



ILLINOIS SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT

2011-12 SCHOOL YEAR



JANUARY 2014

SUMMARY

The number of children in poverty in Illinois has continued to increase at a faster rate than poverty for the total population. Families living in poverty are more likely to experience food insecurity, or not knowing where or when they will have their next meal. Simultaneously, the number of children in Illinois who qualify for free and reduced-price (FRP) meals through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP) has also increased. Schools make certain that those children in need will get the necessary nutrition to develop physically and succeed academically by providing free and reduced-price meals.

School breakfast has many positive impacts on student attention, focus, and academic achievement, yet over 65% of students nationally who participate in NSLP do not participate in the breakfast programs. This creates a huge gap in nutrition for many students, and that gap can lead to poor performance at school, obesity and obesity-related health issues, and emotional and disciplinary problems at school. The links between food security, academic performance, brain development, and other health indicators are explored throughout this report.

FINDINGS:

- 22.7% of all children in Illinois are food insecure
- 73.0% of teachers and principals see students who regularly come to school hungry
- 57.0% of teachers and principals have seen a noticeable increase in attendance after incorporating school breakfast
- Students who regularly eat school breakfast score 17.5% higher on standardized math tests

INTRODUCTION

Teachers are often the first line of defense against child hunger. They see the consequences of hunger; poor attendance, difficulty focusing on schoolwork, lower academic achievement, and overall lower levels of health. All of these factors can have a long-term impact on children's lives. According to Share Our Strength's No Kid Hungry Campaign, more than 73% of teachers and principals see students who regularly come to school hungry. Many of those teachers buy food for students themselves at an average cost of \$37 a month¹.

Teachers see hunger as a serious barrier to academic achievement. An Illinois teacher shared an example from her classroom, "I recently had a student coming to school hungry. I connected him with our free school breakfast program. Within a couple of weeks, I saw a disinterested, unmotivated, uninvolved student become a talkative, humorous, optimistic scholar. His grades, class participation, and even extracurricular activities all improved markedly."

It is estimated that 22.7% of all children in Illinois are food insecure, which means that they have limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods². According to the Food Research and Action Center, in 2011-12 in Illinois 790,184 low-income students qualified for free or reduced lunch and breakfast during the school year, yet many are either not offered breakfast or choose not to participate³. Despite efforts to increase participation throughout the state, much work remains to be done, as evidenced by only 44.3% of breakfasts served to children who qualified during the school year.



USDA BREAKFAST MEAL PATTERN

- 1/2 cup serving fruit/vegetable
- 1/2 pint milk
- 2 servings of meats/meat alternates OR
- 2 servings of grains OR
- a meat/meat alternate and a grain

1. Share Our Strength. "Hunger In Our Schools: Teachers Report 2013," http://www.nokidhungry.org/pdfs/NKH_TeachersReport_2013.pdf
2. Feeding America. "Map the Meal Gap: Child Food Insecurity," <http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap.aspx>.
3. Illinois State Board of Education. Free and Reduced-Price Meal Eligibility Data http://www.isbe.net/nutrition/htmls/eligibility_listings.htm



For every 100 students in Illinois who eat an FRP lunch, only 44 low-income students eat a school breakfast.

THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM IN ILLINOIS

The School Breakfast Program (SBP) is a federally assisted meal program that provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free breakfasts to children each school day. It is administered at the federal level by the USDA and at the state level by the Illinois State Board of Education. The primary objective of SBP legislation is to help children acquire access to a larger quantity of and more nutritious food options, particularly in communities with high need. Schools that participate in the program must meet federal nutrition standards that were recently updated for the 2012-13 school year.

Schools that serve breakfasts through this program are provided with reimbursements by the Federal Government. There are three distinct levels of reimbursement: paid, reduced-price, and free. This qualification is determined through income eligibility guidelines set by the USDA each year. During the 2011-12 school year, a family of four with an income of \$29,055 or less would qualify for free meals, and a family of four with an income of \$41,348 or less would qualify for reduced-price meals⁴.

The Childhood Hunger Relief Act (Public Act 096-0158) created a mandate that schools in which at least 40% or more of the students are eligible for free or reduced lunches (based on the October data of the previous year) must operate a School Breakfast Program. In certain circumstances, schools are allowed to opt out of this requirement.

School Breakfast Program Reimbursements 2011-12 School Year

	Non-Severe Need	Severe Need
Paid	\$.27	\$.27
Reduced-Price	\$1.21	\$1.50
Free	\$1.51	\$1.80

"Severe Need" schools are determined using USDA criteria. These schools are ones in which 40% or more of the NSLP-claimed lunches were served at free or reduced price during the previous school year.

4. Department of Agriculture. The Income Eligibility Guidelines. General Register, vol. 76, page 16,725.

WHY BREAKFAST MATTERS

Increasingly, research on brain development tells us that health and learning are mutually reinforcing⁵. Both improved nutrition, through consistent healthy food options, and increased physical activity establish health promoting behaviors and result in better performing students. 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. Fostering a healthy 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, children living in food-insecure households are much more likely to consume calorie-dense foods high in fats and added sugar that lack essential nutrients.

There is significant agreement that children's health and academics are noticeably improved by implementation of SBP. 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 National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program are integral parts of the total educational program.⁶

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.⁷ The No Kid Hungry campaign has also released data that students who regularly eat school breakfast score higher 17.5% higher on standardized math tests. That means that if 70% of students eligible to receive free or reduced price lunch were also eating school breakfast nationally, 3.2 million students across the country would be achieving higher scores on tests.⁸

While schools will never be the panacea of social inequities, they still remain the best avenue for programs and policies that enhance equity opportunities. 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, obesity, and cancer⁹. Low-income children are more likely to be overweight and

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5. GENYOUth Foundation. (2013) "The Wellness Impact Report." http://www.genyouthfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/The_Wellness_Impact_Report.pdf
 6. Journal of American Dietetic Association. "Local Support for Nutrition Integrity in Schools." 2010;110:1245.
 7. Share Our Strength. "*Hunger In Our Schools: Teachers Report 2013*," http://www.nokidhungry.org/pdfs/NKH_TeachersReport_2013.pdf
 8. No Kid Hungry/Share Our Strength/Center for Best Practices. Deloitte School Breakfast Brochure. http://join.nokidhungry.org/site/PageNavigator/SOS/Breakfast_2013.html
 9. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Overweight and obesity: causes and consequences.](http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/adult/causes/index.html) <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/adult/causes/index.html>. Accessed October 12, 2012.

obese than their higher-income counterparts, although the relationship is not consistent across race and ethnic groups¹⁰. The link between health and academic performance means that comprehensive wellness programs in schools, including SBP, can have long-term positive impacts on communities.

THE BREAKFAST GAP IN ILLINOIS

While 21 million low-income students across the country eat school lunch, only about half of those (11 million) also eat school breakfast.¹¹ Illinois, however, has struggled to provide low-income students sufficient opportunities to participate in the SBP. In 2010, only 39% of Illinois students who ate school lunch also ate school breakfasts. With a concerted effort to increase school breakfast participation led by a partnership with Share Our Strength and the Illinois Commission to End Hunger, the 2012 participation rate increased to 44%.¹² However, this still leaves much room for improvement for breakfast programs to reaching hungry kids.

The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) is home to the School Breakfast Expansion Network which aims to share knowledge and best practices to help facilitate growth of the SBP. FRAC analyzes data from the Illinois State Board of Education and other states to create a ranking for “number of school breakfasts/number of school lunches served.” Review of this data shows statewide increases in overall breakfast participation rates, yet Illinois is still in the bottom half of states in terms of reaching students who qualify for free and reduced breakfasts.

National Rankings by FRAC	
School Year	Illinois Rank
2004-05	50th
2009-10	44th
2011-12	36th

The gap between children who eat breakfast and those who do not is more than just a few hours of rumbling bellies. Students’ physiological ability to learn is obstructed when they have only partial or no breakfast.¹³ These

10. Ogden C. *Public health grand rounds: presentation. The childhood obesity epidemic: threats and opportunities*. Atlanta, GA: Public Health Grand Rounds, 2010.

11. No Kid Hungry. Share Our Strengths. Deloitte Info graphic. http://join.nokidhungry.org/site/PageNavigator/SOS/Breakfast_2013.html

12. Food Research and Action Center. 2013. National and State Program Data tool for Federal Food Programs. <http://frac.org/reports-2/>



There was an average increase of 20% in daily participation in school breakfast statewide

children will have increased errors and difficulty with memory recall during the school day. It should also be noted that low-income children who miss meals regularly, including breakfast, are more likely to be held back a grade, receive special education services and mental health counseling, than low-income children who do not struggle with food insecurity.¹⁴ These limitations of children's ability to learn in the classroom translate into a gap in academic achievement and potential long-term economic benefits in the form of lifetime earnings.¹⁵ There is a domino effect on positive social impact that starts with school breakfast.

INCREASING SBP PARTICIPATION

Schools are required to provide adequate time to serve the meal and for students to eat and must offer the breakfast near the beginning of the school day. However, several methods 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 challenges of ensuring students arrive at school early enough to participate in a before-school program.

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.

13. Taras H. "Nutrition and Student Performance at School." *Journal of School Health* 2005; 75(6): 199-213.

14. Kleinman RE, "Hunger in Children in the United States." *Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism*. 46 (Supplement 1), 24-30.

15. No Kid Hungry. Share Our Strengths. Deloitte Info graphic. http://join.nokidhungry.org/site/PageNavigator/SOS/Breakfast_2013.html



Low-income 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 low-income children who do not struggle with food insecurity.

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.

Breakfast after 1st Period: Also known as “Second Chance Breakfast”, this program offers breakfast later in the morning and is effective in reaching children, particularly teenagers, who may not be hungry earlier.

Based on the data compiled by the Family Resiliency Center there was an average statewide increase of 20% in daily participation in school breakfast in 2011-12; however, the most at-risk students are still not being reached. In the same school year, 790,184 children qualified for the free or reduced rate. In schools deemed severe need, there were over 500 million free and reduced eligible breakfasts that could have been offered.

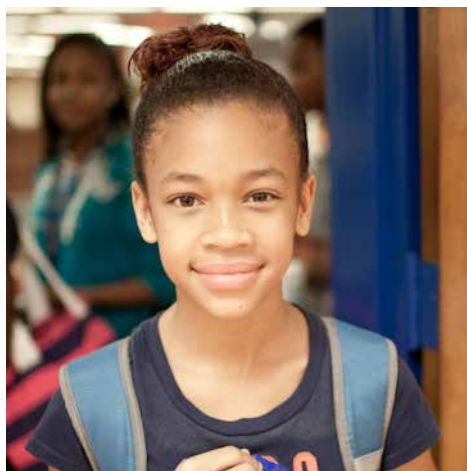
In the *Hunger in Our Schools: Teachers Report 2013*, 88% of breakfasts currently provided are in the cafeteria, yet national participation in cafeteria programs is significantly lower than participation in Grab n' Go or Breakfast in the Classroom models. Moving breakfast programs to alternate models offers the biggest chance for increased participation and removal of barriers. If breakfast is a part of the school day it dramatically increases participation by making it convenient and accessible to all, this also removes the stigma that school breakfast is only for low-income students.

Schools do not have to reinvent the wheel if they begin a successful breakfast program. Much can be learned from successful programs around Illinois. Gloria Harrison, Food Service Director at Granite City School District

noted, “With the new Grab n’ Go system, our participation has more than doubled from the previous school year. Kids are taking to it well and love having an alternative to the traditional breakfast in the cafeteria.” Granite City increased school breakfast program participation by implementing new ways of serving school breakfast. Students are fans of the changes too, “I like the Grab n’ Go line because it’s faster and gives me more time with my friends,” enthused a student at Grigsby Middle School in the Granite City School District. Breakfast can be served in the classroom, distributed in the hallways, or offered before second period; the flexibility to allow children to eat in the morning at school is crucial to encourage high participation.¹⁶

As demonstrated in the district data at the end of this report, many school districts have increased participation in their breakfast programs in the 2011-12 school year. Districts that have had the most significant increases in participation have implemented alternative breakfast models. If a local educational agency has 40% or more of their students directly certified by local agencies (such as Head Start Students, foster children, direct benefits certified students, and others), they qualify to become a CEO school district. For example Illinois’ Maywood-Melrose Park-Broadview 89 district saw 50% increase in participation after becoming a Community Eligibility Option (CEO) school district. Becoming a CEO school district removes the administrative burden of collecting, approving, and verifying household eligibility applications for free and reduced price eligible students. Instead, all students in CEO districts are offered breakfast and lunches at no cost to the student.

Another great success is Jacksonville School District 117, which saw a 222% increase in breakfast participation between the 2010-11 school year and the 2011-12 school year. Jacksonville school district also became a CEO school and went from offering breakfast to just a handful of students to



“I like the Grab n’ Go line because it’s faster and gives me more time with my friends,” said a student at Grigsby Middle School in the Granite City School District.

16. Food Research and Action Center. School Breakfast in America's Big Cities, January 2012. <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/urbanbreakfast2009-2010.pdf>.

offering free meals to all students. They serve a district average of 39.4% of potential breakfasts. Serving 100% of potential breakfasts would mean that every child eligible for the breakfast program received a school breakfast each day breakfast is served; or five breakfasts per child, per week.

Finally, the Chicago Public Schools district that changed to a Breakfast in the Classroom model for all elementary schools saw an impressive 43% increase in participation in their first year of implementation. Students throughout the city now have access to a nutritious breakfast at the start of every school day. At the same time, high schools are being encouraged to try Grab n' Go models, which are particularly successful with older students.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL BREAKFAST CHALLENGE

The 2012-13 Illinois Breakfast Challenge is a statewide partnership of the Illinois State Board of Education, Illinois No Kid Hungry, and Midwest Dairy Council. The campaign brings together state agencies, local non-profits, and corporate partners to end childhood hunger in Illinois. Illinois schools offer the School Breakfast Program — just like the National School Lunch Program — funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, offering students a chance to start the day with a healthy meal. The public-private partnership challenges all Illinois schools to make breakfast a top priority. Awards in four tiers — with each tier awarding three prizes of \$5,000, \$3,000, and \$1,000 — were given to schools with the largest percentage increases in average daily participation rates for August-December 2012, compared to January-May 2012. Schools without a breakfast program will be judged based on the statewide average participation rate.

Tier	Award	% Change in Average Daily Participation	Site Name
1	\$5,000	76%	Lexington Jr. High School
1	\$3,000	75%	Olson Park Elem School
1	\$1,000	70%	Tonica Grade School
2	\$5,000	656%	Lester Crawl Primary Ctr
2	\$3,000	221%	West Richland Jr. High School
2	\$1,000	179%	West Richland High School
3	\$5,000	317%	Jane Addams Elem School
3	\$3,000	272%	Harriet Gifford Elem School
3	\$1,000	245%	Laurel Hill Elem School
4	\$5,000	356%	Lincoln Elem School
4	\$3,000	271%	Melrose Park Elem School
4	\$1,000	246%	Sheridan Elem School

SCHOOL BREAKFAST ACTION STEPS

Superintendents and Principals

- Make breakfast a priority by requiring the School Breakfast Program in your school(s).
- Contact the district school food service director and ask what you can do to support the launch or expansion of school breakfast.
- Maintain open communication with food service employees, teachers, and parents for program feedback and modifications.
- Help promote the breakfast program to ensure all parents are informed and aware of your support for the importance of eating a nutritious breakfast each morning.

School Food Service Managers/Directors

- Conduct a school- or district-wide survey to assess the breakfast needs and desires of the school community.
- Implement service methods that make breakfast part of the school day.
- Consider taking advantage of Provision 2 of the National School Lunch Program to facilitate universal breakfast programs. Provision 2 allows schools with high percentages of free and reduced-price eligible students the option of providing free meals to all of their students while reducing paperwork and administrative costs.
- Promote your breakfast program throughout the school year.

Parents and Teachers

- Advocate for school breakfast at your school by contacting your principal, food service director, local wellness committees, or PTA/O; share this report and personal rationale for starting or expanding a school breakfast program.
- Organize a group of school personnel, parents, physicians, or nutrition experts for a school breakfast meeting with school administrators.
- Utilize state and local anti-hunger resources to support school breakfast expansion efforts.
- Write a letter-to-the-editor of your local newspaper.

Legislators

- Support mandates that require all schools to operate a school breakfast program.
- Support start-up grants to make it easier for schools to implement a successful program.
- Stand behind legislation for breakfast programs that serve during the school day to all students, free of charge.

Illinois School Breakfast Report: Technical Brief

The primary goal of the Illinois School Breakfast Report was to assess the level of school district participation in National School Breakfast, particularly for students who qualify for free or reduced breakfast. We primarily used data from the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) that schools are required to provide on a monthly basis. Child food insecurity rates were drawn from the Map the Meal Gap available on the Feeding America website www.feedingamerica.org.

This report differs from many School Breakfast Reports in that monthly data from August to June was used instead of most reports that rely only on October and March data. This allows for a more accurate and refined look at what is happening at the district level with school breakfast. The data analysis for the Illinois School Breakfast participation was provided by the Family Resiliency Center at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

County Food Insecurity Rate by County, 2011 (%)

The percentage of children in the county in which the district resides (as determined by ISBE) that was determined to be living in households experiencing food insecurity in 2011 as determined by Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap.

District Total Enrollment NSLP

The total number of students in the district enrolled in the NSLP as determined using the October 2011 enrollment data as reported by schools to ISBE.

District Average Percentage Increase in NSBP Participation from 2010-11 to 2011-12

The average percentage increase in NSBP from 2010-11 to 2011-12 for each school in the district was calculated using the average daily participation in NSBP in 2010-11 and in 2011-12 (as determined by ISBE). The district average percentage increase was then calculated using the schools average percentage increase.

District Average Free/Reduced (FR) Rate (%)

School-level free/reduced price breakfast eligibility is established using the October eligibility data as reported by schools to ISBE. The percentage eligible at the school level was calculated using the number of free and reduced eligible students divided by the number of students enrolled in the NSBP.¹⁷

17. $\text{School Average FR Rate} = \frac{\# \text{ of free breakfast eligible students} + \# \text{ of reduced breakfast eligible students}}{\# \text{ enrolled in NSBP}}$

District Average of FR Breakfasts Actually Served (%)

The district average of FR Breakfasts actually served was calculated using monthly data from August to June (as reported by schools to ISBE). The total free and reduced breakfasts served was divided by the total potential free and reduced breakfasts that schools could have served to eligible students.¹⁸

Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all FR Breakfasts were Actually Served

The total amount of potential Federal dollars that a district would have received during the 2011-12 school year if 70% of free and reduced breakfasts were served to eligible students. This was calculated using monthly participation data from August to June as reported by schools to ISBE and using the reimbursement rates for free (\$1.51/breakfast) and reduced (\$1.21/breakfast) for the 2011-12 school year. *Note that if a district has a negative amount listed it indicates that the district served **more** than 70% of potential FR breakfasts during the 2011-12 school year.*¹⁹

Blank field indicates that the district did not participate in NSBP or district data was unavailable.

18. Total Potential Free Breakfasts = (Eligible Breakfast Students FreeAug * Total Serving DaysAug) + (Eligible Breakfast Students FreeSept * Total Serving DaysSept).....(Eligible Break Students FreeJune * Total Serving DaysJune)

Total Potential Reduced Breakfasts = (Eligible Breakfast Students ReducedAug * Total Serving DaysAug) + (Eligible Breakfast Students ReducedSept * Total Serving DaysSept).....(Eligible Break Students ReducedJune * Total Serving DaysJune)

Total Potential FR Breakfasts = Total Potential Free Breakfasts + Total Potential Reduced Breakfasts

19. Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all Free Breakfasts were Actually Served = (((Total Potential Free Meals Served * 1.51) * .7) - (Total Free Meals Actually Served * 1.51))

Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all Reduced Breakfasts were Actually Served = (((Total Potential Reduced Meals Served * 1.21) * .7) - (Total Reduced Meals Actually Served * 1.21))

Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all FR Breakfasts Were Actually Served = Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all Free Breakfasts were Actually Served + Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all Reduced Breakfasts were Actually Served

2011-12 BREAKFAST REPORT BY DISTRICT: TOP 70 DISTRICTS BY SIZE

DISTRICT	County	Child Food Insecurity by County, 2011 (%)	District Total Enrollment	District Avg % Increase in NSBP Participation from 10-11 to 11-12	District Avg Free/Reduced Rate (FR)	District Avg % of FR Breakfasts Actually Served	Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all FR Breakfasts Were Actually Served
SD 299 City of Chicago	Cook	21.2%	360,405	43%	86%	50.5%	\$22,794,734
SD U-46	Kane	20.5%	41,052	55%	58%	26.1%	\$2,987,800
Rockford SD 205	Winnebago	24.9%	26,324	77%	20%	28.2%	\$3,016,058
CUSD 300	Kane	20.5%	19,939	26%	47%	28.3%	\$894,868
Indian Prairie CUSD 204	Dupage	15.8%	19,739	1739%	24%	22.4%	\$523,624
Waukegan CUSD 60	Lake	18.1%	16,783	13%	79%	27.3%	\$1,923,997
Oswego CUSD 308	Kendall	14.8%	16,719	30%	34.2%	25%	\$462,439
Peoria SD 150	Peoria	19.6%	14,228	41%	83%	43.0%	\$1,068,422
Springfield SD 186	Sangamon	18.3%	13,963	32%	86%	39.9%	\$1,119,314
Aurora East USD 131	Kane	20.5%	13,917	26%	87%	29.0%	\$1,533,081
Cicero SD 99	Cook	21.2%	13,596	37%	86%	31.4%	\$1,429,170
Township HSD 214	Cook	21.2%	12,668	75%	33%	16.4%	\$493,935
Township HSD 211	Cook	21.2%	12,386	19%	29%	22.9%	\$591,493
Aurora West USD 129	Kane	20.5%	12,165	39%	62%	34.1%	\$795,692
Joliet PSD 86	Kane	20.5%	11,215	3%	78%	27.2%	\$1,303,635
CUSD 200	Dupage	15.8%	10,856	31%	32%	27.9%	\$422,530
McLean County USD 5	McLean	15.8%	10,115	16%	39%	30.7%	\$420,978
Champaign CUSD 4	Champaign	19.2%	9,056	20%	59%	29.9%	\$639,943
Harlem UD 122	Winnebago	24.9%	9,040	33%	53%	18.0%	\$762,515
Palatine CCSD 15	Cook	21.2%	8,984	27%	47%	24.9%	\$580,438
Belvidere CUSD 100	Boone	22.4%	8,579	7%	48%	32.2%	\$522,031
Decatur SD 61	Macon	21.4%	8,351	17%	76%	48.5%	\$483,961
J S Morton HSD 201	Cook	21.2%	8,263	-23%	88%	8.8%	\$1,373,902
Edwardsville CUSD 7	Madison	19.8%	7,489	13%	21%	39.1%	\$131,602

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Lincoln Way CHSD 210	Will	16.7%	7,221	-8%	12%	6.1%	\$160,734
Quincy SD 172	Adams	18.4%	7,193	11%	62%	46.5%	\$355,321
Round Lake CUSD 116	Lake	18.1%	7,057	4%	70%	20.9%	\$735,851
East St Louis SD 189	Saint Claire	20.0%	7,004	24%	100%	54.0%	\$516,707
Rock Island SD 41	Rock Island	19.8%	6,617	18%	71%	40.8%	\$428,758
Collinsville CUSD 10	Madison	19.8%	6,563	16%	60%	40.4%	\$383,982
Granite City CUSD 9	Madison	19.8%	6,534	19%	68%	40.3%	\$430,817
Danville CCSD 118	Vermillion	24.4%	6,486	22%	74%	42.7%	\$417,556
Woodstock CUSD 200	McHenry	17.5%	6,344	17%	43%	34.2%	\$313,769
Alton CUSD 11	Madison	19.8%	6,135	13%	67%	50.6%	\$342,100
Wheeling CCSD 21	Cook	21.2%	6,097	15%	52%	17.7%	\$518,667
DeKalb CUSD 428	Dekalb	20.0%	5,935	36%	52%	29.5%	\$388,467
Joliet Twp HSD 204	Will	16.7%	5,814	13%	73%	16.5%	\$639,780
Barrington CUSD 220	Lake	18.1%	5,638	29%	34%	15.7%	\$198,854
Moline USD 40	Rock Island	19.8%	5,629	24%	54%	26.3%	\$389,945
CHSD 218	Cook	21.2%	5,616	27%	62%	22.7%	\$546,390
Thornton Twp HSD 205	Cook	21.2%	5,612	5%	72%	27.7%	\$539,744
Proviso Twp HSD 209	Cook	21.2%	5,507	34%	52%	12.2%	\$627,843
Kankakee SD 111	Kankakee	22.6%	5,340	9%	89% 4	9.8%	\$375,962
Bloomington SD 87	McLean	15.8%	5,297	7%	57%	46.4%	\$213,899
Maywood-Melrose Park Broadview 89	Cook	21.2%	5,155	50%	84%	22.6%	\$682,669
CHSD 99	Dupage	15.8%	5,149	24%	22%	25.0%	\$151,894
Belleville Twp HSD 201	Saint Claire	20.0%	4,809	31%	39%	15.1%	\$290,185
Comm Cons SD 59	Cook 2	1.2%	4,653	24%	58%	25.6%	\$392,732
Galesburg CUSD 205	Knox	23.7%	4,456	20%	67%	31.4%	\$339,914

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Oak Park ESD 97	Cook	21.2%	4,355	22%	25%	15.1%	\$181,993
Addison SD 4	Dupage	15.8%	4,280	21%	66%	77.5%	(\$68,713)
Cahokia CUSD 187	Saint Claire	20.0%	4,273	24%	100%	56.7%	\$211,633
Freeport SD 145	Stephenson	22.6%	4,216	42%	69%	48.5%	\$237,309
Urbana SD 116	Champaign	19.2%	4,059	28%	67%	39.1%	\$274,725
Marion CUSD 2	Williamson	22.9%	4,046	12%	53%	47.5%	\$142,570
Evanston CCSD 65	Cook	21.2%	4,039	14%	50%	19.0%	\$308,068
Grayslake CCSD 46	Lake	18.1%	4,004	13%	23%	24.0%	\$124,959
DuPage HSD 88	Dupage	15.8%	3,933	15%	42%	12.9%	\$291,764
Hawthorn CCSD 73	Lake	18.1%	3,930	19%	26%	23.2%	\$133,090
West Chicago ESD 33	Dupage	15.8%	3,894	61%	77%	33.7%	\$329,040
Rich Twp HSD 227	Cook	21.2%	3,837	7%	81%	21.6%	\$444,738
Belleville SD 118	Saint Claire	20.0%	3,829	34%	61%	49.6%	\$139,093
Berwyn South SD 100	Cook	21.2%	3,799	12%	82%	52.5%	\$187,307
Pekin PSD 108	Tazewell	17.8%	3,779	12%	61%	43.2%	\$195,984
North Chicago SD 187	Lake	18.1%	3,702	-16%	74%	37.1%	\$339,708
CCSD 93	Dupage	15.8%	3,690	29%	30%	26.4%	\$145,756
Triad CUSD 2	Madison	19.8%	3,585	12%	21%	33.2%	\$87,376
Jacksonville SD 117	Morgan	22.2%	3,552	222%	61%	39.4%	\$186,550
Elmhurst SD 205	Dupage	15.8%	3,525	89%	32%	26.2%	\$104,044
O Fallon CCSD 90	Saint Claire	20.0%	3,506	10%	21%	38.1%	\$67,704

ILLINOIS NO KID HUNGRY CAMPAIGN

The Illinois No Kid Hungry campaign 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.



The Illinois School Breakfast Report was funded by the JB and MK Pritzker Family Foundation. The data was compiled by the Family Resiliency Center of the University of Illinois Urbana Champaign. 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.