

Nebraska School Breakfast Report 2017-18

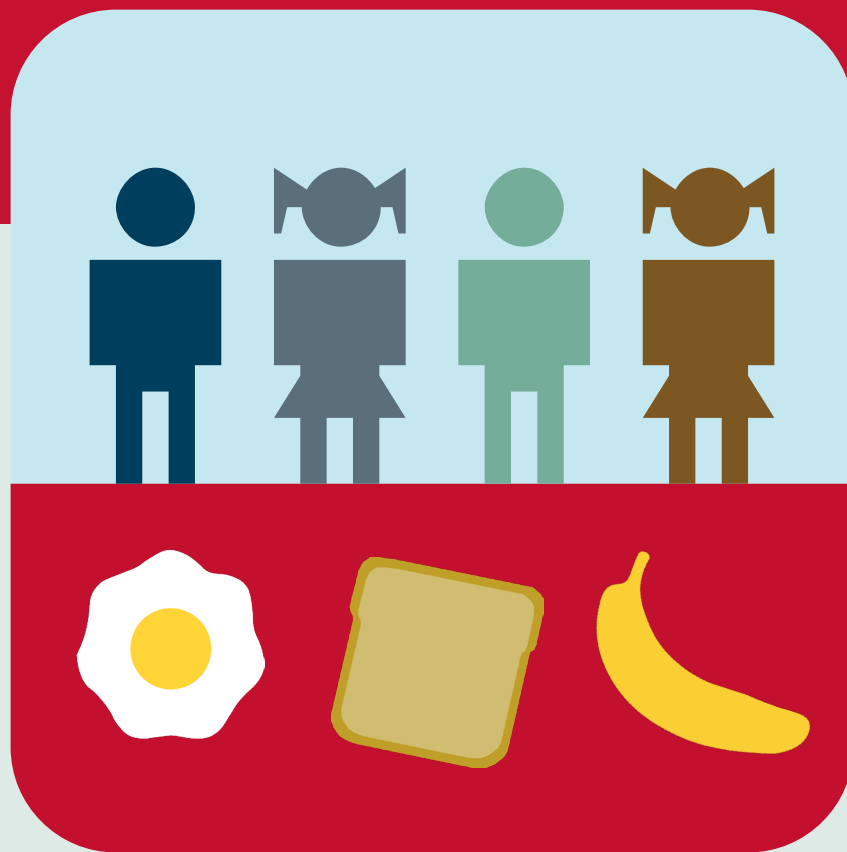


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Links to an interactive map and downloadable district and school data are available at neappleseed.org/breakfast

Introduction

Each day, students in Nebraska schools share in the experience of walking through a food line, picking up a nutritionally-balanced meal, and sitting down to eat. Rural, urban, and suburban alike, these students rely on school breakfast and lunch to fuel their success at home and in the classroom. In the 2017-18 school year, students ate over 11.7 million breakfasts and 33.7 million lunches in Nebraska schools. That's over 300 thousand breakfasts and 500 thousand lunches more than the year before.

Although, school meals are common, making sure hungry students get fed takes planning, coordination, and creativity. Decisions related to collecting free and reduced price lunch (FRPL) forms, choosing a model of breakfast service, assessing reimbursement, and budgeting all contribute to a student's access to meals at school. In turn, these decisions affect that student's health and success in the classroom. Each school and district across the state makes choices on how to accomplish this task - some with more success than others.

This report reviews breakfast and lunch participation data from the 2017-2018 school year for all districts in Nebraska. It shows how options like alternative breakfast models, such as "grab and go" or "breakfast in the classroom," do a far better job of getting food to hungry students compared to traditional cafeteria service. Data also shows that universal free meal options for high poverty schools, like the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) and Provision 2, feed more students and also contribute to a culture of success at schools. Based on the numbers, it's clear that all of these programs are under-utilized in our state, resulting in less federal reimbursement and more time spent managing meal debt.

This report is intended to help educators make choices that ensure all students who need a meal get fed while also ensuring districts remain financially stable: a win-win for students and schools. In the hopes that other districts and schools can test best practices for themselves, proven and effective solutions will be shared from Nebraska examples. With greater knowledge and added urgency, hundreds of additional schools can implement these strategies and see the benefits of greater school meal participation in their own hallways.

Key Findings

142,376

Nebraska students received free or reduced price meals (42% of all Nebraska students)

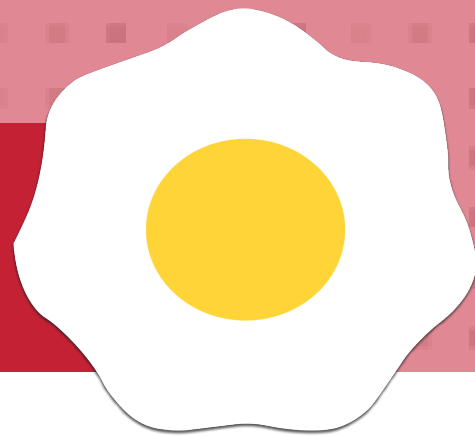
134

Schools served breakfast at no cost to families (up from 121 in 16-17)

43%

Average 1-year participation increase of schools that switched to an alternative breakfast model

Benefits of School Breakfast



Why are school meals important?

As poverty and food insecurity has increased since the Great Recession, so has students' participation in school breakfast and lunch. Over the past 10 years, the percent of students who are on FRPL meals in Nebraska's schools has risen from 37% to 42%. Poverty is likely increasing proportionally. For some kids, school meals are the only meals they get in a day.

Hunger is not exclusive to any one geography: across the state, every school has at least some students on FRPL. Likewise, participation in the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) remains nearly equal across urban, rural, and suburban areas. Research and personal stories show that families just over FRPL eligibility (above 185% of the federal poverty level, \$38,443 for a family of three), struggle with the cost of school breakfast and lunch but rely on it nonetheless.

How do students benefit from school breakfast?

When students eat school meals they are healthier people. Below are benefits found in research:

Students who eat school meals...

- are more likely to get the vitamins and minerals they need.
- are less likely to be overweight.
- have fewer visits to the nurse.
- see positive impacts on mental health, including reductions in behavioral problems, anxiety, and depression.

Academically, students who eat school meals...

- have higher attendance, better overall grades, and are less likely to have behavior problems.
- before standardized testing have significantly higher scores in spelling, reading, and math.

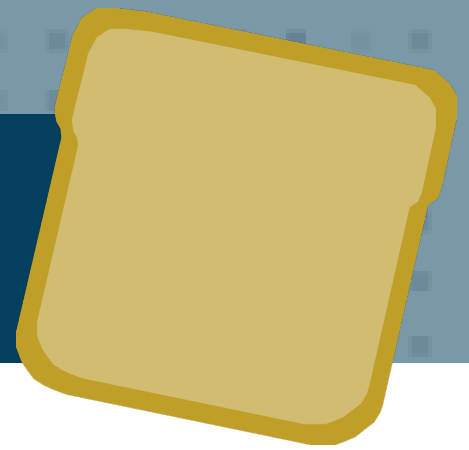
What are barriers to students eating school breakfast?

Just offering breakfast is not enough to get students to participate. The more a school can do to minimize barriers students face to eating breakfast, the better participation, and fewer symptoms of hunger, they will see.

Common barriers for participation in school breakfast are...

- late-arriving buses.
- busy families that arrive at school after breakfast has ended.
- social stigma around only "poor kids" eating school breakfast.
- financial struggles paying the reduced-price or paid breakfast copay.

How School Breakfast Works



The federally-funded National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) provides schools with reimbursements and USDA foods for each qualifying meal served during the day.

In order to participate in these meal programs, schools need to serve meals that meet federal nutritional requirements and offer free or reduced price meals to students based on income.

Income guidelines and costs for students on FRPL

	Income (as % of Federal Poverty Level)	Income (as 2018 annual income for a family of 3)	Cost of school meal
<i>Free</i>	below 130%	below \$27,014	free
<i>Reduced-price</i>	between 130% and 185%	between \$27,014 and \$38,443	\$.30 breakfast / \$.40 lunch
<i>Paid</i>	above 185%	above \$38,443	\$1.55 breakfast* / \$2.74 lunch*

**2018 national average for high school per School Nutrition Association*

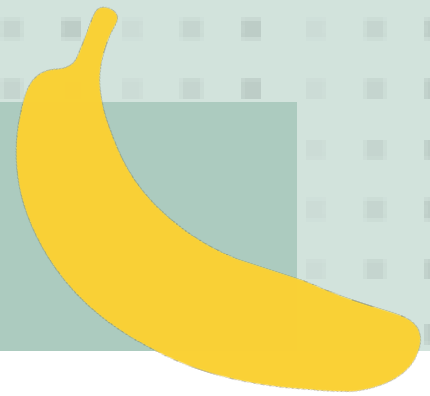
The federal government reimburses breakfast and lunch at different rates depending on whether a meal is free, reduced, or paid, providing schools with a reliable funding stream to support their programs. For 2018, breakfasts were reimbursed by the federal government at these rates:

Free: \$1.79 / Reduced Price: \$1.49 / Paid: \$0.31

An additional \$0.35 is given for each free or reduced price breakfast served in “severe need” schools, where at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were served free or reduced-price.

Students are certified as free or reduced-price usually by means of annual application (paper or online) that ask for a family’s income called the Free and Reduced Price Lunch Form. Students can also be “directly certified” through data matching by being a part of a family that participates in a means-tested public benefit program like TANF, Medicaid, SNAP, Head Start or FDPIR or students identified as foster youth, homeless, runaway or migrant.

Offering Breakfast & Lunch at No Cost

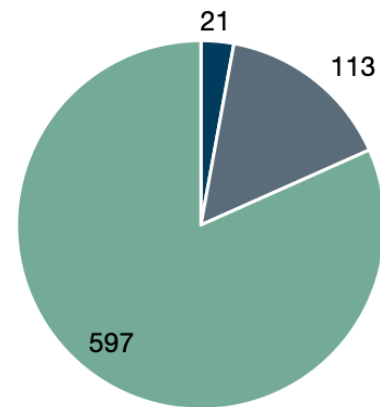


Options for offering breakfast and lunch at no cost to all students (Breakfast for All) can support students and schools working toward academic success. Most often, these options are taken up in high poverty schools because federal reimbursement levels are tied to poverty. However, schools of all sizes and demographics have used these methods to increase their participation, receive more federal reimbursement, and streamline meal service.

1. Community Eligibility

The Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) is a federal program that allows high poverty schools to serve free breakfast and lunch to all students regardless of family income. Schools or districts that use CEP can save on staffing in the cafeteria and administrative time collecting FRPL forms while increasing participation and reimbursements. Schools with populations of 40 percent or more directly certified students can elect to participate with reimbursements proportionally rising as poverty increases. Any additional meal costs not covered by reimbursements must be paid for by the district. Schools or districts have the opportunity to opt in to CEP each year. Once a school or district opts in, CEP runs on a four-year cycle that schools can opt out of at any time.

17-18 Nebraska School Breakfast for All Participation



■ CEP Schools ■ Prov 2 ■ Traditional

2. Provision 2

Provision 2 (referring to a provision in the National School Lunch Act) is another option that allows schools to serve free breakfast and/or lunch for all and eliminate FRPL applications. At the start of the first year of a four-year cycle, schools run their breakfast and/or lunch program traditionally, calculating the average number of free, reduced price, and paid students who go through the breakfast or lunch line. The average of each month of service at each meal is then used as the reimbursement percentages for the next three years. Like CEP, Provision 2 schools are required to simply submit daily meal counts to receive reimbursement.

3. Free meals (“Nonpricing”)

Another option for implementing breakfast at no cost to families is to simply offer meals to students for free. Any difference between cost and federal reimbursement is then covered using district/school funds. Studies have shown that schools with lower breakfast participation (under 50 percent) and relatively high FRPL populations (70 percent or more) can still break even using nonpricing because of the increase in participation that naturally comes with no cost meals.

Breakfast for All Success

Schools that took up a Breakfast for All option saw large participation increases last year in Nebraska. New Provision 2 schools saw an average increase of nearly 46 percent. New CEP schools saw an average increase of 13 percent. Those who dropped the programs or continued previous programs saw much more modest increases.

Studies have shown that schools with lower breakfast participation (under 50 percent) and relatively high FRPL populations (70 percent or more) can still break even using nonpricing.

Nebraska School Breakfast Participation Changes by Breakfast For All Switch

	Number of Schools	Average Percent Change Breakfast Participation
<i>Switched to Provision 2</i>	5	46%
<i>Dropped Provision 2</i>	1	9%
<i>Switched to CEP</i>	10	13%
<i>Stayed the same</i>	788	4%

Hunger Free Schools

Schools and Districts that have taken up the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) to feed all students breakfast and lunch at no cost are Hunger Free Schools. Their efforts to support students and families by opting into this new program is a trailblazing effort that deserves recognition.

North Platte Public Schools

Buffalo Elementary
Cody Elementary
Jefferson Elementary
Lincoln Elementary

Omaha Public Schools

Druid Hill Elementary
Franklin Elementary
Kennedy Elementary
King Elementary
Lothrop Elementary

Santee Community Schools

South Sioux City Schools

Cardinal Elementary
Covington Elementary
Dakota City Elementary
E N Swett Elementary
Harney Elementary
Lewis & Clark Elementary
South Sioux Middle School

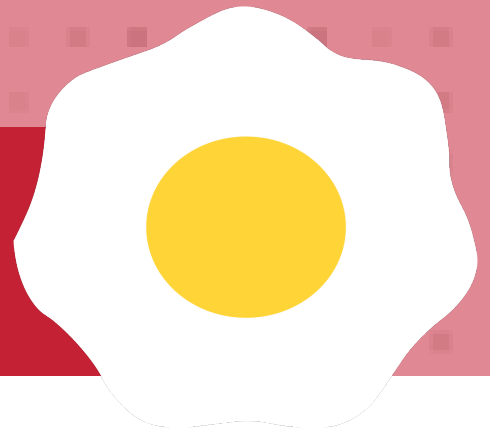
Umo 'ho' Nation Public School

Walthill Public Schools

Wayne Public Schools

Wayne Early Learning Ctr

Winnebago Public Schools



Alternative Breakfast Models

When schools move breakfast out of the cafeteria and make it a regular part of the school day, students are much more likely to participate. Traditional cafeteria service (hosting breakfast in the cafeteria 20 minutes before school) has been shown to perpetuate barriers that can keep kids away.

Below are popular alternative breakfast models that remove barriers and increase participation:

1. Grab and Go

Students (usually older kids) pick up food from kiosks or service lines around the school and eat in their classrooms or common areas. This model can help schools with fewer nutrition staff serve a high volume of students as they enter the building and can also make clean up easier for janitorial staff.

2. Second Chance Breakfast

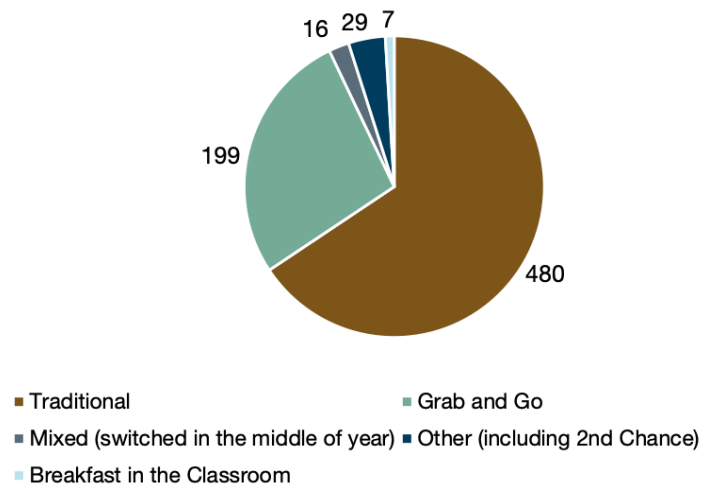
Students are given a second chance to pick up a meal following their first period class or home room. Generally middle and high school students are then able to start their day with a nutritious meal without being late to class or missing instruction.

3. Breakfast in the Classroom

Students (usually younger) are served breakfast in their classroom at the beginning of the school day.

The meal is brought to the classroom by a designated student, staff member, or volunteer in warming bags or coolers and then distributed by teachers who can incorporate lessons into the meal.

17-18 Nebraska School Breakfast Model Participation



Last year, Nebraska schools that made the switch from traditional to an alternative breakfast model saw a huge average breakfast participation increase. Schools that dropped their alternative model and moved back to traditional service were more in line with the schools that kept the same breakfast model and lost participation.

Nebraska School Breakfast Participation Changes by Breakfast Model Switch

	Number of Schools	Average Percent Change Breakfast Participation
<i>Switched from Traditional to Alternative</i>	13	43%
<i>Switched from Alternative to Traditional or from serving to not serving breakfast</i>	23	0%
<i>Stayed the same</i>	768	5%

Most Improved Districts

Nebraska's breakfast participation increase among FRPL students last year:

4.1%

Districts with the highest percentage increase in FRPL breakfast participation for free and reduced price students:

District	Difference between 16-17 and 17-18 FRPL Breakfast Participation
<i>Axtell Community School</i>	17.34%
<i>Loup County Public School</i>	12.80%
<i>Winnebago Public School</i>	12.61%
<i>Battle Creek Public School</i>	10.50%
<i>Rock County Public Schools</i>	10.16%
<i>Sutherland Public School</i>	9.26%
<i>Ewing Public School</i>	8.89%
<i>Leyton Public School</i>	8.70%
<i>South Sarpy School District 46</i>	8.06%
<i>Banner County School</i>	7.83%

Taking Steps Toward Alternative Breakfast

Aurora Public Schools is working with Nebraska Appleseed and Grand Island Public Schools to implement an alternative breakfast model at their elementary school. As part of Appleseed's Better Breakfast Partners, a program that pairs nutrition directors experienced with alternative models with less experienced nutrition directors, Aurora decided to take on the challenge by easing teachers, administrators, and janitorial staff into the change. Aurora's Nutrition Director cleared the idea with top administrators then recruited one teacher per elementary grade level to have students walk through the breakfast line on their way back to class to grab a sack meal. Students could then eat the meal during the first few minutes of the day while participating in a nutrition or social skills lesson. This pilot will hopefully encourage other classes at the elementary to jump in and participate as well!

Top Performing Districts

In the 2016-17 school year, Nebraska FRP-eligible students ate 42.8 breakfasts for every 100 lunches. In the 2017-18 school year, that number rose to 44.1. There were 17 outstanding districts that met the national benchmark of FRP-eligible students eating 70 breakfasts for every 100 lunches and they are represented below.

To see how your district stacks up, visit neappleseed.org/breakfast.

District	FRPL Students in Breakfast per 100 in Lunch	Breakfast Model	Prov 2, CEP, or Standard Reimbursement
<i>Chadron City Schools</i>	87.4	Grab and Go & Breakfast in the Classroom mix	Standard
<i>Gothenburg Public School</i>	82.4	Grab and Go	Standard
<i>Umo 'ho' Nation Public School</i>	79.2	Traditional	CEP
<i>Bayard Public Schools</i>	77.9	Grab and Go	Standard
<i>North Platte Public School</i>	76.3	Other	CEP & Standard
<i>Lexington Public Schools</i>	75.2	Grab and Go & Traditional	Standard
<i>South Cent. NE Unified Dist. #5</i>	75.0	Traditional	Standard
<i>Wood River Rural Schools</i>	74.6	Traditional	Standard
<i>Weeping Water Public School</i>	74.3	Grab and Go & Traditional	Standard
<i>Sumner Eddyville Miller School</i>	74.1	Traditional	Standard
<i>Santee Community School</i>	72.9	Traditional	CEP
<i>Winnebago Public School</i>	71.9	Other	CEP
<i>Schuyler Community Schools</i>	71.4	Traditional	Standard
<i>Callaway Public School</i>	71.3	Traditional	Standard
<i>ESU #2</i>	71.2	Mixed	Standard
<i>Riverside Public School</i>	70.9	Traditional	Standard
<i>ESU #8</i>	70.7	Mixed	Standard

Parent Advocacy

Parents can be catalysts that create lasting change for school nutrition programs. Parents around the state can visit neappleseed.org/breakfast to see how their school and district is doing when it comes to school breakfast participation. You can see breakfast models, CEP and Provision 2 participation, as well as district ratios of students on FRPL eating breakfast to students on FRPL eating lunch. These statistics can be valuable to start the conversation in your district. If you'd like more resources or a conversation on how best to approach your district leadership, please contact Eric Savaiano at Nebraska Appleseed at 402-438-8853 or esavaiano@neappleseed.org.

Let's Get Started!

The benefits to more students eating breakfast and school meals are clear: academics, health, attendance, behavior and overall school culture change for the better as more students participate. However, Nebraska is falling behind: Nebraska ranks 47th in the US for overall breakfast participation, 48th for the ratio of FRPL students eating breakfast vs. lunch, and 50th for the number of schools opting into the Community Eligibility Provision - the most comprehensive and beneficial program available to feed students at no cost to families.

While there are many *urgent* concerns for school and district administrators, school meals are crucially *important*. Given the rising food insecurity among families, unpaid meal debt among schools, and daily struggles of working Nebraskans, our goal must be to address this problem now. School and district administrators have the power to do this.

Our challenge to administrators:

1. Evaluate eligibility for and potential impacts of taking up CEP or Provision 2 breakfast. Nebraska Appleseed and the Nebraska Department of Education can help with this.
2. Hold a meeting with all stakeholders (teachers, parents, students, janitorial staff, nutrition staff, and administrators) on the potential for switching from a traditional breakfast model to a Breakfast After the Bell model. Think about engaging one class per grade level to test your breakfast model
3. Visit a school using an alternative breakfast model or CEP / Provision 2 and listen to their stories of impact.

Each and every administrator in Nebraska can look closely at their school's grades, nurse visits, attendance, and behavior referrals and consider how eliminating barriers to school breakfast could create positive change. Each passing year not only widens statistical gaps in Nebraska but also puts hundreds of individual students' health and success on the line. While progress is happening, more and wider-felt progress should be the goal.



Resources

Resources tailored to administrators are available to help anticipate changes before they are enacted. Thoughtfully analyzing changes and considering options in partnership with all parties affected can make change easier.

- [Secondary School Principal's Breakfast After the Bell Toolkit](#) (FRAC)
- [Guide for Schools/Districts to Implement Breakfast After the Bell Programs](#) (No Kid Hungry)
- [Community Eligibility Provision Resource Center](#) (USDA)

Methods & Acknowledgements

This report was written by:
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March 2019

District and school-level participation data used in this report was provided by the [Nebraska Department of Education's Nutrition Services Department](#). Information on alternative breakfast models, breakfast for all options, and data support was contributed by the [Food Research and Action Center \(FRAC\)](#). Additional resources were provided by [Share Our Strength's No Kid Hungry's](#) campaign.

Generous funding to create this report was provided to Nebraska Appleseed by the Albertson's Foundation.

To access further data including school and district level statistics, please visit neappleseed.org/breakfast.

Nebraska Appleseed is a nonprofit organization that fights for justice and opportunity for all Nebraskans. We take a systemic approach to complex issues – such as child welfare, immigration policy, affordable health care, and poverty – and we take our work wherever we believe we can do the most good, whether that's at the courthouse, in the statehouse, or in the community.



Appendix - Nebraska District Breakfast Data 2017-18

District	Enrollment	Average FRPL Breakfast Participation Percentage	Breakfast Model	Provision 2 Breakfast	Community Eligibility (CEP)	FRPL students in Breakfast per 100 in Lunch	Add'l FRPL Students in Breakfast if 70 in 100 in Lunch	Add'l Federal Funding if 70 FRPL Students ate Breakfast per 100 lunch	Nebraska Rank
Adams Central Public Schools	870	56.8	traditional	no	no	29.6	63.3	\$16,204.61	185
Ainsworth City School	408	85.5	traditional	no	no	41.9	39.2	\$10,155.89	142
Allen Consolidated Schools	179	62.3	traditional	no	no	49.0	12.4	\$3,349.55	50
Alliance Public Schools	1405	92.4	mixed	no	no	25.8	231.8	\$49,942.18	221
Alma Public School	341	72.1	traditional	no	no	41.7	33.1	\$8,850.68	128
Amherst Public School	394	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
Anselmo-Merna Public School	274	74.7	traditional	no	no	36.1	27.5	\$7,648.33	106
Ansley Public School	199	79.1	traditional	no	no	44.4	20.5	\$5,188.16	78
Arapahoe Public School	359	84.3	traditional	no	no	53.5	23.7	\$6,467.72	96
Arcadia Public School	128	69.5	traditional	no	no	62.6	3.8	\$1,036.25	26
Arlington Public School	665	54.7	traditional	no	no	25.4	53.2	\$14,233.64	172
Arnold Public School	168	38.8	other	no	no	29.1	14.8	\$4,011.28	56
Arthur County High School	111	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ashland Greenwood Schools	921	68.4	traditional	no	no	42.9	62.6	\$16,970.40	183
Auburn Public School	834	76.8	traditional	no	no	46.8	55.7	\$15,034.24	174
Aurora Public Schools	1207	79.1	traditional	no	no	45.1	86.8	\$23,338.96	199
Axtell Community School	256	72.6	traditional	no	no	18.4	32.2	\$8,423.31	121
Bancroft-Rosalie School	297	70.9	traditional	no	no	61.4	10.6	\$3,045.73	46
Banner County School	153	90.0	grab and go	no	no	31.3	29.9	\$7,639.43	115
Battle Creek Public School	437	55.7	traditional	no	no	47.2	19.0	\$5,130.59	68
Bayard Public Schools	405	65.1	grab and go	no	no	77.9	-12.7	-\$3,395.03	8
Beatrice Public School	2147	86.3	traditional	no	no	46.4	205.5	\$55,649.41	220
Bellevue Public Schools	9884	72.1	traditional	no	no	34.8	971.8	\$257,703.15	231
Bennington Public School	2714	19.9	traditional	no	no	30.3	79.4	\$22,139.01	195
Bertrand Community School	250	72.2	traditional	no	no	33.7	30.9	\$7,790.93	116
Blair Community Schools	2363	57.4	traditional	no	no	32.6	198.8	\$54,307.61	219
Bloomfield School	257	52.9	traditional	no	no	45.4	23.0	\$6,219.13	90
Blue Hill School	299	71.7	traditional	no	no	41.2	20.9	\$5,497.43	79
Boone Central District 1	550	60.4	traditional	no	no	41.0	47.9	\$13,104.47	163
Boyd County Schools	341	67.3	traditional	no	no	69.7	0.6	\$139.63	18
Brady Public School	173	54.0	grab and go	no	no	66.4	2.1	\$588.33	23
Bridgeport Public School	456	70.7	traditional	no	no	46.1	42.9	\$11,112.11	151
Broken Bow Public School	841	82.5	traditional	no	no	54.1	43.3	\$7,955.53	154
Bruning-Davenport Unified System	186	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
Burwell Public Schools	304	63.4	traditional	no	no	32.8	36.9	\$9,777.89	138
Callaway Public School	225	61.5	traditional	no	no	71.3	-1.0	-\$257.90	14
Cambridge Public School	333	69.7	traditional	no	no	35.7	39.6	\$10,442.42	143
Cedar Bluffs Public School	387	75.6	traditional	no	no	54.3	27.8	\$7,641.30	108

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Centennial Public School	447	76.1	grab and go	no	no	50.2	31.4	\$8,375.04	117
Central City Public School	684	87.9	traditional	no	no	44.7	67.5	\$18,540.32	187
Central Valley Public School	268	70.7	traditional	no	no	53.7	19.2	\$5,201.46	70
Centura Public School	495	70.2	traditional	no	no	35.2	50.3	\$13,657.56	168
Chadron City Schools	909	60.5	mixed	no	no	87.4	-44.0	-\$11,895.36	3
Chambers Public School	116	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chase County Schools	647	84.3	traditional	no	no	16.5	95.1	\$25,683.26	205
Clarkson Public School	182	47.6	traditional	no	no	41.2	17.0	\$4,512.84	59
Cody-Kilgore Schools	172	70.0	traditional	no	no	60.7	7.3	\$1,667.02	39
Columbus Public School	3824	85.8	traditional	no	no	28.2	740.2	\$214,430.77	229
Conestoga Public Schools	704	52.9	traditional	no	no	45.3	38.2	\$8,808.48	141
Cozad Community Schools	962	78.9	traditional	no	no	44.0	104.2	\$26,996.58	206
Crawford Public Schools	228	79.7	traditional	no	no	62.3	5.7	\$1,586.94	33
Creek Valley Schools	203	52.2	mixed	no	no	38.3	32.8	\$4,805.77	126
Creighton Community Public School	306	71.3	traditional	no	no	25.8	36.9	\$10,056.47	136
Crete Public Schools	2041	84.1	mixed	no	no	53.7	177.7	\$48,702.40	216
Crofton Community School	306	54.5	traditional	no	no	30.5	37.4	\$9,573.52	139
Cross County Community Schools	374	53.1	traditional	no	no	52.3	18.3	\$4,900.69	65
David City Public School	618	78.2	traditional	no	no	34.9	90.7	\$24,570.86	200
Deshler Public School	265	68.0	traditional	no	no	28.4	47.5	\$11,038.99	160
Diller-Odell Public Schools	255	56.4	traditional	no	no	38.2	19.0	\$5,005.55	67
District 11 Area Schools	158	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
Doniphan-Trumbull Public School	475	58.9	traditional	no	no	42.9	26.9	\$7,547.67	105
Dorchester Public School	177	73.2	traditional	no	no	34.1	23.0	\$6,488.76	93
Douglas County West Community Schools	941	58.2	traditional	no	no	47.5	50.4	\$14,330.71	169
Dundy County Public School	324	79.5	traditional	no	no	55.4	20.0	\$5,460.87	75
East Butler Public School	299	68.9	grab and go	no	no	28.7	21.5	\$5,891.66	81
Elgin Public School	171	77.4	traditional	no	no	47.9	15.4	\$4,147.83	57
Elkhorn Public Schools	9347	21.0	mixed	no	no	24.9	271.3	\$74,080.73	222
Elkhorn Valley Schools	396	57.0	traditional	no	no	28.1	41.5	\$10,656.57	148
Elm Creek Public School	360	55.3	traditional	no	no	46.5	17.7	\$4,894.43	62
Elmwood-Murdock School	441	62.7	traditional	no	no	38.3	16.9	\$4,751.17	58
Elwood Public Schools	226	68.7	traditional	no	no	46.4	22.3	\$5,556.73	87
Emerson-Hubbard Schools	267	61.3	traditional	no	no	54.4	17.5	\$4,752.81	60
ESU #1	16	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
ESU #13	8	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
ESU #2	14	86.5	mixed	no	no	71.2	-0.2	-\$23.56	16
ESU #3	53	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
ESU #4	NA	0.0	mixed	no	no	0.0	1.6	NA	22
ESU #8	10	90.0	mixed	no	no	70.7	-0.1	-\$18.08	17

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Fillmore County School District	540	74.0	traditional	no	no	34.2	62.0	\$17,323.20	181
Fort Calhoun Community Schools	695	52.5	traditional	no	no	25.0	49.5	\$13,481.96	166
Franklin Public School	298	86.8	traditional	no	no	42.7	40.2	\$11,071.58	145
Freeman Public School	435	31.1	traditional	no	no	48.8	12.7	\$3,428.04	51
Fremont Public School	4701	86.1	mixed	no	no	31.8	887.8	\$203,473.98	230
Friend Public School	232	71.2	traditional	no	no	38.7	18.2	\$5,043.32	64
Fullerton Public School	304	59.8	traditional	no	no	37.7	27.5	\$7,313.59	107
Garden County Schools	239	79.9	traditional	no	no	60.3	12.2	\$3,224.97	48
Gering Public School	1930	86.4	mixed	no	no	38.5	276.2	\$56,258.77	223
Gibbon Public School	610	83.5	traditional	no	no	35.6	80.7	\$21,826.17	196
Gordon-Rushville Public Schools	640	77.1	traditional	no	no	42.6	75.3	\$20,903.69	190
Gothenburg Public School	900	44.1	grab and go	no	no	82.4	-26.5	-\$7,420.40	5
Grand Island Public School	9753	85.7	mixed	partial	no	50.4	1161.2	\$287,781.00	95
Gretna Public School	4910	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hampton Public School	148	44.7	traditional	no	no	49.1	6.4	\$1,827.59	35
Hartington-Newcastle Public School	358	60.5	traditional	no	no	26.5	51.0	\$13,606.14	170
Harvard Public School	289	88.2	traditional	no	no	32.2	56.9	\$15,765.81	175
Hastings Public Schools	3782	89.0	traditional	partial	no	49.4	462.4	\$97,791.72	100
Hay Springs Public School	196	65.6	traditional	no	no	38.9	23.0	\$5,043.73	91
Hayes Center Public School	113	83.2	traditional	no	no	16.9	24.2	\$6,703.82	101
Heartland Community School	300	57.9	traditional	no	no	43.4	21.9	\$5,818.98	84
Hemingford Public School	428	49.0	traditional	no	no	27.8	47.3	\$12,570.01	158
Hershey Public School	527	50.7	traditional	no	no	30.8	43.1	\$11,271.76	153
High Plains Community School	212	57.8	traditional	no	no	44.1	19.1	\$5,165.00	69
Hitchcock County School	295	79.9	traditional	no	no	47.7	29.9	\$8,245.39	114
Holdrege Schools	1163	78.0	traditional	no	no	45.4	78.1	\$21,629.43	194
Homer Community School	391	68.6	traditional	no	no	35.1	50.2	\$12,840.33	167
Howells-Dodge Consolidated School District	253	67.1	traditional	no	no	43.0	21.2	\$5,773.52	80
Humboldt/Tablerock-Steinauer	381	88.1	traditional	no	no	46.2	35.9	\$9,901.68	135
Humphrey Public School	266	42.8	traditional	no	no	28.6	23.9	\$6,405.70	97
Johnson County Central Public School	534	83.0	traditional	no	no	30.8	81.0	\$22,475.52	197
Johnson-Brock Public School	346	69.5	traditional	no	no	49.6	22.4	\$5,969.99	89
Kearney Public Schools	5580	82.0	traditional	no	no	49.4	381.0	\$74,231.51	225
Kenesaw Public School	254	73.0	traditional	no	no	50.6	13.5	\$3,581.00	54
Keya Paha County Schools	87	88.0	traditional	no	no	38.3	12.3	\$3,012.08	49
Kimball Public Schools	440	78.2	traditional	no	no	54.3	25.6	\$7,071.89	102
Lakeview Community Schools	849	86.0	grab and go	no	no	47.3	68.0	\$18,434.18	188
Laurel-Concord-Coleridge School	473	66.1	traditional	no	no	33.5	57.9	\$14,848.21	176
Leigh Community School	230	70.0	grab and go	no	no	67.2	1.5	\$390.77	21
Lewiston Consolidated School	201	63.5	grab and go	no	no	59.8	8.0	\$2,135.09	41

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Logan View Public School	556	68.1	traditional	no	no	58.2	22.3	\$5,876.43	86
Loomis Public School	221	46.2	traditional	no	no	49.0	13.3	\$3,520.62	53
Louisville Public School	672	45.5	traditional	no	no	34.6	31.9	\$6,658.42	120
Loup City Public School	300	62.2	mixed	no	no	48.4	28.5	\$7,468.17	110
Loup County Public School	68	85.1	traditional	no	no	50.8	5.8	\$1,687.49	34
Lyons-Decatur N.E. School	266	70.2	traditional	no	no	50.9	22.0	\$6,178.48	85
Madison Public School	507	85.8	mixed	no	no	39.5	90.8	\$24,537.86	201
Malcolm Public School	549	19.8	mixed	no	no	63.5	3.6	\$948.98	25
Maxwell Public Schools	285	75.7	traditional	no	no	37.4	34.2	\$8,917.81	130
Maywood Public School	169	53.1	classroom	no	no	49.7	12.9	\$481.28	52
McCook Public School	1428	78.1	mixed	no	no	61.9	32.8	\$7,586.09	124
McCool Junction Public School	284	61.7	other	no	no	62.6	7.1	\$1,825.30	37
Mead Public School	237	68.7	traditional	no	no	35.3	27.9	\$7,829.36	109
Medicine Valley School	236	67.6	traditional	no	no	46.8	21.6	\$5,527.44	82
Meridian Public School	237	82.8	traditional	no	no	47.1	23.7	\$6,553.81	94
Millford Public School	759	77.8	traditional	no	no	32.0	47.8	\$13,262.16	161
Millard Public Schools	23494	44.2	mixed	no	no	37.4	1217.7	\$338,696.11	232
Minatare Public Schools	213	70.7	traditional	yes	no	67.1	3.4	\$970.77	144
Minden Public Schools	809	82.4	traditional	no	no	30.7	92.0	\$24,029.88	202
Mitchell Public School	682	71.6	traditional	no	no	51.7	36.9	\$10,249.25	137
Morrill Public School	361	81.7	traditional	no	no	64.5	8.3	\$2,305.96	42
Mullen Public School	151	60.0	traditional	no	no	27.0	18.7	\$4,735.94	66
Nebr. Unified District 1	430	72.2	traditional	no	no	35.3	62.3	\$16,373.73	182
Nebraska City Schools	1393	78.2	grab and go	no	no	36.6	185.3	\$52,607.49	217
Neligh-Oakdale School	322	65.3	traditional	no	no	36.2	41.8	\$11,059.26	149
Newman Grove Public School	209	74.7	grab and go	no	no	65.0	4.9	\$1,282.50	31
Niobrara Public School	216	83.9	traditional	no	no	67.5	3.9	\$1,080.93	28
Norfolk Public Schools	4541	85.8	traditional	no	no	38.6	544.6	\$153,735.31	227
Norris Public Schools	2332	36.9	mixed	no	no	32.7	95.0	\$25,557.28	204
North Bend Central Public Schools	631	55.6	traditional	no	no	39.2	59.5	\$15,523.81	179
North Platte Public School	4273	64.7	other	no	partial	76.3	-102.1	-\$26,967.79	1
Northwest Public Schools	1492	78.4	traditional	no	no	42.7	85.3	\$3,838.11	198
O'Neill Public Schools	832	88.4	traditional	no	no	33.9	185.9	\$33,027.22	218
Oakland-Craig Schools	439	68.5	traditional	no	no	39.8	40.6	\$11,318.38	146
Ogallala Public School	835	81.8	traditional	no	no	43.6	124.0	\$22,683.22	210
Omaha Public Schools	52836	68.6	mixed	partial	partial	52.1	5865.8	\$1,564,261.02	162
Ord Public Schools	528	71.7	traditional	no	no	34.3	65.8	\$17,933.56	186
Osceola Public School	247	58.6	traditional	no	no	15.9	34.3	\$9,210.61	131
Osmond Community School	195	69.7	traditional	no	no	45.0	17.7	\$4,666.07	63
Overton Public School	321	65.0	traditional	no	no	46.4	33.4	\$8,746.11	129

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Paxton Consolidated School	223	83.8	traditional	no	no	31.3	32.4	\$8,784.45	122
Pender Public School	366	57.9	traditional	no	no	41.7	34.9	\$9,472.25	133
Perkins County Schools	411	53.9	grab and go	no	no	35.8	34.4	\$9,120.03	132
Pierce Public School	658	56.7	mixed	no	no	32.6	48.6	\$12,712.30	165
Plainview Public School	316	82.4	traditional	no	no	35.5	38.2	\$9,870.27	140
Plattsmouth Comm. Schools	1561	79.6	traditional	no	no	44.5	122.9	\$32,919.51	209
Pleasanton Public School	280	77.6	traditional	no	no	25.2	32.4	\$8,865.79	123
Ponca Public School	473	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
Potter-Dix Public School	181	59.9	traditional	no	no	56.2	9.6	\$2,531.83	45
Ralston Public Schools	3386	73.6	mixed	no	no	67.3	40.7	\$11,085.60	147
Randolph Public Schools	225	62.9	traditional	no	no	40.8	21.9	\$5,235.65	83
Ravenna Public Schools	451	78.3	traditional	no	no	36.6	46.2	\$12,746.41	157
Raymond Central Public School	677	36.1	mixed	no	no	33.9	43.5	\$11,794.59	155
Red Cloud Community School	209	88.0	traditional	no	no	33.9	35.5	\$9,594.57	134
Riverside Public School	232	65.6	traditional	no	no	70.9	-0.9	-\$220.23	15
Rock County Public Schools	252	62.0	traditional	no	no	44.7	43.0	\$5,777.97	152
Sandhills Public Schools	90	58.0	traditional	no	no	66.9	1.3	\$335.23	20
Santee Community School	202	97.5	none	no	yes	72.9	-3.8	-\$1,087.10	12
Sargent Public School	189	71.0	traditional	no	no	42.1	19.4	\$5,484.47	73
Schuyler Community Schools	1891	91.6	traditional	no	no	71.4	-17.4	-\$2,758.49	6
Scottsbluff Public Schools	3307	88.5	traditional	partial	no	46.7	365.5	\$90,277.27	191
Scribner-Snyder Schools	209	82.2	traditional	no	no	51.1	17.6	\$4,759.80	61
Seward Public Schools	1381	74.9	traditional	no	no	35.2	92.4	\$16,967.33	203
Shelby-Rising City Public School	357	89.4	traditional	no	no	21.1	115.5	\$15,719.11	208
Shelton Public School	294	60.7	traditional	no	no	31.8	32.8	\$9,167.25	127
Shickley Public School	152	18.2	traditional	no	no	31.8	7.2	\$1,831.29	38
Sidney Public School	1278	89.0	traditional	no	no	37.3	124.2	\$34,328.36	211
Silver Lake Public School	228	70.3	traditional	no	no	66.0	3.9	\$1,050.65	27
Sioux County Schools	98	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Central Nebraska Unified District #5	619	68.4	traditional	no	no	75.0	-13.4	-\$2,671.46	7
South Platte Public Schools	183	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Sarpy School District 46	1112	64.6	traditional	no	no	38.0	68.4	\$19,036.50	189
South Sioux City School District #11	3888	71.7	traditional	no	partial	35.4	660.5	\$186,939.27	228
Southern Public Schools	370	87.6	traditional	no	no	44.1	52.2	\$13,997.62	171
Southern Valley Schools	407	77.8	traditional	no	no	35.0	59.6	\$16,067.70	180
Southwest Public Schools	310	88.9	traditional	no	no	25.8	55.0	\$7,611.91	173
St. Edward Public School	170	73.4	traditional	no	no	62.6	4.5	\$1,192.78	30
St. Paul Public School	692	62.6	traditional	no	no	42.6	42.7	\$11,704.49	150
Stanton Community Schools	408	56.4	traditional	no	no	49.0	26.4	\$7,050.11	104
Stapleton Public School	187	69.3	traditional	no	no	52.4	11.4	\$2,972.43	47
Sterling Public School	204	48.7	grab and go	no	no	54.4	6.8	\$1,885.65	36

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Sutton Public Schools	397	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
Syracuse-Dunbar-Avoca School	782	70.7	traditional	no	no	50.8	29.8	\$8,165.05	113
Tekamah-Herman Public School	506	67.8	traditional	no	no	43.6	29.3	\$8,208.19	111
Thayer Central Community Schools	458	63.7	traditional	no	no	65.4	4.4	\$1,241.27	29
Theford Rural High School	112	84.9	traditional	no	no	58.4	5.7	\$1,430.61	32
Tri County Schools	411	57.9	traditional	no	no	48.1	24.0	\$6,584.39	98
Twin River Public School	447	76.0	traditional	no	no	34.5	48.6	\$13,187.58	164
Umo 'ho' Nation Public School	517	100.0	traditional	no	yes	79.2	-27.8	-\$7,103.36	4
Valentine Community Schools	546	73.7	traditional	no	no	29.8	77.8	\$19,707.74	193
Wahoo Public Schools	1108	72.1	traditional	no	no	47.6	63.3	\$17,707.22	184
Wakefield Community School	518	67.5	other	no	no	45.6	58.4	\$16,265.75	177
Wallace School District 65R	195	NA	none	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
Walthill Public School	379	100.0	traditional	no	yes	59.7	26.1	\$6,838.94	103
Wauneta-Palisade Public School	248	70.8	traditional	no	no	69.2	1.0	\$263.15	19
Wausa Public School	259	64.0	traditional	no	no	43.9	19.3	\$5,071.51	71
Waverly Public School District #145	2003	42.3	traditional	no	no	17.3	141.8	\$38,520.86	214
Wayne Public School	922	75.7	traditional	no	partial	43.6	76.7	\$18,537.44	192
Weeping Water Public School	321	46.9	grab and go	no	no	74.3	-3.4	-\$912.05	13
West Boyd Public School	NA	NA	traditional	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Holt Public Schools	436	76.2	traditional	no	no	35.1	47.4	\$12,007.69	159
West Point Public School	784	85.6	traditional	no	no	32.8	130.6	\$35,984.28	213
Westside Community Schools	6093	61.1	mixed	no	no	39.5	486.2	\$133,867.07	226
Wheeler Central Schools	114	71.6	traditional	no	no	62.5	3.6	\$981.40	24
Wilber-Clatonia Public School	602	50.0	mixed	no	no	57.2	19.5	\$5,235.29	74
Wilcox-Hildreth School	209	74.4	traditional	no	no	49.6	14.2	\$3,675.07	55
Winnebago Public School	609	100.0	other	no	yes	72.0	-8.2	-\$2,233.74	10
Winside Public School	215	60.2	traditional	no	no	31.0	29.7	\$7,580.41	112
Wisner-Pilger Public School	441	71.2	traditional	no	no	34.9	166.2	\$15,243.08	215
Wood River Rural Schools	556	56.8	traditional	no	no	74.6	-10.7	-\$2,953.86	9
Wynot Public School	186	62.5	other	no	no	60.2	8.3	\$2,063.64	43
York Public Schools	1407	84.3	traditional	no	no	44.2	113.2	\$30,863.71	207
Yutan Public Schools	466	40.9	traditional	no	no	46.1	20.2	\$5,498.09	76