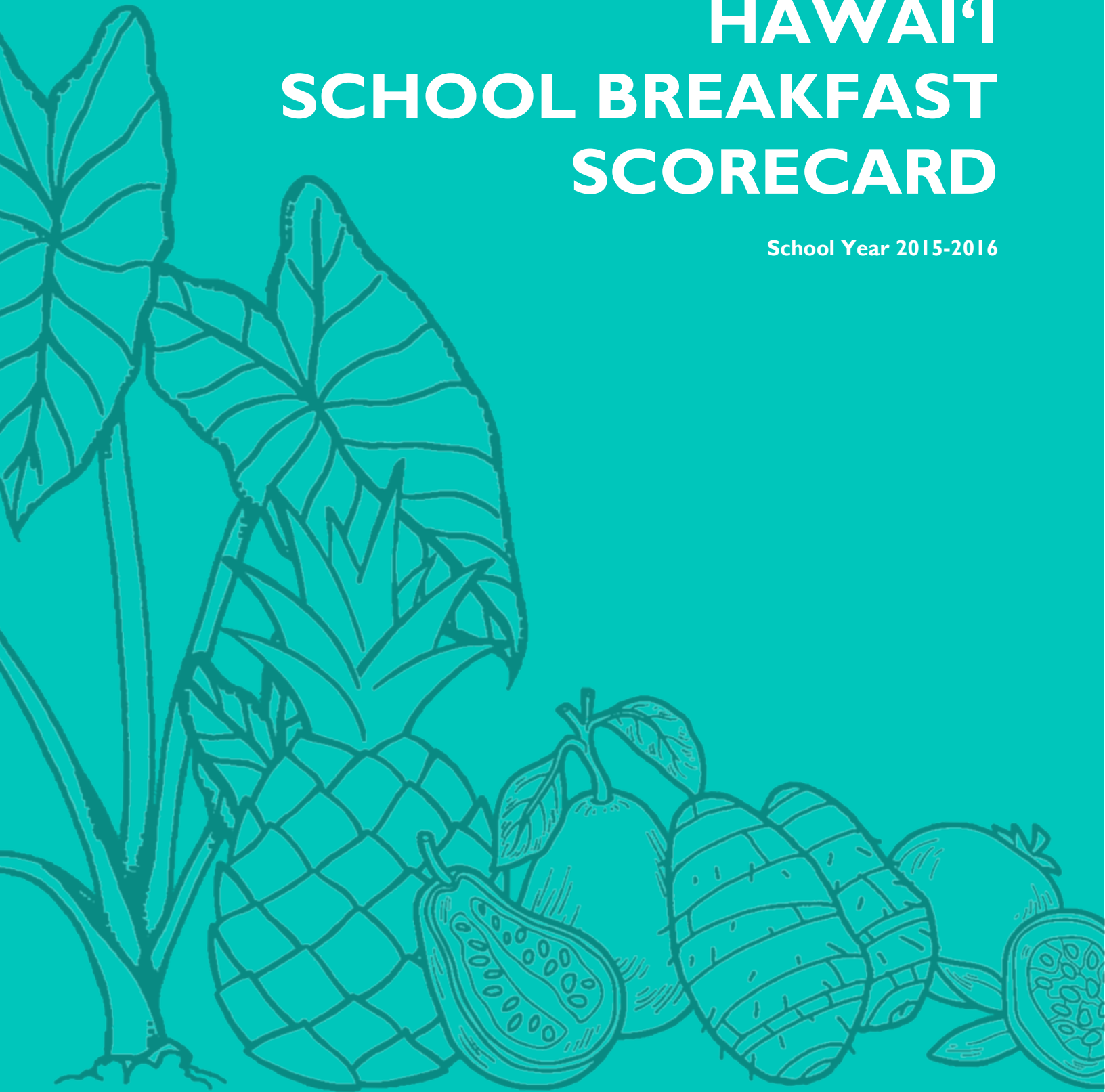


# HAWAI'I SCHOOL BREAKFAST SCORECARD

School Year 2015-2016



JANUARY 2018



**HAWAI'I APPLESEED**  
CENTER FOR LAW & ECONOMIC JUSTICE

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# Executive Summary

All of Hawai'i's children deserve a good education that opens up opportunities for the rest of their lives. But hungry keiki can't learn.

In the face of some of the highest food costs in the nation, many Hawai'i families can't afford to provide their children with a healthy breakfast every morning. Even higher-income families often can't find time to sit down for a good breakfast before school. Meanwhile, studies show that students who skip breakfast have poorer cognitive functioning.

One way to ensure that our children are ready to learn is to participate in the School Breakfast Program. Research has shown that when students eat school breakfast, they also have better nutrition and lower rates of obesity, as well as improved attendance, behavior and grades.

Hawai'i has an extraordinary opportunity to ensure that our students eat breakfast each morning—99.7 percent of our schools have breakfast programs, placing us in the top five in the nation for the percentage of schools serving breakfast. However, Hawai'i ranks 47th among the states in student breakfast *participation*, with less than half (43 percent) of our students who participate in free or reduced-price lunch also getting school breakfast. If Hawai'i were to raise our participation rate to 70 percent, almost 17,000 more of our keiki would benefit from school breakfast, and our state would get nearly \$7 million per year in additional federal funds.

This Hawai'i School Breakfast Scorecard looks at every Hawai'i Department of Education (DOE) and public charter school to see which are reaching the 70 percent participation goal, and we find that 15 of them – our School Breakfast Champions – met or exceeded it during the 2015-16 school year. In this scorecard, we also highlight schools that are successfully piloting alternative ways to serve breakfast, with promising results.

There are proven ways to boost school breakfast participation. One of the best is moving breakfast after the first bell, either into the classroom, onto grab-and-go carts, or after first period. One Hawai'i school quadrupled its participation rates by implementing a breakfast-after-first-period program. Research has found that these alternative breakfast service models correlate with better achievement test scores, attendance and behavior.

Another effective way to boost school breakfast participation is the Community Eligibility Program (CEP), which allows high-poverty schools to offer school meals free of charge to all students. Not only does this make it easier for students and their families to access meals, but it also helps schools by streamlining meal service, as well as eliminating the cost and administrative burden of processing school meal applications.

Hawai'i DOE has been proactive and effective in recent years at expanding the number of CEP schools across the state. Hawai'i went from seven CEP schools in the 2015-16 school year, to 30 schools in 2016-17, and on to 52 schools in 2017-18.

Hawai'i Appleseed has launched a School Breakfast Challenge to help Hawai'i schools increase their school breakfast participation numbers, especially among low-income students. We're offering technical support and up to \$10,000 per school in grants. A link for schools to apply to participate in the School Breakfast Challenge can be found at [www.hiappleseed.org](http://www.hiappleseed.org).

# Background

## Hunger in Hawai'i: What Does It Mean to Be Food Insecure?

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines food insecurity as being “uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food to meet the needs of all [household] members because [of] insufficient money or other resources for food.”<sup>1</sup> According to the USDA, 8.7 percent, or 1 in 12, households in Hawai'i were food insecure in 2016.<sup>2</sup>

An analysis of a Gallup survey finds that households with children are almost 50 percent more likely to face food hardship – the inability of households to afford adequate food – than those without children. According to the survey, 14.1 percent, or nearly 1 in 7, households with keiki in Hawai'i struggled with food hardship in 2014-2015.<sup>3</sup>

**1 in 7 Hawai'i households with children face food hardships**

## Reinforced Poverty

For our keiki, being food insecure means more than just experiencing hunger. Food insecurity can drastically impact a child's future.

The risks associated with child food insecurity – poorer health, lower academic achievement, and reduced economic prospects – work to reinforce the cycle of poverty.<sup>4</sup>

For example, food insecurity in early childhood is linked to permanently impaired cognitive development, and children of all ages who do not receive adequate nutrition struggle to learn at the same rate as their peers. Food-insecure children also have poorer attendance rates, punctuality, and grades at school, and are more likely to have difficulty getting along with peers.<sup>5</sup>

Hungry children are also sick more often, have more frequent stomachaches and headaches, and are 31 percent more likely to be hospitalized.<sup>6, 7</sup> This causes children to miss more school days, making it difficult to catch up to peers. Food-insecure children are also 3.4 times more likely to be overweight or obese, which can create a lifetime of health issues.<sup>8</sup> Food insecurity and hunger even impact mental health; children affected by hunger are more likely to struggle with behavioral issues and emotional problems like depression and anxiety.<sup>9, 10</sup>

# Breaking the Cycle: Breakfast Matters

## The School Breakfast Program

The School Breakfast Program (SBP) is a federal program operating in both public and nonprofit private schools. Similar to the National School Lunch Program, schools and school districts serve daily breakfasts that meet federal nutrition requirements. Schools offer meals at “full” price, reduced-price, or for free, depending on the students’ income eligibility. In turn, participating schools and school districts receive federal reimbursements for each meal served.

This program is designed to help families with limited budgets provide nutrition for their children and extend their finances. It can be an especially important resource during and after economic recessions, like the one Hawai‘i is still recovering from today.<sup>11</sup>

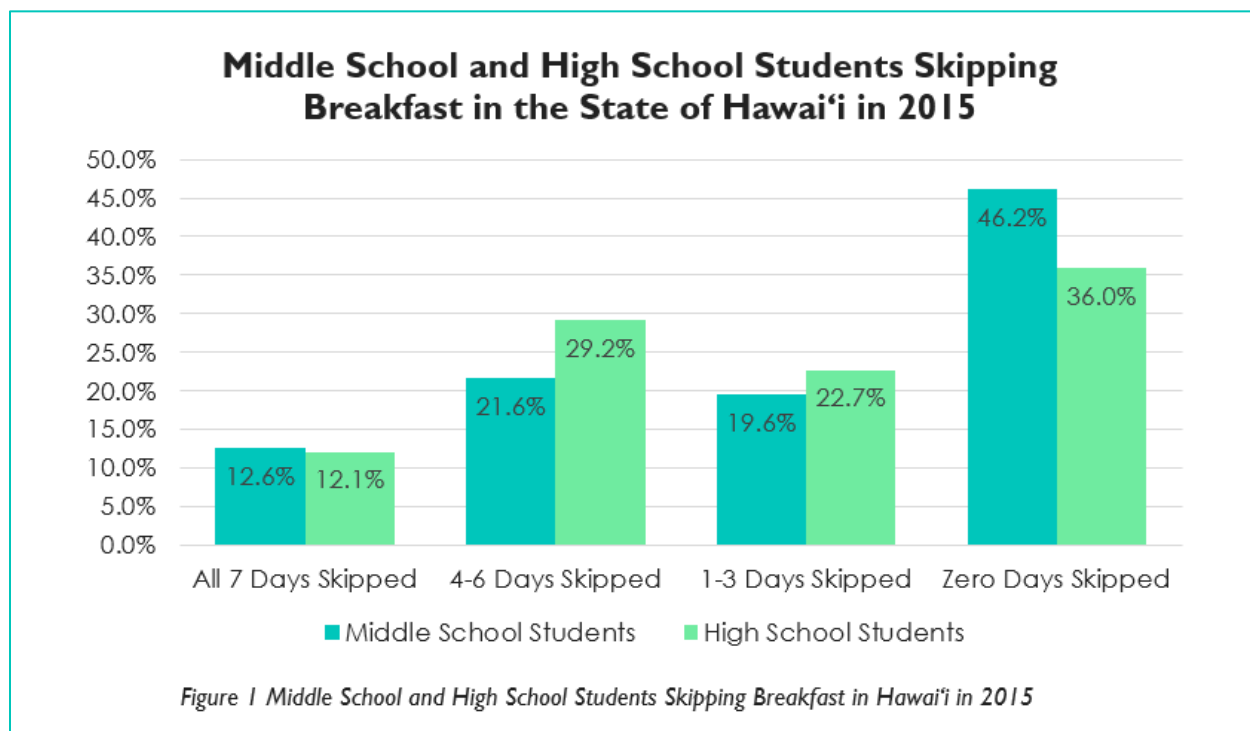
Notably, studies show that eating breakfast regularly can have important benefits for health and learning.<sup>12, 13</sup>

### Who is Eligible for School Breakfast?

- Any student who attends a school that runs the School Breakfast Program can eat breakfast.
- Families need to fill out an application (or be automatically eligible) to see if their children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals.
- The price that students pay for school meals is determined by their family income. Children from families with incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level qualify for **free** meals. Those whose families earn between 130% and 185% of poverty can get **reduced-price** meals. And those with family incomes above 185% of poverty pay the “full” price.
- In 2015-16, Hawai‘i had seven schools in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) program, in which all of their students, regardless of income level, received free meals. The CEP program increased to 30 schools in 2016-17 and 52 schools in 2017-18.
- Certain students are automatically eligible for free school meals and don’t need to fill out an application. Some examples are children who live in households that receive SNAP (food stamps) or TANF (cash welfare) or who are migrants, foster children, runaways, or homeless.

## Breakfast Matters for Health

Breakfast can mitigate many of the health risks posed by hunger and food insecurity. For example, breakfast-skipping among children is associated with a number of poor health outcomes, including higher blood cholesterol and insulin levels, higher BMI, higher waist circumference, a higher likelihood of being chronically obese, and even a proclivity towards smoking, alcohol use, physical inactivity, and eating disorders.<sup>14</sup>



In 2015, 64 percent of high school students in Hawai'i reported skipping breakfast on a regular basis, with 12.1 percent skipping breakfast all seven days of the week. 53.8 percent of middle school students reported skipping breakfast, with 12.6 percent reporting skipping breakfast all seven days.<sup>15</sup>

Regularly eating a nutritious breakfast, on the other hand, can make a big difference in the lives of keiki, and the School Breakfast Program can be a great way to achieve this. Studies show that low-income children who eat school breakfast have better diet quality than low-income students who either eat breakfast elsewhere or skip it entirely.<sup>16</sup> Overall, eating breakfast regularly is linked to greater intake of fiber, calcium, iron, and vitamin C, among other vitamins and minerals. It is also linked to lower levels of fat, cholesterol, and sodium.<sup>17</sup>

Children who eat school breakfast also experience fewer symptoms of hunger, including stomachaches and headaches. School breakfast participation has also been found to positively impact mental health, mitigating behavioral problems, anxiety, and depression.<sup>18</sup>

## Breakfast Matters for Learning

Breakfast is just as important when it comes to academics. Research shows that skipping breakfast impacts cognitive functioning: students who skip breakfast have a harder time differentiating among visual images, have slower memory recall, and show increased errors.<sup>19</sup> Children experiencing hunger are more likely to be hyperactive, absent, and tardy.<sup>20</sup> Long-term, they also are more likely to have repeated a grade or received special education services.<sup>21</sup>

On the other hand, students who participate in school breakfast show improved attendance, punctuality, behavior, and academic performance, as well as decreased tardiness, hyperactivity, and disciplinary issues.<sup>22</sup>

The benefits even translate to test scores. Students who eat breakfast the morning of a standardized test have significantly higher scores in spelling, reading, and math compared to those who do not, and they also perform better on math exercises and vocabulary tests.<sup>23</sup>

## Dollars and Sense: Breakfast is Good for Schools, Too!

### Increasing Revenue: Federal Reimbursements

For the 2015-2016 school year, schools in Hawai'i received federal reimbursements for each breakfast served at the following rates.

Free Breakfast . . . . .	\$1.94
Reduced-Price Breakfast . . . . .	\$1.64
Paid Breakfast . . . . .	\$0.33

In addition, “Severe Need” schools received extra funding for each free and reduced-price breakfast.<sup>24</sup> “Severe Need” schools are those that served more than 40 percent of their lunches to low-income, or free and reduced-price qualifying, students in the second preceding school year.<sup>25</sup> This brought the federal reimbursement rates to \$2.32 per free breakfast, and \$2.02 per reduced-price breakfast.<sup>26</sup>

If schools were to reach a target participation level of 70 low-income students in the School Breakfast Program for every 100 eating school lunches, the state of Hawai'i would receive an estimated additional **\$6,938,151** in federal funding. So, not only is increased participation in the SBP good for keiki, it is good for schools too!

## Decreasing Costs: Economies of Scale

Increased participation not only means more federal reimbursement money, it also means that schools can lower their own costs while maximizing profits as participation increases. The USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) has found that 1) economies of scale exist for school breakfasts even more strongly than for school lunches, and 2) the balance between breakfast and lunch participation affects costs, with the cost per breakfast dropping dramatically as breakfast participation rates catch up to lunch rates.<sup>27</sup>

To put this in perspective, the study found that the per-breakfast cost for school food authorities (SFAs) serving the largest number of breakfasts were only 51 percent of the cost for the school food authorities serving the fewest.<sup>28</sup> The study also found that per-breakfast meal costs decline by 50 percent if the number of breakfasts equals the number of lunches.<sup>29</sup>

Although the USDA requires that SFAs be nonprofit, in some cases breakfast costs can exceed reimbursement rates. With higher participation rates and their attendant lower per-meal costs, schools will have an easier time affording to help our keiki start their days right.

## Striving for 70%

### Participation Goal

An impressive 99.7 percent of Hawai'i's schools participate in the School Breakfast Program, putting Hawai'i in the **top five states in the nation** for school participation.

Despite the program being available at virtually every school, only 43 low-income students eat school breakfast in Hawai'i for every 100 who eat school lunches.<sup>30</sup> That leaves our state ranked at a dismal **47<sup>th</sup> in the nation** for school breakfast participation among low-income students.

In other words, despite the importance of breakfast, **less than half** of the low-income children receiving free or reduced-price school lunches in Hawai'i are also getting the free or reduced-price school breakfasts, for which they are eligible.

### Fast Facts: SBP in Hawai'i

- 171, 849 (56%) of Hawai'i DOE public school students qualified for free or reduced-price meals in 2015-16.
- 99.7% of schools participated in the School Breakfast Program, putting Hawai'i in the top 5 states in the nation for school participation.
- Hawai'i ranked 47th in low-income student participation. Only 43% of the low-income keiki who ate school lunch also got school breakfast.



The Food Research & Action Center has set a nationwide goal of a 70 percent participation rate for low-income students (70 low-income children participating in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch).<sup>31</sup>

If Hawai'i's public schools reached this goal, an additional **nearly 17,000 keiki** from low-income families would start the day with breakfast at school, and Hawai'i's schools would access **almost \$7 million in additional federal reimbursements per year**.

Fifteen schools in Hawai'i reached or exceeded the goal of 70 low-income students eating school breakfast per every 100 getting school lunch. See the box below for the names of our 2015-16 school year Breakfast Champions.

## **2015-16 School Breakfast Champions**

*These 15 schools met or exceeded the 70% goal. Congratulations!*

**Kona Pacific PCS  
Olomana School  
Maunaloa Elementary  
Kohala Middle  
Aiea Intermediate  
Castle High  
Anuenue School  
Hawaii School for the Deaf and Blind  
Kalaheo High  
Kau Learning Academy PCS  
Lahainaluna High  
Kohala High  
Aiea Elementary  
Kaaawa Elementary  
Nanakuli High & Intermediate**

# Increasing Participation

## Increasing Availability: Innovative Breakfast Models

Access to school breakfast is essential to participation. The traditional school breakfast model – breakfast at the cafeteria before school starts – presents obstacles. These include limited time to get breakfast and finish eating before the bell, strain on parents to get kids to school early, heavy reliance on buses being on-time, and the stigma (or at least distraction) of going to the cafeteria instead of socializing before school.

To address the problems posed by the traditional model, schools across the nation have successfully employed alternative and innovative breakfast service models.

### Breakfast in the Classroom

One of the most popular innovative breakfast models is **Breakfast in the Classroom**. Breakfast is pre-made and distributed in the classroom – usually from insulated coolers – by teachers, cafeteria staff, or student monitors.

Students eat breakfast for the first 10 to 15 minutes of class while teachers take attendance, go over the day's schedule, lead the class in an activity or exercise, review homework and tests, or even share and discuss current events. After students finish eating, they wipe down their own desks and clear any leftover trash.

Students are no longer required to get to school early to eat breakfast. They no longer have to worry about bus schedules, finishing breakfast on time, or being distracted on the way to the cafeteria. Because of this, Breakfast in the Classroom makes breakfast more accessible.

Research from the School Nutrition Association shows that Breakfast in the Classroom increases participation most effectively when offered free to all students.

### Grab-and-Go

The most flexible innovative breakfast model is **Grab-and-Go**. Food service staff prepare or purchase reimbursable breakfasts in bags or boxes which can be served before school, between classes, or during mid-morning break.

Staff can serve breakfasts from service carts or tables located in the cafeteria or in any high traffic area, like hallways, the entrance to school, courtyard areas, or near the gym.

This makes breakfast more accessible by accommodating varying schedules and accounting for students who may not be hungry first thing in the morning. Grab-and-Go allows students to eat on their own schedule in any designated area where they feel comfortable.

Grab-and-Go is most effective when schools station breakfast carts in convenient locations and allow students to eat their Grab-and-Go meals in the classroom.<sup>32</sup>

## SUCCESS STORY: Volcano School of Arts and Sciences

Just outside Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, the Volcano School of Arts & Sciences (VSAS) has piloted a Grab-and-Go / Breakfast in the Classroom program, as well as new breakfast menu items using local agricultural products. With almost two-thirds of their students qualifying for free or reduced-price school meals, school breakfast is an important resource for many of their students, as well as their families.

Amalie Dorn, Cafeteria Manager, and her staff, place portable breakfast items on tables just outside the middle-school kitchen before school starts. Students who arrive early can take breakfast items, check their names off the student list that's on the table, and eat where they wish on the school grounds.

Students who arrive just before class starts can take their breakfast items into the classroom with them. Just as adults often eat during early-morning meetings, students at VSAS can eat in the classroom during first period. There are garbage bins in each classroom for the students to dispose of their trash.

Once first period is underway, a school office clerk picks up the student list from the breakfast table in order to properly account for the morning's breakfasts. The cafeteria staff bring leftover food items back to the kitchen and start to prepare for lunch.

In addition to staples like instant oatmeal, the VSAS cafeteria staff utilize local produce as much as possible in their recipes. For example, they use local ulu (breadfruit) flour for their breakfast banana and pumpkin muffins. Moist and delicious, they have the additional benefit of being gluten-free!

## Second Chance Breakfast

Just as the name implies, **Second Chance Breakfast** (also called Breakfast After First Period), gives students a second opportunity to eat breakfast if they could not do so before the beginning of class. Under this model schools serve reimbursable school breakfasts after first period, usually during a recess or nutrition break, which most schools already have.

Second Chance Breakfast can be served in the cafeteria if the space is conveniently located and able to serve all students with enough time left for them to finish breakfast. Second Chance Breakfast is more commonly served from cafeteria carts or tables in high traffic areas like hallways.

Second Chance Breakfast works like Grab-and-Go by making a meal available to students who were not hungry or missed the opportunity to eat breakfast. This model is preferable as it typically provides a healthier meal than a-la-carte options.

## SUCCESS STORY: Kamaile Academy Wiki Breakfast

Kamaile Academy, on the Wai'anae Coast of O'ahu, has been setting school breakfast participation records since it started Wiki Breakfast for its middle- and high-school students. Adolescents are generally not early risers, and Kamaile's are no different, often just making it to school in time for morning piko (assembly) and not in time for breakfast before school.

With the vast majority of Kamaile's students qualifying for free or reduced-price meals, many were missing out on breakfasts that not only could help them learn better, but also could help relieve some pressure on their families' budgets.

Through some menu and logistical planning with the student government, Kamaile moved their breakfast service time for their middle- and high-school students to after first period, from 9:10 to 9:25 am. Cafeteria staff set up Grab-and-Go breakfast items on carts in the cafeteria, and close to 200 students pass through in about 10 minutes, taking their breakfast items and eating at tables outside.

Breakfast choices include hot items, such as scrambled egg breakfast burritos, as well as yogurt, cereal, milk, and fresh fruit. Often, a fruit is highlighted with short videos featuring students presenting what they learned after researching it. Large garbage cans are placed nearby for the students to dispose of their trash on their way back into class.

When breakfast was served at its traditional time, before school, Kamaile saw only about 40 secondary students eating breakfast at school. **Since starting the Wiki Breakfast program, their participation numbers have more than quadrupled, to close to 200 students per day!**

## Breakfast on the Bus

In the **Breakfast on the Bus** model, students receive school breakfasts as they board their morning bus. Students then eat breakfast on the ride to school.

This model gives students time to eat breakfast without having to worry about being late to class. It also eliminates the discomfort of going to the cafeteria and missing out on time socializing with friends before school starts.

Breakfast on the Bus provides all of the health and learning benefits of eating breakfast in the morning, while addressing problems of attendance and punctuality that the traditional breakfast model generates.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### **Q: Won't most of these models take away from class time?**

A: Most of these programs take 10 to 15 minutes, and can be fit into existing breaks without any rescheduling. However, even with the service models that do intersect with class time, and with Breakfast in the Classroom in particular, these 10 to 15 minutes can still be productive!

Breakfast in the Classroom is a good time for teachers to take attendance, go over the day's lesson plan, or provide an activity for students to complete or participate in while they eat.

Moreover, the all-day benefits for learning, productivity, and concentration, as well as improved behavior, attendance, and grades make these innovative breakfast models worthwhile!

### **Q: Won't this leave a big mess for custodial staff?**

A: Each innovative breakfast model asks that students clean up after themselves. For example, after eating Breakfast in the Classroom, students clear their own desks, wipe them down, and quickly throw away any trash. In other models, students are responsible for discarding their own trash, whether that means holding it until they exit the bus or finding a trash can during their break. However, placing extra trash cans in high-traffic areas will facilitate cleanup.

### **Q: Won't preparing breakfasts for the innovative models place a burden on food service staff?**

A: Portable meals often take less time to prepare than traditional breakfasts. Moreover, cafeteria staff can prepare these meals the day before. If packaging meals turns out to be too time-intensive, however, schools can purchase prepackaged, reimbursable breakfasts.

### **Q: Won't it be expensive to introduce a new breakfast model?**

A: In general, the increased participation associated with an innovative breakfast model will allow schools to achieve economies of scale, as long as the model each school chooses works well with their resources and schedules.

Transitioning to an alternative breakfast model can raise a lot of questions, whether you are a principal, cafeteria manager, custodial staff, parent, or teacher.

## Breakfast Bingo: Choosing a Breakfast Model

Which breakfast model is best for each school? Check out the white board on the next page.

As you consider which breakfast model to implement, it is important to remember that every school is different. Key considerations include student demographics, stakeholders, possible barriers, your school's strengths, operating costs, potential funding, and resources.

### Traditional Breakfast

Traditional Breakfast Service is likely the best option if your school's counting & claiming system does not support innovative breakfast models.

This model is most successful when:

- ✓ School buses arrive on time and early enough for students to get to the cafeteria without feeling rushed.
- ✓ The cafeteria is easy to access and conveniently located near classrooms.
- ✓ It is offered in conjunction with at least one of the innovative breakfast models.

### Breakfast in the Classroom

Breakfast in the Classroom is likely the best option if your school lacks a convenient space to serve breakfast, must feed a large number of students in a short time, and/or buses arrive just before the start of class or are not always on time.

This model is most successful when:

- ✓ Students are in the same room at the beginning of each school day (most elementary schools).
- ✓ There is a high percentage of students who do not receive breakfast at home—or breakfast is offered to everyone for free—so no one feels singled out and the program makes sense to parents and other key stakeholders.

### Grab-and-Go

Grab-and-Go is likely the best option if your school lacks a convenient space to serve breakfast, must feed a large number of students in a short time, has tight bus schedules, *and* whose *students are older* and would prefer the flexibility that Grab-and-Go provides.

This model is most successful when:

- ✓ Your school needs a flexible model that can work just about anywhere, and at any time.
- ✓ Students have rotating schedules (most middle and high schools).

### Second Chance Breakfast

Second Chance Breakfast is likely the best option if your school lacks a convenient space to serve breakfast, must feed a large number of students in a short time, has tight bus schedules, *and* whose *students are not interested in eating breakfast first thing in the morning* (many middle and high school students).

This model is most successful when:

- ✓ Your school can or already does offer a mid-morning nutrition break or recess.

### Choose Your Own!

Every school is different, so your best fit may not look exactly like one of these models.

In fact, many of these models work better as a **combination**, or in addition to Traditional Breakfast.

Furthermore, it may be the case that your school comes up with something **totally new!**

### Breakfast on the Bus

Breakfast on the Bus may be the best option **if your school has yet to reach an agreement** with key players (like food service staff, custodial staff, and teachers) about one of the other innovative breakfast models, and your **busing schedules** don't reliably leave enough time to eat before class.

This model is most successful when:

- ✓ Students spend enough time on the bus every morning to eat (around 15 minutes).
- ✓ The busing service is willing to make the necessary arrangements for this model.
- ✓ Food service staff can prepare breakfast the day before.
- ✓ Your school's meal payment system does not require cash.

# Increasing Interest: Changing Perceptions

## Breakfast and Body Image

Studies show that not all breakfast-skippers do so out of necessity. Many students skip breakfast due to concerns about weight gain and body image. However, if these students knew that eating breakfast helps maintain a healthy body weight and that skipping breakfast negatively affects metabolism, they might make breakfast a priority.<sup>33</sup> A school's existing health education class is a great place to stress the importance of breakfast. A commendable 89 percent of Hawai'i schools incorporate nutrition into other areas of their curriculum; this offers a multitude of opportunities to teach the importance of breakfast.<sup>34</sup>

One strategy to increase the reach of nutrition education is using the curriculum to highlight the role of breakfast in maintaining a healthy weight. Another is putting up informative, engaging posters in hallways or classrooms.

## Removing Stigma

Many students who are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals explain that they don't eat school breakfast because they don't want to be seen in the cafeteria in the morning "with the other poor kids." Unlike lunch period, when most or all children eat at school, serving breakfast before the start of the school day leads to a stigma around school breakfast.

Serving breakfast after the school day begins typically means offering it to all students and normalizing it, in the way that lunch is seen as a normal part of the school day. The Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) is one of the most powerful tools to help schools make this change.

CEP is a federal option that enables high-poverty schools to serve breakfast and lunch at no charge to all of their students. CEP reduces the amount of paperwork and administration that schools have to do to serve meals, can maximize the amount of federal reimbursements that they receive, and goes a long way towards removing the stigma associated with free or reduced-price school meals.

The Hawai'i Department of Education (DOE) has been proactive and effective in the last few years at expanding the number of CEP schools across the state. Hawai'i went from seven CEP schools in the 2015-16 school year to 30 schools in 2016-17, and on to 52 schools in 2017-18.<sup>35</sup>

## Creating a Positive Experience: What's on the Menu?

If the meals being served are not appealing, kids will not want to eat breakfast at school, and their parents will not want them to, either. Although the federal nutrition guidelines mean that the meals served are often nutritionally superior to the meals that many low-income keiki would receive otherwise, there is room to improve. The question is how to balance often-tight budgets with tasty and healthy menu items.

Hawai'i DOE is making progress toward bettering nutrition in schools. Hawai'i has supported professional development on nutrition for school food services staff, increased the number of schools with school gardens, and established positions in the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture to support school gardens, agriculture education programs, and Farm to School projects.<sup>36, 37</sup>

The state of Hawai'i also is showing success with Farm to School. This is largely a result of support and collaboration from the Lieutenant Governor's Office, the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture, the Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawai'i DOE, non-profit organizations and coalitions, and local foundations. Last school year, the Hawai'i Farm to School Initiative pilot project launched in the Kohala Complex Area, with a focus on increasing the use of local foods and the creation of more appealing menus. They saw a doubling of local food purchasing and a slight increase in student participation in school meals – a promising start!<sup>38</sup>

## School Breakfast Challenge

Hawai'i Appleseed has launched a School Breakfast Challenge in an effort to feed hungry school children and improve access to the school breakfast program. We are challenging Hawai'i schools to increase their school breakfast participation numbers, especially among low-income students, during the 2017-2018 school year.

We're offering technical support and up to \$10,000 per school in school breakfast equipment and outreach grants to schools that apply for and are chosen to participate in the challenge. These grants are meant to help schools improve how they serve breakfast as well as get the word out to students and their parents. At the end of the year, awards will be presented to the schools that show the most progress.

During the Hawai'i School Breakfast Challenge, Hawai'i Appleseed will work with selected schools to assist them in implementing best practice meal service models, especially those that have already been proven to increase breakfast participation in other states. We will help schools identify and address potential barriers to participation and work with them to find ways to overcome them.

A link for schools to apply to participate in the School Breakfast Challenge can be found at [www.hiappleseed.org](http://www.hiappleseed.org).



# Breakfast by the Numbers

## About this Data

The following tables show breakfast participation data for Hawai'i DOE schools, followed by data for public charter schools. Hawai'i DOE schools are organized geographically by district (Hawai'i, Kauai, Maui, Central Oahu, Honolulu, Leeward Oahu, and Windward Oahu), followed by complex area, complexes, and finally by the individual schools within each complex. The data represents the 2015-2016 school year, and was provided to Hawai'i Appleseed by Hawai'i DOE. Data was analyzed using the Food Research & Action Center's school breakfast calculator, with the exception of the reimbursement calculations, which were adjusted to reflect the Hawai'i-specific federal reimbursement rates.<sup>39, 40</sup> The following are explanations of the headings in the table:

**Free and Reduced-Price Eligible:** The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals. This metric may be useful for identifying groupings of schools that would benefit from models such as CEP and breakfast after the first bell. However, it is worth noting that this number is different from the Identified Student Percentages (ISP).<sup>41</sup>

**FRP Breakfast ADP and FRP Lunch ADP:** Average daily participation (ADP) represents the average number of students participating per day in free and reduced-price meals (breakfast and lunch, respectively).

**Participation Rate:** The number of students participating in free and reduced-priced breakfast for every 100 participating in free and reduced-price lunch.

**Additional Students if 70% Reached:** The number of additional students that would need to participate in school breakfast in order to reach the 70 percent participation rate goal (70 low-income students participating in breakfast for every 100 participating in lunch).

**Additional Federal Funding if at 70%:** The dollar amount in federal reimbursements that schools would tap into at the 70 percent participation rate.

**CEP:** The "CEP" notation identifies the seven schools that were participating in the Community Eligibility Program (CEP) during the 2015-16 School Year. (Since then, a total of 52 schools have enrolled in CEP.)

# 2015-16 School Year School Breakfast Participation Data

District / Complex Area / Complex / School	Free & Reduced-Price Eligible	FRP Breakfast ADP	FRP Lunch ADP	Participation Rate	Additional Students if 70% Reached	Additional Federal Funding if at 70%
<b>HAWAII DISTRICT</b>	<b>69.2%</b>	<b>4,934</b>	<b>10,478</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>\$1,005,189</b>
<b><i>Hilo-Waiakea Complex Area</i></b>	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>\$341,266</b>
<b>Hilo Complex</b>	<b>68.0%</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>\$170,095</b>
de Silva Elem.	39.0%	50	150	33	55	\$22,549
Haaheo Elem.	61.4%	37	91	40	27	\$11,254
Hilo High	58.9%	153	220	70	1	\$290
Hilo Inter.	67.1%	63	136	46	32	\$13,385
Hilo Union Elem.	85.5%	110	312	35	108	\$45,474
Kalaniana'ole Elem. & Inter.	87.3%	117	212	55	31	\$10,867
Kapiolani Elem.	86.5%	126	274	46	66	\$27,648
Kaumana Elem.	86.5%	77	156	49	33	\$13,641
Keaukaha Elem.	84.4%	151	300	50	60	\$24,988
<b>Waiakea Complex</b>	<b>55.5%</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>\$171,170</b>
Waiakea Elem.	59.5%	141	389	36	131	\$54,896
Waiakea High	49.6%	99	238	41	68	\$28,304
Waiakea Inter.	53.7%	85	237	36	81	\$33,595
Waiakeawaena Elem.	62.6%	136	381	36	131	\$54,375
<b><i>Kau-Keaau-Pahoa Complex Area</i></b>	<b>87.0%</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>\$194,247</b>
<b>Kau Complex</b>	<b>90.5%</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>\$37,388</b>
Kau High and Pahala Elem.	87.4%	151	276	55	42	\$17,600
Naalehu Elem.	94.3%	171	312	55	47	\$19,788
<b>Keeau Complex</b>	<b>84.0%</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>\$93,947</b>
Keeau Elem.	78.3%	233	541	43	146	\$61,016
Keeau High	77.7%	237	385	61	33	\$13,747
Keeau Middle	87.2%	207	336	62	28	\$11,588
Mountain View Elem. (CEP)	100.0%	286	434	66	18	\$7,596
<b>Pahoa Complex</b>	<b>90.8%</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>\$62,912</b>
Keonepoko Elem.	91.4%	297	461	64	26	\$11,028
Pahoa Elem.	89.3%	111	334	33	122	\$51,471
Pahoa High & Inter.	91.1%	174	251	70	1	\$413
<b><i>Honokaa-Kealakehe-Kohala-Konawaena Complex Area</i></b>	<b>64.5%</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>\$469,677</b>
<b>Honokaa Complex</b>	<b>66.0%</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>\$82,105</b>
Honokaa Elem.	70.6%	77	224	35	79	\$33,048
Honokaa High & Inter.	56.5%	87	152	57	20	\$8,140
Paauilo Elem. & Inter.	69.4%	57	121	47	27	\$11,354
Waimea Elem.	72.8%	138	299	46	71	\$29,564
<b>Kealakehe Complex</b>	<b>59.8%</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>\$220,564</b>
Holualoa Elem.	49.1%	78	181	43	49	\$20,553
Kealakehe Elem.	74.0%	181	632	29	261	\$109,409
Kealakehe High	52.8%	115	238	48	51	\$21,486
Kealakehe Inter.	62.3%	75	146	51	28	\$11,484
Waikoloa Elem. & Middle	56.2%	100	340	29	138	\$57,631

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<b>Kohala Complex</b>	<b>69.7%</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>\$26,698</b>
Kohala Elem.	73.1%	85	213	40	64	\$26,698
Kohala High	63.8%	36	50	72	N/A	\$0
Kohala Middle	71.0%	50	60	84	N/A	\$0
<b>Konawaena Complex</b>	<b>68.7%</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>\$140,309</b>
Honaunau Elem.	91.8%	77	131	59	15	\$6,129
Hookena Elem.	89.9%	62	101	62	8	\$3,411
Kahakai Elem.	62.5%	155	368	42	103	\$43,063
Ke Kula o Ehunuikaimalino	74.7%	69	116	60	12	\$4,908
Konawaena Elem.	70.0%	128	342	38	111	\$46,404
Konawaena High	63.0%	67	158	42	43	\$18,143
Konawaena Middle	68.3%	83	181	46	44	\$18,251
<b>KAUAI DISTRICT</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>\$409,420</b>
<i><b>Kapaa-Kauai-Waimea Complex Area</b></i>	<i><b>50.7%</b></i>	<i><b>1,107</b></i>	<i><b>2,922</b></i>	<i><b>38</b></i>	<i><b>994</b></i>	<i><b>\$409,420</b></i>
<b>Kapaa Complex</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>\$97,727</b>
Hanalei Elem.	38.9%	26	60	44	16	\$6,535
Kapaa Elem.	64.5%	142	445	32	170	\$71,055
Kapaa High	46.9%	81	121	67	4	\$1,559
Kapaa Middle	53.4%	87	150	58	19	\$7,704
Kilauea Elem.	50.5%	36	89	40	26	\$10,874
<b>Kauai Complex</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>\$183,047</b>
Kamakahahelei Middle	46.3%	126	259	49	55	\$22,556
Kauai High	38.6%	76	216	35	75	\$31,159
Kaumualii Elem.	58.9%	124	301	41	87	\$36,118
Koloa Elem.	51.2%	48	149	32	56	\$22,995
Wilcox Elem.	50.5%	75	349	22	169	\$70,219
<b>Waimea Complex</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>\$128,646</b>
Eleele Elem.	54.1%	64	216	29	88	\$36,490
Kalaheo Elem.	41.7%	50	157	32	60	\$24,836
Kekaha Elem.	66.9%	97	209	46	49	\$20,446
Waimea Canyon Middle	57.5%	6	102	6	65	\$25,912
Waimea High	50.2%	15	100	15	55	\$20,961
<b>MAUI DISTRICT</b>	<b>54.9%</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>7,889</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>\$974,842</b>
<i><b>Baldwin-Kekaulike-Maui Complex Area</b></i>	<i><b>52.7%</b></i>	<i><b>2,287</b></i>	<i><b>5,723</b></i>	<i><b>40</b></i>	<i><b>1,719</b></i>	<i><b>\$710,112</b></i>
<b>Baldwin Complex</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>\$208,390</b>
Baldwin High	38.2%	64	142	45	36	\$15,000
Iao Inter.	52.4%	145	377	39	118	\$49,040
Pu'u Kukui	44.8%	72	256	28	107	\$44,205
Waihee Elem.	62.0%	152	401	38	129	\$53,717
Wailuku Elem.	69.0%	187	426	44	112	\$46,429
<b>Kekaulike Complex</b>	<b>55.3%</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>\$121,128</b>
Haiku Elem.	58.5%	109	209	52	38	\$15,696
Kalama Inter.	57.4%	143	294	49	62	\$25,773

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Kekaulike High	47.3%	109	204	53	34	\$13,950
Kula Elem.	49.0%	67	157	43	43	\$17,722
Makawao Elem.	62.7%	124	283	44	74	\$30,922
Paia Elem.	63.6%	118	184	64	11	\$4,734
Pukalani Elem.	56.5%	101	187	54	30	\$12,331
<b>Maui Complex</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>\$380,594</b>
Kahului Elem.	67.3%	179	564	32	215	\$89,275
Kamalii Elem.	41.4%	59	152	39	47	\$19,315
Kihei Elem.	59.8%	148	382	39	120	\$49,812
Lihikai Elem.	69.2%	199	555	36	189	\$78,596
Lokelani Inter.	53.4%	52	195	27	84	\$34,524
Maui High	41.3%	93	307	30	122	\$50,662
Maui Waena Inter.	56.4%	125	322	39	101	\$41,857
Pomaikai Elem.	24.8%	40	126	32	48	\$16,552
<b>Hana-Lahainaluna-Lanai-Molokai Complex Area</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>\$264,730</b>
<b>Hana Complex</b>	<b>82.1%</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>\$22,765</b>
Hana High & Elem.	82.1%	87	202	43	55	\$22,765
<b>Lahainaluna Complex</b>	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>\$146,884</b>
Kamehameha III Elem.	53.6%	132	330	40	99	\$40,644
Lahaina Inter.	56.7%	77	233	33	86	\$35,594
Lahainaluna High	37.6%	105	144	73	N/A	\$0
Nahienaena Elem.	58.1%	79	358	22	171	\$70,646
<b>Lanai Complex</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>\$35,511</b>
Lanai High & Elem.	49.1%	57	204	28	85	\$35,511
<b>Molokai Complex</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>\$59,570</b>
Kaunakakai Elem. (CEP)	100.0%	116	277	42	78	\$32,959
Kilohana Elem. (CEP)	100.0%	47	70	67	2	\$763
Maunaloa Elem. (CEP)	100.0%	46	54	87	N/A	\$0
Molokai High (CEP)	100.0%	110	177	62	14	\$5,858
Molokai Middle (CEP)	100.0%	36	119	30	47	\$19,989
<b>CENTRAL OAHU DISTRICT</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>3,652</b>	<b>8,214</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>\$827,475</b>
<b>Leilehua-Mililani-Waiialua Complex Area</b>	<b>40.1%</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>4,393</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>\$465,739</b>
<b>Leilehua Complex</b>	<b>56.8%</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>\$265,786</b>
Hale Kula Elem.	33.7%	75	181	41	52	\$20,986
Helemano Elem.	66.1%	162	327	50	67	\$27,547
Iliahi Elem.	56.5%	81	205	39	62	\$25,820
Kaala Elem.	85.7%	157	310	51	60	\$24,981
Leilehua High	53.9%	141	263	54	43	\$17,691
Solomon Elem.	53.9%	123	395	31	154	\$63,008
Wahiawa Elem.	79.3%	175	368	48	83	\$34,613
Wahiawa Middle	67.9%	118	235	50	46	\$19,328
Wheeler Elem.	50.7%	177	293	60	28	\$11,597
Wheeler Middle	45.0%	67	166	40	49	\$20,215

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<b>Mililani Complex</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>\$153,908</b>
Kipapa Elem.	52.5%	111	268	42	76	\$31,657
Mililani High	18.1%	54	177	30	70	\$23,939
Mililani Ike Elem.	4.8%	11	56	19	28	\$9,401
Mililani Mauka Elem.	18.7%	40	135	29	55	\$18,601
Mililani Middle	22.1%	88	212	42	60	\$20,621
Mililani Uka Elem.	28.5%	39	156	25	71	\$24,020
Mililani Waena Elem.	27.3%	44	171	26	75	\$25,669
<b>Waiialua Complex</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>\$46,045</b>
Haleiwa Elem.	58.0%	65	104	62	8	\$3,462
Waiialua Elem.	51.1%	60	219	27	93	\$38,391
Wailua High & Inter.	47.2%	96	152	63	10	\$4,192
<b><i>Aiea-Moanalua-Radford Complex Area</i></b>						
<b><i>Aiea Complex</i></b>	<b>37.3%</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>\$361,736</b>
<b><i>Aiea Complex</i></b>	<b>49.9%</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>\$86,544</b>
Aiea Elem.	88.8%	205	292	70	N/A	\$0
Aiea High	48.9%	172	247	69	1	\$123
Aiea Inter.	51.4%	115	139	83	N/A	\$0
Pearl Ridge Elem.	26.0%	53	133	40	40	\$13,721
Scott Elem.	52.9%	81	226	36	77	\$31,867
Waimalu Elem.	26.0%	120	238	50	46	\$19,171
Webling Elem.	35.8%	47	143	33	53	\$21,663
<b><i>Moanalua Complex</i></b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>\$121,908</b>
Moanalua Elem.	24.6%	37	128	29	53	\$17,858
Moanalua High	24.8%	132	212	63	16	\$5,427
Moanalua Middle	29.4%	45	146	31	57	\$19,483
Red Hill Elem.	34.4%	62	141	44	36	\$14,935
Salt Lake Elem.	49.7%	109	322	34	117	\$48,417
Shafter Elem.	42.1%	56	136	41	39	\$15,787
<b><i>Radford Complex</i></b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>\$153,284</b>
Aliamanu Elem.	33.2%	58	165	35	58	\$23,425
Aliamanu Middle	39.5%	52	124	42	35	\$14,300
Hickam Elem.	8.4%	7	35	19	18	\$5,679
Makalapa Elem.	48.7%	101	260	39	81	\$32,883
Mokulele Elem.	30.9%	48	96	50	19	\$7,864
Nimitz Elem.	27.8%	41	130	32	50	\$16,305
Pearl Harbor Elem.	58.1%	149	290	51	54	\$22,039
Pearl Harbor Kai Elem.	28.8%	46	119	39	37	\$14,745
Radford High	27.4%	32	102	32	39	\$16,043
<b>HONOLULU DISTRICT</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>4,550</b>	<b>10,611</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2,896</b>	<b>\$1,176,099</b>
<b><i>Farrington-Kaiser-Kalani Complex Area</i></b>						
<b><i>Farrington Complex</i></b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>4,808</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>\$537,656</b>
<b><i>Farrington Complex</i></b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>3,801</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>\$421,307</b>
Dole Middle	78.8%	119	380	31	147	\$61,586
Farrington High	62.3%	247	590	42	166	\$69,546

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Fern Elem.	86.2%	253	383	66	15	\$6,298
Kaewai Elem.	89.4%	130	280	47	65	\$27,409
Kalakaua Middle	69.7%	179	366	49	78	\$32,282
Kalihi Elem.	87.8%	114	215	53	37	\$15,507
Kalihi Kai Elem.	77.9%	126	420	30	168	\$69,698
Kalihi Uka Elem.	72.2%	65	174	37	57	\$23,832
Kalihi Waena Elem.	81.0%	158	382	41	110	\$45,810
Kapalama Elem.	57.8%	86	286	30	114	\$47,156
Linapuni Elem. (CEP)	100.0%	91	156	58	18	\$7,622
Puuhale Elem.	77.7%	83	169	49	35	\$14,563
<b>Kaiser Complex</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>\$48,590</b>
Aina Haina Elem.	20.0%	17	75	23	35	\$12,159
Hahaione Elem.	8.8%	8	43	18	22	\$7,739
Kaiser High	17.2%	42	68	62	5	\$1,869
Kamiloiki Elem.	17.3%	21	58	36	20	\$6,915
Koko Head Elem.	17.2%	10	47	21	23	\$7,710
Niu Valley Middle	14.7%	14	71	20	35	\$12,197
<b>Kalani Complex</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>\$67,759</b>
Hawaii School for the Deaf and Blind	69.3%	22	29	74	N/A	\$0
Kahala Elem.	20.1%	25	63	39	20	\$6,898
Kaimuki Middle	25.5%	53	128	41	37	\$12,396
Kalani High	21.8%	70	133	53	23	\$9,302
Liholiho Elem.	31.6%	34	117	29	48	\$16,561
Waikiki Elem.	27.7%	48	123	39	38	\$15,701
Wilson Elem.	9.9%	16	51	30	20	\$6,900
<b>Kaimuki-McKinley-Roosevelt Complex Area</b>	<b>56.3%</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>\$638,443</b>
<b>Kaimuki Complex</b>	<b>61.4%</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>\$239,555</b>
Ala Wai Elem.	62.5%	67	229	29	93	\$38,682
Aliiolani Elem.	46.7%	36	90	41	26	\$10,784
Hokulani Elem.	17.3%	17	55	31	21	\$7,325
Jarrett Middle	72.9%	55	113	48	25	\$10,330
Jefferson Elem.	65.3%	79	222	36	76	\$31,663
Kaimuki High	60.8%	72	206	35	72	\$29,808
Kuhio Elem.	80.7%	79	181	44	48	\$19,742
Lunalilo Elem.	61.1%	64	216	30	87	\$36,099
Palolo Elem.	92.1%	132	239	55	36	\$14,955
Washington Middle	62.7%	59	222	27	96	\$40,167
<b>McKinley Complex</b>	<b>71.3%</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>\$241,238</b>
Central Middle	84.4%	78	190	41	55	\$23,223
Kaahumanu Elem.	69.4%	124	326	38	104	\$43,230
Kaiulani Elem.	91.7%	169	318	53	54	\$22,608
Kauluwela Elem.	80.7%	131	278	47	64	\$26,471
Lanakila Elem.	68.8%	115	236	49	50	\$20,735

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Likelike Elem.	86.6%	139	286	48	62	\$25,803
McKinley High	59.3%	228	541	42	151	\$62,587
Royal Elem.	68.3%	128	239	53	40	\$16,581
<b>Roosevelt Complex</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>\$157,650</b>
Anuenue School	75.5%	176	226	78	N/A	\$0
Kawananakoa Middle	49.6%	89	231	38	73	\$30,344
Lincoln Elem.	58.9%	75	175	43	48	\$19,698
Maemae Elem.	25.5%	50	150	33	55	\$18,923
Manoa Elem.	17.6%	17	81	21	40	\$13,510
Noelani Elem.	14.7%	21	51	41	15	\$5,099
Nuuanu Elem.	11.0%	11	36	30	14	\$4,803
Pauoa Elem.	58.4%	74	157	47	36	\$14,836
Roosevelt High	46.7%	173	335	52	61	\$25,425
Stevenson Middle	52.0%	63	175	36	60	\$25,013
<b>LEEWARD OAHU DISTRICT</b>	<b>53.7%</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>13,974</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4,341</b>	<b>\$1,781,586</b>
<b><i>Pearl City-Waipahu Complex Area</i></b>	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>\$701,684</b>
<b>Pearl City Complex</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>\$200,681</b>
Highlands Inter.	39.7%	47	145	32	54	\$22,489
Kanoelani Elem.	35.9%	65	231	28	96	\$33,020
Lehua Elem.	53.9%	50	134	37	44	\$17,935
Manana Elem.	35.8%	49	138	36	48	\$19,932
Momilani Elem.	13.3%	10	48	22	23	\$8,033
Palisades Elem.	40.3%	61	162	38	52	\$21,649
Pearl City Elem.	55.8%	94	213	44	55	\$22,831
Pearl City High	30.9%	66	140	47	32	\$13,272
Pearl City Highlands Elem.	34.8%	47	143	33	53	\$18,318
Waiau Elem.	46.6%	80	194	41	56	\$23,200
<b>Waipahu Complex</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>\$501,003</b>
August Ahrens Elem.	64.4%	184	695	26	303	\$125,217
Honowai Elem.	66.9%	172	439	39	135	\$55,893
Kaleiopuu Elem.	49.4%	114	381	30	153	\$63,597
Waikele Elem.	39.8%	85	192	44	49	\$20,478
Waipahu Elem.	86.2%	353	803	44	209	\$87,762
Waipahu High	53.9%	229	547	42	154	\$64,377
Waipahu Inter.	62.0%	150	501	30	200	\$83,679
<b><i>Campbell-Kapolei Complex Area</i></b>	<b>43.7%</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>4,719</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>\$679,262</b>
<b>Campbell Complex</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>\$491,499</b>
Campbell High	44.7%	91	378	24	174	\$71,905
Ewa Beach Elem.	38.9%	86	270	32	103	\$42,331
Ewa Elem.	57.6%	102	534	19	272	\$112,882
Ewa Makai Middle	36.4%	61	205	30	83	\$34,013
Holomua Elem.	38.5%	137	360	38	115	\$47,763
Ilima International	51.5%	114	181	63	13	\$5,415

# 2015-16 School Year School Breakfast Participation Data

District / Complex Area / Complex / School	Free & Reduced-Price Eligible	FRP Breakfast ADP	FRP Lunch ADP	Participation Rate	Additional Students if 70% Reached	Additional Federal Funding if at 70%
Iroquois Point Elem.	33.9%	85	179	47	41	\$16,691
Kaimiloa Elem.	67.7%	87	401	22	194	\$80,463
Keoneula Elem.	28.1%	66	224	30	91	\$31,152
Pohakea Elem.	60.8%	91	298	30	118	\$48,884
<b>Kapolei Complex</b>	<b>41.9%</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>\$187,763</b>
Barbers Point Elem.	58.1%	135	242	56	35	\$14,471
Hookele Elem.	29.0%	85	209	40	62	\$21,197
Kapolei Elem.	43.5%	93	243	38	78	\$32,032
Kapolei High	34.8%	97	236	41	68	\$28,148
Kapolei Middle	42.3%	111	277	40	83	\$34,393
Makakilo Elem.	45.6%	94	198	47	45	\$18,500
Mauka Lani Elem.	54.0%	103	283	37	94	\$39,022
<b>Nanakuli-Waianae Complex Area</b>	<b>80.5%</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>\$400,641</b>
<b>Nanakuli Complex</b>	<b>84.1%</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>\$92,969</b>
Nanaikapono Elem.	91.0%	368	663	56	96	\$40,170
Nanakuli Elem.	84.2%	114	344	33	126	\$52,799
Nanakuli High & Inter.	78.4%	206	293	70	N/A	\$0
<b>Waianae Complex</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>\$307,671</b>
Leihoku Elem.	77.3%	234	611	38	194	\$80,936
Maili Elem.	81.6%	330	680	48	147	\$61,504
Makaha Elem.	86.2%	163	418	39	129	\$53,952
Waianae Elem.	92.4%	187	433	43	117	\$49,055
Waianae High	70.7%	150	326	46	79	\$33,093
Wainae Inter.	80.6%	197	380	52	69	\$29,132
<b>WINDWARD OAHU DISTRICT</b>	<b>46.2%</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>4,680</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>\$414,973</b>
<b>Kailua-Kalaheo Complex Area</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>\$174,924</b>
<b>Kailua Complex</b>	<b>55.9%</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>\$79,725</b>
Enchanted Lake Elem.	35.9%	61	133	46	32	\$12,829
Kaelepulu Elem.	14.9%	9	21	42	6	\$2,067
Kailua High	53.9%	87	183	47	41	\$17,197
Keolu Elem.	70.5%	48	91	53	16	\$6,434
Maunawili Elem.	37.6%	51	115	44	30	\$12,283
Olomana	75.6%	18	18	99	N/A	\$0
Pope Elem.	86.8%	99	163	60	16	\$6,632
Waimanalo Elem. & Inter.	85.1%	148	288	51	54	\$22,283
<b>Kalaheo Complex</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>\$95,199</b>
Aikahi Elem.	14.7%	17	54	32	20	\$6,839
Kailua Elem.	55.7%	71	167	43	46	\$19,212
Kailua Inter.	32.4%	44	135	33	50	\$20,372
Kainalu Elem.	30.9%	41	106	39	33	\$13,806
Kalaheo High	26.4%	68	92	74	N/A	\$0
Mokapu Elem.	30.7%	42	186	22	89	\$34,969
<b>Castle-Kahuku Complex Area</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>\$240,049</b>



# 2015-16 School Year School Breakfast Participation Data

District / Complex Area / Complex / School	Free & Reduced-Price Eligible	FRP Breakfast ADP	FRP Lunch ADP	Participation Rate	Additional Students if 70% Reached	Additional Federal Funding if at 70%
<b>Castle Complex</b>	<b>50.2%</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>\$143,578</b>
Ahuimanu Elem.	43.8%	41	104	40	32	\$12,997
Castle High	43.5%	167	211	79	N/A	\$0
Heeia Elem.	56.7%	110	229	48	50	\$20,613
Kahaluu Elem.	77.5%	130	193	67	6	\$2,371
Kaneohe Elem.	33.8%	61	177	35	62	\$21,231
Kapunahala Elem.	46.7%	90	218	41	62	\$25,777
King Inter.	50.2%	56	189	29	77	\$31,856
Parker Elem.	65.3%	101	192	53	33	\$13,833
Puohala Elem.	63.8%	80	155	51	29	\$11,997
Waiahole Elem.	65.6%	31	54	57	7	\$2,903
<b>Kahuku Complex</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>\$96,472</b>
Hauula Elem.	68.7%	103	200	52	37	\$15,477
Kaaawa Elem.	49.6%	38	54	70	N/A	\$0
Kahuku Elem.	60.1%	77	218	35	76	\$31,206
Kahuku High & Inter.	47.9%	208	336	62	27	\$11,248
Laie Elem.	54.3%	134	274	49	58	\$23,796
Sunset Beach Elem.	31.7%	49	121	40	36	\$14,745
<b>PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOLS</b>		<b>1,383</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>\$348,568</b>
Connections NCPCS	97.4%	75	180	42	51	\$21,570
Hawaii Academy of Arts & Sciences PCS	90.9%	68	223	31	88	\$37,064
Ka 'Umeke Ka'eo PCS	81.2%	49	138	35	48	\$20,060
Ka Waihona o ka Na'auao NCPCS	64.0%	124	290	43	78	\$32,193
Ka'u Learning Academy PCS	100.0%	52	70	74	N/A	\$0
Kamaile Academy PCS	100.0%	339	808	42	227	\$94,704
Ke Ana La'ahana PCS	100.0%	11	38	28	16	\$6,883
Ke Kula Nawahiokalaniopuu Iki Lab PCS	67.5%	67	177	38	57	\$23,603
Ke Kula Niihau O Kekaha PCS	100.0%	22	45	49	9	\$3,902
Kihei PC High School	32.0%	21	70	30	28	\$11,371
Kona Pacific PCS	65.0%	82	70	117	N/A	\$0
Kua O Ka La PCS	93.0%	35	56	64	4	\$1,522
Kualapu'u Elementary NCPCCS	96.9%	174	317	55	48	\$19,831
Laupahoehoe Community PCS	72.4%	67	128	53	22	\$9,068
Malama Honua Learning Center	53.9%	4	25	16	14	\$4,587
Na Wai Ola NCPCS	100.0%	56	120	46	28	\$12,028
University Laboratory School	15.0%	15	46	33	17	\$5,817
Volcano School of Arts & Sciences PCS	71.3%	45	78	58	9	\$3,952
Voyager PCS	26.4%	14	63	22	30	\$12,053
Waialae Elementary PCS	23.4%	26	91	28	38	\$12,995
Waimea Middle PCCS	69.2%	37	106	35	37	\$15,364
<b>STATE OF HAWAII</b>	<b>56.0%</b>	<b>26,527</b>	<b>61,907</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>16,987</b>	<b>\$6,938,151</b>

# End Notes

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39 The states of Hawai'i and Alaska have federal school meal reimbursement rates that differ from the rest of the nation. The calculations were done using the formula found in the following endnote.

40  $AFF = ((ALISFB * FRRFBH)(DS)) + ((ALISRPB * FRRRPBH)(DS))$

AFF = Additional federal funding available to a school or district if the 70% participation goal were met.

ALISFB = Number of Additional Low-Income Students (required to reach the 70% participation target) that would be Free Breakfast Students, predicted based on the % of the Free & Reduced-Priced Breakfasts sold in 2015-2016 that were Free.

ALISRPB = Number of Additional Low-Income Students (required to reach the 70% participation target) that would be Reduced-Price Breakfast Students, predicted based on the % of the Free & Reduced-Priced Breakfasts sold in 2015-2016 that were Reduced-Price.

DS = Days Served. There were 182 days of meal service in the 2015-2016 school year.

FRRFBH = Federal Reimbursement Rate for Free Breakfast in Hawai'i in 2015-2016 (\$1.94, or \$2.32 for Severe Need schools).

FRRRPBH = Federal Reimbursement Rate for Reduced-Price Breakfast in Hawai'i in 2015-2016 (\$1.64, or \$2.02 for Severe Need schools).

41 ISP percentages represent the percentage of students that are directly certified for free or reduced-price meals. A CEP school can claim 1.6x its ISP at the free federal reimbursement rate, and the remaining percentage (100% minus 1.6ISP) will be claimed at the paid reimbursement rate. If a school's ISP is 62.5% or above, however, all meals will be reimbursed at the free rate. Local education agencies (LEAs) (in this case, the Hawai'i DOE) can group any number of schools together, including those with ISPs of <40%, provided the group's average ISP is greater than or equal to 40%.