Schools are considered severe need if at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price.



School Districts Meeting FRAC's Goal of 70 Low-Income Children Participating in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) per 100 Participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)

Survey Sample

FRAC surveyed 73 large school districts from across the country about their school breakfast participation data trends and best practices in expanding access to the program.

- School districts in 34 states and the District of Columbia submitted completed surveys.
- The districts range in size from 10,680 students in the Inglewood Unified School District (CA) to 1,135,100 students in the New York City Department of Education (NY).
- Twenty-nine percent of surveyed districts have student enrollments exceeding 100,000.
- Fifty-six percent of represented school districts have student populations where 70 percent or more qualify for free or reduced-price meals.

(See Table A in the Appendix for a full list of enrollment and free and reduced-price percentages.)

School Districts Committed to School Breakfast

Twenty-six of the surveyed school districts met FRAC's ambitious, but achievable, goal of reaching 70 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch in the 2015–2016 school year. This was an improvement from school year 2014–2015, when 23 of the surveyed districts reached the goal. The following table shows the high-performing school districts for school year 2015–2016.

These high-performing school districts are doing a first-rate job providing school breakfast, substantially exceeding the national average of 56 low-income students eating school breakfast for every 100 eating school lunch. See Table B in the Appendix for a full list ranking all participating districts.

District	Ratio of Free & Reduced-Price Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP
Los Angeles Unified School District (CA)*	115.6
Jersey City Public Schools (NJ)**	112.8
San Antonio Independent School District (TX)***	101.2
Newburgh School District (NY)	93.1
Newark Public Schools (NJ)	92.2
Boise School District (ID)	88.4
Houston Independent School District (TX)	86.5
Houston County Public Schools (GA)	84.7
Dallas Independent School District (TX)	82.4
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools (KS)	82.4
Detroit Public Schools (MI)	81.4
Buffalo Public Schools (NY)	78.7
Little Rock School District (AR)	77.3
Syracuse City School District (NY)	76.5
Tulsa School District (OK)	76.4
Rochester City School District (NY)	76.2
Duval County Public Schools (FL)	76.0
Fort Wayne Community Schools (IN)	75.4
Richmond Public Schools (VA)	73.9
Cincinnati Public Schools (OH)	73.2
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System (GA)	72.2
Reading School District (PA)	71.6
Albuquerque Public Schools (NM)	70.8
Shelby County Schools (TN)	70.7
Nashville Public Schools (TN)	70.1
Charleston County School District (SC)	70.0

*Los Angeles Unified School District served school breakfasts to more low-income children than it served lunches in school year 2015–2016. The district served breakfast to 289,555 low-income children and served lunch to 250,554 low-income children on an average day, resulting in more than 100 low-income children eating breakfast compared to every 100 low-income children eating lunch.

**Jersey City Public Schools served school breakfasts to more low-income children than it served lunches in school year 2015–2016. The district served breakfast to 13,906 low-income children and served lunch to 12,323 low-income children on an average day, resulting in more than 100 low-income children eating breakfast compared to every 100 low-income children eating lunch.

***San Antonio Independent School District served school breakfasts to more low-income children than it served lunches in school year 2015–2016. The district served breakfast to 43,211 low-income children and served lunch to 42,714 low-income children on an average day, resulting in more than 100 low-income children eating breakfast compared to every 100 low-income children eating lunch.

Success Stories

All of the top-performing districts in this report used two proven and effective strategies to feed students: They offered school breakfast free of charge to all students in many, most, or all schools, and they incorporated breakfast into the school day. Here are some examples:

San Antonio Independent School District (San Antonio, TX)

In 2009, the San Antonio Independent School District started a pilot program to implement breakfast in the classroom in a few schools. The rise in school breakfast participation in the pilot schools spurred the school district to make a concerted effort to increase the number of schools using an alternative breakfast model. The district remains committed to ensuring all students have access to school breakfast. In school year 2015–2016, the district fed more low-income students breakfast than lunch, providing breakfast to 81.8 percent of all enrolled students in the district. Every school in the district offered breakfast free of charge to all its students in the 2015–2016 school year, with 95.5 percent of schools using community eligibility, and 68 of the district’s 90 schools operated breakfast in the classroom.

“Do the research on what model will work for each school, and engage all staff in this decision and rollout process,” is the advice that Dr. Jennifer Sides, Assistant Director of Quality Assurance at San Antonio Independent School District, offers to school nutrition directors interested in expanding their school breakfast operations. She attributes the district’s success to working with schools to develop individualized action plans to implement breakfast after the bell.

The district’s Child Nutrition Services Department works with principals to engage all school staff at the beginning of the process, and encourages ongoing communication with staff, well after implementation, about what is working and what is not. The Child Nutrition Services

Department also collaborates with the San Antonio Alliance of Teachers and Support Personnel on school breakfast trainings to ensure the program’s success.

While San Antonio has seen tremendous growth and reached a participation level that substantially exceeds FRAC’s goal of reaching 70 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, Dr. Sides and her team are not letting up. There are still schools in the district that have not adopted breakfast in the classroom, and they are encouraging those schools to implement it.

Fort Wayne Community Schools (Fort Wayne, IN)

In the 2015–2016 school year, the Fort Wayne Community Schools increased school breakfast participation among low-income students by 33.8 percent, reaching 75 low-income children for every 100 that eat school lunch. Much of this impressive increase is due to implementing community eligibility and breakfast in the classroom in six middle schools. A grant from Partners for Breakfast in the Classroom, an initiative funded by the Walmart Foundation, supported the implementation.

In Fort Wayne, breakfast in the classroom and community eligibility go hand-in-hand. When the district adopted community eligibility in all of its elementary schools, it accurately predicted a significant increase in participation, and implemented breakfast in the classroom in all of those schools to prevent overflowing cafeterias. The success of combining community eligibility and breakfast in the classroom in elementary schools made it easier to expand both options to the district’s middle schools. The streamlined program operations resulting from community eligibility provide significant administrative savings in addition to increased participation, both of which support the financial viability of the district’s school nutrition programs.

After implementing breakfast in the classroom, principals in the middle schools report that discipline referrals have plummeted, and mornings run much more smoothly. Fortunately, support for the program comes from the very top. Fort Wayne’s Superintendent Wendy Robinson has been a supporter and advocate for the breakfast program since day one, and has encouraged Candice Hagar, the Child Nutrition Director, to “make it happen” for the district.

Making Breakfast Part of the School Day

All of the top-performing school districts and a total of 70 of the 73 surveyed districts reported operating alternative breakfast service models in some or all schools. In over half of the top performing districts, 50 percent or more of schools were operating breakfast after the bell programs. Only three districts reported not offering alternative service models in any schools.



See Table D in the Appendix for a full list of districts operating a breakfast after the bell program, and a breakdown of the number of schools by breakfast model.

One step — moving breakfast to after the school bell has rung — eliminates many of the barriers that lead to low school breakfast participation. By bringing breakfast to where students are, with models like breakfast in the classroom, “grab and go,” and second chance breakfast, schools are further removing the obstacles and stigma around school breakfast — and they are serving more students as a result.

Breakfast After the Bell:

Implementing an alternative service model that moves breakfast out of the cafeteria and makes it a part of the school day has proven to be the most successful strategy for schools to increase breakfast participation. These models overcome timing, convenience, and stigma barriers that get in the way of children participating in school breakfast. Options include:

- **Breakfast in the Classroom:** Meals can either be delivered to the classroom or be served from the cafeteria or carts in the hallway, to be eaten in the classroom at the start of the school day.
- **“Grab and Go”:** Children (particularly older students) can easily grab the components of their breakfast quickly from carts or kiosks in the hallway or the cafeteria line, to eat in their classroom.
- **Second Chance Breakfast:** Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period. Many middle and high school students are not hungry first thing in the morning. Serving them breakfast after first period allows them ample time to arrive to class on time or socialize before school, while still providing them with a nutritious start early in the day.

Breakfast at no Charge

Offering breakfast at no charge to all students helps remove the stigma associated with means-tested school breakfast, opens the program to children from families that would struggle to pay the reduced-price copayment or the paid breakfast charges, and streamlines the implementation of breakfast in the classroom and other alternative service models.

All surveyed school districts, with the exception of one, reported offering breakfast free to all students in all or some schools in school year 2015–2016.

- Thirty-four districts reported offering free breakfast to all students in all schools in school year 2015–2016.

- Thirty-eight districts reported serving free breakfast to all students in some schools in school year 2015–2016.

Fifty-five districts used community eligibility as the means to offer free breakfast — and lunch — to students in all or some schools in school year 2015–2016. Three additional school districts adopted community eligibility in all or some schools in school year 2016–2017. For a full list of districts using community eligibility, see Table F in the Appendix.

Offering Breakfast Free to All

Many high-poverty schools are able to offer free meals for all students, with federal reimbursements based on the proportions of low-income children in the school.

Providing breakfast at no charge to all students helps remove the stigma often associated with means-tested school breakfast (that breakfast in school is for “the poor kids”), opens the program to children from families that would struggle to pay the reduced-price copayment or the paid breakfast charges, and streamlines the implementation of breakfast in the classroom and other alternative service models. Schools can offer free breakfast to all students through the following options:

- **Community Eligibility Provision:** Community eligibility schools are high-poverty schools that offer free breakfast and lunch to all students and do not collect, process, or verify school meal applications, or keep track of meals by fee category, resulting in significant administrative savings and increased participation. For more information on community eligibility, see page 10.

- **Provision 2:** Schools using Provision 2 (referring to a provision of the National School Lunch Act) do not need to collect, process, or verify school meal applications or keep track of meals by fee category for at least three out of every four years. Schools collect school meal applications and count and claim meals by fee category during year one of the multi-year cycle, called the “base year.” Those data then are used for future years in the cycle. Provision 2 schools have the option to serve only breakfast or lunch, or both breakfast and lunch, to all students at no charge, and use economies of scale from increased participation and significant administrative savings to offset the cost of offering free meals to all students.

- **Nonpricing:** No fees are collected from students while schools continue to receive federal reimbursements for the meals served under the three-tier federal fee categories (free, reduced-price, and paid).

Only 15 districts did not use community eligibility in school years 2015–2016 and 2016–2017:

- Brentwood Union Free School District (NY)
- Broward County Public Schools (FL)
- Hillsborough County Public Schools (FL)
- Inglewood Unified School District (CA)
- Jersey City Public Schools (NJ)
- Little Rock School District (AR)
- Long Beach Unified School District (CA)
- Mesa Public Schools (AZ)
- Miami-Dade County Public Schools (FL)
- Newark Public Schools (NJ)
- Palm Beach County School District (FL)
- Savannah-Chatham County Public School System (GA)
- School District U-46 (IL)
- Scottsdale School District (AZ)
- Wake County Public School System (NC).

In the 2015–2016 school year, and in its second year of nationwide availability, more than 18,000 high-poverty schools in nearly 3,000 school districts adopted community eligibility, an increase of about 4,000 schools compared to the prior school year. The momentum has not stopped; 2,700 more schools have already signed up for the program in the 2016–2017 school year.

School districts adopting community eligibility experience a multitude of benefits. Community eligibility eliminates the need for school meal applications, relieving school districts from the administrative and financial burdens of processing and verifying these applications. By allowing all students, regardless of income, to eat a free school breakfast and lunch, the stigma associated with means-testing these programs disappears and participation grows. With the administrative burden of processing school meal applications lifted, schools can redirect resources to improved nutrition, menu planning, and food procurement, resulting in better school meals.

School districts can utilize a number of strategies to maximize the reach of community eligibility. For more information about this option and implementing best practices, visit FRAC's [website](#).

How Community Eligibility Works

Authorized by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, the Community Eligibility Provision allows high-poverty schools to offer breakfast and lunch free of charge to all students and to realize significant administrative savings by eliminating school meal applications. Any district, group of schools in a district, or school with 40 percent or more “identified students” — children eligible for free school meals who already are identified by other means than an individual household application — can choose to participate.

Identified students include:

- Children directly certified for free school meals through data matching because their households receive SNAP, TANF, or FDPIR, and in some states, Medicaid benefits.
- Children who are certified for free meals without an application because they are homeless, migrant, enrolled in Head Start, or in foster care.

Community eligibility schools are reimbursed for meals served based on a formula. Because of evidence that the ratio of all eligible children to children in these identified categories would be 1.6 to 1, Congress built that into the formula. Reimbursements to the school are calculated by multiplying the percentage of identified students by 1.6 to determine the percentage of meals reimbursed at the federal free rate. For example, a school with 50 percent identified students would be reimbursed for 80 percent of the meals eaten at the free reimbursement rate ($50 \times 1.6 = 80$), and 20 percent at the paid rate.

School districts may also choose to participate districtwide or group schools however they choose if the district or group has an overall identified student percentage of 40 percent or higher.

Find out which schools in your state or community are participating or eligible for the Community Eligibility Provision with FRAC's [database](#).

Opportunity for Growth

While breakfast participation is increasing nationally, there are still a number of districts that are falling short in reaching low-income students with school breakfast. Ten school districts in FRAC’s study served breakfast to fewer than 46 children per 100 who received school lunch.

While the New York City Department of Education is on this list, it has made significant progress since last year. It has started to implement breakfast in the classroom throughout the district, and the school district experienced the second largest increase in

school breakfast participation compared to the prior school year — 14,948 more students. Participation is expected to continue to increase as breakfast in the classroom is rolled out districtwide.

Another lagging district that will likely make significant gains in the upcoming year is San Bernardino City School District (CA), which has adopted community eligibility in 50 of its 84 schools for school year 2016–2017.

Ten Lowest Performing School Districts in School Breakfast Participation During SY 2015–2016

District	Ratio of Low-Income Children in SBP to NSLP, SY 2015–2016
Broward County Public Schools (FL)	45.1
Waterbury Public Schools (CT)	43.4
Salt Lake City School District (UT)	43.2
Miami-Dade County Public Schools (FL)	42.9
Long Beach School District (CA)	41.0
School District U-46 (IL)	40.7
New York City Department of Education (NY)	39.5
Inglewood School District (CA)	37.2
San Bernardino City School District (CA)	36.1
Oakland School District (CA)	36.1

See Table B in the Appendix for a full list of ratios and rankings for all participating school districts.

The Cost of Low School Breakfast Participation

Low participation in the School Breakfast Program is costly on many levels. Students miss out on the educational and health benefits associated with eating school breakfast, while school districts miss out on substantial federal funding. For school districts that did not meet FRAC’s goal of serving 70 low-income students for every 100 that participate in lunch, FRAC measures the

additional children who would start the day ready to learn as well as the additional funding that the school district would receive if they had achieved FRAC’s goal. The table below calculates the losses incurred by the 10 school districts studied in this report that would recoup the most federal dollars if they achieved FRAC’s benchmark. See Table G in the Appendix for the full list of school districts.

Additional Participation and Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Students Were Served Breakfast per 100 Receiving Lunch

District	Additional Low-Income Students in Breakfast if 70 per 100 in Lunch	Additional Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Breakfast Students per 100 Receiving Lunch
New York City Department of Education (NY)	156,913	\$45,822,288
Miami-Dade County Public Schools (FL)	44,707	\$13,218,298
Broward County Public Schools (FL)	25,940	\$7,649,555
Chicago Public Schools (IL)	25,548	\$7,464,176
Clark County School District (NV)	20,327	\$5,870,786
Palm Beach County School District (FL)	17,094	\$5,067,278
Orange County Public Schools (FL)	15,349	\$4,535,021
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools (NC)	12,944	\$3,844,030
DeKalb Public Schools (GA)	12,399	\$3,684,284
Polk County Public Schools (FL)	11,321	\$3,379,688

Conclusion

The national School Breakfast Program is critical to ensuring all students start their day with the nutrition they need to reach their full potential. There are proven and effective solutions that districts can adopt to increase participation significantly. The high-performing school districts in this report demonstrate that offering breakfast

at no charge to every student and moving breakfast after the bell are highly effective strategies for increasing school breakfast participation among low-income students. To learn more about how to improve school breakfast participation, visit FRAC’s [school breakfast web page](#).

Technical Notes

In the summer of 2016, FRAC distributed an electronic survey to 111 large school districts. FRAC selected the districts based on the number of students and the diversity of geographic representation. The survey — composed primarily of multiple-choice questions — asked school districts about school breakfast participation trends and practices.

The findings of this report are based on completed surveys from 71 school districts' food service staff and two anti-hunger groups — Maryland Hunger Solutions and New York Hunger Solutions. Follow-up interviews were conducted with two districts to develop the success stories' content.

The goals of the survey were to:

- determine the extent to which these districts reach children, especially low-income children, with the School Breakfast Program;
- assess the number of additional low-income students who would be served if the districts achieved higher participation rates, and determine the federal dollars lost to the districts as a result of not providing these meals;
- discover the most effective practices and strategies that school districts are using to increase participation,

including offering breakfast free to all students and implementing breakfast after the bell programs; and

- collect information on promising practices in the districts that might serve as national models for increasing school breakfast participation by low-income students.

Participation in the school meals programs was determined by self-reported numbers provided by the district as part of the survey. For each program, the total of meals served in school year 2015–2016 was divided by the total number of serving days to determine average daily participation.

The cost estimate for federal funding lost was based on a calculation of the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfast for every 100 children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the same school year. FRAC then calculated the number of additional children who would be reached if each district met FRAC's goal (a ratio of 70 participating in school breakfast to 100 participating in school lunch). FRAC then multiplied this unserved population by the reimbursement rate for the number of serving days provided by the school district. FRAC assumed that each district's proportion of students qualifying for free and reduced-price meals would remain the same.

Endnotes

¹ Food Research & Action Center. (2017). *School Breakfast Scorecard: School Year 2015–2016*. Available at: <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/school-breakfast-scorecard-sy-2015-2016.pdf>. Accessed on February 14, 2017.

² Food Research & Action Center. (2013). *School Breakfast Scorecard: School Year 2011–2012*. Available at: <http://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/breakfast11.pdf>. Accessed on January 26, 2017.

Table A**Student Enrollment and Free and Reduced-Price Certification SY 2015–2016**

District	State	Enrollment	Free & Reduced-Price Certified	Free & Reduced-Price Percent of Enrollment
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	84,911	57,771	68.0
Anchorage School District	AK	45,968	21,352	46.4
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	51,500	38,888	75.5
Austin Independent School District	TX	83,202	52,752	63.4
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	83,674	73,387	87.7
Bibb County Public Schools	GA	24,483	24,263	99.1
Boise School District	ID	26,302	10,413	39.6
Boston Public Schools	MA	56,580	56,580	100.0
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	19,944	16,157	81.0
Broward County Public Schools	FL	223,250	143,724	64.4
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	36,891	36,891	100.0
Charleston County School District	SC	48,847	28,394	58.1
Charlotte-Mecklenberg Schools	NC	148,923	90,906	61.0
Chicago Public Schools	IL	353,407	353,407	100.0
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	34,701	29,016	83.6
Clark County School District	NV	326,593	207,561	63.6
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	114,072	54,655	47.9
Dallas Independent School District	TX	157,908	144,960	91.8
DeKalb Public Schools	GA	101,389	73,205	72.2
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	34,388	22,004	64.0
Detroit Public Schools	MI	65,942	65,942	100.0
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	48,653	36,749	75.5
Durham Public Schools	NC	34,381	22,414	65.2
Duval County Public Schools	FL	113,554	82,343	72.5
Erie School District	PA	11,433	11,433	100.0
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	31,250	22,812	73.0
Fulton County Schools	GA	91,930	43,025	46.8
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	194,627	124,021	63.7
Houston County Public Schools	GA	28,366	14,311	50.5
Houston Independent School District	TX	214,595	174,332	81.2
Inglewood School District	CA	10,680	8,453	79.1
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	100,841	67,742	67.2
Jersey City Public Schools	NJ	29,013	20,344	70.1
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	21,667	18,721	86.4
Knox County Schools	TN	59,798	34,215	57.2
Little Rock School District	AR	24,797	18,285	73.7
Long Beach School District	CA	78,886	54,670	69.3

Table A CONTINUED**Student Enrollment and Free and Reduced-Price Certification SY 2015–2016**

District	State	Enrollment	Free & Reduced-Price Certified	Free & Reduced-Price Percent of Enrollment
Los Angeles School District	CA	560,237	405,338	72.4
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	64,981	38,821	59.7
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	299,143	230,971	77.2
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	76,569	76,569	100.0
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	36,632	22,919	62.6
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	156,674	54,542	34.8
Nashville Public Schools	TN	81,439	81,439	100.0
New York City Department of Education	NY	1,135,100	731,720	64.5
Newark Public Schools	NJ	36,211	29,330	81.0
Newburgh School District	NY	11,249	9,272	82.4
Norfolk Public Schools	VA	32,559	22,987	70.6
Oakland School District	CA	40,454	26,587	65.7
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	41,239	34,196	82.9
Omaha Public Schools	NE	51,916	37,288	71.8
Orange County Public Schools	FL	183,277	127,302	69.5
Palm Beach County School District	FL	183,520	114,501	62.4
Philadelphia School District	PA	137,734	137,734	100.0
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	25,854	20,640	79.8
Polk County Public Schools	FL	89,819	88,976	99.1
Portland Public Schools	OR	49,898	15,222	30.5
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	129,415	80,615	62.3
Reading School District	PA	17,291	17,291	100.0
Richmond Public Schools	VA	23,517	22,953	97.6
Rochester City School District	NY	30,048	30,048	100.0
Salt Lake City School District	UT	25,541	15,152	59.3
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	53,075	52,648	99.2
San Bernardino City School District	CA	51,515	46,563	90.4
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	38,108	25,490	66.9
School District U-46	IL	41,533	22,282	53.6
Scottsdale School District	AZ	24,155	6,477	26.8
Shelby County Schools	TN	117,258	117,258	100.0
Syracuse City School District	NY	20,561	19,334	94.0
Toledo Public Schools	OH	21,952	14,113	64.3
Tulsa School District	OK	38,229	30,252	79.1
Wake County Public School System	NC	161,230	57,493	35.7
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	18,752	18,752	100.0

Table B

Low-Income (Free and Reduced-Price) Student Participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) Compared to the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) SY 2015–2016

District	State	SBP Free & Reduced-Price Average Daily Participation	NSLP Free & Reduced-Price Average Daily Participation	Ratio of Free & Reduced-Price Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	26,158	36,964	70.8	23
Anchorage School District	AK	9,220	14,412	64.0	37
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	16,928	26,215	64.6	35
Austin Independent School District	TX	17,302	35,351	48.9	61
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	32,382	62,854	51.5	55
Bibb County Public Schools	GA	11,820	19,492	60.6	42
Boise School District	ID	7,089	8,022	88.4	6
Boston Public Schools	MA	22,155	37,031	59.8	45
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	7,434	11,471	64.8	33
Broward County Public Schools	FL	47,087	104,325	45.1	64
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	22,596	28,698	78.7	12
Charleston County School District	SC	14,490	20,707	70.0	26
Charlotte-Mecklenberg Schools	NC	32,172	64,451	49.9	59
Chicago Public Schools	IL	140,872	237,744	59.3	46
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	17,251	23,557	73.2	20
Clark County School District	NV	77,293	139,458	55.4	51
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	21,752	44,062	49.4	60
Dallas Independent School District	TX	90,220	109,544	82.4	9
DeKalb Public Schools	GA	27,573	57,104	48.3	62
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	12,485	19,617	63.6	38
Detroit Public Schools	MI	25,428	31,236	81.4	11
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	16,759	25,253	66.4	31
Durham Public Schools	NC	8,536	15,396	55.4	50
Duval County Public Schools	FL	41,829	55,020	76.0	17
Erie School District	PA	6,507	10,291	63.2	39
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	13,522	17,945	75.4	18
Fulton County Schools	GA	18,756	32,590	57.6	47
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	59,558	97,534	61.1	41
Houston County Public Schools	GA	10,373	12,244	84.7	8
Houston Independent School District	TX	104,063	120,299	86.5	7
Inglewood School District	CA	2,312	6,222	37.2	71
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	41,381	64,325	64.3	36
Jersey City Public Schools	NJ	13,906	12,323	112.8	2
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	12,069	14,655	82.4	10
Knox County Schools	TN	14,106	26,023	54.2	52
Little Rock School District	AR	9,954	12,876	77.3	13
Long Beach School District	CA	13,894	33,889	41.0	68
Los Angeles School District	CA	289,555	250,554	115.6	1

Table B CONTINUED

Low-Income (Free and Reduced-Price) Student Participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) Compared to the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) SY 2015–2016

District	State	SBP Free & Reduced-Price Average Daily Participation	NSLP Free & Reduced-Price Average Daily Participation	Ratio of Free & Reduced-Price Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	15,840	30,067	52.7	54
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	70,686	164,847	42.9	67
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	37,226	56,316	66.1	32
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	10,724	17,556	61.1	40
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	24,663	38,132	64.7	34
Nashville Public Schools	TN	38,706	55,177	70.1	25
New York City Department of Education	NY	203,222	514,479	39.5	70
Newark Public Schools	NJ	17,055	18,507	92.2	5
Newburgh School District	NY	5,734	6,157	93.1	4
Norfolk Public Schools	VA	12,198	17,881	68.2	28
Oakland School District	CA	5,950	16,497	36.1	73
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	16,027	28,726	55.8	49
Omaha Public Schools	NE	16,236	31,754	51.1	56
Orange County Public Schools	FL	48,082	90,616	53.1	53
Palm Beach County School District	FL	37,814	78,440	48.2	63
Philadelphia School District	PA	53,152	88,169	60.3	44
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	11,623	17,126	67.9	30
Polk County Public Schools	FL	29,621	58,488	50.6	57
Portland Public Schools	OR	9,483	13,955	68.0	29
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	42,238	61,726	68.4	27
Reading School District	PA	9,760	13,636	71.6	22
Richmond Public Schools	VA	12,049	16,312	73.9	19
Rochester City School District	NY	16,484	21,640	76.2	16
Salt Lake City School District	UT	4,818	11,149	43.2	66
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	43,211	42,714	101.2	3
San Bernardino City School District	CA	12,188	33,759	36.1	72
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	13,682	18,945	72.2	21
School District U-46	IL	6,643	16,308	40.7	69
Scottsdale School District	AZ	2,662	4,396	60.6	43
Shelby County Schools	TN	60,235	85,159	70.7	24
Syracuse City School District	NY	11,235	14,684	76.5	14
Toledo Public Schools	OH	7,697	13,590	56.6	48
Tulsa School District	OK	18,186	23,804	76.4	15
Wake County Public School System	NC	20,166	39,916	50.5	58
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	5,791	13,334	43.4	65

Table C**Change in Low-Income Student Participation SY 2014–2015 to SY 2015–2016**

District	State	Average Daily Participation in the School Breakfast Program — Free & Reduced-Price		School Year 2014–2015 to School Year 2015–2016	
		SY 2014–2015	SY 2015–2016	Change in Number of Students	Percent Change in Number of Students
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	21,893	26,158	4,265	19.5
Anchorage School District	AK	8,065	9,220	1,155	14.3
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	17,934	16,928	-1,006	-5.6
Austin Independent School District	TX	18,972	17,302	-1,670	-8.8
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	29,529	32,382	2,853	9.7
Bibb County Public Schools	GA	11,373	11,820	447	3.9
Boise School District	ID	6,491	7,089	598	9.2
Boston Public Schools	MA	24,386	22,155	-2,231	-9.1
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	7,760	7,434	-327	-4.2
Broward County Public Schools	FL	44,273	47,087	2,814	6.4
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	22,985	22,596	-389	-1.7
Charleston County School District	SC	13,857	14,490	633	4.6
Charlotte-Mecklenberg Schools	NC	31,293	32,172	879	2.8
Chicago Public Schools	IL	142,308	140,872	-1,435	-1.0
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	15,689	17,251	1,562	10.0
Clark County School District	NV	60,425	77,293	16,869	27.9
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	22,251	21,752	-499	-2.2
Dallas Independent School District	TX	88,136	90,220	2,084	2.4
DeKalb Public Schools	GA	25,837	27,573	1,737	6.7
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	11,294	12,485	1,191	10.5
Detroit Public Schools	MI	36,429	25,428	-11,001	-30.2
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	15,610	16,759	1,149	7.4
Durham Public Schools	NC	8,895	8,536	-359	-4.0
Duval County Public Schools	FL	40,949	41,829	880	2.1
Erie School District	PA	5,187	6,507	1,319	25.4
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	10,107	13,522	3,415	33.8
Fulton County Schools	GA	18,240	18,756	516	2.8
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	57,381	59,558	2,177	3.8
Houston County Public Schools	GA	7,308	10,373	3,065	41.9
Houston Independent School District	TX	104,721	104,063	-658	-.6
Inglewood School District	CA	4,239	2,312	-1,927	-45.5
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	37,485	41,381	3,896	10.4
Jersey City Public Schools	NJ	14,043	13,906	-137	-1.0
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	11,651	12,069	418	3.6
Knox County Schools	TN	11,732	14,106	2,374	20.2
Little Rock School District	AR	9,108	9,954	845	9.3
Long Beach School District	CA	16,123	13,894	-2,229	-13.8

Table C CONTINUED

Change in Low-Income Student Participation SY 2014–2015 to SY 2015–2016

District	State	Average Daily Participation in the School Breakfast Program – Free & Reduced-Price		School Year 2014–2015 to School Year 2015–2016	
		SY 2014–2015	SY 2015–2016	Change in Number of Students	Percent Change in Number of Students
Los Angeles School District	CA	280,603	289,555	8,952	3.2
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	15,505	15,840	335	2.2
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	70,198	70,686	488	.7
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	34,210	37,226	3,016	8.8
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	9,648	10,724	1,076	11.2
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	24,739	24,663	-76	-.3
Nashville Public Schools	TN	34,232	38,706	4,474	13.1
New York City Department of Education	NY	188,274	203,222	14,948	7.9
Newark Public Schools	NJ	16,426	17,055	629	3.8
Newburgh School District	NY	3,203	5,734	2,531	79.0
Norfolk Public Schools	VA	10,798	12,198	1,399	13.0
Oakland School District	CA	6,123	5,950	-173	-2.8
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	14,766	16,027	1,260	8.5
Omaha Public Schools	NE	14,710	16,236	1,526	10.4
Orange County Public Schools	FL	42,584	48,082	5,498	12.9
Palm Beach County School District	FL	35,816	37,814	1,998	5.6
Philadelphia School District	PA	56,617	53,152	-3,464	-6.1
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	12,132	11,623	-509	-4.2
Polk County Public Schools	FL	26,205	29,621	3,416	13.0
Portland Public Schools	OR	9,664	9,483	-180	-1.9
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	40,854	42,238	1,385	3.4
Reading School District	PA	9,127	9,760	633	6.9
Richmond Public Schools	VA	11,397	12,049	653	5.7
Rochester City School District	NY	16,605	16,484	-121	-.7
Salt Lake City School District	UT	4,674	4,818	143	3.1
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	44,566	43,211	-1,356	-3.0
San Bernardino City School District	CA	13,086	12,188	-898	-6.9
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	12,808	13,682	873	6.8
School District U-46	IL	6,559	6,643	84	1.3
Scottsdale School District	AZ	2,618	2,662	44	1.7
Shelby County Schools	TN	60,680	60,235	-445	-.7
Syracuse City School District	NY	10,874	11,235	361	3.3
Toledo Public Schools	OH	7,010	7,697	686	9.8
Tulsa School District	OK	18,791	18,186	-605	-3.2
Wake County Public School System	NC	19,233	20,166	933	4.9
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	5,601	5,791	190	3.4

Table D
Breakfast Service Models Operated SY 2015–2016

District	State	Total Schools	Number of Schools Using Breakfast After the Bell Models						
			School offering breakfast	Cafeteria before school	Served in the classroom	“Grab and go” to the classroom	“Second chance” or brunch	Vending machine	Other
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	140	140	82	56	5	0	0	0
Anchorage School District	AK	109	64	45	15	4	0	0	0
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	79	79	42	23	14	0	0	0
Austin Independent School District	TX	114	114	106	8	4	0	0	0
Bibb County Public Schools	GA	41	41	27	9	5	0	0	0
Boise School District	ID	47	47	45	18	0	13	0	0
Boston Public Schools	MA	126	126	94	27	5	0	0	0
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	18	18	6	12	6	1	0	0
Broward County Public Schools	FL	231	231	231	9	10	0	0	0
Charleston County School District	SC	76	76	50	23	3	0	0	0
Charlotte-Mecklenberg Schools	NC	168	168	148	0	20	0	0	0
Chicago Public Schools	IL	650	650	100	450	100	0	0	0
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	53	53	53	2	19	14	14	0
Clark County School District	NV	346	346	79	80	0	0	0	0
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	85	85	85	1	85	0	1	0
Dallas Independent School District	TX	222	222	16	164	49	0	2	0
DeKalb Public Schools	GA	123	121	121	0	0	0	0	0
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	61	61	36	0	25	0	0	0
Detroit Public Schools	MI	131	131	0	120	11	0	0	0
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	112	112	53	59	0	0	0	0
Durham Public Schools	NC	54	54	46	7	1	0	0	0
Duval County Public Schools	FL	158	158	158	111	17	0	0	0
Erie School District	PA	22	22	7	15	0	0	0	0
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	52	52	5	11	31	0	0	5
Fulton County Schools	GA	93	93	93	0	16	0	0	0
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	289	235	217	0	13	5	0	0
Houston County Public Schools	GA	36	36	35	0	16	0	0	0
Houston Independent School District	TX	286	286	41	229	16	286	1	0
Inglewood School District	CA	18	18	17	2	0	10	0	0
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	147	147	147	26	19	0	0	0
Jersey City Public Schools	NJ	49	49	0	40	8	0	1	0
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	54	54	16	25	4	0	0	9
Knox County Schools	TN	87	87	62	14	9	1	1	0
Little Rock School District	AR	47	47	11	24	12	0	0	0
Long Beach School District	CA	86	84	80	0	0	12	0	0
Los Angeles School District	CA	892	880	37	634	12	0	0	0
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	78	68	49	19	0	0	0	0

Table D CONTINUED

Breakfast Service Models Operated SY 2015–2016

District	State	Total Schools	Number of Schools Using Breakfast After the Bell Models						
			School offering breakfast	Cafeteria before school	Served in the classroom	“Grab and go” to the classroom	“Second chance” or brunch	Vending machine	Other
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	351	351	351	28	351	0	0	0
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	156	156	63	97	10	0	0	0
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	62	62	52	0	10	0	0	0
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	204	199	119	80	0	0	0	0
Nashville Public Schools	TN	153	153	93	60	0	0	0	0
New York City Department of Education	NY	2,546	2,510	2,222	321	162	0	0	0
Newark Public Schools	NJ	62	62	10	49	3	0	0	0
Newburgh School District	NY	16	16	2	12	7	2	2	0
Norfolk Public Schools	VA	52	52	20	0	32	0	0	0
Oakland School District	CA	86	79	78	1	1	1	0	0
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	83	83	67	4	14	0	0	0
Omaha Public Schools	NE	94	94	46	0	48	0	0	0
Orange County Public Schools	FL	210	209	205	1	3	0	0	0
Palm Beach County School District	FL	204	203	203	0	203	0	2	0
Philadelphia School District	PA	238	238	166	47	23	0	0	0
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	54	54	48	0	6	24	0	0
Polk County Public Schools	FL	130	130	106	11	13	0	0	0
Portland Public Schools	OR	87	81	45	0	36	0	0	0
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	204	204	81	94	29	0	0	0
Reading School District	PA	20	20	2	1	17	0	0	0
Richmond Public Schools	VA	42	42	25	2	18	0	0	0
Rochester City School District	NY	54	54	20	34	0	0	0	0
Salt Lake City School District	UT	38	37	33	0	4	0	0	0
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	90	90	32	68	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino City School District	CA	84	84	84	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	55	55	19	6	30	0	0	0
School District U-46	IL	57	57	51	1	5	0	0	0
Scottsdale School District	AZ	30	30	22	7	0	1	0	0
Shelby County Schools	TN	220	220	136	80	7	0	3	0
Syracuse City School District	NY	33	33	17	19	0	0	8	0
Toledo Public Schools	OH	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0
Tulsa School District	OK	77	77	37	40	0	0	0	0
Wake County Public School System	NC	172	172	153	14	2	1	0	2

*In the survey, school districts were asked to enter the number of schools in the district that used each of the service delivery models. If a school used more than one model, the school is counted multiple times for each model it operates.

**Data not reported for Baltimore City Public Schools and Buffalo Public Schools

Table E**Districts' Policies on Offering Free Breakfast to All Students SY 2015–2016**

District	State	Total Schools	Does the District Serve Breakfast in All Schools?	If "No," the Number of Schools Without Breakfast	Does the District Offer Free Breakfast to All Students?	If "Some," How Many Schools Offer Free Breakfast to All Students?
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	140	all	—	some	76
Anchorage School District	AK	109	no	45	some	30
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	79	all	—	some	64
Austin Independent School District	TX	114	all	—	some	69
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	184	no	1	some	183
Bibb County Public Schools	GA	41	all	—	all	—
Boise School District	ID	47	all	—	some	23
Boston Public Schools	MA	126	all	—	all	—
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	18	all	—	all	—
Broward County Public Schools	FL	231	all	—	all	—
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	71	all	—	all	—
Charleston County School District	SC	76	all	—	some	44
Charlotte-Mecklenberg Schools	NC	168	all	—	all	—
Chicago Public Schools	IL	650	all	—	all	—
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	53	all	—	all	—
Clark County School District	NV	346	all	—	some	63
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	85	all	—	some	8
Dallas Independent School District	TX	222	all	—	all	—
DeKalb Public Schools	GA	123	no	2	some	22
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	61	all	—	some	40
Detroit Public Schools	MI	131	all	—	all	—
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	112	all	—	some	86
Durham Public Schools	NC	54	all	—	all	—
Duval County Public Schools	FL	158	all	—	all	—
Erie School District	PA	22	all	—	all	—
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	52	all	—	some	43
Fulton County Schools	GA	93	all	—	some	22
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	289	no	54	some	235
Houston County Public Schools	GA	36	all	—	some	16
Houston Independent School District	TX	286	all	—	some	178
Inglewood School District	CA	18	all	—	all	—
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	147	all	—	some	128
Jersey City Public Schools	NJ	49	all	—	all	—
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	54	all	—	some	40
Knox County Schools	TN	87	all	—	some	52
Little Rock School District	AR	47	all	—	some	32
Long Beach School District	CA	86	no	2	some	12
Los Angeles School District	CA	892	no	12	some	880

Table E CONTINUED**Districts' Policies on Offering Free Breakfast to All Students SY 2015–2016**

District	State	Total Schools	Does the District Serve Breakfast in All Schools?	If "No," the Number of Schools Without Breakfast	Does the District Offer Free Breakfast to All Students?	If "Some," How Many Schools Offer Free Breakfast to All Students?
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	78	no	10	some	19
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	351	all	—	all	—
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	156	all	—	all	—
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	62	all	—	all	—
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	204	no	1	some	78
Nashville Public Schools	TN	153	all	—	all	—
New York City Department of Education	NY	2,546	no	36	some	2,517
Newark Public Schools	NJ	62	all	—	all	—
Newburgh School District	NY	16	all	—	all	—
Norfolk Public Schools	VA	52	all	—	some	32
Oakland School District	CA	86	no	7	some	79
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	83	all	—	all	—
Omaha Public Schools	NE	94	all	—	all	—
Orange County Public Schools	FL	210	no	1	some	99
Palm Beach County School District	FL	204	no	1	some	203
Philadelphia School District	PA	238	all	—	all	—
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	54	all	—	all	—
Polk County Public Schools	FL	130	all	—	some	109
Portland Public Schools	OR	87	no	6	some	39
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	204	all	—	some	9
Reading School District	PA	20	all	—	all	—
Richmond Public Schools	VA	42	all	—	all	—
Rochester City School District	NY	54	all	—	all	—
Salt Lake City School District	UT	38	no	1	some	6
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	90	all	—	all	—
San Bernardino City School District	CA	84	all	—	none	—
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	55	all	—	all	—
School District U-46	IL	57	all	—	some	2
Scottsdale School District	AZ	30	all	—	some	9
Shelby County Schools	TN	220	all	—	all	—
Syracuse City School District	NY	33	all	—	all	—
Toledo Public Schools	OH	50	all	—	some	38
Tulsa School District	OK	77	all	—	some	65
Wake County Public School System	NC	172	all	—	some	25
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	30	all	—	all	—

Table F**Districts Using Community Eligibility in SY 2015–2016 and SY 2016–2017**

District	State	Number of Community Eligibility Provision Schools in SY 2015–2016	District Using Community Eligibility Provision in SY 2016–2017?	Number of Community Eligibility Provision Schools in SY 2016–2017
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	74	yes	77
Anchorage School District	AK	30	yes	36
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	64	yes	63
Austin Independent School District	TX	2	yes	2
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	183	yes	183
Bibb County Public Schools	GA	41	yes	40
Boise School District	ID	23	yes	23
Boston Public Schools	MA	126	yes	126
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	—	no	—
Broward County Public Schools	FL	—	no	—
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	71	yes	n/a
Charleston County School District	SC	44	yes	50
Charlotte-Mecklenberg Schools	NC	79	yes	74
Chicago Public Schools	IL	650	yes	650
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	46	yes	46
Clark County School District	NV	30	yes	104
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	2	yes	2
Dallas Independent School District	TX	222	yes	224
DeKalb Public Schools	GA	20	yes	32
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	40	yes	43
Detroit Public Schools	MI	131	yes	131
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	85	yes	88
Durham Public Schools	NC	10	yes	12
Duval County Public Schools	FL	111	yes	114
Erie School District	PA	22	yes	22
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	43	yes	43
Fulton County Schools	GA	22	yes	27
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	—	no	—
Houston County Public Schools	GA	16	yes	16
Houston Independent School District	TX	178	yes	187
Inglewood School District	CA	—	no	—
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	128	yes	129
Jersey City Public Schools	NJ	—	no	—
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	40	yes	47
Knox County Schools	TN	52	yes	52
Little Rock School District	AR	—	no	—
Long Beach School District	CA	—	no	—
Los Angeles School District	CA	399	yes	399

Table F CONTINUED**Districts Using Community Eligibility in SY 2015–2016 and SY 2016–2017**

District	State	Number of Community Eligibility Provision Schools in SY 2015–2016	District Using Community Eligibility Provision in SY 2016–2017?	Number of Community Eligibility Provision Schools in SY 2016–2017
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	—	no	—
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	—	no	—
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	156	yes	162
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	17	yes	27
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	—	yes	2
Nashville Public Schools	TN	153	yes	151
New York City Department of Education	NY	788	yes	775
Newark Public Schools	NJ	—	no	—
Newburgh School District	NY	10	yes	17
Norfolk Public Schools	VA	23	yes	23
Oakland School District	CA	23	yes	26
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	55	yes	55
Omaha Public Schools	NE	6	yes	6
Orange County Public Schools	FL	20	yes	20
Palm Beach County School District	FL	—	no	—
Philadelphia School District	PA	238	yes	238
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	54	yes	54
Polk County Public Schools	FL	109	yes	118
Portland Public Schools	OR	25	yes	25
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	9	yes	9
Reading School District	PA	20	yes	20
Richmond Public Schools	VA	42	yes	42
Rochester City School District	NY	54	yes	54
Salt Lake City School District	UT	2	yes	2
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	86	yes	83
San Bernardino City School District	CA	—	yes	50
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	—	no	—
School District U-46	IL	—	no	—
Scottsdale School District	AZ	—	no	—
Shelby County Schools	TN	220	yes	211
Syracuse City School District	NY	33	yes	33
Toledo Public Schools	OH	38	yes	42
Tulsa School District	OK	—	yes	56
Wake County Public School System	NC	—	no	—
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	30	yes	30

Table G**Additional Participation and Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Students Were Served School Breakfast (SBP) per 100 Receiving School Lunch (NSLP) SY 2015–2016**

District	State	Ratio of Free & Reduced-Price Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Additional Low-Income Students in Breakfast if 70 per 100 in Lunch	Additional Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Breakfast Students per 100 Receiving Lunch
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	70.8	met goal	met goal
Anchorage School District	AK	64.0	868	\$ 244,275
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	64.6	1,423	\$ 455,102
Austin Independent School District	TX	48.9	7,444	\$ 2,164,787
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	51.5	11,616	\$ 3,258,890
Bibb County Public Schools	GA	60.6	1,824	\$ 545,059
Boise School District	ID	88.4	met goal	met goal
Boston Public Schools	MA	59.8	3,767	\$ 1,125,491
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	64.8	596	\$ 171,416
Broward County Public Schools	FL	45.1	25,940	\$ 7,649,555
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	78.7	met goal	met goal
Charleston County School District	SC	70.0	met goal	met goal
Charlotte-Mecklenberg Schools	NC	49.9	12,944	\$ 3,844,030
Chicago Public Schools	IL	59.3	25,548	\$ 7,464,176
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	73.2	met goal	met goal
Clark County School District	NV	55.4	20,327	\$ 5,870,786
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	49.4	9,092	\$ 2,538,998
Dallas Independent School District	TX	82.4	met goal	met goal
DeKalb Public Schools	GA	48.3	12,399	\$ 3,684,284
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	63.6	1,247	\$ 371,878
Detroit Public Schools	MI	81.4	met goal	met goal
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	66.4	918	\$ 274,097
Durham Public Schools	NC	55.4	2,241	\$ 659,885
Duval County Public Schools	FL	76.0	met goal	met goal
Erie School District	PA	63.2	697	\$ 204,893
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	75.4	met goal	met goal
Fulton County Schools	GA	57.6	4,057	\$ 1,194,482
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	61.1	8,715	\$ 2,402,751
Houston County Public Schools	GA	84.7	met goal	met goal
Houston Independent School District	TX	86.5	met goal	met goal
Inglewood School District	CA	37.2	2,044	\$ 663,552
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	64.3	3,647	\$ 1,058,540
Jersey City Public Schools	NJ	112.8	met goal	met goal
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	82.4	met goal	met goal
Knox County Schools	TN	54.2	4,110	\$ 1,169,097
Little Rock School District	AR	77.3	met goal	met goal
Long Beach School District	CA	41.0	9,829	\$ 3,034,006
Los Angeles School District	CA	115.6	met goal	met goal

Table G CONTINUED**Additional Participation and Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Students Were Served School Breakfast (SBP) per 100 Receiving School Lunch (NSLP) SY 2015–2016**

	State	Ratio of Free & Reduced-Price Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Additional Low-Income Students in Breakfast if 70 per 100 in Lunch	Additional Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Breakfast Students per 100 Receiving Lunch
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	52.7	5,207	\$ 1,530,589
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	42.9	44,707	\$ 13,218,298
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	66.1	2,195	\$ 637,536
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	61.1	1,565	\$ 452,259
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	64.7	2,030	\$ 586,387
Nashville Public Schools	TN	70.1	met goal	met goal
New York City Department of Education	NY	39.5	156,913	\$ 45,822,288
Newark Public Schools	NJ	92.2	met goal	met goal
Newburgh School District	NY	93.1	met goal	met goal
Norfolk Public Schools	VA	68.2	319	\$ 93,958
Oakland School District	CA	36.1	5,598	\$ 1,656,402
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	55.8	4,082	\$ 1,162,654
Omaha Public Schools	NE	51.1	5,991	\$ 1,663,121
Orange County Public Schools	FL	53.1	15,349	\$ 4,535,021
Palm Beach County School District	FL	48.2	17,094	\$ 5,067,278
Philadelphia School District	PA	60.3	8,566	\$ 2,531,131
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	67.9	365	\$ 109,764
Polk County Public Schools	FL	50.6	11,321	\$ 3,379,688
Portland Public Schools	OR	68.0	285	\$ 82,171
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	68.4	970	\$ 281,808
Reading School District	PA	71.6	met goal	met goal
Richmond Public Schools	VA	73.9	met goal	met goal
Rochester City School District	NY	76.2	met goal	met goal
Salt Lake City School District	UT	43.2	2,986	\$ 866,407
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	101.2	met goal	met goal
San Bernardino City School District	CA	36.1	11,443	\$ 3,368,450
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	72.2	met goal	met goal
School District U-46	IL	40.7	4,773	\$ 1,356,708
Scottsdale School District	AZ	60.6	415	\$ 121,593
Shelby County Schools	TN	70.7	met goal	met goal
Syracuse City School District	NY	76.5	met goal	met goal
Toledo Public Schools	OH	56.6	1,816	\$ 481,989
Tulsa School District	OK	76.4	met goal	met goal
Wake County Public School System	NC	50.5	7,775	\$ 2,278,615
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	43.4	3,543	\$ 1,041,008

Table H

School District Contacts

District	State	Contact	Title	Phone
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	Sandra Kemp	Executive Director Food and Nutrition	505-345-5661
Anchorage School District	AK	Jim Anderson	Executive Director	907-348-5142
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	Marilyn Hughes	School Nutrition Director	404-802-1599
Austin Independent School District	TX	Anneliese Tanner	Director	512-414-0228
Bibb County Public Schools	GA	Bernice Tukes	Site Support Manager	478-779-2612
Boise School District	ID	Peggy Bodnar	Supervisor - Food and Nutrition Services	208-854-4090
Boston Public Schools	MA	Bill Chung	Financial Analyst	617-635-9174
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	Nancy Padrone, RDN	Coordinator School Food Service	631-434-2316
Broward County Public Schools	FL	Mary Mulder	Director	754-321-0215
Charleston County School District	SC	Walter Campbell	Executive Director of Nutrition Services	843-566-8180
Charlotte-Mecklenberg Schools	NC	Catherine Beam	Executive Director	980-343-6041
Chicago Public Schools	IL	Crystal Cooper	Claims Manager	773-553-1283
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	Jessica Shelly	Food Service Director	513-363-0818
Clark County School District	NV	Jessica Sifuentes	Coordinator II	702-799-8123
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	Jeffery Crawford	Food Service Director	281-897-4541
Dallas Independent School District	TX	Bonnie Cheung	Business and Finance Director	214-932-5566
DeKalb Public Schools	GA	Joyce Wimberly	Executive Director of School Nutrition	678-676-0156
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	Mary Bellwood	Nutrition Specialist	515-242-7636
Detroit Public Schools	MI	Betti Wiggins	Executive Director Office of School Nutrition	313-408-5723
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	Robert Jaber	Director, Food and Nutrition Services	202-744-7347
Durham Public Schools	NC	James Keaten	Executive Director - School Nutrition Services	919-560-2370
Duval County Public Schools	FL	Jane Zentko MS, RD, LD/N	Director Contract Compliance- Food Service	904-732-5145
Erie School District	PA	Jenny Johns	Assistant General Manager	814-874-6888
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	Candice Hagar	Director, Nutrition Services	260-467-2055
Fulton County Schools	GA	Alyssia Wright	Executive Director of School Nutrition	470-254-8967
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	Alison Appel	Systems Analyst	813-840-7096
Houston County Public Schools	GA	Lauren Koff	Dietitian	478-322-3308
Houston Independent School District	TX	Thomas Gill	Director of Finance	713-491-5740
Inglewood School District	CA	Rosa Orosemane	Director of Food Services	310-680-4870
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	Hannah Lehman	Coordinator, Records and Reports	502-485-3198
Jersey City Public Schools	NJ	Karen A. De Lamater	Food Service Director	201-413-6923
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	Josh Mathiasmeier	Director of Nutritional Services	913-627-3900
Knox County Schools	TN	Wanda McCown	Executive Director of School Nutrition	865-594-3640
Little Rock School District	AR	Lilly Bouie, PhD	Child Nutrition Director	501-447-2450
Long Beach School District	CA	Darlene Martin	Nutrition Services Director	562-427-7923
Los Angeles School District	CA	Joseph Vaughn	Director of Food Services	213-241-2993

Table H CONTINUED
School District Contacts

District	State	Contact	Title	Phone
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	Loretta Zullo	Director	480-472-0910
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	Susan Rothstein	Director Food & Menu Management	786-275-0400
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	Tina Barkstrom	Director, School Nutrition Services	414-475-8362
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	Michele Carroll	Business Manager	612-668-2823
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	Marla Caplon	Director	301-284-4900
Nashville Public Schools	TN	Michael Robertson	Manager - Business Services, Nutrition Services	615-259-8481
New York City Department of Education	NY	Robert Deschak	Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Office of School Support Services	718-707-4334
Newark Public Schools	NJ	Dr. Tonya A. McGill	Director	973-733-7172
Newburgh School District	NY	Caitlin Lazarski	Food Service Director	845-563-3426
Norfolk Public Schools	VA	Helen Phillips	Senior Director, School Nutrition	757-628-2760
Oakland School District	CA	Zenaida Perea	Financial Accountant II	510-434-2252
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	Deborah S Taylor, RDN, SNS	Associate Director, School Nutrition Services	405-587-1034
Omaha Public Schools	NE	Tammy Yarmon	Director	531-299-9848
Orange County Public Schools	FL	Lora Gilbert	Senior Director	407-317-3700
Palm Beach County School District	FL	Magdalena Prieto	General Manager	561-383-2022
Philadelphia School District	PA	Wayne Grasela	Senior Vice President	215-400-5534
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	Curtistine Walker	Director	412-529-3302
Polk County Public Schools	FL	Jenna Kaczmariski	Director	863-647-4713
Portland Public Schools	OR	Gitta Grether-Sweeney	Senior Director, Nutrition Services	503-916-3391
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	Joan Shorter	Director	301-952-6580
Reading School District	PA	Kurt D. Myers	Food Service Director	610-371-5607
Richmond Public Schools	VA	Susan Roberson	Director	804-780-8240
Rochester City School District	NY	Dele Akinniyi	Lead Director of School Food Service	585-336-4100
Salt Lake City School District	UT	Kelly Orton	Director	801-974-8380
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	Dr. Jennifer Sides	Assistant Director Quality Assurance	210-554-2290
San Bernardino City School District	CA	Janet Jungnickel	Nutrition Services Business Manager	909-881-8000
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	Onetha Bonaparte	Interim Director of Nutrition	912-395-1130
School District U-46	IL	Claudie L. Phillips	Director of Food and Nutrition Services	847-888-5000
Scottsdale School District	AZ	June Cimarossa	Operations Manager	480-484-6234
Shelby County Schools	TN	Sydney McGhee	Compliance Specialist	901-416-5550
Syracuse City School District	NY	Louis Copani	Assistant Director of Food and Nutrition	315-435-4207
Toledo Public Schools	OH	Reynald Debroas	Director Food Service	419-671-8585
Tulsa School District	OK	Kit Hines	Child Nutrition Director	918-833-8676
Wake County Public School System	NC	Paula De Lucca	Senior Director	919-856-2918
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	Linda Franzese	Food Service Director	203-574-8210



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