

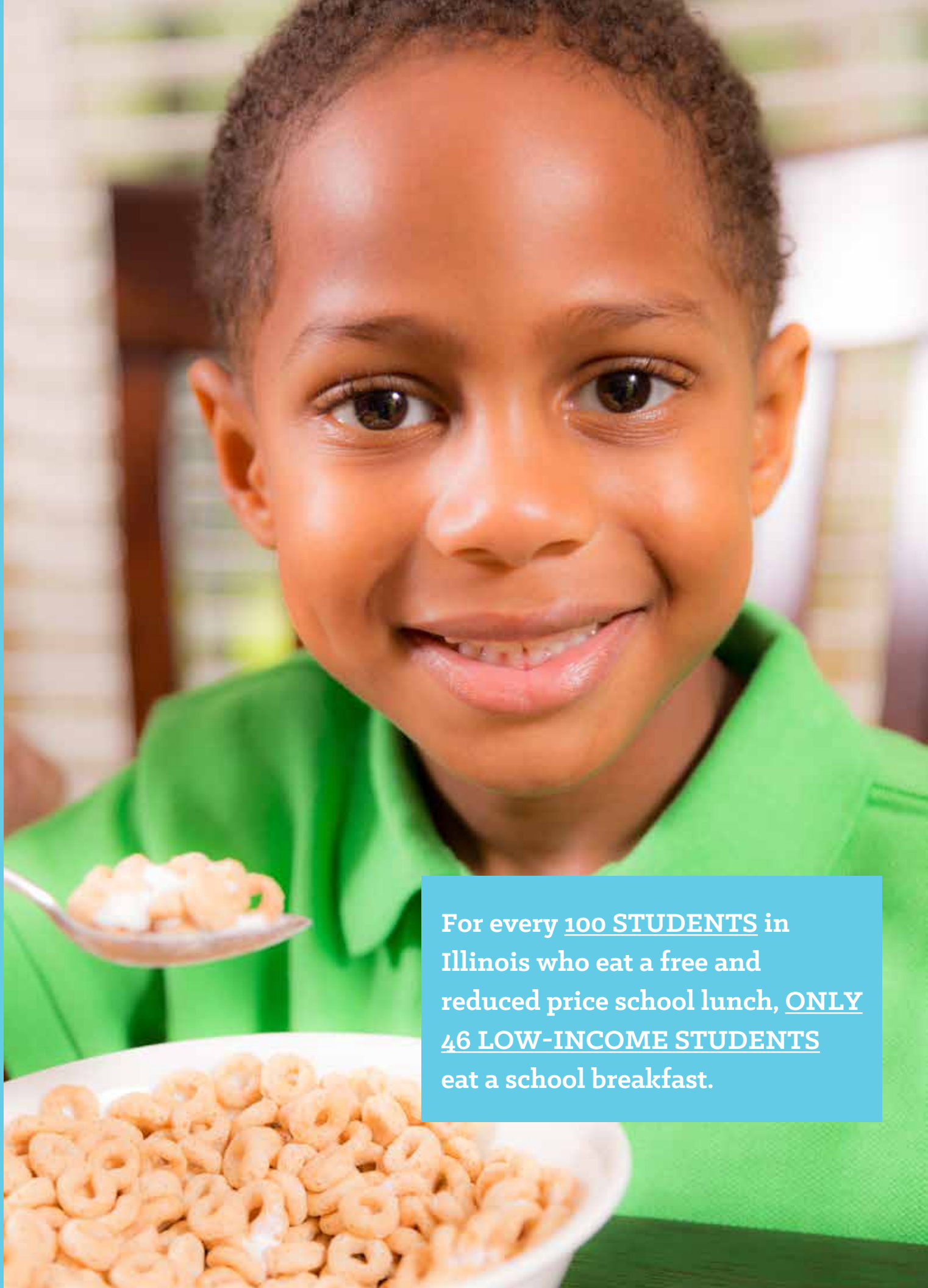
# Rise & Shine ILLINOIS

## BREAKFAST PROGRAM

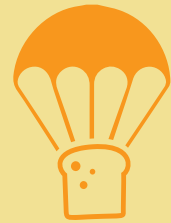


## ILLINOIS SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT

**2014-15 SCHOOL YEAR**



For every 100 STUDENTS in Illinois who eat a free and reduced price school lunch, ONLY 46 LOW-INCOME STUDENTS eat a school breakfast.



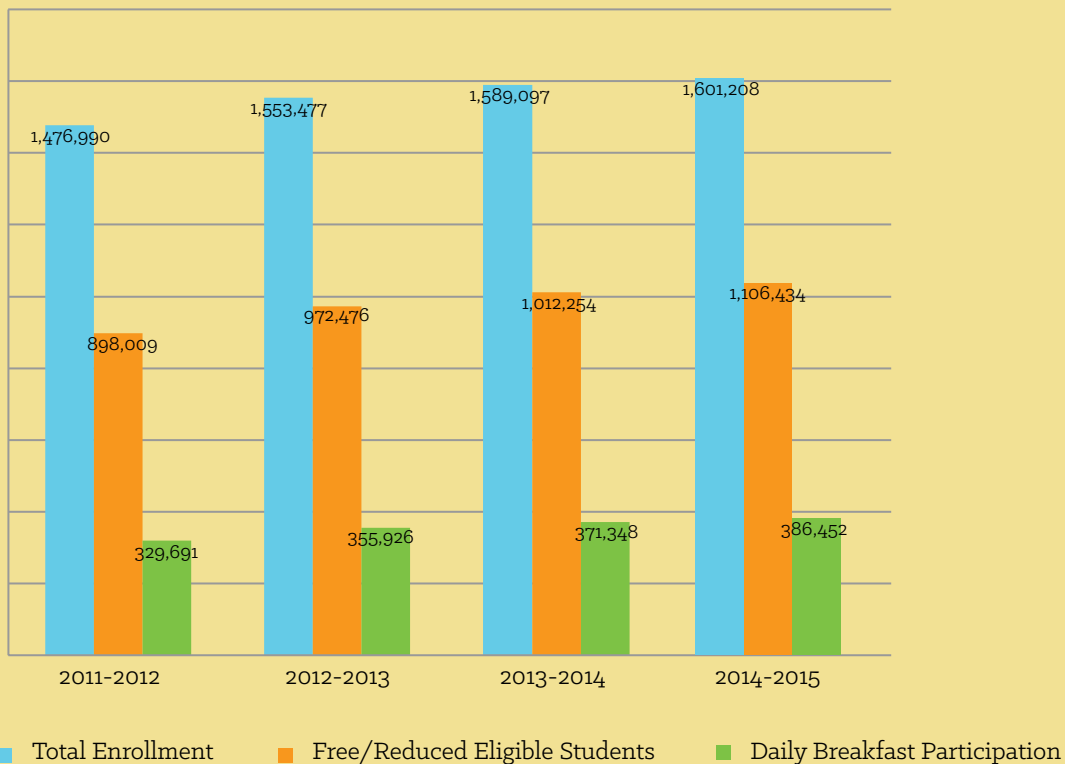
# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Schools are trusted with the ultimate responsibility every day: the well-being of our children. Yet schools provided **ONLY 46.1% PERCENT** of federally funded breakfasts needed to reach low-income Illinois schoolchildren in 2014-2015, meaning hundreds of thousands of children were at risk of going hungry in the classroom. Illinois has the opportunity to serve meals to more students while securing additional federal funds to cover program costs.

## OTHER FINDINGS INCLUDE:

- **MORE THAN 200 SCHOOL DISTRICTS** have opted into the Community Eligibility Provision, which enables schools to provide breakfast and lunch to students at no cost.
- An update to the Illinois School Breakfast and Lunch Act would provide the swiftest means for serving breakfast to more children.
- By updating the law, an estimated **175,599 ADDITIONAL STUDENTS** would gain access to school breakfast. 264 of 272 school districts would have positive revenue with the law's implementation.

## SCHOOL BREAKFAST IN ILLINOIS





## WHY BREAKFAST MATTERS

Longtime educators tell us that hunger is one of the most pressing issues confronting low-income students. In the words of a Downstate principal, “I know that for our kids, their two best meals of the day are in school.” Often it’s a cache of granola bars in a desk drawer that keeps students fed: Teachers report spending \$37 per month on food for their students.<sup>1</sup> And for school nurses, hunger means more children coming to the office reporting headaches and stomachaches.

Child poverty in Illinois is at its highest level since 1999: 634,000 children live in poverty according to Voices for Illinois Children.<sup>2</sup> We cite this factor because of its influence in detecting food insecurity, but also because of what we know intuitively: low-income families may not always have the resources to provide an adequate breakfast. The National School Breakfast Program was established in 1966 to provide low-cost or free breakfasts to children in public and private schools. As President Lyndon B. Johnson remarked during the signing of the bill, “good nutrition is essential to good learning.” Research supports President Johnson’s statement:

### **REDUCED ABSENTEEISM AND LOST CLASS TIME**

According to a Deloitte analysis on the impact of school breakfast programs, students who eat breakfast attend 1.5 more days of school per year.<sup>3</sup> The Maryland Meals for Achievement program reduced chronic absenteeism by 7.2 percent. Los Angeles Unified School District also saw higher attendance rates in Breakfast in the Classroom schools than in those with traditional breakfast programs.

### **IMPROVED STUDENT PERFORMANCE**

Schools that offer a free breakfast to all students, in the classroom, see improvements in academic performance. Deloitte’s analysis of school breakfast programs found that, in Maryland, 12.5 percent more students demonstrate grade-level math skills. The Houston Independent School District also saw significant increases in attendance and math proficiency, and a decrease in disciplinary action within one year of implementing BIC in all elementary and middle schools.<sup>4</sup>

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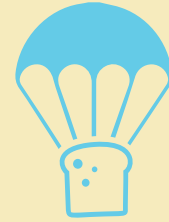
1 [https://www.nokidhungry.org/pdfs/NKH\\_TeachersReport\\_2013.pdf](https://www.nokidhungry.org/pdfs/NKH_TeachersReport_2013.pdf)

2 [http://www.voices4kids.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/VOICES\\_2015KC\\_report\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.voices4kids.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/VOICES_2015KC_report_FINAL.pdf)

3 <https://bestpractices.nokidhungry.org/sites/default/files/resources/Deloitte%20White%20Paper%20-%20Breakfast%20Final.pdf>

4 <https://bestpractices.nokidhungry.org/sites/default/files/resources/BreakfastPolicySolutions.pdf>

# 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 42nd in the nation for providing breakfast to low-income children. Every day 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.

- 1,382 schools in Illinois currently have over 70% of students eligible for F&RP meals
- These schools, on average, currently serve breakfast to only 43% 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 of federal funding into Illinois schools
- 264 of 272 school districts with over 70% F&RP would have positive revenue with implementation of BABN (See Page 12 for a list of school districts and their net revenue potential.)

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.

Source: [Breakfastintheclassroom.org](http://Breakfastintheclassroom.org).



## 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.<sup>1</sup>

In 1966 Congress approved the first pilot of the School Breakfast Program as a tool to address "nutritionally needy" children.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

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.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup>

### 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. See Page 12 for a list of school districts and their net revenue potential.

### 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.

# WHAT YOU CAN DO



## SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS

- Make breakfast a priority by requiring the School Breakfast Program in your school(s).
- Contact the school district foodservice director and ask what you can do to support the launch or expansion of school breakfast.
- Promote the breakfast program to ensure all parents are informed and aware of your support for the importance of eating a nutritious breakfast.

## PARENTS AND TEACHERS

- Advocate for breakfast at your school by contacting your superintendent, principal, foodservice director or PTA.
- Organize a meeting of school personnel, parents, school board members and administrators to discuss breakfast.
- Contact state legislators and let them know of your support for an update to the Illinois School Breakfast and Lunch Act.

## SCHOOL FOODSERVICE MANAGERS/ DIRECTORS

- Advocate for your school to adopt the Community Eligibility Provision.
- Implement alternative breakfast models that make breakfast part of the school day.
- Conduct a school or district-wide survey to assess the breakfast needs of the school community.
- Promote the breakfast program to staff and students.

## LEGISLATORS

- Co-sponsor an update to the Illinois School Breakfast and Lunch Act.
- Join the Illinois General Assembly's Hunger Caucus.
- Visit a school in your community to see an alternative breakfast program in action.





## 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.<sup>10</sup>

**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.<sup>11</sup>

**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.<sup>12</sup>

**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.<sup>13</sup>

**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.<sup>14</sup>

**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.<sup>15,16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup> For mixed school types, a weighted formula was used to calculate average breakfast plate cost.

# POTENTIAL NET REVENUE BY SCHOOL DISTRICT (2013–2014 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/Clc/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 Internatnl	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	\$87	\$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 Clair	\$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

**Visit [www.riseandshineillinois.org](http://www.riseandshineillinois.org) for a listing of the 100 largest school districts and a complete overview of current breakfast participation.**

## ENDNOTES

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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  
  
 Total Potential Free Breakfasts = (Eligible Breakfast Students Free\_October \* Total Serving Days\_October) + (Eligible Breakfast Students Free\_November \* Total Serving Days\_November)...(Eligible Break Students Free\_May \* Total Serving Days\_May)  
  
 Total Potential Reduced Breakfasts = (Eligible Breakfast Students Reduced\_October \* Total Serving Days\_October) + (Eligible Breakfast Students Reduced\_November \* Total Serving Days\_November)...(Eligible Break Students Reduced\_May \* Total Serving Days\_May)  
  
 Total Potential Free and Reduced Breakfasts = Total Potential Free Breakfasts + Total Potential Reduced Breakfasts  
  
 Total Actual Free Breakfasts = Actual Breakfasts Served Free\_October + Actual Breakfasts Served Free\_November...Actual Breakfasts Served Free\_May  
  
 Total Actual Reduced Breakfasts = Actual Breakfasts Served Reduced\_October + Actual Breakfasts Served Reduced\_November... Actual Breakfasts Served Reduced\_May  
  
 Total Actual Free and Reduced Breakfasts = Total Actual Free Breakfasts Served + Total Actual Reduced Breakfasts Served  
  
 District Percentage of Free and Reduced Breakfasts Actually Served (%) = Total Actual Free and Reduced Breakfasts Served / 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)  
  
 Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all Reduced Breakfasts were Actually Served = ((Total Potential Reduced Meals Served\_Severe Need \* 1.59) \* .7) - (Total Reduced Meals Actually Served\_Severe Need \* 1.59) + ((Total Potential Reduced Meals Served\_Non-Severe Need \* 1.28) \* .7) - (Total Reduced Meals Actually Served\_Non-Severe Need \* 1.28)  
  
 Total \$ Left on the Table if 70% of all Free and Reduced 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
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%)  
  
 Total Annual Cost of Providing Breakfast After the Bell = ((Total Free, Reduced, and Paid Meals Potentially Served \* 70%) - ((Total Free, Reduced, and Paid Meals Potentially Served \* 70%) \* 8%)) \* Average Breakfast Plate Cost  
  
 Net Revenue = Total Federal Reimbursement Income - 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.
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# Rise & Shine ILLINOIS

## 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 Bob Dolgan and Suzy Lee of Illinois No Kid Hungry.  
 For more information, call 773-247-3663 or email [schoolbreakfast@gcfd.org](mailto:schoolbreakfast@gcfd.org).