

2016 Connecticut



# School Breakfast REPORT CARD



*Research confirms that breakfast is the most important meal of the day for children's health, academic achievement, cognitive development and mental health. Unfortunately, many children regularly skip breakfast each morning, depriving them of the important benefits associated with the morning meal.<sup>2</sup>*

## **BREAKFAST: the most important meal of the day.**

The 2016 CT School Breakfast Report Card provides a close look at where Connecticut and its communities stand in providing breakfast to students at school, while highlighting successful strategies and resources to support school breakfast throughout the state.

The federal School Breakfast Program (SBP) provides a healthy and complete breakfast to thousands of Connecticut students each day while bringing federal dollars directly into school districts. With an overall childhood food insecurity rate of 19%, hunger affects 1 in 5 children in Connecticut.<sup>1</sup> The symptoms of hunger – headaches, stomachaches, tiredness, nausea, or disruptive behaviors – even with just one student, impact a teacher's ability to teach and a student's ability to learn.



### **This report includes:**

- The State of School Breakfast in Connecticut
- Benefits of School Breakfast
- Data on Positive Student Outcomes for Students Eating Breakfast
- Recommendations and Resources to Start or Expand School Breakfast

This report also celebrates the commitment of many partners to increase Connecticut's standing in the nation for the percentage of schools serving breakfast. Thank you to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and their staff, as well as the Connecticut State Department of Education for their leadership in supporting the expansion of school breakfast in Connecticut.

# The State of School Breakfast in Connecticut

## School Districts *NOT* Participating in School Breakfast in School Year 2014-2015

- Barkhamsted
- Bethany
- Brookfield^^
- Colebrook^
- Columbia^
- Hartland
- Hebron
- Kent^
- Marlborough
- New Hartford^
- Norfolk^
- North Branford^^^
- Orange
- Oxford
- RD #1
- RD #8
- RD #10
- RD #13^
- RD #15
- Ridgefield
- Salisbury^
- Sharon
- Weston
- Wilton
- Woodbridge
- Woodstock

^ indicates districts with schools that meet the State "Severe Need" definition

Districts with ≥ 1 School Participating in SBP since SY 2014-2015

**No longer last in the nation!** In 2015, for the first time in ten consecutive years, Connecticut moved up out of its national last place ranking for the percentage of schools participating in School Breakfast, that otherwise participate in the National School Lunch Program, now ranking 47th with 80.6% of schools participating. While Connecticut shows great progress, steadily increasing over the past five years at a stronger pace than the national average; nationally, 91.3%<sup>3</sup> of public schools participate in the federal School Breakfast Program (SBP), attesting to the fact that Connecticut still has work to do in improving the availability of School Breakfast throughout the state.

Figure 1

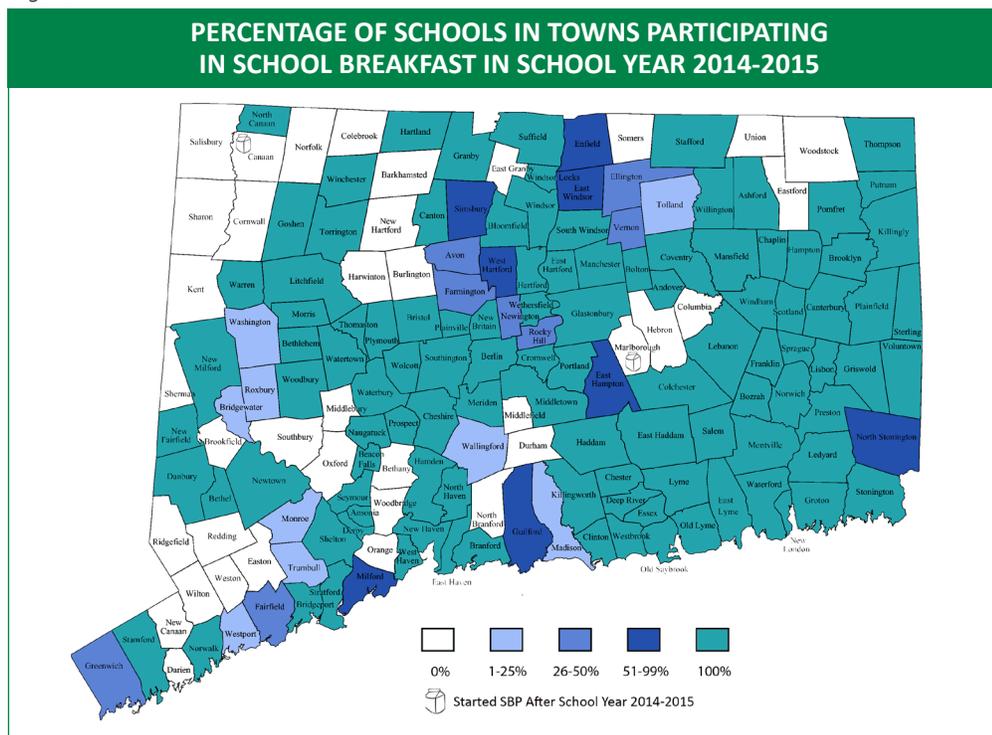
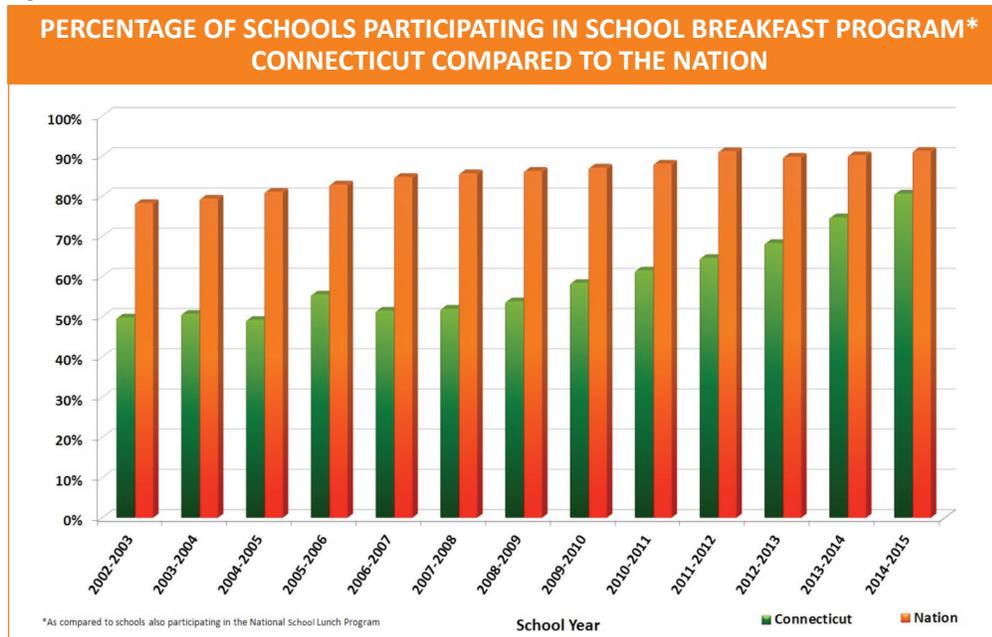


Figure 2



<sup>3</sup>As compared to schools also participating in the National School Lunch Program

# SNAPSHOTS OF SCHOOL BREAKFAST IN CONNECTICUT

Figure 3

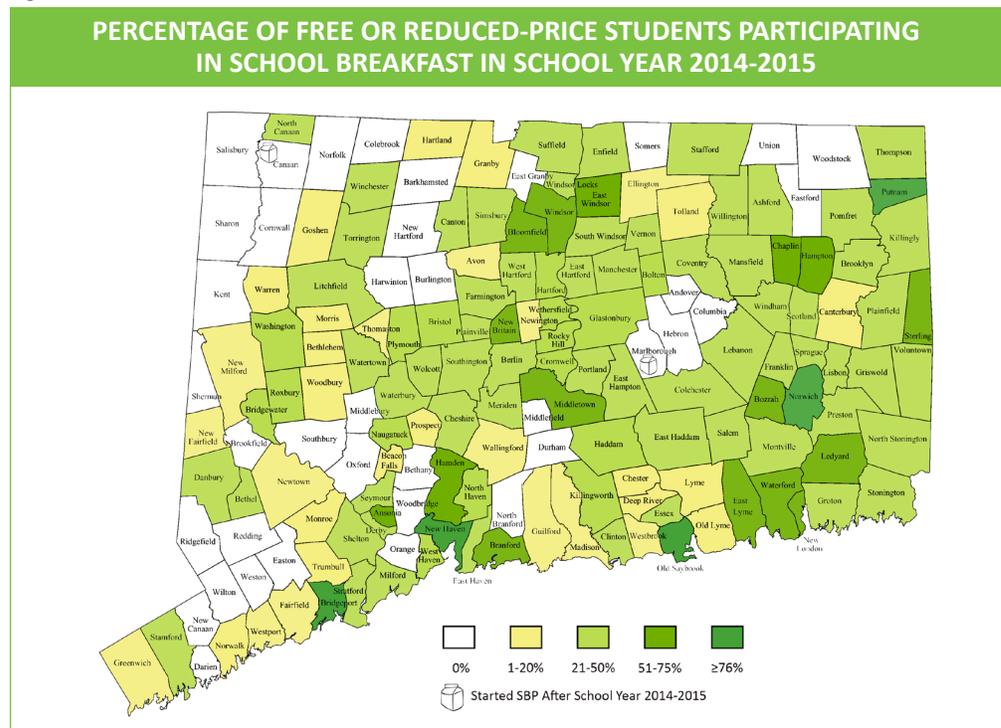
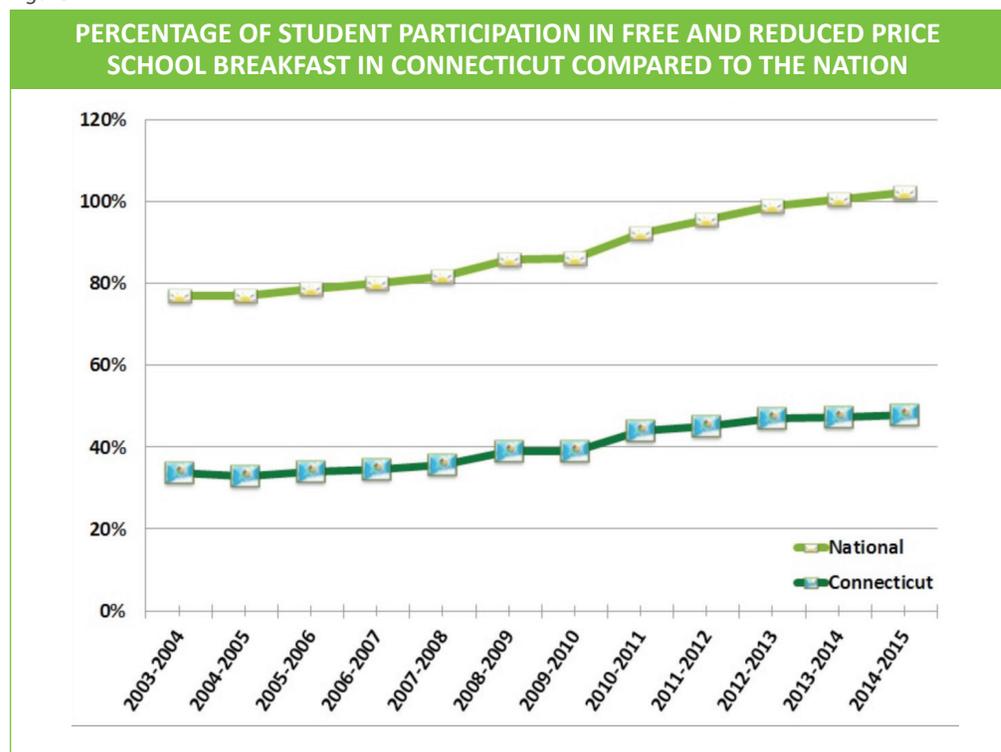


Figure 4



**SCHOOLS:** According to the Food Research and Action Center’s 2014-2015 School Breakfast Scorecard, 80.6% of Connecticut schools participating in the National School Lunch Program also participate in the School Breakfast Program. (Figure 2).

Although Connecticut has broken its ten year cycle of being 51st in the nation (including DC) in this ranking; nationally, 91.3% of schools provide both programs (Figure 2).<sup>3</sup>

**STUDENTS:** CT ranks 37th in the country with only 47.8% of students in Connecticut on free and reduced-price school meal plans who eat school lunch also eating school breakfast as compared to 54.3% nationally (Figure 4).

*“Kids lack the ability to ignore those hunger pains. They’re concentrating on how soon until lunch rather than on learning to read.”*

– TEACHER, CT

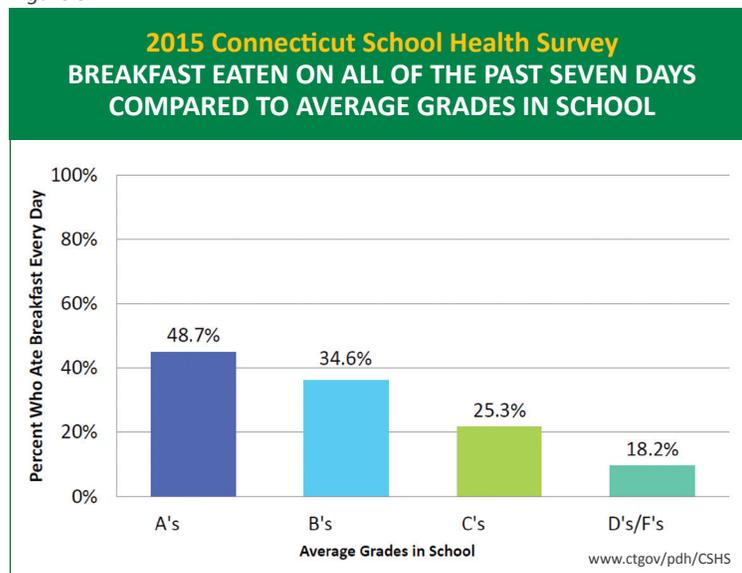




## BENEFITS OF School Breakfast

The 2015 Connecticut School Health Survey shows the positive relationship between eating breakfast and grades in schools. This supports national research, demonstrating everything from nurse visits to disciplinary referrals are dramatically reduced when students eat breakfast at school, which also increases academic achievement and classroom attendance.

Figure 5



A social impact analysis conducted by Share Our Strength and Deloitte indicates that students who eat school breakfast on average attend **1.5 more days per year**, score **17.5% higher** on standardized math tests, and have a **20% higher high school graduation rate**.<sup>4</sup>

# How School Breakfast Works

Similar to the National School Lunch Program, the Food and Nutrition Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides funding for the School Breakfast Program (SBP) through set and annually adjusted reimbursement rates. **Every student** is eligible to participate in the School Breakfast Program and students pay according to the financial ability of their household at; no cost, a reduced-price, or full pay. **Any public school, nonprofit private school, or residential child care institution can participate** in the SBP and it can be started at any time in the school year either district wide, in a group of schools, or even in just one school.

The Connecticut State Department of Education administers the program across the state and local School Food Authorities (SFAs) operate the SBP in schools.

## 2015-2016 Federal Reimbursement Rates



**\$1.66** for each free breakfast served

**\$1.36** for each reduced-price breakfast served

**\$ .29** for each paid breakfast served

Schools with 40% or more of their lunch meals served to students at a free or reduced cost in the fiscal year two years prior are considered “Severe Need” by the federal government and are eligible for an additional \$.33 (this amount is adjusted each school year) in funding from the USDA for each breakfast served.

Furthermore, schools in Connecticut meet the State’s “Severe Need” definition if 20% or more of their lunch meals served in the fiscal year two years prior were to students at a free or reduced-price. Each school meeting the State Severe Need definition and participating in the federal School Breakfast Program receives \$3,000 annually from the state and an additional enhanced reimbursement for every breakfast meal served, providing critical support for start-up and continued school breakfast expansion.

*“The [School Breakfast] program has worked out great. I’m so glad to see that many of my students are getting a healthy breakfast, as opposed to previous years when many of them came to school without eating any breakfast at home.”*

– TEACHER, CT

*The Community Eligibility Provision, established in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, is a more recent federal option for high-poverty schools and districts to offer breakfast and lunch at no charge to all students. Community eligibility provides for significant administrative savings by eliminating the school meal application process and streamlines operations to facilitate implementation of alternative breakfast models such as breakfast in the classroom.<sup>5</sup>*



# How Is Breakfast *Best Served?*

There are a variety of breakfast delivery methods, and combinations of delivery models, that can fit the unique characteristics of any school. Choosing a school breakfast model that operates outside of a traditional cafeteria service and is part of the academic school day greatly increases participation – reaching more students while increasing federal subsidies to the district. Breakfast “after the bell” ensures all students have equal access to breakfast without having to worry about bus timing and morning schedule changes.



## Grab n’ Go

Grab n’ Go is a service delivery model where students pick up conveniently packaged breakfasts when they arrive at school or between classes from mobile service carts in high traffic areas, such as hallways and entryways, or even from the cafeteria. Students can eat in the classroom, cafeteria, or other designated area. The Grab n’ Go model is flexible and can accommodate varying schedules and students who are on the move. An added benefit of this model is that certain Grab n’ Go carts can be converted to a salad bar for use at lunch time.

*“Since I am out in the hallway in the morning I am able to observe a large amount of students participating in this program. The line moves quickly and it seems to be that more students participate in this versus the hot breakfast in the café.”*

– SCHOOL PERSONNEL, CT

## Breakfast in the Classroom

Students eat in the classroom, either before the traditional school day begins or early during the school day. Breakfast is typically brought to the classroom from the cafeteria by food service staff or student helpers. Teachers or para-professionals usually keep track of who is served a breakfast.

*“The students do their independent reading. They eat and read to get settled in. It is like sitting at the kitchen table reading the morning paper.”*

– TEACHER, CT

## Breakfast After First Period or Second Chance Breakfast

Second Chance Breakfast offers students an opportunity to eat breakfast during a break in the morning, often after first period or midway between breakfast and lunch. This model can be particularly effective for older students who may not be hungry first thing in the morning or who may prefer to socialize with friends.

## Breakfast Vending

Breakfast Vending lets students access breakfast foods and reimbursable meals through vending machines using their student pin numbers allowing them to pay according to their meal plan. This model is most often implemented in middle and high schools and machines can be kept open to accommodate students who arrive late and/or as an option for a Second Chance Breakfast. Schools can also designate certain shelves or restock the machines after breakfast for selling a la carte items to help supplement their food and nutrition budget.

*“I think [breakfast in the classroom is] a great idea. So many children come from all types of backgrounds, only eating daily what the school provides and going hungry at home. Knowing that they all get to be at school with full bellies from morning to afternoon gives me peace of mind from a parent’s standpoint.”*

– PARENT, CT

# Growing Participation in the State

While participation has steadily grown over the past five years, and surpasses the national average on the rate of growth (see Figure 2), there continues to be much work to be done both implementing new programs and increasing student participation in schools that offer school breakfast.

## Everyone Can Play a Role in Achieving School Breakfast Success

- **Administrators** can support alternative breakfast delivery models and make breakfast a priority in their schools by treating it as a necessary tool for learning, like textbooks. They should work with their school nutrition director to investigate programs in neighboring communities and to foster parental, teacher, custodial, and student support to create a school culture that fully embraces school breakfast as a key component in maximizing student health and achievement.
- **Teachers** can advocate for alternative breakfast delivery models and network with their peers to share and learn about the many positive outcomes evident through students' increased concentration, time on task, and retention of new learning. Teachers can also connect with other teachers who have experienced changes in their classrooms when their children are nutritionally well prepared for class.
- **Parents** can be leaders and ask principals to implement or expand the school breakfast program by choosing the most appropriate delivery model for their children's needs. Parents should encourage their kids to eat breakfast at school and talk with other parents to let them know about it and how participating in the School Breakfast Program supports the school.

**In 2005, End Hunger Connecticut! worked to create an annual in-classroom grants program within the CT State Department of Education (CSDE).**

The CSDE maintains this annual competitive grant program of \$50,000 to assist up to ten Severe Need schools in establishing in-classroom breakfast programs. The funds provided through the grants provide the catalyst to enable school districts to leverage hundreds of thousands of dollars in federal reimbursements to feed nutritious meals to children.

Schools who participate in this opportunity see significant increases in breakfast participation after implementing, expanding, or enhancing their Breakfast in the Classroom model.

*“Expanding our breakfast program has been a big hit in Meriden! Students are excited about their breakfast options, parents appreciate the support, and teachers are getting students who are alert and ready to learn. I applaud the food service department and our staff and students for embracing this important initiative.”*

**Mark D. Benigni, Ed.D.**  
Superintendent of Schools  
Meriden Public Schools





**Connecticut School Breakfast Report Card Data 2016**  
**School Breakfast Data Listed in Alphabetical Order**  
**School Year 2014 - 2015**

District	% Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Meals	F/R Breakfast Participation Rate	Total Breakfast Participation	Federal \$ Left on the Table by NOT Serving F/R Students Eating Lunch	Federal \$ Left on the Table by NOT Serving ALL Students Eating Lunch
ANDOVER	13.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ANSONIA	67.1%	65.6	52.9	\$129,304	\$148,262
ASHFORD	32.3%	46.8	30.6	\$15,875	\$20,227
AVON	5.8%	8.4	1.8	\$29,522	\$69,939
<b>BARKHAMSTED</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>\$5,889</b>	<b>\$10,495</b>
BERLIN	14.3%	36.7	13.4	\$47,907	\$82,844
<b>BETHANY</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>\$5,265</b>	<b>\$11,335</b>
BETHEL	19.2%	22.5	12.0	\$83,588	\$127,191
BLOOMFIELD	50.7%	53.1	42.4	\$121,771	\$142,396
BOLTON	17.4%	49.6	21.4	\$15,276	\$23,772
BOZRAH	21.1%	61.4	25.8	\$3,652	\$6,765
BRANFORD	24.2%	51.4	30.3	\$63,746	\$91,312
BRIDGEPORT*	100.0%	85.1	83.2	\$262,074	\$495,915
BRISTOL	46.6%	26.8	19.8	\$553,671	\$616,958
<b>BROOKFIELD</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>\$32,443</b>	<b>\$61,846</b>
BROOKLYN	28.9%	46.0	26.7	\$30,178	\$39,715
<b>CANAAN</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
CANTERBURY	24.4%	17.1	11.2	\$17,666	\$22,674
CANTON	10.1%	29.3	12.2	\$24,118	\$34,163
CHAPLIN	33.7%	49.6	33.7	\$8,209	\$10,090
CHESHIRE	8.2%	24.0	11.5	\$56,498	\$132,695
CHESTER	16.0%	39.6	20.8	\$4,078	\$7,464
CLINTON	22.7%	37.0	23.0	\$46,222	\$59,807
COLCHESTER	18.3%	41.2	22.6	\$49,467	\$75,181
<b>COLEBROOK</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$3,926</b>	<b>\$5,808</b>
<b>COLUMBIA</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$17,044</b>	<b>\$22,480</b>
<b>CORNWALL</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
COVENTRY	20.1%	46.1	26.1	\$37,309	\$58,117
CROMWELL	20.2%	41.2	19.5	\$48,771	\$78,752
DANBURY	55.7%	31.6	26.3	\$852,622	\$934,773
<b>DARIEN</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
DEEP RIVER	19.6%	37.2	19.5	\$8,677	\$13,377
DERBY	59.4%	48.8	39.5	\$93,831	\$103,422
<b>EAST GRANBY</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
EAST HADDAM	16.3%	24.2	12.7	\$25,181	\$36,775
EAST HAMPTON	13.7%	35.4	15.7	\$28,514	\$47,463
EAST HARTFORD*	64.6%	48.9	43.8	\$599,167	\$637,012
EAST HAVEN	49.9%	33.0	28.8	\$193,555	\$212,810
EAST LYME	14.3%	51.6	20.2	\$36,460	\$65,444
EAST WINDSOR	41.3%	42.5	29.5	\$60,079	\$71,292
<b>EASTFORD</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>EASTON</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

District	% Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Meals	F/R Breakfast Participation Rate	Total Breakfast Participation	Federal \$ Left on the Table by NOT Serving F/R Students Eating Lunch	Federal \$ Left on the Table by NOT Serving ALL Students Eating Lunch
ELLINGTON	9.7%	6.9	2.3	\$48,460	\$78,874
ENFIELD	38.7%	26.4	15.1	\$274,413	\$341,803
ESSEX	9.3%	27.2	7.4	\$5,892	\$12,341
FAIRFIELD	9.4%	3.7	12.2	\$142,664	\$269,662
FARMINGTON	11.1%	24.4	8.5	\$55,758	\$109,011
FRANKLIN	14.4%	25.5	9.4	\$4,029	\$6,896
GLASTONBURY	9.2%	30.3	8.6	\$108,119	\$193,243
GRANBY	9.8%	15.4	6.5	\$25,926	\$46,912
GREENWICH	15.1%	9.2	3.0	\$172,054	\$250,587
GRISWOLD	38.8%	37.5	24.6	\$89,384	\$109,049
GROTON	46.6%	39.3	27.7	\$258,155	\$308,181
GUILFORD	9.5%	12.7	4.8	\$45,991	\$93,880
HAMDEN	42.3%	54.3	33.7	\$209,379	\$267,243
HAMPTON	24.5%	57.7	27.8	\$2,485	\$3,905
HARTFORD*	77.2%	48.2	46.5	\$921,551	\$1,689,965
HARTLAND	10.0%	0.0	0.0	\$3,843	\$5,508
HEBRON	8.0%	0.0	0.0	\$11,957	\$24,855
KENT	12.1%	0.0	0.0	\$8,287	\$10,687
KILLINGLY	43.8%	38.1	26.5	\$132,335	\$154,561
LEBANON	17.9%	24.8	15.4	\$29,848	\$42,899
LEDYARD	21.5%	63.2	35.7	\$35,164	\$51,048
LISBON	22.9%	22.9	19.2	\$15,034	\$21,121
LITCHFIELD	13.3%	29.2	10.2	\$15,572	\$25,839
MADISON	4.9%	1.1	1.6	\$23,121	\$61,971
MANCHESTER	55.0%	32.6	23.8	\$498,635	\$573,084
MANSFIELD	24.5%	42.0	22.5	\$58,261	\$83,630
MARLBOROUGH	8.2%	0.0	0.0	\$11,274	\$20,244
MERIDEN	69.5%	49.1	44.9	\$674,173	\$718,030
MIDDLETOWN	47.3%	60.6	48.7	\$179,679	\$210,749
MILFORD	21.6%	23.3	11.6	\$191,750	\$289,042
MONROE	8.3%	14.6	7.8	\$34,500	\$80,767
MONTVILLE	35.6%	41.9	26.8	\$101,955	\$129,718
NAUGATUCK	45.1%	41.3	32.3	\$242,702	\$281,613
NEW BRITAIN	82.2%	65.4	67.5	\$610,035	\$619,604
NEW CANAAN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NEW FAIRFIELD	10.1%	12.0	5.4	\$35,524	\$63,090
NEW HARTFORD	8.5%	0.0	0.0	\$9,451	\$15,535
NEW HAVEN*	58.7%	77.4	77.4	\$357,973	\$659,958
NEW LONDON*	77.5%	58.8	58.6	\$120,229	\$219,960
NEW MILFORD	20.2%	7.6	3.4	\$168,341	\$242,302
NEWINGTON	22.5%	7.4	3.5	\$167,507	\$230,904
NEWTOWN	7.1%	3.0	0.9	\$40,912	\$89,973
NORFOLK	20.9%	0.0	0.0	\$4,730	\$7,427
N. BRANFORD	17.5%	0.0	0.0	\$64,751	\$91,220
NORTH CANAAN	24.3%	31.6	21.6	\$11,046	\$15,638

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NORTH HAVEN	14.0%	32.2	15.0	\$58,398	\$93,860
N. STONINGTON	15.7%	24.6	12.6	\$21,839	\$30,508
NORWALK	44.0%	17.4	14.6	\$954,814	\$1,025,524
NORWICH	76.6%	80.9	84.2	\$128,835	\$128,602
OLD SAYBROOK	17.5%	113.2	53.6	\$0	\$7,048
ORANGE	5.1%	0.0	0.0	\$13,261	\$30,482
OXFORD	8.6%	0.0	0.0	\$27,309	\$56,780
PLAINFIELD	47.8%	38.6	27.4	\$134,149	\$153,007
PLAINVILLE	32.2%	25.4	16.3	\$107,885	\$135,093
PLYMOUTH	26.7%	35.4	22.5	\$54,006	\$70,883
POMFRET	17.0%	21.3	8.9	\$9,673	\$15,232
PORTLAND	21.3%	25.6	11.6	\$40,976	\$55,965
PRESTON	23.2%	28.8	15.3	\$14,975	\$20,033
PUTNAM	62.1%	96.6	106.6	\$5,105	\$1,531
REDDING	3.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RD #1	23.3%	0.0	0.0	\$11,628	\$13,629
RD #4	9.5%	16.8	9.5	\$13,550	\$24,705
RD #5	4.5%	2.5	3.9	\$15,232	\$45,163
RD #6	15.4%	19.0	10.4	\$20,308	\$33,692
RD #7	8.9%	12.0	3.8	\$9,388	\$14,249
RD #8	6.7%	0.0	0.0	\$20,286	\$46,397
RD #9	4.3%	13.1	1.8	\$17,271	\$60,514
RD #10	8.1%	0.0	0.0	\$33,650	\$76,706
RD #11	30.9%	38.5	20.4	\$11,683	\$15,485
RD #12	10.3%	32.3	11.3	\$5,757	\$11,343
RD #13	6.5%	0.0	0.0	\$23,389	\$48,246
RD #14	10.8%	9.1	5.5	\$40,194	\$65,540
RD #15	5.8%	0.0	0.0	\$48,473	\$101,932
RD #16	14.9%	13.5	8.4	\$53,178	\$95,040
RD #17	9.9%	29.4	8.4	\$24,427	\$45,914
RD #18	8.1%	16.9	9.5	\$16,034	\$28,134
RD #19	17.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RIDGEFIELD	3.1%	0.0	0.0	\$15,387	\$73,813
ROCKY HILL	14.6%	24.5	13.7	\$73,755	\$107,284
SALEM	16.3%	31.9	14.9	\$8,324	\$11,752
SALISBURY	13.6%	0.0	0.0	\$8,147	\$12,207
SCOTLAND	33.3%	32.6	21.1	\$6,400	\$7,735
SEYMOUR	27.8%	36.0	20.3	\$92,009	\$129,406
SHARON	22.0%	0.0	0.0	\$7,105	\$9,577
SHELTON	22.4%	30.6	16.7	\$151,296	\$226,619
SHERMAN	5.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SIMSBURY	9.5%	43.1	12.2	\$42,229	\$86,595
SOMERS	6.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOUTH WINDSOR	13.6%	30.1	10.9	\$75,879	\$133,539
SOUTHINGTON	16.4%	45.7	22.1	\$98,548	\$159,187

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SPRAGUE	46.8%	45.1	36.9	\$22,501	\$25,544
STAFFORD	33.2%	41.9	25.7	\$65,638	\$81,624
STAMFORD	52.1%	32.1	27.9	\$1,061,324	\$1,126,118
STERLING	33.0%	55.3	40.1	\$16,290	\$19,996
STONINGTON	19.6%	40.6	20.5	\$55,512	\$83,182
STRATFORD	46.5%	38.0	27.0	\$407,875	\$484,520
SUFFIELD	10.3%	45.4	14.2	\$28,783	\$59,940
THOMASTON	22.7%	17.7	11.2	\$34,825	\$46,262
THOMPSON	34.9%	33.7	19.3	\$45,333	\$58,535
TOLLAND	8.4%	0.4	0.1	\$40,707	\$84,006
TORRINGTON	50.8%	26.4	19.7	\$335,219	\$376,612
TRUMBULL	9.2%	0.5	0.2	\$101,649	\$196,799
<b>UNION</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
VERNON*	42.6%	40.4	28.8	\$181,551	\$213,016
VOLUNTOWN	20.8%	32.5	24.1	\$7,745	\$10,095
WALLINGFORD	20.7%	3.2	1.3	\$207,948	\$273,244
WATERBURY*	72.5%	42.2	42.2	\$821,455	\$1,091,947
WATERFORD	18.1%	54.8	28.7	\$71,136	\$108,461
WATERTOWN	24.8%	29.8	15.2	\$98,401	\$134,249
WEST HARTFORD	21.3%	34.9	17.9	\$274,626	\$389,540
WEST HAVEN	58.0%	42.0	38.1	\$432,387	\$460,906
WESTBROOK	14.1%	19.1	8.1	\$18,963	\$27,113
<b>WESTON</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>\$6,068</b>	<b>\$38,220</b>
WESTPORT	3.7%	4.5	0.5	\$25,067	\$110,933
WETHERSFIELD	20.1%	31.2	13.8	\$98,391	\$151,716
WILLINGTON	18.2%	31.3	18.7	\$13,845	\$21,809
<b>WILTON</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>\$5,993</b>	<b>\$44,401</b>
WINCHESTER	39.5%	41.6	32.1	\$38,894	\$44,518
WINDHAM*	78.4%	48.1	47.2	\$131,956	\$242,331
WINDSOR	38.9%	52.9	35.9	\$159,288	\$209,495
WINDSOR LOCKS	36.4%	32.8	20.7	\$89,387	\$110,233
WOLCOTT	20.0%	22.3	13.0	\$76,681	\$119,384
<b>WOODBIDGE</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>\$8,820</b>	<b>\$19,654</b>
<b>WOODSTOCK</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>\$26,289</b>	<b>\$40,293</b>

Districts in Red = No SBP in Any School ~ Districts with  ≥ 1 School Participating in SBP since SY 2014-2015

\*Districts participating in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) SY 2014-2015

**METHODOLOGY:** The School Breakfast data in this report is based on CT State Department of Education unaudited data and meal counts from school year 2014-2015.

**% of Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Meals:** The % of students in the district eligible for free or reduced-price meals in October of 2014.

**F/R Breakfast Participation Rate:** The number of students on a free or reduced price school meal plan that ate a school breakfast each day for every 100 on a free and reduced price plan participating in lunch. A district with 0.0 participation **did not** participate in the federal School Breakfast Program in school year 2014-2015.

**Total Breakfast Participation Rate:** The number of total (paid, free, and reduced price) lunch participants that ate a school breakfast each day for every 100 students participating in lunch. A district with 0.0 participation **did not** participate in the federal School Breakfast Program in school year 2014-2015.

**Federal \$ Left on the Table by NOT Serving F/R Students eating Lunch:** The potential additional federal reimbursement towns would have received last school year if students on a free or reduced price meal plan participating in school lunch also participated in the district's School Breakfast Program. A district with N/A **did not** participate in the National School Lunch Program in school year 2014-2015 or district data was unavailable.

**Federal \$ Left on the Table by NOT Serving 100% of ALL Students Eating Lunch:** The minimum potential additional federal reimbursement towns would have received last year if ALL students participating in school lunch also participated in the district's School Breakfast Program. A district with N/A **did not** participate in the National School Lunch Program in school year 2014-2015 or district data was unavailable.

Note: Additional state and federal severe-need funding is not included in these calculations. Funding presented in this report indicates the minimum additional funding available for school breakfast.

**Map Methodology:** Where towns had both regional and town districts, data shown defaulted to town districts. Where towns are only represented through regional school districts, data shown reflects regional district participation.

# Connecticut Breakfast Expansion Team

The Connecticut Breakfast Expansion Team (CBET) was formed in the spring of 2009 to address Connecticut's consistently poor performance in school breakfast measures. CBET is a collaboration of the Child Nutrition Unit of the Connecticut State Department of Education, End Hunger CT!, the School Nutrition Association of Connecticut (SNACT), New England Dairy & Food Council, CT Association of School Business Officials, and individuals with backgrounds in food service, teaching, policy, business, and labor.

CBET offers free assistance to schools and districts in their efforts to start, expand, or grow a School Breakfast Program. Through outreach activities to school food and nutrition services, superintendents, principals, parents and students, business officials, school nurses, as well as, boards of education, CBET is spreading the word about the SBP and its many benefits to students and school districts alike. CBET offers technical assistance with financial analysis, resources, networking, marketing, program development and capacity building, outreach, and more.

Reach out to the CT Breakfast Expansion Team (CBET) by filling out the CBET Request for Assistance Form at [ctschoollbreakfast.org](http://ctschoollbreakfast.org).



End Hunger Connecticut! is a statewide anti-hunger and food security organization. By focusing on advocacy, outreach, education and research, EHC! serves as a comprehensive anti-hunger resource for community organizations, legislators, and low-income families. To learn more, visit: [www.endhungerct.org](http://www.endhungerct.org).

*Printed with support from Share Our Strength's No Kid Hungry Campaign.*

The best online resource for information on School Breakfast in Connecticut: [www.CTSchoolBreakfast.org](http://www.CTSchoolBreakfast.org)

<sup>1</sup> <http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2013/child/connecticut>

<sup>2</sup> <https://bestpractices.nokidhungry.org/sites/default/files/resources/NEA%20HIN%20School%20Staff%20Toolkit.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <http://frac.org/reports-and-resources/school-meals-and-school-wellness>

<sup>4</sup> <https://bestpractices.nokidhungry.org/school-breakfast/school-breakfast-social-impact-analysis>

<sup>5</sup> [http://frac.org/pdf/School\\_Breakfast\\_Scorecard\\_SY\\_2013\\_2014.pdf](http://frac.org/pdf/School_Breakfast_Scorecard_SY_2013_2014.pdf)