

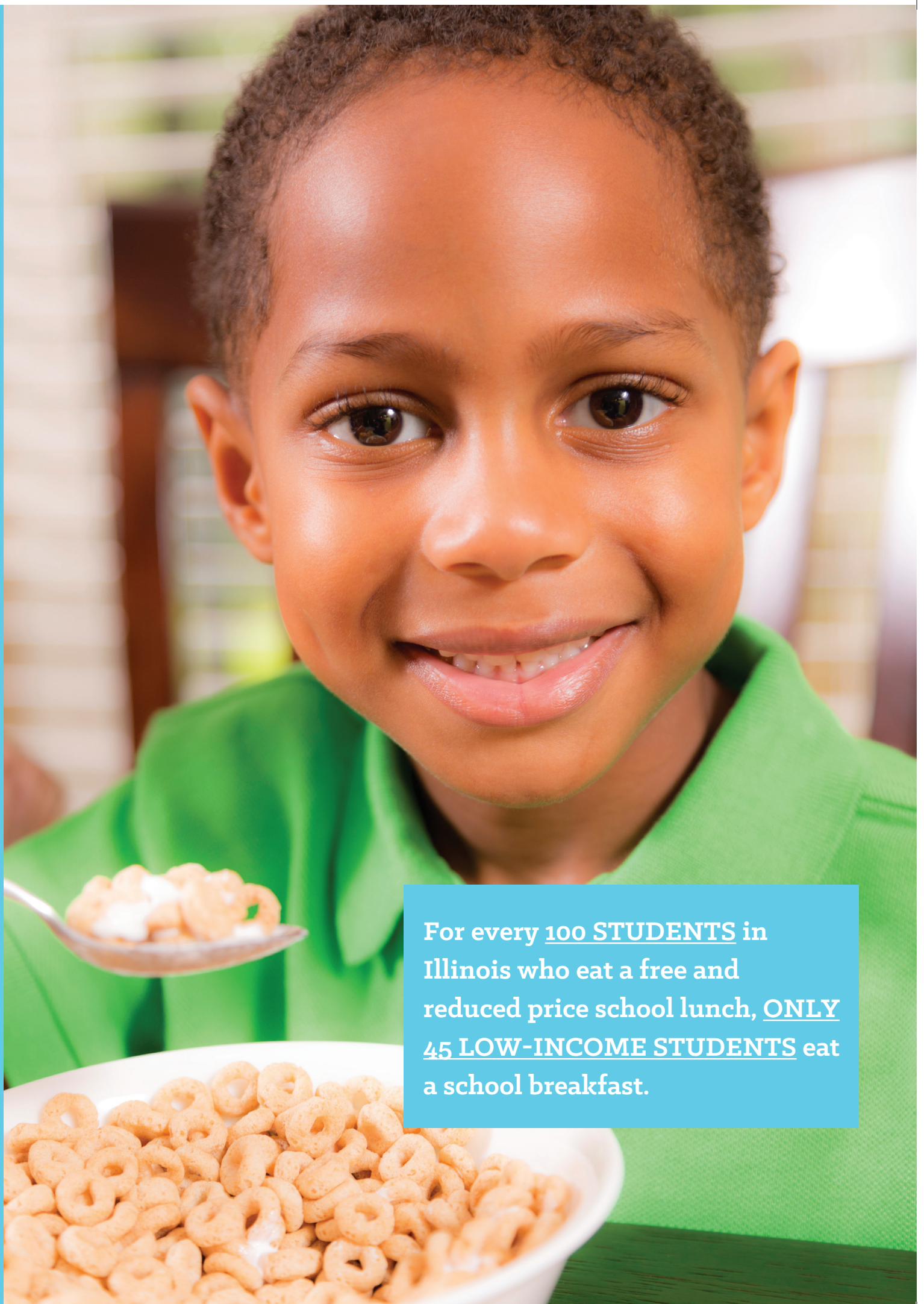


BREAKFAST PROGRAM

ILLINOIS SCHOOL BREAKFAST FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

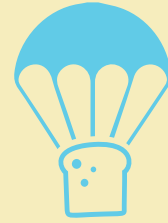


PREPARED ON BEHALF OF THE NO KID HUNGRY WORKING GROUP
JANUARY 2016



For every 100 STUDENTS in Illinois who eat a free and reduced price school lunch, ONLY 45 LOW-INCOME STUDENTS eat a school breakfast.

OBJECTIVE OF THE NO KID HUNGRY WORKING GROUP TO INCREASE BREAKFAST PARTICIPATION



The primary and most important goal of the National School Breakfast Program is to help ensure that students who qualify for free or reduced price meals have access to a healthy breakfast and are able to fulfill their full potential at school. Many children from low-income households do not have easy access to the same quality of nutritious breakfast that their classmates from higher-income households might have at home. Schools that offer breakfast before the bell, both in Illinois and nationally have proven to be unable to reach the majority of free and reduced priced eligible students. Illinois currently ranks 40th in the nation for providing breakfast to low-income children. Everyday more than 450,000 eligible students miss out on school breakfast. These students who are in need of free breakfast in school are often not able to get to school early to participate in traditional breakfast programs or resist participation in such programs due to stigma.

The number of children living in food insecure households in Illinois has grown to 20.8 percent of all children. The No Kid Hungry Working Group, as part of the Illinois Commission to End Hunger recommends a Breakfast After the Bell Nutrition (BABN) model for Illinois schools with more than 70% of students eligible for free and reduced-price (F&RP) meals. The BABN model is estimated to provide daily breakfast to an additional 175,599 children in Illinois, the vast majority of whom are children eligible for free and reduced price meals. The goal of the program is simple: serve the highest number of Illinois's low-income kids while at the same time ensuring that school nutrition departments can cover the costs of the program.

- 1,405 schools in Illinois currently have over 70% of students eligible for F&RP meals
- These schools, on average, currently serve breakfast to only 45.3% of eligible students
- An estimated 175,599 additional students would gain access to school breakfast with implementation of Breakfast After the Bell Nutrition models
- If these schools reached 70% participation it would bring an additional \$42 million dollars of federal funding into Illinois schools
- 264 of 272 school districts with over 70% F&RP would have positive revenue with implementation of BABN

Children who miss meals regularly, ESPECIALLY BREAKFAST are more likely to be HELD BACK A GRADE, and receive SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES and MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING than children who do not struggle with food insecurity.



I. BREAKFAST AFTER THE BELL MODELS

Two common models that can be used beyond the traditional before-school breakfast in the cafeteria option. These options can help reduce barriers to participation by removing the social stigma associated with the program as well as transportation barriers such as bus schedules. Breakfast after the bell models ensure that all students have the same opportunity to participate in breakfast.

Breakfast in the Classroom: Breakfast is offered in the classroom during the first few minutes of the day when activities are occurring such as children turning in homework, attendance roll-call, or morning announcements. This is considered one of the most effective ways to ensure that all children have access to breakfast.

Grab N Go: Students receive breakfasts before classes start in hallways or other high-traffic areas. This is a popular method in middle and high schools.

II. RESEARCH SUMMARY SUPPORTING BREAKFAST AND EARLY NUTRITION AS PART OF DEVELOPMENT

There is significant agreement that children's health and academics are noticeably improved by implementation of the School Breakfast Program. The Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics states that schools and communities have an obligation to provide students with access to high-quality breakfast options and that the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program are integral parts of the total educational program.¹

In 1966 Congress approved the first pilot of the School Breakfast Program as a tool to address "nutritionally needy" children.² After the initial authorization, the program was expanded and improved at regular intervals until 1975 when it was permanently authorized by Congress. The American food system in the last century has become a model of success in economic terms with high-tech communication, transportation and logistics, yet we have not updated the infrastructure investments needed to make sure that all American children have access to enough healthy food on a daily basis. We have the tools to fix the problem of childhood hunger and school breakfast is one of the most powerful and efficient ways to reach children in need. Research demonstrates that early nutrition directly impacts brain development and academic capacity.³ As a result, our future workforce does not have the building blocks to reach its full potential.

Healthy students are consistently better students. Research in neuroscience, biological, and cognitive science all point toward the conclusion that the brain actually adapts throughout life to its environment. Children starting school with inadequate nutrition are at a disadvantage and have difficulty learning at the same rate as their more advantaged peers. One study demonstrated that kindergartners from food insecure households began the school year with lower math scores, and also made smaller gains over the course of the year.⁴ Fostering a healthy and nutritional environment for school-aged children can have significant positive

effects on their ability to learn. All brain development requires a range of both macro- and micronutrients on a regular basis. However, food insecurity lowers the starting academic level and also diminishes potential growth among early learners.

Educators also say breakfast programs work: 76% have seen an improvement in students' focus. Of teachers and principals, 57% report seeing a noticeable increase in attendance, and 54% say discipline problems have decreased since incorporating breakfast programs.⁵ The No Kid Hungry campaign research shows that students who regularly eat school breakfast score 17.5% higher on standardized math tests. That means that if 70% of all students eligible to receive free or reduced price lunch in Illinois were also eating school breakfast regularly, 450,000 students across the state could be achieving higher scores on tests.⁶

Schools remain the best avenue for food access programs and policies that create equity among disparate communities. Poor nutrition and insufficient physical activity disproportionately affect poor, minority, and vulnerable populations. African-American, Hispanic and low-income populations continue to have a much higher incidence of chronic diseases such as diabetes and obesity.⁷ Low-income children are more likely to be overweight and obese than their higher-income counterparts, although the relationship is not consistent across race and ethnic groups.⁸ The link between health and academic performance means that access to healthy food, including through the School Breakfast Program, can have long-term positive impacts on academic potential and eventual workforce readiness.⁹

III. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY

This analysis was based on comprehensive data from the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) for each school that had a student population comprised of 70% or more students who qualify for free and reduced price meals. This was coupled with different "breakfast plate cost" figures, which included labor, food and administrative overhead costs. Every school analyzed would not only cover the costs of the Breakfast After the Bell Nutrition but should bring in annual net revenue over and above the costs associated with the program. Data and assumptions used in the first-level calculations confirming the feasibility of the 70% threshold include:

- **ISBE DATA:** School year 2013-14 data from ISBE was utilized for each impacted school, including the average number of school days breakfast is served, total school enrollment, breakfast participation rates, and students qualifying for free, reduced and paid breakfasts..
- **BREAKFAST PLATE COST:** In **first-level analysis** a breakfast plate cost of \$1.25 was used. The National School Nutrition Association collects information in the School Nutrition Operations Survey on average school meal prices or "plate costs," which are inclusive of food, labor and administrative costs associated with the meals. The most recent average breakfast plate cost for the Midwestern Region of the United States, which includes Illinois, is \$1.25.
- **REIMBURSEMENT RATES UTILIZED:** Calculations used 2013-14 federal reimbursement rates. The reimbursement rate for severe need schools was \$1.89 for free and \$1.59 for reduced breakfasts in the 2013-2014 school year. In non-severe need schools, the reimbursement rate was \$1.58 for free and \$1.28 for reduced breakfasts. The reimbursement rate for paid meals in both severe and non-severe schools is \$0.28.

- **PARTICIPATION RATES:** The calculations assumed that of the F&RP eligible students participating in National School Lunch Program, with alternative models in place 70% will participate in the School Breakfast Program.
- **ABSENTEEISM RATE:** An absenteeism rate of 8% was assumed based on historical attendance data provided by ISBE.

The results of this analysis powerfully demonstrate the financial sustainability of Breakfast After the Bell Nutrition model for Illinois schools with the highest levels of need. The data analysis provided by the Social IMPACT Research Center indicates that BABN can be successfully implemented in all schools with 70% or higher F&RP with a result of positive net revenue. If all of these schools reached a participation rate of 70%, even with an 8% absenteeism rate, the total increase of federal funding dollars above current levels would be \$39.7 million dollars. At a time when local and state budgets are more often cutting school investments rather than increasing them, school breakfast offers a win-win scenario by increasing access to healthy foods including fruits, vegetables, and whole-grains in high-need communities and simultaneously increasing federal investment in those same schools.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

ENCOURAGE SCHOOLS TO IMPLEMENT BREAKFAST AFTER THE BELL NUTRITION MODELS

The No Kid Hungry Working Group recommends that the Illinois General Assembly enact legislation requiring all schools participating in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs with 70% or higher Free and Reduced Price meal eligibility, to implement alternative delivery models and provide Breakfast After the Bell to all eligible students.

MAXIMIZE PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST

Schools that have already implemented alternative breakfast models are strongly encouraged to reach out to the members of the No Kid Hungry Illinois Working Group and its partners for technical assistance and support to reach our statewide benchmark goal of 70% participation among F&RP eligible students.

UTILIZE THE COMMUNITY ELIGIBILITY PROVISION

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) allows schools in high-poverty areas to offer breakfast and lunch to all students at no charge. The provision eliminates household income applications, reducing the administrative burden on school districts and reducing barriers for parents struggling to put food on the table.

BROADLY RAISE AWARENESS OF CHILDHOOD HUNGER IN ILLINOIS

The Illinois General Assembly should acknowledge the continued prevalence of hunger among children in Illinois and the importance of increasing participation in school breakfast. Establishing state requirements for schools to participate in alternative breakfast models are the most effective means to increase school breakfast participation in the highest need communities.

USDA BREAKFAST MEAL PATTERN

- ½ cup serving fruit/vegetable
- ½ pint milk
- 2 servings of meats/meat alternates
OR 2 servings of grains
OR a meat/meat alternate and a grain





TECHNICAL BRIEF

This report utilizes data collected by the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) from schools on monthly participation in the National School Breakfast Program (NSBP) and includes data on October through May. All district-level estimates were derived by aggregating the data from all participating schools in the district. Schools with missing October data were excluded from this analysis. Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap provided the child food insecurity rates.

The following explains how each estimate was calculated:

County Food Insecurity Rate (%): The percentage of children in the county living in households experiencing food insecurity as determined by Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap.¹⁰

District Total Enrollment NSBP: The October enrollment data indicates the total number of students in the district enrolled in the National School Breakfast Program.

District Percentage Increase in NSBP Participation: After calculating the average daily participation in the National School Breakfast Program for two successive school years, the percentage increase in the National School Breakfast Program was estimated by subtracting the difference between the time periods and then dividing by the average daily participation in the early year.¹¹

District Percentage Free/Reduced (FR) Rate (%): The percentage eligible for free and reduced breakfast was calculated using the number of free and reduced eligible students in October divided by the number of students enrolled in the National School Breakfast Program in October.¹²

District Percentage of FR Breakfasts Actually Served (%): Using monthly data from October to May, the district percentage of Free/Reduced breakfasts actually served was calculated. Then, the total free and reduced breakfast actually served was divided by the total potential free and reduced breakfasts that schools could have served to eligible students.¹³

Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all FR Breakfasts were Actually Served: The potential Federal dollars the school district would have received if 70% of free and reduced breakfasts were served to eligible students was calculated by

using monthly participation from October to May and using the reimbursement rates for free and reduced breakfast for the school year. Reimbursement rates differ based on whether schools are classified as severe or non-severe need. In severe need schools the reimbursement rate was \$1.89 for free and \$1.59 for reduced breakfasts in the 2013-2014 school year. In non-severe need schools, the reimbursement rate was \$1.58 for free and \$1.28 for reduced breakfasts.¹⁴

Net Revenue: To determine the financial feasibility of Breakfast After the Bell for schools with a 70% free and reduced price eligible student body (and all Community Eligibility Provision participating schools), the net revenue schools and districts could pull in was determined. The net revenue was calculated by totaling the federal reimbursement amount for providing meals to 70% of students with a 8% absenteeism rate and subtracting the total cost to schools of providing universal paid, free, and reduced meals.^{15,16} Reimbursement rates differ based on whether schools are classified as severe or non-severe need. In severe need schools, the reimbursement rate was \$1.89 for free and \$1.59 for reduced breakfasts in the 2013-2014 school year. In non-severe need schools, the reimbursement rate was \$1.58 for free and \$1.28 for reduced breakfasts. The reimbursement rate for paid meals in both severe and non-severe schools is \$0.28. For schools participating in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) program, the claiming rate as determined by ISBE was used instead of the actual number of meals served by type.¹⁷ The National School Nutrition Association provided the average breakfast plate cost for the Midwest Region. For the 2013-2014 school year the plate cost for elementary schools was \$1.30, for middle schools it was \$1.35, and for high schools it was \$1.40.¹⁸ For mixed school types, a weighted formula was used to calculate average breakfast plate cost.

2013–2014 BREAKFAST PARTICIPATION DATA

| Districts with at least 1 school that is 70%+ F&RP Eligible | County | ACTUAL | | IF 70% PARTICIPATION LEVEL | |
|---|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | | Total Federal Reimbursement | Net Revenue | Total Federal Reimbursement | Net Revenue |
| Adams/Pike ROE | Adams | \$7,806 | \$1,700 | \$12,269 | \$2,476 |
| Quincy SD 172 | Adams | \$172,868 | \$45,209 | \$224,199 | \$42,163 |
| Cairo USD 1 | Alexander | \$76,608 | \$19,201 | * | * |
| Egyptian CUSD 5 | Alexander | \$66,994 | \$19,618 | \$80,601 | \$22,609 |
| Boone/Winnebago ROE | Boone | \$18,093 | \$1,357 | \$24,855 | \$521 |
| Brown County CUSD 1 | Brown | \$10,814 | \$2,210 | \$30,953 | ** |
| DePue USD 103 | Bureau | \$26,328 | \$7,252 | \$59,431 | \$9,742 |
| Bureau Valley CUSD 340 | Bureau | \$5,045 | \$1,362 | \$5,368 | \$1,405 |
| Beardstown CUSD 15 | Cass | \$149,577 | \$25,267 | \$207,764 | \$17,008 |
| Champaign/Ford ROE | Champaign | \$6,920 | \$1,547 | \$21,186 | \$4,312 |
| Champaign CUSD 4 | Champaign | \$79,838 | \$23,307 | \$193,119 | \$34,366 |
| Urbana SD 116 | Champaign | \$105,624 | \$28,571 | \$147,849 | \$30,404 |
| Rantoul City SD 137 | Champaign | \$192,797 | \$59,515 | \$260,403 | \$79,188 |
| Ludlow CCSD 142 | Champaign | \$16,209 | \$5,060 | * | * |
| South Fork SD 14 | Christian | \$32,561 | \$9,341 | \$59,669 | \$16,908 |
| Casey-Westfield CUSD 4C | Clark | \$46,541 | \$14,529 | \$83,829 | \$26,169 |
| Willow Grove SD 46 | Clinton | \$19,424 | \$6,063 | \$29,013 | \$9,057 |
| North Wamac SD 186 | Clinton | \$19,304 | \$6,026 | \$21,578 | \$6,736 |
| Clk/Cls/Cmbn/Dglas/Edgr/Mltr/Shlb | Coles | \$10,819 | \$2,535 | \$9,770 | \$1,763 |
| Mattoon CUSD 2 | Coles | \$62,134 | \$15,687 | \$93,914 | \$6,400 |
| Eastern IL Area of Spec Educ | Coles | \$21,578 | \$5,392 | \$26,414 | \$4,461 |
| Palatine CCSD 15 | Cook | \$101,477 | \$29,053 | \$292,750 | \$16,435 |
| Wheeling CCSD 21 | Cook | \$86,407 | \$23,713 | \$343,183 | \$56,804 |
| Comm Cons SD 59 | Cook | \$44,560 | \$12,918 | \$116,103 | \$18,661 |
| CCSD 62 | Cook | \$72,373 | \$21,245 | \$145,711 | \$21,159 |
| East Maine SD 63 | Cook | \$16,950 | \$4,308 | \$72,522 | \$8,041 |
| Township HSD 214 | Cook | \$4,012 | \$746 | * | * |
| Schiller Park SD 81 | Cook | \$40,580 | \$7,594 | \$81,809 | \$2,604 |
| Mannheim SD 83 | Cook | \$37,948 | \$10,307 | \$367,762 | \$58,871 |
| Rhodes SD 84-5 | Cook | \$43,105 | \$10,095 | \$93,121 | \$14,494 |
| Bellwood SD 88 | Cook | \$208,383 | \$63,664 | \$414,122 | \$126,210 |
| Maywood-Melrose Park-Broadview 89 | Cook | \$1,288,959 | \$372,810 | * | * |
| Berwyn North SD 98 | Cook | \$121,395 | \$33,129 | \$352,133 | \$69,947 |
| Cicero SD 99 | Cook | \$1,092,379 | \$291,448 | \$2,127,232 | \$523,167 |
| Berwyn South SD 100 | Cook | \$463,588 | \$94,280 | \$551,062 | \$88,256 |
| Lyons SD 103 | Cook | \$56,306 | \$14,186 | \$232,533 | \$24,232 |
| La Grange SD 105 South | Cook | \$19,152 | \$5,233 | \$57,804 | \$7,466 |
| J S Morton HSD 201 | Cook | \$215,889 | \$54,209 | \$1,255,729 | \$203,744 |
| Summit SD 104 | Cook | \$124,056 | \$36,359 | \$253,673 | \$51,992 |
| Willow Springs SD 108 | Cook | \$25,874 | \$7,856 | \$49,906 | \$4,334 |
| Burbank SD 111 | Cook | \$55,779 | \$14,790 | \$140,688 | \$14,367 |
| Ridgeland SD 122 | Cook | \$28,657 | \$7,593 | \$43,667 | \$3,159 |
| Chicago Ridge SD 127-5 | Cook | \$7,752 | \$1,190 | \$9,226 | \$1,619 |
| Cook County SD 130 | Cook | \$585,802 | \$121,723 | * | * |
| Calumet Public SD 132 | Cook | \$139,430 | \$35,170 | \$187,124 | \$44,862 |
| Gen George Patton SD 133 | Cook | \$48,299 | \$15,077 | \$60,101 | \$18,762 |
| Posen-Robbins ESD 143-5 | Cook | \$165,425 | \$47,091 | \$247,907 | \$62,448 |
| Prairie-Hills ESD 144 | Cook | \$240,760 | \$73,295 | \$452,079 | \$136,650 |
| W Harvey-Dixmoor PSD 147 | Cook | \$145,701 | \$38,818 | \$216,655 | \$58,232 |
| Dolton SD 148 | Cook | \$497,211 | \$150,718 | * | * |
| Dolton SD 149 | Cook | \$655,583 | \$181,795 | * | * |
| South Holland SD 150 | Cook | \$105,585 | \$21,363 | \$171,326 | \$20,907 |
| South Holland SD 151 | Cook | \$216,765 | \$48,911 | \$194,385 | \$35,696 |

| Districts with at least 1 school that is 70%+ F&RP Eligible | County | ACTUAL | | IF 70% PARTICIPATION LEVEL | |
|--|----------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Total Federal Reimbursement | Net Revenue | Total Federal Reimbursement | Net Revenue |
| Harvey SD 152 | Cook | \$107,697 | \$33,547 | * | * |
| Hazel Crest SD 152-5 | Cook | \$95,099 | \$29,292 | \$136,688 | \$41,832 |
| Calumet City SD 155 | Cook | \$122,616 | \$32,614 | \$123,501 | \$31,607 |
| Lincoln ESD 156 | Cook | \$238,023 | \$67,059 | * | * |
| Hoover-Schrum Memorial SD 157 | Cook | \$195,163 | \$59,416 | * | * |
| Lansing SD 158 | Cook | \$53,783 | \$14,384 | \$241,207 | \$31,117 |
| ESD 159 | Cook | \$92,735 | \$14,663 | \$185,139 | \$19,883 |
| Country Club Hills SD 160 | Cook | \$66,502 | \$16,846 | \$128,865 | \$13,920 |
| Matteson ESD 162 | Cook | \$243,088 | \$64,117 | \$414,259 | \$63,434 |
| Park Forest SD 163 | Cook | \$233,516 | \$64,586 | \$326,193 | \$72,712 |
| Brookwood SD 167 | Cook | \$154,925 | \$47,482 | \$218,703 | \$66,967 |
| CCSD 168 | Cook | \$308,841 | \$93,463 | * | * |
| Ford Heights SD 169 | Cook | \$48,837 | \$14,622 | \$63,579 | \$18,837 |
| Chicago Heights SD 170 | Cook | \$310,089 | \$92,083 | \$556,569 | \$153,384 |
| Sunnybrook SD 171 | Cook | \$68,223 | \$17,436 | \$156,789 | \$29,078 |
| Sandridge SD 172 | Cook | \$34,375 | \$10,731 | \$68,328 | \$21,330 |
| Steger SD 194 | Cook | \$63,557 | \$16,154 | \$163,159 | \$17,852 |
| Thornton Twp HSD 205 | Cook | \$176,524 | \$43,755 | \$505,935 | \$125,628 |
| Bloom Twp HSD 206 | Cook | \$69,949 | \$18,050 | \$465,589 | \$63,105 |
| CHSD 218 | Cook | \$55,798 | \$13,648 | \$281,626 | \$29,637 |
| Rich Twp HSD 227 | Cook | \$163,418 | \$34,803 | \$480,946 | \$37,732 |
| Beacon Hill Prep Academy | Cook | \$43,264 | \$10,617 | * | * |
| Altntve Academic Acheivemnt Acad | Cook | \$9,456 | \$2,702 | * | * |
| Speed SEJA #802 | Cook | \$89,907 | \$25,490 | * | * |
| Glenwood School | Cook | \$26,332 | \$4,255 | \$307,612 | \$49,795 |
| Holy Trinity High School | Cook | \$23,806 | \$5,236 | \$39,041 | \$6,130 |
| Puerto Rican H S - Pedro A Campos | Cook | \$8,643 | \$1,895 | \$27,709 | \$6,382 |
| Greater Mount Avery Internatl | Cook | \$5,203 | \$693 | * | * |
| City of Chicago SD 299 | Cook | \$36,886,114 | \$10,641,274 | \$54,502,710 | \$14,315,798 |
| Sanders Academy of Excellence | Cook | \$3,594 | \$952 | \$4,016 | \$1,098 |
| DeKalb CUSD 428 | Dekalb | \$17,263 | \$5,246 | \$31,140 | \$3,391 |
| Bensenville SD 2 | Dupage | \$58,954 | \$12,857 | \$89,902 | \$6,904 |
| Addison SD 4 | Dupage | \$280,814 | \$80,741 | \$255,111 | \$50,358 |
| Marquardt SD 15 | Dupage | \$101,660 | \$27,308 | \$121,900 | \$13,295 |
| Philip J Rock Center and School | Dupage | \$49,765 | \$14,443 | \$66,632 | \$12,008 |
| West Chicago ESD 33 | DuPage | \$376,238 | \$100,115 | \$500,292 | \$127,287 |
| SD 45 DuPage County | Dupage | \$12,734 | \$3,773 | \$25,243 | \$4,286 |
| Southeast Alternative Sch | DuPage | \$22,395 | \$5,022 | \$26,437 | \$3,913 |
| CCSD 180 | Dupage | \$77,630 | \$23,277 | \$110,359 | \$33,124 |
| CUSD 200 | Dupage | \$38,798 | \$7,051 | \$58,043 | \$4,467 |
| Shiloh CUSD 1 | Edgar | \$50,136 | \$14,653 | \$69,300 | \$20,033 |
| Bond/Effingham/Fayette ROE | Fayette | \$11,344 | \$2,350 | \$13,464 | \$1,488 |
| Brownstown CUSD 201 | Fayette | \$21,659 | \$6,720 | \$58,817 | \$17,132 |
| St Elmo CUSD 202 | Fayette | \$23,266 | \$7,263 | \$41,282 | \$12,887 |
| Vandalia CUSD 203 | Fayette | \$112,470 | \$34,152 | \$178,860 | \$53,753 |
| Ramsey CUSD 204 | Fayette | \$28,951 | \$9,038 | \$54,476 | \$17,006 |
| South Central CUD 401 | Fayette | \$63,343 | \$18,169 | \$108,941 | \$29,839 |
| Frankfort CUSD 168 | Franklin | \$146,217 | \$40,253 | \$290,719 | \$71,596 |
| Zeigler-Royalton CUSD 188 | Franklin | \$47,462 | \$11,395 | \$66,974 | \$8,898 |
| Fulton/Schuyler ROE | Fulton | \$2,629 | \$460 | \$2,945 | \$353 |
| North Greene CUSD 3 | Greene | \$50,557 | \$11,274 | \$72,082 | \$7,333 |
| Hancock/McDonough ROE | Hancock | \$268 | \$67 | \$1,988 | \$289 |
| Southeastern CUSD 337 | Hancock | \$29,371 | \$6,689 | \$40,049 | \$2,032 |
| Colona SD 190 | Henry | \$34,120 | \$10,651 | \$77,770 | \$24,278 |
| Kewanee CUSD 229 | Henry | \$123,629 | \$31,718 | \$196,624 | \$31,218 |

| Districts with at least 1 school that is 70%+ F&RP Eligible | County | ACTUAL | | IF 70% PARTICIPATION LEVEL | |
|--|------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Total Federal Reimbursement | Net Revenue | Total Federal Reimbursement | Net Revenue |
| Nexus Inc DBA Onarga Academy | Iroquois | \$75,702 | \$19,626 | * | * |
| Iroquois Special Education | Iroquois | \$3,142 | \$744 | \$3,484 | \$830 |
| Jackson/Perry ROE | Jackson | \$2,643 | \$354 | * | * |
| DeSoto Cons SD 86 | Jackson | \$21,863 | \$4,369 | \$29,143 | \$2,691 |
| Carbondale ESD 95 | Jackson | \$137,195 | \$42,156 | \$226,120 | \$68,822 |
| Murphysboro CUSD 186 | Jackson | \$290,239 | \$81,500 | \$373,425 | \$102,044 |
| Hamilton/Jefferson ROE | Jefferson | \$8,252 | \$2,277 | \$8,669 | \$2,392 |
| Grand Prairie CCSD 6 | Jefferson | \$12,860 | \$4,014 | * | * |
| Ina CCSD 8 | Jefferson | \$19,282 | \$6,019 | * | * |
| Mount Vernon SD 80 | Jefferson | \$243,884 | \$74,822 | \$286,433 | \$87,447 |
| Bethel SD 82 | Jefferson | \$24,727 | \$7,719 | \$26,712 | \$8,339 |
| Franklin-Jefferson Co Sp Ed Dist | Jefferson | \$2,183 | \$396 | * | * |
| Jersey CUSD 100 | Jersey | \$26,524 | \$4,184 | \$35,746 | ** |
| Kane County | Kane | \$22,950 | \$6,333 | * | * |
| Mooseheart Child City and Sch Inc | Kane | \$83,546 | \$23,012 | * | * |
| SD U-46 | Kane | \$1,672,238 | \$407,896 | \$2,620,945 | \$389,482 |
| Special Education Services | Kane | \$69,733 | \$14,421 | \$71,663 | \$14,065 |
| Aurora West USD 129 | Kane | \$336,410 | \$67,754 | \$535,467 | \$87,855 |
| Aurora East USD 131 | Kane | \$814,340 | \$238,287 | \$2,355,287 | \$678,551 |
| CUSD 300 | Kane | \$580,309 | \$157,372 | \$648,842 | \$161,420 |
| Iroquois/Kankakee ROE | Kankakee | \$12,573 | \$2,528 | \$20,153 | \$2,690 |
| Momence CUSD 1 | Kankakee | \$43,368 | \$10,623 | \$94,476 | \$9,778 |
| Kankakee SD 111 | Kankakee | \$529,469 | \$154,151 | \$808,799 | \$169,530 |
| Pembroke CCSD 259 | Kankakee | \$63,806 | \$19,918 | \$49,850 | \$15,562 |
| St Anne CHSD 302 | Kankakee | \$17,307 | \$3,416 | \$32,704 | \$865 |
| Kankakee Area Spec Educ Coop | Kankakee | \$2,377 | \$614 | \$2,895 | \$583 |
| Knox ROE | Knox | \$3,088 | \$852 | * | * |
| County of Knox | Knox | \$10,112 | \$2,790 | * | * |
| Galesburg CUSD 205 | Knox | \$117,594 | \$33,076 | \$243,937 | \$39,209 |
| LaSalle Putnam Alliance | La Salle | \$7,002 | \$1,445 | * | * |
| Zion ESD 6 | Lake | \$201,390 | \$60,763 | \$415,746 | \$102,519 |
| Lake County | Lake | \$14,608 | \$3,787 | * | * |
| Waukegan CUSD 60 | Lake | \$700,792 | \$119,041 | \$2,307,792 | \$319,444 |
| North Shore SD 112 | Lake | \$54,933 | \$16,474 | \$68,583 | \$7,104 |
| Round Lake CUSD 116 | Lake | \$190,843 | \$47,864 | \$574,999 | \$80,779 |
| North Chicago SD 187 | Lake | \$101,320 | \$26,910 | \$445,748 | \$86,973 |
| Barrington CUSD 220 | Lake | \$15,059 | \$4,475 | \$66,484 | \$18,147 |
| La Salle ROE | LaSalle | \$9,424 | \$2,225 | * | * |
| Streator ESD 44 | LaSalle | \$83,973 | \$21,572 | \$125,682 | \$10,449 |
| La Salle ESD 122 | LaSalle | \$77,858 | \$21,525 | \$129,505 | \$18,849 |
| Lee/Ogle ROE | Lee | \$2,960 | \$352 | \$4,554 | \$134 |
| Livingston Co Spec Services Unit | Livingston | \$2,658 | \$441 | \$3,296 | \$208 |
| Prairie Central CUSD 8 | Livingston | \$14,416 | \$3,585 | \$15,424 | \$1,736 |
| Lincoln ESD 27 | Logan | \$71,321 | \$22,264 | \$96,644 | \$30,169 |
| Decatur SD 61 | Macon | \$759,186 | \$201,732 | \$975,481 | \$198,099 |
| Northwestern CUSD 2 | Macoupin | \$40,872 | \$9,555 | \$52,850 | \$11,490 |
| Gillespie CUSD 7 | Macoupin | \$83,177 | \$25,390 | \$145,521 | \$44,189 |
| North Mac CUSD 34 | Macoupin | \$124,802 | \$36,881 | \$178,624 | \$52,812 |
| Madison ROE | Madison | \$8,083 | \$2,009 | \$9,359 | \$1,576 |
| Roxana CUSD 1 | Madison | \$29,200 | \$7,216 | \$68,382 | \$7,541 |
| Venice CUSD 3 | Madison | \$21,697 | \$6,773 | * | * |
| Bethalto CUSD 8 | Madison | \$4,247 | \$632 | * | * |
| Granite City CUSD 9 | Madison | \$119,015 | \$37,153 | \$142,383 | \$44,448 |
| Collinsville CUSD 10 | Madison | \$84,419 | \$24,394 | \$168,389 | \$31,586 |
| Alton CUSD 11 | Madison | \$126,423 | \$27,157 | \$156,905 | \$19,135 |
| Madison CUSD 12 | Madison | \$78,736 | \$23,576 | \$118,700 | \$34,827 |

| Districts with at least 1 school that is 70%+ F&RP Eligible | County | ACTUAL | | IF 70% PARTICIPATION LEVEL | |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Total Federal Reimbursement | Net Revenue | Total Federal Reimbursement | Net Revenue |
| East Alton SD 13 | Madison | \$148,945 | \$45,673 | \$145,525 | \$44,483 |
| Wood River-Hartford ESD 15 | Madison | \$19,886 | \$4,827 | \$31,913 | \$3,859 |
| Southern IL Univ-Edwardsville | Madison | \$5,742 | \$944 | \$16,754 | \$2,934 |
| Clinton/Marion/Washington ROE | Marion | \$6,470 | \$1,412 | \$8,108 | \$1,590 |
| Patoka CUSD 100 | Marion | \$3,658 | \$740 | \$4,237 | \$243 |
| Centralia SD 135 | Marion | \$161,068 | \$48,891 | \$228,362 | \$68,822 |
| Odin PSD 722 | Marion | \$18,151 | \$2,945 | \$71,692 | \$11,655 |
| Kaskaskia Spec Educ District | Marion | \$12,759 | \$3,506 | \$13,310 | \$3,657 |
| Illini Central CUSD 189 | Mason | \$19,024 | \$3,961 | \$37,477 | ** |
| Massac UD 1 | Massac | \$75,894 | \$20,511 | \$95,414 | \$15,919 |
| West Central IL Spec Educ Coop | McDonough | \$11,311 | \$2,536 | \$10,871 | \$1,743 |
| Macomb CUSD 185 | McDonough | \$6,967 | \$1,637 | \$17,953 | \$2,291 |
| Harvard CUSD 50 | McHenry | \$300,324 | \$91,352 | * | * |
| De Witt/Livingston/McLean ROE | McLean | \$29,039 | \$6,836 | \$40,456 | \$367 |
| McLean County USD 5 | McLean | \$61,711 | \$16,103 | \$72,316 | \$9,069 |
| McLean County of | McLean | \$5,260 | \$1,449 | \$7,690 | \$2,118 |
| Bloomington SD 87 | McLean | \$150,510 | \$36,725 | \$171,282 | \$30,047 |
| Christian/Montgomery ROE | Montgomery | \$6,622 | \$1,103 | \$7,759 | \$1,327 |
| Brown/Cass/Morgan/Scott ROE | Morgan | \$4,282 | \$936 | \$7,237 | \$1,137 |
| Jacksonville SD 117 | Morgan | \$114,422 | \$32,820 | \$173,185 | \$51,549 |
| Four Rivers Spec Educ Dist | Morgan | \$7,290 | \$662 | \$8,487 | \$381 |
| Ogle County | Ogle | \$6,736 | \$1,746 | * | * |
| Rochelle CCSD 231 | Ogle | \$26,468 | \$7,406 | \$78,294 | \$12,266 |
| Ogle Co Education Cooperative | Ogle | \$5,901 | \$825 | \$6,856 | \$192 |
| Peoria County | Peoria | \$19,253 | \$5,313 | * | * |
| Pleasant Valley SD 62 | Peoria | \$80,138 | \$24,165 | \$93,636 | \$27,996 |
| Pleasant Hill SD 69 | Peoria | \$36,065 | \$11,258 | \$42,122 | \$13,149 |
| Peoria SD 150 | Peoria | \$1,722,030 | \$514,406 | \$1,902,171 | \$543,815 |
| Tamaroa School Dist 5 | Perry | \$15,297 | \$3,518 | * | * |
| Century CUSD 100 | Pulaski | \$53,563 | \$15,441 | \$67,059 | \$18,934 |
| Meridian CUSD 101 | Pulaski | \$59,465 | \$17,415 | \$87,186 | \$25,521 |
| Coulterville USD 1 | Randolph | \$7,696 | \$1,766 | \$11,788 | \$1,354 |
| Red Bud CUSD 132 | Randolph | \$6,804 | \$1,874 | \$9,468 | \$2,608 |
| Sparta CUSD 140 | Randolph | \$70,159 | \$21,901 | \$124,058 | \$38,727 |
| Clay/Cwford/Jasper/Lwrnce/Rhland | Richland | \$6,135 | \$814 | \$6,540 | \$868 |
| Carbon Cliff-Barstow SD 36 | Rock Island | \$36,795 | \$11,486 | \$47,436 | \$14,808 |
| East Moline SD 37 | Rock Island | \$64,098 | \$15,980 | \$94,610 | \$16,118 |
| Moline-Coal Valley CUSD 40 | Rock Island | \$37,966 | \$10,837 | \$84,512 | \$16,377 |
| Rock Island SD 41 | Rock Island | \$246,127 | \$72,169 | \$326,293 | \$69,938 |
| Black Hawk Area Sp Ed District | Rock Island | \$6,296 | \$1,758 | \$7,890 | \$2,204 |
| Cahokia CUSD 187 | Saint Clair | \$433,044 | \$129,979 | \$614,281 | \$178,968 |
| Brooklyn UD 188 | Saint Clair | \$23,166 | \$6,957 | \$24,258 | \$7,111 |
| East St Louis SD 189 | Saint Clair | \$711,549 | \$209,957 | \$1,002,953 | \$287,018 |
| O Fallon Twp HSD 203 | Saint Clair | \$23,161 | \$(5,517) | \$185,277 | ** |
| Belleville Area Special Services | Saint Claire | \$15,405 | \$2,928 | \$17,087 | \$2,425 |
| Edwd/Gltn/Hdin/Pop/Slne/Wbh/Wn/Wh | Saline | \$6,497 | \$1,598 | \$9,153 | \$1,979 |
| Sangamon ROE | Sangamon | \$6,955 | \$1,922 | \$11,959 | \$3,306 |
| Sangamon County | Sangamon | \$5,783 | \$1,593 | \$113,072 | \$31,142 |
| Springfield SD 186 | Sangamon | \$1,256,468 | \$358,491 | \$2,079,053 | \$586,680 |
| St Clair ROE | St Clair | \$2,922 | \$764 | \$8,262 | \$976 |
| Belleville SD 118 | St Clair | \$180,654 | \$41,158 | \$250,144 | \$24,553 |
| Freeport SD 145 | Stephenson | \$230,083 | \$67,315 | \$291,688 | \$42,786 |
| Creve Coeur SD 76 | Tazewell | \$71,806 | \$14,593 | \$86,132 | \$11,801 |
| Pekin PSD 108 | Tazewell | \$159,613 | \$34,526 | \$267,947 | \$21,490 |
| South Pekin SD 137 | Tazewell | \$39,010 | \$2,506 | * | * |

| Districts with at least 1 school that is 70%+ F&RP Eligible | County | ACTUAL | | IF 70% PARTICIPATION LEVEL | |
|---|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | | Total Federal Reimbursement | Net Revenue | Total Federal Reimbursement | Net Revenue |
| Cobden SUD 17 | Union | \$32,986 | \$10,297 | \$44,430 | \$13,870 |
| Dongola USD 66 | Union | \$18,445 | \$5,709 | \$31,243 | \$9,615 |
| Shawnee CUSD 84 | Union | \$48,131 | \$13,709 | \$58,322 | \$16,296 |
| Vermilion ROE | Vermilion | \$5,705 | \$1,142 | \$9,240 | \$839 |
| Georgetown-Ridge Farm CUD 4 | Vermilion | \$38,814 | \$9,396 | \$61,760 | \$5,842 |
| Hoopeston Area CUSD 11 | Vermilion | \$8,721 | \$2,452 | \$22,060 | \$1,729 |
| Danville CCSD 118 | Vermilion | \$347,076 | \$99,751 | \$483,713 | \$107,018 |
| Monmouth-Roseville CUSD 238 | Warren | \$102,277 | \$31,928 | \$146,927 | \$45,866 |
| Irvington CCSD 11 | Washington | \$10,249 | \$3,200 | \$11,391 | \$3,556 |
| Fairfield PSD 112 | Wayne | \$27,839 | \$5,892 | \$33,758 | \$2,690 |
| Norris City-Omaha-Enfield CUSD 3 | White | \$11,010 | \$2,389 | \$14,857 | \$1,629 |
| Carmi-White County CUSD 5 | White | \$9,327 | \$1,861 | * | * |
| Wabash Ohio Valley Sp Ed Dist | White | \$6,655 | \$764 | \$6,735 | \$567 |
| Sterling CUSD 5 | Whiteside | \$42,850 | \$11,863 | \$100,057 | \$9,865 |
| Rock Falls ESD 13 | Whiteside | \$39,974 | \$11,724 | \$101,025 | \$20,642 |
| Laraway CCSD 70C | Will | \$67,703 | \$18,155 | \$793,890 | \$212,739 |
| Rockdale SD 84 | Will | \$29,346 | \$9,161 | \$49,009 | \$15,299 |
| Joliet PSD 86 | Will | \$665,800 | \$197,690 | \$1,942,834 | \$572,615 |
| Fairmont SD 89 | Will | \$20,271 | \$6,155 | \$46,071 | \$11,916 |
| Crete Monee CUSD 201U | Will | \$87,457 | \$23,376 | \$172,652 | \$26,542 |
| Joliet Twp HSD 204 | Will | \$33,590 | \$8,089 | \$406,792 | \$18,154 |
| Valley View CUSD 365U | Will | \$381,169 | \$97,288 | \$618,495 | \$87,068 |
| Franklin/Williamson ROE | Williamson | \$2,446 | \$699 | \$2,870 | \$820 |
| Crab Orchard CUSD 3 | Williamson | \$35,407 | \$11,053 | \$61,467 | \$19,188 |
| County of Winnebago | Winnebago | \$16,859 | \$4,644 | \$23,993 | \$6,609 |
| Harlem UD 122 | Winnebago | \$31,251 | \$7,701 | \$87,283 | \$8,967 |
| Rockford SD 205 | Winnebago | \$1,329,203 | \$380,548 | \$3,642,343 | \$657,364 |
| County of Winnebago SD 320 | Winnebago | \$15,467 | \$4,050 | \$27,230 | \$2,114 |

* Denotes a school district currently serving over 70% of eligible students

** Denotes school districts where only a small number of schools in the district meet the 70% eligibility threshold

ENDNOTES

1. Journal of American Dietetic Association. "Local Support for Nutrition Integrity in Schools." 2010;110:1245.
2. School Breakfast Program History. USDA Food and Nutrition Service. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/sbp/program-history>
3. GENYOUth Foundation. (2013) "The Wellness Impact Report." http://www.genyouthfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/The_Wellness_Impact_Report.pdf
4. Winicki, J. and K. Jemison (2003). Food insecurity and hunger in the kindergarten classroom: its effect on learning and growth. *Contemporary Economic Policy* 21(2):145-157.
5. Share Our Strength. "Hunger In Our Schools: Teachers Report 2013," http://www.nokidhungry.org/pdfs/NKH_TeachersReport_2013.pdf
6. No Kid Hungry/Share Our Strength/Center for Best Practices. Deloitte School Breakfast Brochure. http://join.nokidhungry.org/site/PageNavigator/SOS/Breakfast_2013.html
7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Overweight and obesity: causes and consequences. <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/adult/causes/index.html>. Accessed October 12, 2012.
8. Ogden C. *Public health grand rounds: presentation. The childhood obesity epidemic: threats and opportunities*. Atlanta, GA: Public Health Grand Rounds, 2010.
9. Alaimo, K. et al. (2001). Food insufficiency and American school-aged children's cognitive, academic, and psychosocial development. *Pediatrics* 108(1):44-53
10. Feeding America. *Map the Meal Gap*. Available at <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/data-by-county-in-each-state.html>
11. Average Daily Participation = Total Meal Count for School Year / Total Serving Days for School Year
12. District Percentage Increase = (Average Daily Participation in year 2 - Average Daily Participation in year 1) / Average Daily Participation in year 1
13. District Average Free and Reduced Rate % = (# of free breakfast eligible students in October + # of reduced breakfast eligible students in October) / # enrolled in National School Breakfast Program in October

$$\text{Total Potential Free Breakfasts} = (\text{Eligible Breakfast Students Free_October} * \text{Total Serving Days_October}) + (\text{Eligible Breakfast Students Free_November} * \text{Total Serving Days_November}) \dots (\text{Eligible Break Students Free_May} * \text{Total Serving Days_May})$$

$$\text{Total Potential Reduced Breakfasts} = (\text{Eligible Breakfast Students Reduced_October} * \text{Total Serving Days_October}) + (\text{Eligible Breakfast Students Reduced_November} * \text{Total Serving Days_November}) \dots (\text{Eligible Break Students Reduced_May} * \text{Total Serving Days_May})$$

$$\text{Total Potential Free and Reduced Breakfasts} = \text{Total Potential Free Breakfasts} + \text{Total Potential Reduced Breakfasts}$$

$$\text{Total Actual Free Breakfasts} = \text{Actual Breakfasts Served Free_October} + \text{Actual Breakfasts Served Free_November} \dots \text{Actual Breakfasts Served Free_May}$$

$$\text{Total Actual Reduced Breakfasts} = \text{Actual Breakfasts Served Reduced_October} + \text{Actual Breakfasts Served Reduced_November} \dots \text{Actual Breakfasts Served Reduced_May}$$

$$\text{Total Actual Free and Reduced Breakfasts} = \text{Total Actual Free Breakfasts Served} + \text{Total Actual Reduced Breakfasts Served}$$

$$\text{District Percentage of Free and Reduced Breakfasts Actually Served (\%)} = \text{Total Actual Free and Reduced Breakfasts Served} / \text{Total Potential Free and Reduced Breakfasts}$$
14. Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all Free Breakfasts were Actually Served = ((Total Potential Free Meals Served_Severe Need * 1.89)* .7) - (Total Free Meals Actually Served_Severe Need * 1.89)) + ((Total Potential Free Meals Served_Non-Severe Need * 1.58)* .7) - (Total Free Meals Actually Served_Non-Severe Need * 1.58))

$$\text{Total \$ Left on the Table if 70\% of all Reduced Breakfasts were Actually Served} = ((\text{Total Potential Reduced Meals Served_Severe Need} * 1.59) * .7) - (\text{Total Reduced Meals Actually Served_Severe Need} * 1.59)) + ((\text{Total Potential Reduced Meals Served_Non-Severe Need} * 1.28) * .7) - (\text{Total Reduced Meals Actually Served_Non-Severe Need} * 1.28))$$

$$\text{Total \$ Left on the Table if 70\% of all Free and Reduced Breakfasts Were Actually Served} = \text{Total \$ Left on the Table if 70\% of all Free Breakfasts were Actually Served} + \text{Total \$ Left on the Table if 70\% of all Reduced Breakfasts were Actually Served}$$
15. Total Federal Reimbursement Income = (((Total Free Meals Potentially Served * 70%) * Federal Reimbursement Rate for Free Meals) + ((Total Reduced Potentially Served * 70%) * Federal Reimbursement Rate for Reduced Meals) + ((Total Paid Meals Potentially Served * 70%) * Federal Reimbursement Rate for Paid Meals)) - (((Total Free Meals Potentially Served * 70%) * Federal Reimbursement Rate for Free Meals) + ((Total Reduced Potentially Served * 70%) * Federal Reimbursement Rate for Reduced Meals) + ((Total Paid Meals Potentially Served * 70%) * Federal Reimbursement Rate for Paid Meals))) * 8%)

$$\text{Total Annual Cost of Providing Breakfast After the Bell} = ((\text{Total Free, Reduced, and Paid Meals Potentially Served} * 70\%) - ((\text{Total Free, Reduced, and Paid Meals Potentially Served} * 70\%) * 8\%)) * \text{Average Breakfast Plate Cost}$$

$$\text{Net Revenue} = \text{Total Federal Reimbursement Income} - \text{Total Annual Cost of Providing Breakfast After the Bell}$$
16. A 70% participation rate is assumed based on the data collected by Share Our Strength. An 8% absentee rate was determined using average daily attendance and daily enrollment data from ISBE for schools with over 70% free and reduced price eligible enrollment.
17. Schools in CEP have at least a 40% identified student percentage (ISP); this means they have a high percentage of students who are directly certificated for a free meal. The ISP is then multiplied by 1.6 to arrive at the free claiming rate for the school or district. Any percentage remaining from 100% is then claimed as the paid rate.
18. *School Nutrition Report*. (2014). *School Nutrition Operations Report: The State of School Nutrition 2014*. National Harbor, MD. On file with author.



RISE AND SHINE ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN

The Rise and Shine Illinois campaign is a partnership of several anti-hunger organizations, with support from the national child hunger organization Share Our Strength (Illinois No Kid Hungry) and the JB and MK Pritzker Family Foundation. Illinois No Kid Hungry is a public-private coalition working to end childhood hunger in Illinois by ensuring all children get the healthy food they need, every day. Launched in 2012 as a partnership with Share Our Strength and the Illinois Commission to End Hunger, the campaign is working to connect children with effective nutrition programs, like school breakfast and summer meals, while teaching families how to cook healthy food on a limited budget.

RISE AND SHINE ILLINOIS PARTNERS



The Illinois School Breakfast Report was funded by the JB and MK Pritzker Family Foundation. The data was compiled by the Social IMPACT Research Center at Heartland Alliance. The report was written by the Greater Chicago Food Depository.

**For more information, contact the Greater Chicago Food Depository at
773-247-3663 or schoolbreakfast@gcfd.org.**