



# School Breakfast: Making it Work in Large School Districts

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## About FRAC

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) is the leading national nonprofit organization working to eradicate poverty-related hunger and undernutrition in the United States. For more information about FRAC, or to sign up for FRAC's *Weekly News Digest*, monthly *Meals Matter: School Breakfast Newsletter*, and other child nutrition information visit [www.frac.org](http://www.frac.org).



# Introduction

School Breakfast Program participation nationally continued to grow in the 2016–2017 school year, connecting [nearly 12.2 million low-income students](#) with a nutritious morning meal so they start the day ready to learn. This represents an increase of [almost 70,000 students](#) from the prior school year.

The continued rise in school breakfast participation can be attributed to more school districts adopting innovative strategies that effectively address the barriers to participation, including late buses, long morning commutes, tight household budgets, and social stigma. These strategies include breakfast after the bell, which incorporates breakfast into the school day, and offering breakfast to all students free of charge. Breakfast after the bell service models, such as breakfast in the classroom, “grab and go,” and second chance breakfast (which allows students to eat breakfast later in the morning) all make it easier for students to access school breakfast. School districts can offer breakfast at no charge through various methods, such as the Community Eligibility Provision, a federal option that allows high-poverty schools to offer breakfast and lunch free of charge to all students.

As more school districts expand these winning strategies, the gap in the number of low-income students reached by the School Breakfast Program compared to the number in need is decreasing. More students are reaping the benefits of school breakfast, including higher academic achievement and test scores, elevated health and nutrition, and reduced absenteeism, tardiness, and behavior referrals. By breaking down barriers to school breakfast participation, school districts build up *all* their students’ potential for success.

For this report, the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) surveyed 75 of America’s large school districts to analyze

school breakfast participation, identify strategies that school districts can implement to increase participation, and highlight school districts that have taken steps to increase their school breakfast participation.

FRAC set an ambitious, but achievable, goal of reaching 70 low-income students with breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch; measured district performance against this metric and calculated the number of children not being served and the federal dollars lost in each school district as a result of not meeting this goal. Key findings show the progress made by some school districts, and the work that still needs to be done by others to reach even more students with school breakfast.

## Survey Sample

FRAC surveyed 75 large school districts to learn more about their school breakfast participation trends and best practices in expanding access to the program during the 2016–2017 school year.

- Completed surveys for the 75 school districts came from 34 states and the District of Columbia.
- The size of the school districts ranged from 10,417 students in Inglewood Unified School District (CA) to 1,155,789 students in the New York City Department of Education (NY).
- Thirty-two percent of surveyed school districts had student enrollments larger than 100,000 students.
- In 52 percent of the surveyed school districts, 70 percent or more of the students were certified to receive free or reduced-price meals.<sup>1</sup>

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

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## School District Key Findings

On an average school day in the 2016–2017 school year, the School Breakfast Program served over 2.4 million low-income students across the 75 school districts surveyed for this report. Over half of the surveyed school districts increased school breakfast participation, compared to the previous year.<sup>2</sup>

## Top-Performing School Districts

During the 2016–2017 school year, 22 of the surveyed school districts reached FRAC’s goal of serving 70 low-income children school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch. Among the 22 top-performing school districts, all combined to varying degrees the winning strategies of breakfast after the bell and offering breakfast at no charge to all students. Eleven of the top-performing school districts broadly implemented the strategies of offering breakfast after the bell in a majority, or nearly a majority of schools and also offered breakfast at no charge to all students in all schools. The following table shows these 22 highest-performing school districts.

*(See Table B in the Appendix for a full list that ranks all participating school districts.)*



### Los Angeles Unified School District (CA)

Los Angeles Unified School District (CA) continued to lead in school breakfast participation, and was the only school district to serve more breakfasts than lunches to low-income students. Even with already high rates of participation in the 2015–2016 school year, Los Angeles Unified School District managed to reach more students during the 2016–2017 school year, serving breakfast to an additional 9,486 students on an average school day. The key to this school district’s success stems from offering breakfast at no charge in nearly all schools and broadly implementing breakfast after the bell.

**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), School Year 2016–2017**

School District	Ratio of Free & Reduced-Price Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP
Los Angeles Unified School District (CA)	116.1 <sup>3</sup>
San Antonio Independent School District (TX)	94.1
Newburgh Enlarged City School District (NY)	93.7
Newark Public Schools (NJ)	92.3
Boise School District (ID)	90.8
Houston Independent School District (TX)	87.1
Dallas Independent School District (TX)	82.3
Rochester City School District (NY)	81.5
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools (KS)	79.4
San Diego Unified School District (CA)	77.9
Little Rock School District (AR)	77.5
Syracuse City School District (NY)	77.0
Richmond Public Schools (VA)	76.5
Fort Wayne Community Schools (IN)	76.2
Compton Unified School District (CA)	75.1
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System (GA)	75.0
Duval County Public Schools (FL)	74.2
Reading School District (PA)	73.3
Columbus City Schools (OH)	71.5
Tulsa Public Schools (OK)	71.5
Cincinnati Public Schools (OH)	70.3
Shelby County Schools (TN)	70.1



## School Districts With Room to Improve

Fifty-three of the 75 school districts surveyed did not reach FRAC’s goal of serving school breakfast to 70 low-income students for every 100 participating in school lunch, with Miami-Dade County Public Schools (FL), San Bernardino City Unified School District (CA), and School District U-46 (Elgin, IL) serving the fewest, 39.9-to-100, 36.2-to-100, and 35.1-to-100, respectively. Had these 53 school districts met this goal, an additional 476,000 low-income students would have started the day with school breakfast.



The table below lists the 10 lowest-performing school districts included in this report. Despite being on this list, five of these school districts — Inglewood Unified School District (CA), Long Beach Unified School District (CA), New York City Department of Education (NY), Sacramento City Unified School District (CA), and San Bernardino City Unified School District (CA) — increased their school breakfast average daily participation from the previous school year to the 2016–2017 school year.

### Ten Lowest-Performing School Districts in School Breakfast Participation, School Year 2016–2017

School District	Ratio of Free & Reduced-Price Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP
School District U-46 (Elgin, IL)	35.1
San Bernardino City Unified School District (CA)	36.2
Miami-Dade County Public Schools (FL)	39.9
Oakland Unified School District (CA)	40.2
Long Beach Unified School District (CA)	41.0
Hawaii Department of Education (HI)	41.8
New York City Department of Education (NY)	44.6
Broward County Public Schools (FL)	44.9
Sacramento City Unified School District (CA)	45.0
Inglewood Unified School District (CA)	45.2

### Making Progress

The New York City Department of Education (NY) was one of the lowest-performing school districts; however, it increased its average daily participation in school breakfast by 11.4 percent from the previous school year, reaching 23,198 more students by implementing an additional 187 breakfast after the bell programs. Future growth is also anticipated due to implementing community eligibility districtwide during the 2017–2018 school year.

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## 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, however, 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 schools with high proportions of low-income children.

### 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 also 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 also 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, these households are not required 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 receiving free, reduced-price, or paid meals.

For the 2016–2017 school year, schools received

- \$1.71 per free breakfast;
- \$1.41 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 Moving in the Right Direction

Thirty-nine — slightly more than half — of the school districts surveyed increased school breakfast participation in the 2016–2017 school year, from the 2015–2016 school year.<sup>4</sup> The school districts with the largest percentage growth in average daily participation in school breakfast — District of Columbia Public Schools (DC), Compton Unified School District (CA),<sup>5</sup> Minneapolis School District (MN), Newburgh Enlarged City School District (NY), and Austin Independent School District (TX) — all greatly increased the number of schools that offer breakfast after the bell.

*(See Table C in the Appendix for a full list of changes in low-income student participation in school breakfast between school year 2015–2016 and school year 2016–2017.)*

## Best Practices

### Serving Breakfast After the Bell

When all students participate, breakfast after the bell becomes part of school culture and supports a healthy learning environment.

All of the 22 top-performing districts, except Columbus City Schools (OH), offer breakfast after the bell in a majority or close to a majority of their schools. Seventy-two of the 75 surveyed school districts reported operating breakfast after the bell in some or all of their schools. As more school districts expand the use of breakfast after the bell in more schools, more low-income students will be reached.

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

### Breakfast After the Bell

Implementing a breakfast after the bell model that moves breakfast out of the school cafeteria served before school starts — making it more accessible and a part of the regular school day — has proven to be the most successful strategy for increasing school breakfast participation. Breakfast after the bell overcomes timing, convenience, and stigma barriers that get in the way of children participating in school breakfast and are even more impactful when they are combined with offering breakfast at no charge to all students. Schools generally use one or more of three options when offering breakfast after the bell:

- **Breakfast in the Classroom:** Meals are delivered to and eaten in the classroom at the start of the school day.

- **“Grab and Go”:** Children (particularly older students) can quickly grab the components of their breakfast from carts or kiosks in the hallway or the cafeteria line to eat in their classroom or in common areas.
- **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 these students breakfast after first period allows them ample time to arrive to class promptly, while still providing them the opportunity to get a nutritious start to the day.



## Offering Breakfast at No Charge to All Students

Eliminating school breakfast fees is key to ensuring that financial barriers do not keep students from participating. Offering breakfast at no charge to all students removes 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 after the bell. In general, school districts find it financially viable to offer breakfast to all students at no charge if at least 70 percent of the students (either in a specific school or district-wide) are certified to receive free or reduced-price school meals, and some districts with even lower percentages of low-income students are able to successfully offer school breakfast at no charge to all students.

All surveyed school districts, with the exception of one — School District U-46 (Elgin, IL) — reported offering breakfast at no charge to all students in all or some schools in school year 2016–2017.

- Thirty-seven school districts reported offering breakfast at no charge to all students in all schools in school year 2016–2017.
- Thirty-seven school districts reported serving breakfast at no charge to all students in some schools in school year 2016–2017.

*(See Table E in the Appendix for a full list of school districts offering breakfast at no charge to students.)*

### 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 have to 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 determine the federal reimbursement and 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 breakfasts served under the three-tier federal fee categories (free, reduced-price, and paid).

## Community Eligibility

The Community Eligibility Provision is one mechanism facilitating high-poverty school districts offering breakfast and lunch at no charge to all students. During the 2016–2017 school year, 59 school districts included in this report operated community eligibility.

Only 16 school districts surveyed for this report did not operate community eligibility in any schools in the 2016–2017 school year. Of these, 11 school districts offered free breakfast to all students in all of their schools, and four offered free school breakfast to all students in some schools through federal reimbursement options other than community eligibility. As previously noted, one school district, School District U-46 (Elgin, IL) did not offer free breakfast in any of its schools.

Fifty-three of the school districts surveyed stated that in the 2017–2018 school year, they either expanded

community eligibility to additional schools or have the same number of schools participating as in the previous school year.<sup>6</sup>

Orange County Public Schools (FL), San Diego Unified School District (CA), and Oakland Unified School District (CA) have significantly increased the number of schools using community eligibility in the 2017–2018 school year, and have added 84, 54, and 49 schools, respectively. Sacramento City Unified School District (CA) did not operate community eligibility in any of its schools during the 2016–2017 school year, but implemented the provision in 11 schools in the 2017–2018 school year.

School districts can use a number of strategies to maximize the reach of community eligibility. For more information, visit FRAC’s [community eligibility webpage](#).

*(See Table F in the Appendix for a full list of school districts that are using community eligibility.)*

## How Community Eligibility Works

Authorized by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, and phased in first in select states and then nationwide, 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 who are eligible for free school meals who already are identified by means other than an individual household application — can choose to participate.

“Identified students” may be

- children who are directly certified for free school meals through data matching because their households receive SNAP, TANF, or FDPIR benefits or, 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 that will be reimbursed at the federal free rate. For example, a school with 50 percent identified students would be reimbursed at the free rate for 80 percent of the meals eaten (50 multiplied by 1.6 = 80), and 20 percent at the paid rate.

School districts also may 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 the [Food Research & Action Center’s database](#).

## Untapped Federal Dollars: The Fiscal Cost of Low School Breakfast Participation

School districts with low school breakfast participation not only miss out on the educational and health benefits from this important meal, but also forgo financial benefits. School districts, especially those in low-income areas, leave a significant amount of federal dollars on the table when schools do not invest in maximizing school breakfast participation. When school nutrition departments increase their federal reimbursements, they are able to build stronger school breakfast and lunch programs that improved nutritional quality, are more appealing to students, and reduce plate waste.

### Additional Participation and Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Students Were Served Breakfast per 100 Receiving Lunch, School Year 2016–2017

Using data provided by the surveyed school districts, FRAC is able to calculate the amount of federal reimbursements that are left on the table for every school district that does not meet the goal of serving 70 low-income students school breakfast for every 100 low-income students eating school lunch. Table G in the Appendix presents the full list of school districts' additional participation and federal funding if 70 low-income students were served school breakfast per 100 receiving school lunch in school year 2016–2017. 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. Among these 10 school districts, nearly \$96 million in additional federal funding combined is being missed.

School 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)	128,609	\$ 38,318,040
Miami-Dade County Public Schools (FL)	51,232	\$ 15,593,424
Chicago Public Schools (IL)	26,480	\$ 8,059,920
Broward County Public Schools (FL)	25,882	\$ 7,770,036
School District of Palm Beach County (FL)	17,345	\$ 5,228,850
Hawaii Department of Education (HI)	16,583	\$ 5,005,898
Orange County Public Schools (FL)	15,781	\$ 4,803,103
Baltimore City Public Schools (MD)	13,681	\$ 3,953,607
San Bernardino City Unified School District (CA)	11,873	\$ 3,630,688
Polk County School District (FL)	11,756	\$ 3,576,909

## Conclusion

The School Breakfast Program helps ensure that students start their day with the nutrition they need to be successful in and out of school. However, not all school breakfast programs are created equal. The traditional school breakfast offered in the cafeteria before the regular school day misses too many children. While nearly all the school districts included in this report are implementing to a degree the proven strategies of serving breakfast after

the bell, and offering breakfast at no charge to all students, such as through the Community Eligibility Provision, most of the districts can, and should, increase the number of schools adopting these best practices to ensure more children get the nutrition they need to learn and thrive in the classroom and beyond. For more information on school breakfast, visit FRAC's [school breakfast web page](#).

## Technical Notes

In the summer of 2017, FRAC distributed an electronic survey to 109 large school districts. FRAC selected the districts based on the number of students and on 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 73 school districts' food service staff and data provided by Maryland Hunger Solutions for two Maryland school districts.

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 each district as part of the survey. For each program, the total number of meals served in school year 2016–2017 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. In order to determine the reimbursement, FRAC assumed that each district's proportion of students qualifying for free and reduced-price meals would remain the same.

## District Notes

Columbus City Schools (OH) reported that 100 students in the district were certified for free and reduced-price meals in school year 2016–2017. Community eligibility data provided by the Ohio Department of Education confirmed that 100 was the percentage of students eligible for free school meals, not the total number of low-income students. Table A was updated to reflect this. The school district did not provide breakfast participation data for school year 2015–2016. Therefore, Table C does not include values for Columbus City Schools. No analysis on change in the number of low-income students served from the previous school year could be conducted.

East Baton Rouge Parish School District (LA) reported that 96 students were certified for free and reduced-price meals in school year 2016–2017. Community eligibility data provided by the Louisiana Department of Education confirmed that 96 was the percentage of students eligible for free school meals, not the total number of low-income students. Table A was updated to reflect this.

Inglewood Unified School District (CA) reported that 86 students were certified for free and reduced-price meals in school year 2016–2017. Based on data provided by the district regarding the number of free and reduced-price meals served on an average day, 86 students certified for free and reduced-price meals is not correct. Follow up with the district was attempted, but without response, so these data were omitted from Table A.

Baltimore City Public Schools (MD) and Prince George's County Public Schools' (MD) district contact info is not provided in Table H because their surveys were filled out using data from Maryland Hunger Solutions.

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## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> The number of free and reduced-price certified students is unavailable for Inglewood Unified School District (CA).
- <sup>2</sup> Breakfast data from the 2015–2016 school year is unavailable for one of the districts: Columbus City Schools (OH).
- <sup>3</sup> Los Angeles Unified School District (CA) served school breakfasts to more low-income children than it served lunches in school year 2016–2017. The district served breakfast to 299,041 low-income children and served lunch to 257,486 low-income children on an average school day, resulting in more than 100 low-income children eating breakfast for every 100 low-income children eating lunch.
- <sup>4</sup> Breakfast data from the 2015–2016 school year is unavailable for one of the districts: Columbus City Schools (OH).
- <sup>5</sup> Compton Unified School District (CA) implemented breakfast after the bell programs in new schools during the 2016–2017 school year; however, the number of schools using breakfast after the bell programs in school year 2015–2016 was not reported, making a comparison from the previous school year not possible.
- <sup>6</sup> The reason five school districts — Atlanta Public Schools (GA), Baltimore City Public Schools (MD), Bibb County School District (GA), Dallas Independent School District (TX), and San Antonio Independent School District (TX) — showed decreases in the number of schools operating community eligibility when comparing 2016–2017 school year data with 2017–2018 school year is more likely attributed to school consolidation and closures rather than schools dropping out of the provision. Montgomery County Public Schools (MD) did stop using community eligibility in two of its schools during the 2017–2018 school year. Portland Public Schools (OR) did stop using community eligibility in 12 of its schools during the 2017–2018 school year.



**Table A**  
**Student Enrollment and Number of Students Certified for Free and Reduced-Price Meals, School Year 2016–2017**

School District	State	Enrollment	Free & Reduced-Price Certified	Free & Reduced-Price Percent of Enrollment
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	86,884	60,614	69.8 %
Anchorage School District	AK	47,874	23,316	48.7 %
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	53,185	39,784	74.8 %
Austin Independent School District	TX	83,241	46,268	55.6 %
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	82,564	71,240	86.3 %
Bibb County School District	GA	24,227	24,013	99.1 %
Boise School District	ID	26,694	10,222	38.3 %
Boston Public Schools	MA	56,705	37,999	67.0 %
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	20,392	17,172	84.2 %
Broward County Public Schools	FL	223,973	147,935	66.1 %
Charleston County School District	SC	50,938	29,064	57.1 %
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	150,907	86,697	57.5 %
Chicago Public Schools	IL	342,390	342,390	100.0 %
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	36,983	31,776	85.9 %
Clark County School District	NV	327,753	209,485	63.9 %
Columbus City Schools	OH	50,128	50,128*	100.0 %
Compton Unified School District	CA	22,062	19,194	87.0 %
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	114,960	56,843	49.4 %
Dallas Independent School District	TX	157,306	155,261	98.7 %
DeKalb County School District	GA	101,284	72,402	71.5 %
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	33,561	24,739	73.7 %
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	50,088	36,356	72.6 %
Durham Public Schools	NC	33,941	22,456	66.2 %
Duval County Public Schools	FL	113,394	84,964	74.9 %
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	40,144	38,538**	96.0 %
Erie School District	PA	12,505	12,505	100.0 %
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	29,126	23,301	80.0 %
Fulton County Schools	GA	91,407	42,530	46.5 %
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	179,902	78,945	43.9 %
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	193,442	124,177	64.2 %
Houston County Schools	GA	29,003	17,320	59.7 %
Houston Independent School District	TX	216,801	163,382	75.4 %
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	10,417	N/A***	N/A***
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	100,063	65,845	65.8 %
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	22,702	18,286	80.5 %
Knox County Schools	TN	60,873	33,017	54.2 %
Little Rock School District	AR	24,383	17,255	70.8 %
Long Beach Unified School District	CA	77,588	49,191	63.4 %
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	519,274	420,626	81.0 %
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	63,663	45,157	70.9 %

**Table A** CONTINUED

**Student Enrollment and Number of Students Certified for Free and Reduced-Price Meals, School Year 2016–2017**

School District	State	Enrollment	Free & Reduced-Price Certified	Free & Reduced-Price Percent of Enrollment
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	87,743	87,743	100.0 %
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	294,765	230,743	78.3 %
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	78,854	78,854	100.0 %
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	36,515	22,610	61.9 %
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	161,970	55,142	34.0 %
New York City Department of Education	NY	1,155,789	732,329	63.4 %
Newark Public Schools	NJ	36,281	30,101	83.0 %
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	11,350	10,763	94.8 %
Oakland Unified School District	CA	41,155	26,971	65.5 %
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	42,307	37,132	87.8 %
Omaha Public Schools	NE	52,478	37,636	71.7 %
Orange County Public Schools	FL	186,332	127,446	68.4 %
Pinellas County Schools	FL	108,794	55,481	51.0 %
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	24,250	22,214	91.6 %
Polk County School District	FL	89,649	82,542	92.1 %
Portland Public Schools	OR	49,189	21,501	43.7%
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	131,731	81,069	61.5 %
Reading School District	PA	17,131	17,131	100.0 %
Richmond Public Schools	VA	23,162	23,162	100.0 %
Rochester City School District	NY	29,635	29,635	100.0 %
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	45,371	24,412	53.8 %
Salt Lake City School District	UT	24,662	6,274	25.4 %
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	52,878	51,027	96.5 %
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	51,610	44,009	85.3 %
San Diego Unified School District	CA	128,240	74,996	58.5 %
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	38,108	24,854	65.2 %
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	184,321	117,427	63.7 %
School District of Philadelphia	PA	134,133	134,133	100.0 %
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	40,128	22,668	56.5 %
Shelby County Schools	TN	113,029	113,029	100.0 %
Syracuse City School District	NY	20,479	16,496	80.6 %
Toledo Public Schools	OH	21,531	19,148	88.9 %
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	38,587	30,911	80.1 %
Wake County Public Schools	NC	164,903	59,740	36.2 %
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	18,950	18,950	100.0 %

\*Columbus City Schools reported that 100 students were certified for free and reduced-price meals in school year 2016–2017. Using community eligibility data provided by the Ohio Department of Education, it was confirmed that 100 percent of students are certified for free and reduced-price meals based on their community eligibility identified student percentage, which determines the percent of meals reimbursed at the free rate. Table A was updated to reflect this.

\*\*East Baton Rouge Parish School District reported that 96 students were certified for free and reduced-price meals in school year 2016–2017. Using community eligibility data provided by the Louisiana Department of Education, it was confirmed that 96 percent of students are certified for free and reduced-price meals based on their identified student percentage, which determines the percent of meals reimbursed at the free rate. Table A was updated to reflect this.

\*\*\*Inglewood Unified School District reported that 86 students were certified for free and reduced-price meals in school year 2016–2017. Based on data provided by the district regarding the number of free and reduced-price meals served on an average day, 86 students certified for free and reduced-price meals is not correct. Follow up with the district was attempted, but without response, so these data were omitted from Table A.

**Table B**

**Low-Income (Free and Reduced-Price) Student Participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) Compared to the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Year 2016–2017**

School 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	21,790	36,107	60.3	43
Anchorage School District	AK	8,993	14,701	61.2	40
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	19,756	28,602	69.1	26
Austin Independent School District	TX	20,577	33,734	61.0	41
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	29,621	61,859	47.9	62
Bibb County School District	GA	11,320	18,600	60.9	42
Boise School District	ID	7,161	7,885	90.8	5
Boston Public Schools	MA	21,321	35,861	59.5	45
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	7,728	11,855	65.2	34
Broward County Public Schools	FL	46,329	103,159	44.9	67
Charleston County School District	SC	14,283	21,047	67.9	28
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	32,584	63,099	51.6	56
Chicago Public Schools	IL	131,009	224,985	58.2	47
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	15,598	22,182	70.3	21
Clark County School District	NV	89,447	136,870	65.4	33
Columbus City Schools	OH	25,935	36,264	71.5	19
Compton Unified School District	CA	10,957	14,594	75.1	15
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	23,644	44,790	52.8	54
Dallas Independent School District	TX	93,872	114,089	82.3	7
DeKalb County School District	GA	28,367	56,293	50.4	59
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	12,703	20,330	62.5	39
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	16,331	24,793	65.9	31
Durham Public Schools	NC	8,505	14,962	56.8	49
Duval County Public Schools	FL	41,194	55,500	74.2	17
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	18,949	28,384	66.8	29
Erie School District	PA	6,221	9,953	62.5	38
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	13,674	17,945	76.2	14
Fulton County Schools	GA	18,134	31,494	57.6	48
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	24,610	58,847	41.8	69
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	60,093	96,073	62.5	37
Houston County Schools	GA	10,270	14,742	69.7	23
Houston Independent School District	TX	98,143	112,630	87.1	6
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	2,432	5,376	45.2	65
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	41,654	64,879	64.2	35
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	11,367	14,316	79.4	9
Knox County Schools	TN	13,503	24,771	54.5	50
Little Rock School District	AR	8,975	11,579	77.5	11
Long Beach Unified School District	CA	14,041	34,246	41.0	70
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	299,041	257,486	116.1	1
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	15,872	29,586	53.6	52

**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), School Year 2016–2017**

School 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
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	38,801	55,750	69.6	24
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	68,030	170,374	39.9	72
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	37,175	54,515	68.2	27
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	12,815	18,460	69.4	25
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	25,453	38,761	65.7	32
New York City Department of Education	NY	226,420	507,184	44.6	68
Newark Public Schools	NJ	16,015	17,342	92.3	4
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	6,820	7,281	93.7	3
Oakland Unified School District	CA	5,907	14,694	40.2	71
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	15,876	26,793	59.3	46
Omaha Public Schools	NE	16,989	32,780	51.8	55
Orange County Public Schools	FL	48,763	92,205	52.9	53
Pinellas County Schools	FL	24,768	45,928	53.9	51
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	11,376	18,033	63.1	36
Polk County School District	FL	30,668	60,606	50.6	58
Portland Public Schools	OR	7,653	12,021	63.7	36
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	42,901	64,522	66.5	30
Reading School District	PA	9,524	13,002	73.3	18
Richmond Public Schools	VA	12,747	16,659	76.5	13
Rochester City School District	NY	17,040	20,903	81.5	8
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	11,317	25,143	45.0	66
Salt Lake City School District	UT	5,095	10,665	47.8	63
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	38,340	40,763	94.1	2
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	12,733	35,152	36.2	73
San Diego Unified School District	CA	40,676	52,238	77.9	10
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	13,958	18,622	75.0	16
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	38,144	79,270	48.1	61
School District of Philadelphia	PA	51,405	86,390	59.5	44
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	5,908	16,810	35.1	74
Shelby County Schools	TN	56,779	81,032	70.1	22
Syracuse City School District	NY	11,149	14,472	77.0	12
Toledo Public Schools	OH	7,085	13,905	51.0	57
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	15,963	22,335	71.5	20
Wake County Public Schools	NC	19,186	38,128	50.3	60
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	5,903	12,627	46.7	64

**Table C**  
**Change in Low-Income Student Participation,  
School Year (SY) 2015–2016 to SY 2016–2017**

School District	State	Average Daily Participation in the School Breakfast Program – Free & Reduced-Price		School Year 2015–2016 to School Year 2016–2017	
		SY 2015–2016	SY 2016–2017	Change in Number of Students	Percent Change in Number of Students
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	26,158	21,790	-4,368	-16.7 %
Anchorage School District	AK	9,220	8,993	-227	-2.5 %
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	16,928	19,756	2,828	16.7 %
Austin Independent School District	TX	17,302	20,577	3,275	18.9 %
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	33,158	29,621	-3,537	-10.7 %
Bibb County School District	GA	11,820	11,320	-500	-4.2 %
Boise School District	ID	7,089	7,161	72	1.0 %
Boston Public Schools	MA	22,155	21,321	-834	-3.8 %
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	7,434	7,728	294	4.0 %
Broward County Public Schools	FL	47,087	46,329	-758	-1.6 %
Charleston County School District	SC	14,490	14,283	-207	-1.4 %
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	32,172	32,584	412	1.3 %
Chicago Public Schools	IL	140,872	131,009	-9,863	-7.0 %
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	17,251	15,598	-1,653	-9.6 %
Clark County School District	NV	77,293	89,447	12,154	15.7 %
Columbus City Schools	OH	N/A*	25,935	N/A*	N/A*
Compton Unified School District	CA	8,447	10,957	2,510	29.7 %
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	21,752	23,644	1,892	8.7 %
Dallas Independent School District	TX	90,220	93,872	3,652	4.0 %
DeKalb County School District	GA	27,573	28,367	794	2.9 %
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	12,485	12,703	218	1.7 %
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	11,783	16,331	4,548	38.6 %
Durham Public Schools	NC	8,536	8,505	-31	-.4 %
Duval County Public Schools	FL	41,829	41,194	-635	-1.5 %
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	18,421	18,949	528	2.9 %
Erie School District	PA	6,507	6,221	-286	-4.4 %
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	13,522	13,674	152	1.1 %
Fulton County Schools	GA	18,756	18,134	-622	-3.3 %
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	25,918	24,610	-1,308	-5.0 %
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	59,558	60,093	535	.9 %
Houston County Schools	GA	10,373	10,270	-103	-1.0 %
Houston Independent School District	TX	104,063	98,143	-5,920	-5.7 %
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	2,312	2,432	120	5.2 %
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	41,381	41,654	273	.7 %
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	12,069	11,367	-702	-5.8 %
Knox County Schools	TN	14,106	13,503	-603	-4.3 %
Little Rock School District	AR	9,843	8,975	-868	-8.8 %
Long Beach Unified School District	CA	13,894	14,041	147	1.1 %
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	289,555	299,041	9,486	3.3 %



**Table C** CONTINUED

**Change in Low-Income Student Participation,  
School Year (SY) 2015–2016 to SY 2016–2017**

School District	State	Average Daily Participation in the School Breakfast Program – Free & Reduced-Price		School Year 2015–2016 to School Year 2016–2017	
		SY 2015–2016	SY 2016–2017	Change in Number of Students	Percent Change in Number of Students
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	15,840	15,872	32	.2 %
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	38,706	38,801	95	.2 %
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	70,686	68,030	-2,656	-3.8 %
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	37,226	37,175	-51	-.1 %
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	10,724	12,815	2,091	19.5 %
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	24,663	25,453	790	3.2 %
New York City Department of Education	NY	203,222	226,420	23,198	11.4 %
Newark Public Schools	NJ	17,055	16,015	-1,040	-6.1 %
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	5,734	6,820	1,086	18.9 %
Oakland Unified School District	CA	5,950	5,907	-43	-.7 %
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	16,027	15,876	-151	-.9 %
Omaha Public Schools	NE	16,236	16,989	753	4.6 %
Orange County Public Schools	FL	48,082	48,763	681	1.4 %
Pinellas County Schools	FL	24,481	24,768	287	1.2 %
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	11,623	11,376	-247	-2.1 %
Polk County School District	FL	29,621	30,668	1,047	3.5 %
Portland Public Schools	OR	9,483	7,653	-1,830	-19.3%
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	42,238	42,901	663	1.6 %
Reading School District	PA	9,760	9,524	-236	-2.4 %
Richmond Public Schools	VA	12,002	12,747	745	6.2 %
Rochester City School District	NY	16,484	17,040	556	3.4 %
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	11,037	11,317	280	2.5 %
Salt Lake City School District	UT	4,818	5,095	277	5.7 %
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	43,211	38,340	-4,871	-11.3 %
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	12,188	12,733	545	4.5 %
San Diego Unified School District	CA	37,200	40,676	3,476	9.3 %
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	12,808	13,958	1,150	9.0 %
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	37,814	38,144	330	.9 %
School District of Philadelphia	PA	53,152	51,405	-1,747	-3.3 %
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	6,643	5,908	-735	-11.1 %
Shelby County Schools	TN	60,235	56,779	-3,456	-5.7 %
Syracuse City School District	NY	11,235	11,149	-86	-.8 %
Toledo Public Schools	OH	7,697	7,085	-612	-7.9 %
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	18,186	15,963	-2,223	-12.2 %
Wake County Public Schools	NC	20,166	19,186	-980	-4.9 %
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	5,791	5,903	112	1.9 %

\* Columbus City Schools did not provide breakfast participation data for school year 2015-2016, therefore no analysis on change in the number of low-income students served breakfast from the previous school year could be conducted.

**Table D**

**Breakfast Service Models Operated, School Year 2016–2017**

School District	State	Total Schools	Number of Schools Using Breakfast After the Bell Service 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	139	85	33	2	19	0	0
Anchorage School District	AK	90	78	41	23	2	0	0	0
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	78	78	43	16	4	66	0	0
Austin Independent School District	TX	122	122	92	30	0	0	0	0
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	181	181	181	0	0	1	0	1
Bibb County School District	GA	41	41	0	9	4	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	17	17	6	9	7	0	0	0
Broward County Public Schools	FL	238	238	238	5	5	0	0	0
Charleston County School District	SC	76	76	50	23	3	0	0	0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	168	168	150	0	18	0	0	0
Chicago Public Schools	IL	590	590	60	414	530	0	6	0
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	56	56	46	20	25	15	20	0
Clark County School District	NV	346	343	162	40	110	13	0	18
Columbus City Schools	OH	109	109	107	1	1	0	0	0
Compton Unified School District	CA	34	34	11	23	0	0	0	0
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	86	86	86	2	55	0	0	0
Dallas Independent School District	TX	224	224	16	170	48	0	2	0
DeKalb County School District	GA	123	121	121	0	0	0	0	0
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	64	64	24	32	8	0	0	0
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	113	113	113	51	0	21	0	0
Durham Public Schools	NC	54	54	43	11	43	0	0	0
Duval County Public Schools	FL	156	156	156	93	0	0	0	0
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	78	78	49	0	29	0	0	0
Erie School District	PA	22	22	7	15	0	0	0	0
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	49	49	5	31	0	0	0	0
Fulton County Schools	GA	95	95	95	0	21	0	0	0
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	256	256	256	0	0	50	0	0
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	220	220	0	0	26	10	0	0
Houston County Schools	GA	37	37	37	0	16	0	0	0
Houston Independent School District	TX	287	286	41	260	16	286	1	0
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	18	18	17	1	0	8	0	0
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	147	147	147	27	19	0	0	0
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	52	52	16	18	11	0	0	7
Knox County Schools	TN	87	87	72	6	8	0	1	0
Little Rock School District	AR	46	46	24	22	0	0	0	0
Long Beach Unified School District	CA	85	83	79	0	0	12	0	0
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	987	975	37	637	16	0	0	0

**Table D** CONTINUED

**Breakfast Service Models Operated, School Year 2016–2017**

School District	State	Total Schools	Number of Schools Using Breakfast After the Bell Service Models						
			School offering breakfast	Cafeteria before school	Served in the classroom	“Grab and go” to the classroom	“Second chance” or brunch	Vending machine	Other
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	78	73	52	21	0	0	0	0
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	137	137	66	69	0	2	0	0
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	356	356	356	5	0	0	5	0
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	160	160	61	96	14	0	0	0
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	62	62	31	0	31	1	0	0
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	204	200	126	78	0	0	0	0
New York City Department of Education	NY	2,512	2,487	2,018	334	336	0	0	0
Newark Public Schools	NJ	62	62	13	49	2	0	0	0
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	17	17	2	9	11	3	2	0
Oakland Unified School District	CA	85	80	73	7	0	3	0	0
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	80	80	0	9	19	0	11	0
Omaha Public Schools	NE	95	95	47	0	48	0	0	0
Orange County Public Schools	FL	192	192	192	2	4	0	0	0
Pinellas County Schools	FL	122	122	122	1	10	15	11	0
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	56	56	56	0	6	0	0	0
Polk County School District	FL	130	130	106	11	13	0	0	0
Portland Public Schools	OR	79	76	54	0	22	0	0	0
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	203	203	101	118	0	0	0	0
Reading School District	PA	21	21	3	17	14	0	0	0
Richmond Public Schools	VA	45	45	18	25	3	1	0	0
Rochester City School District	NY	56	56	12	44	0	0	0	0
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	80	78	78	0	0	0	0	0
Salt Lake City School District	UT	38	37	31	0	6	0	0	0
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	88	88	29	59	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	86	86	86	0	0	0	3	0
San Diego Unified School District	CA	220	218	218	64	51	11	0	0
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	55	55	0	8	31	0	0	20
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	204	204	204	0	204	0	10	0
School District of Philadelphia	PA	235	235	174	96	34	0	0	0
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	57	57	57	1	1	0	5	0
Shelby County Schools	TN	212	212	151	63	7	0	0	0
Syracuse City School District	NY	33	33	15	1	27	0	5	0
Toledo Public Schools	OH	53	53	53	0	0	0	0	0
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	82	81	30	37	14	0	0	0
Wake County Public Schools	NC	179	179	175	14	2	1	0	2
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	30	30	26	4	0	0	0	0

**Table E**

**Districts Offering Free Breakfast to All Students, School Year 2016–2017**

School 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	No	1	some	78
Anchorage School District	AK	90	No	12	some	36
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	78	Yes	—	some	61
Austin Independent School District	TX	122	Yes	—	some	72
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	181	Yes	—	all	—
Bibb County School District	GA	41	Yes	—	all	—
Boise School District	ID	47	Yes	—	some	23
Boston Public Schools	MA	126	Yes	—	all	—
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	17	Yes	—	all	—
Broward County Public Schools	FL	238	Yes	—	all	—
Charleston County School District	SC	76	Yes	—	some	50
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	168	Yes	—	all	—
Chicago Public Schools	IL	590	Yes	—	all	—
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	56	Yes	—	all	—
Clark County School District	NV	346	No	3	some	113
Columbus City Schools	OH	109	Yes	—	all	—
Compton Unified School District	CA	34	Yes	—	all	—
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	86	Yes	—	some	8
Dallas Independent School District	TX	224	Yes	—	all	—
DeKalb County School District	GA	123	No	2	some	34
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	64	Yes	—	some	44
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	113	Yes	—	all	—
Durham Public Schools	NC	54	Yes	—	some	12
Duval County Public Schools	FL	156	Yes	—	some	112
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	78	Yes	—	all	—
Erie School District	PA	22	Yes	—	all	—
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	49	Yes	—	some	44
Fulton County Schools	GA	95	Yes	—	some	40
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	256	Yes	—	all	—
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	220	Yes	—	all	—
Houston County Schools	GA	37	Yes	—	some	16
Houston Independent School District	TX	287	No	1	some	186
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	18	Yes	—	all	—
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	147	Yes	—	some	127
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	52	Yes	—	some	47
Knox County Schools	TN	87	Yes	—	some	53
Little Rock School District	AR	46	Yes	—	all	—
Long Beach Unified School District	CA	85	No	2	some	11

**Table E** CONTINUED

**Districts Offering Free Breakfast to All Students, School Year 2016–2017**

School 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?
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	987	No	12	some	960
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	78	No	5	some	21
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	137	Yes	—	all	—
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	356	Yes	—	all	—
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	160	Yes	—	all	—
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	62	Yes	—	all	—
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	204	No	4	some	85
New York City Department of Education	NY	2,512	No	25	some	2,470
Newark Public Schools	NJ	62	Yes	—	all	—
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	17	Yes	—	all	—
Oakland Unified School District	CA	85	No	5	some	53
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	80	Yes	—	all	—
Omaha Public Schools	NE	95	Yes	—	all	—
Orange County Public Schools	FL	192	Yes	—	some	94
Pinellas County Schools	FL	122	Yes	—	some	64
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	56	Yes	—	all	—
Polk County School District	FL	130	Yes	—	some	113
Portland Public Schools	OR	79	No	3	some	37
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	203	Yes	—	some	9
Reading School District	PA	21	Yes	—	all	—
Richmond Public Schools	VA	45	Yes	—	all	—
Rochester City School District	NY	56	Yes	—	all	—
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	80	No	2	some	42
Salt Lake City School District	UT	38	No	1	some	8
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	88	Yes	—	all	—
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	86	Yes	—	some	50
San Diego Unified School District	CA	220	No	2	some	96
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	55	Yes	—	all	—
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	204	Yes	—	all	—
School District of Philadelphia	PA	235	Yes	—	all	—
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	57	Yes	—	none	—
Shelby County Schools	TN	212	Yes	—	all	—
Syracuse City School District	NY	33	Yes	—	all	—
Toledo Public Schools	OH	53	Yes	—	some	49
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	82	No	1	some	55
Wake County Public Schools	NC	179	Yes	—	some	26
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	30	Yes	—	all	—



**Table F**

**Districts Using Community Eligibility in School Year (SY) 2016–2017 and SY 2017–2018**

<b>School District</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Community Eligibility Provision Schools in SY 2016–2017 (if applicable)</b>	<b>Community Eligibility Provision in SY 2017–2018?</b>	<b>Number of Community Eligibility Provision Schools in SY 2017–2018</b>
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	77	Yes	83
Anchorage School District	AK	36	Yes	37
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	61	Yes	60
Austin Independent School District	TX	2	Yes	15
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	181	Yes	177
Bibb County School District	GA	41	Yes	39
Boise School District	ID	23	Yes	23
Boston Public Schools	MA	126	Yes	126
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	0	No	0
Broward County Public Schools	FL	0	No	0
Charleston County School District	SC	50	Yes	50
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	74	Yes	86
Chicago Public Schools	IL	590	Yes	590
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	46	Yes	46
Clark County School District	NV	100	Yes	127
Columbus City Schools	OH	109	Yes	109
Compton Unified School District	CA	0	No	0
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	2	Yes	2
Dallas Independent School District	TX	224	Yes	223
DeKalb County School District	GA	32	Yes	34
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	44	Yes	44
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	87	Yes	87
Durham Public Schools	NC	12	Yes	13
Duval County Public Schools	FL	112	Yes	112
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	78	Yes	78
Erie School District	PA	22	Yes	22
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	44	Yes	44
Fulton County Schools	GA	27	Yes	27
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	32	Yes	52
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	0	No	0
Houston County Schools	GA	16	Yes	16
Houston Independent School District	TX	186	Yes	191
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	0	No	0
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	127	Yes	134
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	47	Yes	47
Knox County Schools	TN	53	Yes	53
Little Rock School District	AR	0	No	0
Long Beach Unified School District	CA	0	No	0

**Table F** CONTINUED

**Districts Using Community Eligibility in School Year (SY) 2016–2017  
and SY 2017–2018**

<b>School District</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Community Eligibility Provision Schools in SY 2016–2017 (if applicable)</b>	<b>Community Eligibility Provision in SY 2017–2018?</b>	<b>Number of Community Eligibility Provision Schools in SY 2017–2018</b>
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	399	Yes	404
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	0	No	0
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	137	Yes	137
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	0	No	0
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	160	Yes	160
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	27	Yes	36
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	2	No	0
New York City Department of Education	NY	929	Yes	2,529
Newark Public Schools	NJ	0	No	0
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	17	Yes	17
Oakland Unified School District	CA	26	Yes	75
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	55	Yes	55
Omaha Public Schools	NE	0	No	0
Orange County Public Schools	FL	20	Yes	104
Pinellas County Schools	FL	64	Yes	70
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	56	Yes	56
Polk County School District	FL	113	Yes	116
Portland Public Schools	OR	25	Yes	13
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	9	Yes	11
Reading School District	PA	21	Yes	23
Richmond Public Schools	VA	45	Yes	45
Rochester City School District	NY	56	Yes	56
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	0	Yes	11
Salt Lake City School District	UT	2	Yes	2
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	83	Yes	82
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	50	Yes	50
San Diego Unified School District	CA	51	Yes	105
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	0	No	0
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	0	No	0
School District of Philadelphia	PA	235	Yes	236
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	0	No	0
Shelby County Schools	TN	212	Yes	209
Syracuse City School District	NY	33	Yes	33
Toledo Public Schools	OH	49	Yes	49
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	55	Yes	55
Wake County Public Schools	NC	0	No	0
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), School Year 2016–2017**

School 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	60.3	3,485	\$1,057,091
Anchorage School District	AK	61.2	1,298	\$380,326
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	69.1	265	\$79,987
Austin Independent School District	TX	61.0	3,037	\$908,453
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	47.9	13,681	\$3,953,607
Bibb County School District	GA	60.9	1,700	\$520,296
Boise School District	ID	90.8	met goal	met goal
Boston Public Schools	MA	59.5	3,782	\$1,163,999
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	65.2	570	\$167,203
Broward County Public Schools	FL	44.9	25,882	\$7,770,036
Charleston County School District	SC	67.9	449	\$135,024
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	51.6	11,586	\$3,464,030
Chicago Public Schools	IL	58.2	26,480	\$8,059,920
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	70.3	met goal	met goal
Clark County School District	NV	65.4	6,362	\$1,895,010
Columbus City Schools	OH	71.5	met goal	met goal
Compton Unified School District	CA	75.1	met goal	met goal
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	52.8	7,709	\$2,216,848
Dallas Independent School District	TX	82.3	met goal	met goal
DeKalb County School District	GA	50.4	11,038	\$3,383,750
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	62.5	1,528	\$469,275
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	65.9	1,025	\$315,177
Durham Public Schools	NC	56.8	1,968	\$603,870
Duval County Public Schools	FL	74.2	met goal	met goal
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	66.8	919	\$256,270
Erie School District	PA	62.5	746	\$225,924
Fort Wayne Community Schools	IN	76.2	met goal	met goal
Fulton County Schools	GA	57.6	3,912	\$1,188,491
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	41.8	16,583	\$5,005,898
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	62.5	7,158	\$2,138,226
Houston County Schools	GA	69.7	50	\$15,114
Houston Independent School District	TX	87.1	met goal	met goal
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	45.2	1,331	\$395,200
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	64.2	3,762	\$1,124,879
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	79.4	met goal	met goal
Knox County Schools	TN	54.5	3,837	\$1,149,906
Little Rock School District	AR	77.5	met goal	met goal
Long Beach Unified School District	CA	41.0	9,931	\$2,971,112

**Table G** CONTINUED

**Additional Participation and Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Students Were Served School Breakfast (SBP) per 100 Receiving School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2016–2017**

<b>School District</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Ratio of Free &amp; Reduced-Price Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP</b>	<b>Additional Low-Income Students in Breakfast if 70 per 100 in Lunch</b>	<b>Additional Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Breakfast Students per 100 Receiving Lunch</b>
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	116.1	met goal	met goal
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	53.6	4,838	\$1,464,401
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	69.6	224	\$66,635
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	39.9	51,232	\$15,593,424
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	68.2	985	\$294,845
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	69.4	106	\$31,959
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	65.7	1,680	\$511,346
New York City Department of Education	NY	44.6	128,609	\$38,318,040
Newark Public Schools	NJ	92.3	met goal	met goal
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	93.7	met goal	met goal
Oakland Unified School District	CA	40.2	4,379	\$1,336,562
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	59.3	2,879	\$829,849
Omaha Public Schools	NE	51.8	5,957	\$1,643,698
Orange County Public Schools	FL	52.9	15,781	\$4,803,103
Pinellas County Schools	FL	53.9	7,382	\$2,217,400
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	63.1	1,247	\$386,001
Polk County School District	FL	50.6	11,756	\$3,576,909
Portland Public Schools	OR	63.7	762	\$221,033
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	66.5	2,264	\$642,843
Reading School District	PA	73.3	met goal	met goal
Richmond Public Schools	VA	76.5	met goal	met goal
Rochester City School District	NY	81.5	met goal	met goal
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	45.0	6,283	\$1,898,399
Salt Lake City School District	UT	47.8	2,371	\$708,572
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	94.1	met goal	met goal
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	36.2	11,873	\$3,630,688
San Diego Unified School District	CA	77.9	met goal	met goal
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	75.0	met goal	met goal
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	48.1	17,345	\$5,228,850
School District of Philadelphia	PA	59.5	9,068	\$2,775,729
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	35.1	5,859	\$1,729,872
Shelby County Schools	TN	70.1	met goal	met goal
Syracuse City School District	NY	77.0	met goal	met goal
Toledo Public Schools	OH	51.0	2,648	\$737,491
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	71.5	met goal	met goal
Wake County Public Schools	NC	50.3	7,503	\$2,267,150
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	46.7	2,936	\$883,571

**Table H**  
**School District Contacts**

District	State	Contact	Title	Phone
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	Sandra Kemp	Executive director	505-345-5661
Anchorage School District	AK	Andrew Mergens	Senior Director	907-348-5140
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	Marilyn Hughes	Executive Director	404-802-1599
Austin Independent School District	TX	Anneliese Tanner	Executive Director of Food Service	512-414-0228
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Bibb County School District	GA	Bernice Tukes	Site Support Manger	478-779-2612
Boise School District	ID	Peggy Bodnar	Food & Nutrition Services Director	208-854-4104
Boston Public Schools	MA	Bill Chung	Financial Analyst	617-635-9174
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	Carol Ann Grodski	Food Service Director	631-434-2316
Broward County Public Schools	FL	Mary Mulder	Director Food and Nutrition Services	754-321-0215
Charleston County School District	SC	Walter Campbell	Executive Director	843-566-8189
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	Catherine Beam	Executive Director	980-343-6041
Chicago Public Schools	IL	Crystal Cooper	Director Nutrition Support Services	773-553-1283
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	Jessica Shelly	Director, Food Sservices	513-363-0829
Clark County School District	NV	Jessica Sifuentes	Coordinator	702-799-8123
Columbus City Schools	OH	Joseph Brown	Food Service Director	614-365-5671
Compton Unified School District	CA	Larry Shields	Accounting Manager	310-639-4321
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	Darin Crawford	Director	281-897-4542
Dallas Independent School District	TX	Bonnie Cheung	Director of Business & Finance	214-932-5566
DeKalb County School District	GA	Joyce R. Wimberly	Executive Director of School Nutrition	678-676-0156
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	Song Luong	Food Service Accountant	515-242-7329
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	Jennifer Konish	Budget Analyst, Food & Nutrition Services	202-442-5282
Durham Public Schools	NC	James Keaten	Executive Director School Nutrition Services	919-560-2370
Duval County Public Schools	FL	Jane A. Zentko MS, RDN, LDN	Director Contract Compliance, Food Service	904-732-5145
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	Maria Holliday	Purchasing Specialist	225-226-3782
Erie School District	PA	Jenny Johns	Food Service Director	814-384-1344
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
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	Albert Scales	Program Administrator	808-733-8403
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	Shaun Sawko	Technical Coordinator of Nutrition	813-605-5190
Houston County Schools	GA	Lauren Koff	Dietitian	478-322-3308
Houston Independent School District	TX	Betti Wiggins	Officer, Nutrition Services	713-791-5700
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	Rosa Orosemaene	Director of Food Services	310-680-4870
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	Hannah Lehman	Coordinator, Records & Reports	502-485-3198
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	Josh Mathiasmeier	Director of Nutritional Services	913-627-3900
Knox County Schools	TN	Brett Foster	Executive Director	865-594-1340
Little Rock School District	AR	Stephanie Walker Hynes	Director	501-447-2458
Long Beach Unified School District	CA	Darlene Martin	Nutrition Service Director	562-427-7923



**Table H**  
**School District Contacts**

District	State	Contact	Title	Phone
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	Joseph Vaughn	Director of Food Services	213-241-2993
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	Loretta Zullo	Director, Food and Nutrition	602-686-2649
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	Spencer Taylor	Executive Director	615 259-8469
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	Susan Rothstein	Director, Food and Menu Management	786-275-0446
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	Tina Barkstrom	Director, Nutrition Services	414-475-8362
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	Michele Carroll	Business Manager	612-668-2823
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	Susan H. McCarron	Director, Division of Food & Nutrition Services	301-284-4900
New York City Department of Education	NY	Robert Deschak	Deputy CEO, Office of School Support Services	718-707-4334
Newark Public Schools	NJ	Tonya McGill	Executive Director	973-733-7172
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	Caitlin Lazarski	Food Service Director	845-563-3426
Oakland Unified School District	CA	Sodalyn Kaing	Financial Accountant II	510-434-2233
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	Deborah S. Taylor	Associate Director	405-587-1034
Omaha Public Schools	NE	Tammy Yarmon	Director	531-299-9537
Orange County Public Schools	FL	Mark Watson	Director	407-317-3700
Pinellas County Schools	FL	Lynn Geist	Director, Food Service	727-547-7155
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	Peter Estes	Accounting Manager	412-529-3312
Polk County School District	FL	Jenna Kaczmariski	Director	863-647-4713
Portland Public Schools	OR	Whitney Eilersick	Senior Director, Nutrition Services	503-916-2000
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Reading School District	PA	Kurt D. Myers	Director of Food Service	610-371-5607
Richmond Public Schools	VA	Susan Roberson	Director of School Nutrition Services	804-780-8240
Rochester City School District	NY	David Brown	Food Service Director	585-953-0795
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	Yvonne Spruell	Program Technician	916-277-6245
Salt Lake City School District	UT	Kelly Orton	Director	801-974-8380
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	Dr. Jennifer Sides	Assistant Director of Quality Assurance	210-554-2290
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	Mark Hokanson	Nutrition Services Business Manager	909-881-8000
San Diego Unified School District	CA	Jennifer Marrone	Food & Nutrition Services Business Manager	858-627-7332
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	Onetha Bonaparte	School Nutrition Director	912-395-5548
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	Magdalena Prieto	General Manager	561-383-2022
School District of Philadelphia	PA	Amy Virus	Manager, Admin and Support Services	215-400-5972
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	Claudie Phillips	Director of Food and Nutrition Services	847-343-6022
Shelby County Schools	TN	Phyllis Glover	Interim Director	901-416-5550
Syracuse City School District	NY	Rachel Murphy	Director	315-435-4207
Toledo Public Schools	OH	Reynald G Debroas	Director Child Nutrition	419-671-8585
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	Tammy Christman	Claims Analyst	918-833-8674
Wake County Public Schools	NC	Paula De Lucca	Senior Director	919-588-3531
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	Linda Franzese	Food Service Director	203-574-8210

\* Baltimore City Public Schools and Prince George's County Public Schools' district contact info is not provided because their surveys were filled out using data from Maryland Hunger Solutions. To inquire about the data for this report, please contact FRAC.



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