



**D.C. Hunger Solutions**

Ending hunger in the nation's capital

# The District of Columbia's School Breakfast Scorecard for School Year 2021–2022

April 2023 ■ [www.dchunger.org](http://www.dchunger.org)



# The District of Columbia's School Breakfast Scorecard for School Year 2021–2022

## Acknowledgments

D.C. Hunger Solutions is deeply grateful to the following donors and their commitment to improve and expand participation in child nutrition programs in 2021–2022:

- Bainum Family Foundation
- Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation
- Naomi and Nehemiah Cohen Foundation
- Kaiser Permanente of the Mid-Atlantic Region
- Morningstar Foundation
- Prince Charitable Trusts
- Share Our Strength

***Thank you for your generosity.***

This report was written by LaMonika N. Jones, Interim Director, and Anna R. Simpson, Intern, at D.C. Hunger Solutions.

## About D.C. Hunger Solutions

D.C. Hunger Solutions, founded in 2002 as an initiative of the Food Research & Action Center, seeks to create a hunger-free community and improve the nutrition, health, economic security, and well-being of low-income residents in the District of Columbia.

To learn more about D.C. Hunger Solutions, visit [www.dchunger.org](http://www.dchunger.org).

April 2023



**D.C. Hunger Solutions**

Ending hunger in the nation's capital

## Introduction

---

**W**ith the majority of students back in the classroom, on an average school day during the 2021–2022 school year, more than 30,000 D.C. Public School (DCPS) and D.C. Public Charter School (DCPCS) students were served school breakfasts. With a ratio of 82 students participating in school breakfast for every 100 who received school lunch, D.C. placed fifth in the nation in additional school breakfast participation and funding, according to the Food Research & Action Center.<sup>1</sup>

Throughout the school year, over 5 million breakfast meals were served to D.C. students. Sixty-three out of 65 District local education agencies (LEAs) participated in the Seamless Summer Option, which allowed National School Lunch Program (NSLP) participating schools to serve breakfast to District students at no cost due to U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) COVID-19 pandemic waivers (these waivers expired on June 30, 2022). Two LEAs served severe need breakfast through the National School Lunch Program.

Participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) has proven to be vital to the health and well-being of students and the school community. School breakfast provides students with the nutrition they need to learn and thrive and minimizes classroom distractions throughout the morning. Additionally, the School Breakfast Program is an essential component of the federal safety net for families with low incomes — the program helps households stretch limited budgets and provides assurance for parents that their children receive healthy meals at school each day. In addition to reducing hunger and stretching family budgets, school breakfast has been linked with improved academic performance, healthier diets, lower rates of student

obesity, fewer visits to the school nurse, and lower rates of tardiness, absenteeism, and disciplinary problems.

In D.C. schools each day, school breakfast is served to all students at no cost, thanks to the [D.C. Healthy Schools Act \(HSA\)](#) passed in 2010. The act calls for elimination of the reduced-price co-payment, increased physical activity, and improved nutrition standards through stronger school wellness policies; it also requires high-poverty schools to adopt breakfast after the bell or other alternative breakfast service models to ensure that children can easily access breakfast by making it part of the school day. The Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) made this financially possible for many D.C. schools by providing additional federal reimbursement to high-poverty schools and decreasing administrative costs. Eighty-nine out of 117 DCPS and 39 DCPCS schools participate in CEP, providing breakfast and lunch at no cost to all students during the 2021–2022 school year. Even though (128) schools adopted CEP, they actually operated under the Seamless Summer Option (SSO) waiver during the 2021–2022 school year.

Since the passage of the HSA, participation has increased significantly across the District, placing D.C. first in the nation for school breakfast participation in the 2010–2011 school year. Unfortunately, in the years following, D.C.'s national ranking and levels of student participation have steadily fallen in part due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, but also as other states have prioritized expanding school breakfast by taking aggressive steps to increase participation. Additionally, some District schools have dismantled their breakfast after the bell serving models due to a lack of ongoing funding and low participation (the Healthy Schools Act provided one-time funding for schools).

---

<sup>1</sup> Food Research & Action Center. (2023). *The Reach of School Breakfast and Lunch*. Available at: <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/school-meals-2023.pdf>. Accessed on March 22, 2023.

---

In 2018, D.C. Council passed and fully funded the [Healthy Students Amendment Act \(HSAA\)](#), which strengthens the Healthy Schools Act by:

- creating an annual subsidy from local funds for schools implementing breakfast after the bell serving models to offset costs and incentivize its use across the District;
- maintaining the mandate for breakfast after the bell in all schools with at least 40 percent of the student body eligible for free and reduced-price school meals;
- enhancing nutrition guidelines through additional sodium limits, restrictions on flavored milk, and whole-grain requirements not in the federal rules; and
- increasing reimbursements for meals that meet the higher nutrition standards.

The Healthy Students Amendment Act also encourages D.C. schools to procure food items for their meal program consistent with the [Good Food Purchasing Program \(GFPP\)](#) and incorporate its five core values — local economies, environmental sustainability, valued workforce, animal welfare, and nutrition — into their meal program.

Due to the high number of students served, both DCPS and DCPCS have a unique opportunity to significantly impact school breakfast participation. With coordination between school officials, parents, teachers, principals, and food and nutrition staff, schools — both traditional public and public charter — can connect more children with breakfasts and reap the benefits of a strong School Breakfast Program.

---

## Healthy Schools Act

The Healthy Schools Act came out the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) declaring childhood obesity as an epidemic in the District of Columbia in 2009. Specifically, the District of Columbia Department of Health (DOH) found that the District had the highest rate of adolescent obesity in the nation at 43 percent of children enrolled in a D.C. public or public charter school. Childhood obesity has severe lifelong health implications such as diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, dyslipidemia, liver disease, sleep apnea, and poor mental health.

To combat this epidemic, D.C. Councilmembers introduced the Healthy Schools Act of 2010, which ensured District of Columbia Public Schools, public charters schools, and participating private schools provide a healthy environment for all students. It features key anti-hunger provisions, including free breakfast for all students, breakfast in the classroom, and other innovative service models; and elimination of reduced-price co-payment for school meals.

Furthermore, the act established new health and nutrition requirements for all participating agencies.<sup>2</sup>

The Healthy Schools Act was amended by the Healthy Students Act 2018. The legislation strengthens and builds on the success of the Healthy Schools Act by establishing annual \$2 subsidies for schools implementing breakfast in the classroom, strengthening nutrition requirements for sodium, milk, and whole grains, requiring vegetarian food options each week, and establishing age-appropriate physical education and physical activity goals that encouraged school personnel to incorporate physical activity throughout the school day. In addition, the Healthy Students Act requires schools to increase procurement of food consistent with the GFPP's five core values. Lastly, the act requires the Mayor to build a central kitchen based on the Office of the State Superintendent of Education's (OSSE) assessment and recommendations to improve meal quality and enable more scratch cooking.

---

<sup>2</sup> Council of the District of Columbia Government of Operations and Environment. *Committee Report B-18 0564 Healthy Schools Act of 2009*. Available at: <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/22719/Other/B18-0564-COMMITTEEREPORT.pdf>. Accessed on February 15, 2023.

## What Is Community Eligibility?

Authorized by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kid Act of 2010, CEP allows high-poverty schools or groups of schools to offer breakfast and lunch at no cost for all students and to realize significant administrative savings by eliminating school meal applications. Any local education agency, group of schools in an LEA or school with 40 percent or more “identified students” — children who are eligible for free school meals and have been identified as such by means other than individual household application — can choose to participate.

“Identified students” include:

- children who directly certified for free school meals through data matching because their households receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations benefits, or, in some states, Medicaid benefits; and
- children who are certified for free meals without an application because they meet the definition

of unhoused, runaway, or migrant, or reside in foster care.

CEP schools are reimbursed for meals served, based on a formula. Because of evidence that the ratio of all free meal-eligible children to identified students would be 1.6 to 1, Congress built that into the formula. Reimbursements to the school are calculated by multiplying the percentage of identified students by 1.6 to determine the percentage of meals that will be reimbursed at the federal free rate. For example, a school with 50 percent identified students would be reimbursed at the free rate for 80 percent of the meals eaten (50 multiplied by 1.6 = 80), and 20 percent at the paid rate.

LEAs also may choose to participate districtwide or group schools however they choose, if the LEA or group has an overall identified student percentage of 40 percent or higher.

## About This Report

D.C. Hunger Solutions produced this report as an overview of the School Breakfast Program in Washington, D.C. The goal of this report is to assist local education agencies, school administrators, principals, and teachers with identifying opportunities to connect more students to school breakfasts.

Through analysis of the School Breakfast Program’s reach during the 2021–2022 school year, we looked at the percentage of student participation. The target goal is to have 70 percent or more students participate in the School Breakfast Program. While some schools successfully reached the goal of serving 70 percent or more of their student population, most schools did not. This report seeks to understand why some schools have been successful with implementing school breakfast while others have struggled. Furthermore, we acknowledge this is partly due to the nature of schools meals at the

onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. For those schools that did not reach the goal, we discuss some ways to improve participation in school breakfast.



---

## Benefits of School Breakfast

Research shows that access to school meals can improve students' dietary intake and give them the nutrition they need to start their school day focused and ready to learn. In short, school meals, such as school breakfast, are critical to the healthy development and academic achievement of students. The academic and health benefits of school breakfasts are undeniable. Participation in the School Breakfast Program is linked to better test performance; fewer cases of tardiness, absenteeism, and disciplinary problems; fewer visits to the school nurse; improved overall dietary quality; and a lower probability of overweight and obesity. Students who reside in households experiencing low income, in particular, benefit from participating in school meals programs, and in D.C. where one in four households with children are struggling against hunger, increasing participation in the school meals programs is vital.

This underscores the importance of offering school meals free to all students in order to reduce barriers to participation. Since school breakfast in the District is free to all students, it may help decrease food insecurity in families, since families can count on schools to feed their children breakfasts five days a week. Food insecurity can hinder a child's ability to develop relationships and maintain self-control, and advance learning opportunities. Food insecurity also has an impact on lower levels of self-control and higher levels of delinquency, as well as children engaging in physical altercations.<sup>3</sup>

## What Are Local Education Agencies?

According to the National Archives and Records Administration Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 303.23), a Local Education Agency,<sup>4</sup> or LEA, is a public board of education or other public authority legally constituted within a state for either administrative control or direction of, or to perform a service function for, public elementary schools or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school district, or other political subdivision of a state, or for a combination of school districts or counties as are recognized in a state as an administrative agency for its public elementary schools or secondary schools.

Currently, there are 252 schools that are part of 71 LEAs in the District. Of those schools, 117 of them are in the D.C. Public School District, and the remaining 135 are public charter schools operated by 69 nonprofit organizations, each of which is an LEA.<sup>5,6</sup> Some charter schools operate independently as an LEA of one school, while other LEAs operate multiple campuses of up to 16 schools.



---

<sup>3</sup> Food Research & Action Center. *RESEARCH BRIEF The Connections Between Food Insecurity, the Federal Nutrition Programs, and Student Behavior*. Available at <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfast-for-behavior.pdf>. Accessed on March 24, 2023.

<sup>4</sup> National Archives and Records Administration. *Code of Federal Regulation (CFR 303.23)*. Available at: <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-34/subtitle-B/chapter-III/part-303/subpart-A/subject-group-ECFR8d7eb7e02db8abe/section-303.23>. Accessed on March 24, 2023.

<sup>5</sup> D.C. Public Charter School Board. *D.C. Public Charter School Board homepage*. Available at: <https://www.dcpsb.org/>. Accessed on January 17, 2023.

<sup>6</sup> Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE). *Quick Stats: Public Schools in the District of Columbia*. Available at: <https://osse.dc.gov/page/data-and-reports-0>. Accessed on March 23, 2023.

# How the District's School Breakfast Program Works

## Who Operates the School Breakfast Program?

Any public school, public charter school, nonprofit private school, or residential child care institution can participate in the National School Breakfast Program and receive federal funds for each breakfast served. The program is administered at the federal level by the USDA, and in District of Columbia, through the Office of the State Superintendent of Education.

## Who Can Participate in the School Breakfast Program?

Any student attending a school that offers the program can access breakfast. As mandated by the Healthy Schools Act of 2010, every student in the District of Columbia receives school breakfast for free. However, schools are reimbursed based on if that child qualifies for a free, reduced-price, or paid meal per the child's household income.

## How Are Children Certified for Free or Reduced-Price Meals?

Most children are certified for free or reduced-price meals via Free and Reduced Meal applications collected by the school at the beginning of the school year or during the year. Children in households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations, as well as children categorized as migrant, unhoused, or runaway, and those who reside in foster care are “categorically eligible” (automatically eligible) for free school meals and can be certified without submitting a school meal application. Head Start participants are also categorically eligible.

Schools are required to “directly certify” children in households participating in SNAP for free school meals through data matching of SNAP records with school enrollment lists. School districts also have the option of

directly certifying other categorically eligible children as well. Some states also utilize income information from Medicaid to directly certify students as eligible for free and reduced-price school meals.

Schools also should use data from the district to certify categorically eligible students, and they can coordinate with other personnel, such as the school district's homeless and migrant education liaisons, to obtain documentation to certify children for free school meals. Some categorically eligible children may be missed in this process, requiring the household to submit a school meals application. However, these households are not required to complete the income information section of the application.

## How Are Schools Reimbursed?

The federal reimbursement rate the school receives for each meal served depends on whether a student qualifies for free, reduced-price, or paid meals. The schools that participated in the Seamless Summer Option received the higher Summer Food Service Program reimbursement rate for all of the meals provided. For the 2021–2022 school year, schools received:

- \$1.97 per free breakfast;
- \$1.67 per reduced-price breakfast; and
- \$0.33 per “paid” breakfast.

“Severe need” schools received an additional 33 cents for each free or reduced-price breakfast served. Schools are considered severe need if at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price.

## How Did the COVID-19 Pandemic Effect School Breakfast?

Participation in the SBP during school year 2020–2021, the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, dropped 68.7 percent from school year 2019–2020. In 2020, food insecurity in D.C. increased from 10.6 percent to 16

<sup>7</sup> Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE). *Breakfast Expansion Grant Information*. Available at <https://osse.dc.gov/page/breakfast-expansion-grant>. Accessed on March 24, 2023.

percent<sup>7</sup>; higher rates exist among vulnerable populations. To combat this, USDA awarded OSSE's Division of Health and Wellness the FY 21 SBP Expansion Grant in the amount of \$2 million to administer subgrants to School Food Authorities (SFAs) to increase student participation in the SBP and reduce food insecurity in D.C. by:

- improving nutritional content and/or meal quality;
- enhancing food service environments; and
- re-establishing or strengthening alternative breakfast-serving models.

Funds were made available through a formula grant process to public school SFAs (i.e., schools within the District of Columbia Public Schools, public charter school SFAs, and nonprofit private/nonpublic school SFAs that serve pre-K through grade 12 students and currently participate or would like to participate in the SBP (including SSO).

## Key Findings Among D.C. Schools for the 2021–2022 School Year

### ■ Less Than Half of D.C.'s Schools Reached the School Breakfast Participation Goal

More than half of D.C. public schools — traditional and charter — included in this report for school year 2021–2022 did not meet the 70 to 100 school breakfast participation goal. The top 10 schools in the report had an average participation rate of 79 percent. The schools who were just shy of meeting the school breakfast participation goal averaged a 67 percent participation rate. Overall, the average number of students participating in the School Breakfast Program during the 2021–2022 school year averaged 38 percent, which falls greatly below the target 70 percent.

The top LEAs with the highest percentage of school breakfast participation served between 71 and 100 percent of their students over the course of the school year with an average of 43,000 breakfast meals served. On the other hand, the bottom 10 schools had an average school breakfast participation rate of 0 to 6 percent serving on average 7,100 breakfast meals.

### ■ Participation Varied Across Schools



According to this report, The Children's Guild Public Charter School served 100 percent of their enrolled students, providing over 40,000 breakfast meals with an average daily participation rate of 226. The lowest performing school, McKinley Middle School, served 0 percent of their 286 students — although this can be attributed to a number of factors.

Kipp D.C. served the highest number of breakfast meals at over 469,000 meals. Although Kipp D.C. had the highest average daily participation rate of over 7,000 students, only 39 percent of students were served when comparing breakfast average daily participation (ADP) to student enrollment. Lastly, Military Road Early Learning Center had the fewest number of students enrolled at 49. However, 81 percent of their enrolled students were served breakfast based on an average daily participation rate of 40 students.

Ninety-three percent of D.C. schools in this report served breakfast to less than 70 percent of their students during school year 2021–2022. Although overall participation in the School Breakfast Program increased in 2021–2022, decreased participation at the individual school level can be attributed to the following lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic:

- District students remaining in a virtual learning capacity;
- increased absences from schools due to COVID-19; and
- supply chain disruptions severely limiting the availability of product offerings for D.C. schools.



## How Can Breakfast After the Bell Increase Participation?

Implementing a breakfast after the bell service model that moves breakfast out of the school cafeteria and served before school starts — making it more accessible and a part of the regular school day — has proven to be one of the most successful strategies for increasing school breakfast participation. Breakfast after the bell overcomes timing, convenience, and stigma barriers that get in the way of children participating in school breakfasts and are even more impactful when they are combined with offering breakfast at no charge to all students. Schools generally use one or more of three options when offering breakfast after the bell:

### Alternative Breakfast Models for Breakfast After the Bell

- **Breakfast in the Classroom:** Students eat breakfast in their classrooms, either at the beginning of the school day or early during the day. Often, breakfast is brought to classrooms from the cafeteria in containers or served from carts in the hallways by food service staff.
- **“Grab & Go”:** All components of school breakfasts are conveniently packaged so students can easily grab a reimbursable meal quickly from the cafeteria line or from carts elsewhere on school grounds. Depending on the school’s rules, students can eat in the classroom, or somewhere else on campus.
- **Second Chance:** Usually implemented in middle and high schools, this method allows students time after first period to obtain breakfast from the cafeteria or carts in the hallway, or to eat in the classroom, cafeteria, or other common areas. Computerized systems ensure that children receive only one breakfast each day.

## Recommendations to Increase Breakfast Participation

### School Breakfast Program Expansion Grant

USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) authorized funds to be distributed to state agencies for the purpose of the breakfast expansion grant to increase student participation in the School Breakfast Program.

Food insecurity, or a lack of consistent access to enough food for an active, healthy life, was a chronic condition in D.C. prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and has worsened since March 2020. Rates of food-insecure residents in D.C. increased from 10.6 percent pre-pandemic to 16 percent in 2020,<sup>7</sup> including even higher rates among vulnerable populations, including children. While a growing number of D.C. students are food insecure, not all eligible students are utilizing, or participating in, the SBP.

USDA FNS SBP Expansion Grant was awarded to the Office of the State Superintendent of Education’s Division of Health and Wellness to administer subgrants to School Food Authorities to increase student participation in the SBP and reduce food insecurity in D.C. by:

- improving nutritional content and/or meal quality;
- enhancing food service environments; and
- re-establishing or strengthening alternative breakfast-serving models.

### Universal School Meals

Universal school meals is an opportunity to provide school meals at no cost to students in the District of Columbia regardless of household income. School meals are a critical resource for families recovering from the pandemic,

<sup>7</sup> Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE). *Breakfast Expansion Grant Information*. Available at <https://osse.dc.gov/page/breakfast-expansion-grant>. Accessed on March 24, 2023.

helping to reduce childhood hunger, and improving children’s academic achievement. Adopting universal free school meals also aids in eliminating stigma for students who receive free and reduced-price school meals, and ensures all students have the nutrition they need to grow and succeed in and out of the classroom.

In January 2023, Universal School Meals Amendment Act was introduced by Councilmember Christina Henderson and co-sponsored by members of D.C. Council. The legislation would provide free school breakfast, lunch, and afterschool snacks to all students in public, public charter, and participating private schools. If passed, Universal School Meals will help reduce the number of children that experience food insecurity in the District as well as remove any stigma associated with students who receive free and reduced-price meals.

### **Proposed Rule Expanding Community Eligibility Provision**

USDA FNS published a proposed rule expanding access to the Community Eligibility Provision by lowering the minimum identified student percentage participation threshold from 40 percent to 25 percent.<sup>9</sup> Lowering the threshold would allow more high-need schools the option to adopt CEP and offer all students school meals at no cost when it is financially viable for them to do so. Expanding CEP to more D.C. schools would also



### **Hear the Crunch! and School Breakfast Week**

School Breakfast Week is a week-long event that occurs annually in Washington, D.C. This event allows students, educators, and families to celebrate the benefits of school breakfast as well as recognizing school nutrition staff for their contributions to providing students with a healthy school breakfast. Hear the Crunch! is a special event organized by D.C. Hunger Solutions during this week where students, educators, parents, policymakers, and advocates take synchronized bites into apples in support of school breakfasts. This week is important for the continuous efforts and collaboration of stakeholders working together to provide a healthy breakfast at school to all children in the District.

eliminate unpaid meal charges, minimize stigma, and reduce paperwork for school nutrition staff and families, streamlining meal service operations.

### **Values-Aligned Procurement in the School Breakfast Program**

Values-aligned procurement is an opportunity for D.C. schools to continue taking the steps forward leading to a more transparent and equitable food system. Focusing on the Good Food Purchasing Program’s five core values will allow school nutrition staff to continue the practice of promoting healthier school breakfast and overall student wellness.

Values-aligned procurement helps teach students about making healthy food choices and exposing them to fruits and vegetables starting at a young age. Continuous exposure to flavorful healthy foods that students enjoy eating will improve participation in breakfast. It highlights the benefits of scratch cooking, including the importance of consuming increased fresh and local ingredients as well as providing minimally processed breakfast meal components to students.

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service. *Community Eligibility Provision - Summary of a Proposed Rule*. Available at [https://www.fns.usda.gov/cn/community-eligibility-provision-summary-proposed-rule#:~:text=U.S.%20Department%20of%20Agriculture's%20Food,percentage%20\(ISP\)1%20participation%20threshold](https://www.fns.usda.gov/cn/community-eligibility-provision-summary-proposed-rule#:~:text=U.S.%20Department%20of%20Agriculture's%20Food,percentage%20(ISP)1%20participation%20threshold). Accessed on March 24, 2023.

## Conclusion

---

Successful implementation of the National School Breakfast Program is essential for reducing hunger, food insecurity, and poor health outcomes in children. For school year 2021–2022, D.C. schools experienced an increase in the overall average daily participation in the School Breakfast Program when compared to the pre-pandemic 2018–2019 school year (70,000 and 30,000, respectively). School year 2021–2022 also noted an increase in the total number of meals served 5.4 million, when compared to school year 2018–2019 at 3.1 million.

Consuming breakfast at the start of the day has been shown to improve a child’s nutrition and academic performance as well as lower rates of obesity, behavioral issues, and school absences. The School Breakfast Program supports students’ health and academic success by providing the nutrition they need to learn and thrive in the classroom and beyond. Despite the many benefits of

school breakfasts, too many children from households with low incomes attending D.C. schools are missing out on this important meal and the positive impact school breakfasts has on health, wellbeing, and academic achievement.

Federal and local funding are available to LEAs to improve breakfast and increase participation, and with proper implementation, the District will be able to reach 70 percent of children. Having access to free and nutritious breakfasts in schools will set children up to succeed in the future.

With 52 percent of all D.C. students (excluding students attending private schools and residential child care institutions) attending 117 DCPS schools and 48 percent attending DCPCS schools, low participation in school breakfast means critical benefits are lost on far too many students.

## Technical Notes

---

Data for this report were provided by the Office of the State Superintendent of Education. This report only includes data for participation in the School Breakfast Program in public schools and public charter schools in D.C. It does not include data for private schools, residential child care institutions, religious schools, or alternative programs. The average daily student participation data for the 2021–2022 school year were calculated by dividing the number of breakfast meals served by the number of school days from September through May. This report assesses the average daily free and reduced-price school breakfast participation rate compared to the number of free and reduced-price meals served under the National School Lunch Program and Seamless Summer Option for school years 2018–2019 and 2021–2022.

Based on the top state and district performance, the Food Research & Action Center has set an attainable benchmark for every state and school district to reach a ratio of 70 children receiving free or reduced-price breakfast for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch. Because D.C. Hunger Solutions does not include private schools or residential child care institutions in calculations, the reported citywide breakfast participation rates may differ slightly from calculated rates published in the Food Research & Action Center’s annual *Reach of School Breakfast and Lunch Report*.

# Appendix

**Table 1**  
**Breakfast Participation in the Top 10 D.C. Schools, School Year 2021–2022**

School	Breakfast Participation Among Students (% Breakfast ADP to Enrollment)
The Children's Guild Public Charter School	100.0%
Rocketship Rise Academy Public Charter School	98.3%
Brightwood Elementary School	82.0%
LaSalle-Backus Elementary School	81.9%
Military Road Early Learning Center	80.8%
Roots Public Charter School	75.6%
Moten Elementary School	74.7%
Patterson Elementary School	73.8%
Statesmen College Preparatory Academy for Boys	72.7%
Malcolm X Elementary School	71.8%

**Table 2**  
**Breakfast Participation in the Bottom 10 D.C. Schools, School Year 2021–2022**

School	Breakfast Participation Among Students (% Breakfast ADP to Enrollment)
Washington Leadership Academy Public Charter School	6.0%
Washington Latin Public Charter School	5.9%
Jackson-Reed High School	5.3%
Deal Middle School	5.0%
DC International School	4.8%
Roosevelt STAY High School	4.5%
Hearst Elementary School	4.4%
Briya Public Charter School	4.4%
Janney Elementary School	3.5%
McKinley Middle School	0.00%

## Appendix

**Table 3**

**Breakfasts Served in D.C. Public Schools and D.C. Public Charter Schools by Type, School Year 2021–2022**

School	CEP	NSLP — Severe Need Breakfast				SSO — Breakfast	Breakfast Meals Served (SN, NSLP, SSO)
		Free	Reduced	Paid	Total	Free	Total
Achievement Preparatory Academy Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	18,888	18,888
Amidon—Bowen Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	32,119	32,119
Anacostia High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	7,116	7,116
Apple Tree Early Learning Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	27,574	27,574
Ballou High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	12,398	12,398
Ballou STAY High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	6,526	6,526
Bancroft Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	67,513	67,513
Banneker High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	17,276	17,276
Bard High School Early College	Yes	—	—	—	—	4,066	4,066
Barnard Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	68,955	68,955
Basis DC Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	13,885	13,885
Beers Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	48,428	48,428
Boone Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	36,987	36,987
Breakthrough Montessori Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	5,161	5,161
Brent Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	18,296	18,296
BridgElementary School Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	37,906	37,906
Brightwood Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	86,841	86,841
Briya Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	5,930	5,930
Brookland Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	10,651	10,651
Browne Education Campus	Yes	—	—	—	—	40,820	40,820
Bruce—Monroe Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	33,254	33,254
Bunker Hill Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	24,923	24,923
Burroughs High School Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	21,317	21,317
Burrville Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	24,251	24,251
C.W. Harris Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	27,190	27,190
Capitol Hill Montessori	Yes	—	—	—	—	22,903	22,903
Capital City Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	39,841	39,841
Capital Village Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	8,345	8,345
Cardozo Education Campus	Yes	—	—	—	—	26,950	26,950
Cedar Tree Academy Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	40,320	40,320
Center City Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	120,323	120,323
Cesar Chavez Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	12,926	12,926
Cleveland Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	27,545	27,545
Columbia Heights Education Campus	Yes	—	—	—	—	24,083	24,083
Coolidge High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	10,746	10,746
Creative Minds International Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	33,731	33,731
DC Bilingual Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	47,544	47,544

## Appendix

**Table 3**  
**Breakfasts Served in D.C. Public Schools and D.C. Public Charter Schools** (CONTINUED)

School	CEP	NSLP — Severe Need Breakfast				SSO — Breakfast	Breakfast Meals Served (SN, NSLP, SSO)
		Free	Reduced	Paid	Total	Free	Total
DC International School	No	4923	1,421	6,831	13,175	-	13,175
DC Preparatory Academy Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	130,613	130,613
DC Scholars Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	50,226	50,226
Deal Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	12,820	12,820
Digital Pioneers Academy Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	36,030	36,030
Dorothy I. Height Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	37,426	37,426
Drew Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	19,508	19,508
Duke Ellington School of the Arts	Yes	—	—	—	—	15,332	15,332
Dunbar High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	9,151	9,151
Eagle Academy Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	67,485	67,485
Early Childhood Academy Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	25,201	25,201
Eastern High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	9,334	9,334
Eaton Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	6,775	6,775
EL Haynes Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	32,127	32,127
Eliot-Hine Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	16,245	16,245
Elsie Whitlow Stokes Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	55,433	55,433
Excel Academy	Yes	—	—	—	—	31,168	31,168
Friendship Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	360,364	360,364
Garfield Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	31,526	31,526
Garrison Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	37,578	37,578
Girls Global Academy Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	3,332	3,332
H.D. Cooke Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	42,663	42,663
Hardy Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	8,086	8,086
Harmony DC Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	15,095	15,095
Hart Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	22,611	22,611
Hearst Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	2,628	2,628
Hendley Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	34,820	34,820
Hope Community Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	30,823	30,823
Houston Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	29,739	29,739
Howard Univ. Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	10,327	10,327
Hyde-Addison Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	25,684	25,684
I Dream Academy DC	Yes	—	—	—	—	5,090	5,090
Ida B. Wells Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	28,251	28,251
Idea Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	6,307	6,307
Ingenuity Prep Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	51,646	51,646
Inspired Teaching Demonstration Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	25,294	25,294
J.O. Wilson Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	38,240	38,240
Jackson-Reed High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	19,578	19,578
Janney Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	4,109	4,109

## Appendix

**Table 3**  
**Breakfasts Served in D.C. Public Schools and D.C. Public Charter Schools** (CONTINUED)

School	CEP	NSLP — Severe Need Breakfast				SSO — Breakfast	Breakfast Meals Served (SN, NSLP, SSO)
		Free	Reduced	Paid	Total	Free	Total
Jefferson Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	15,489	15,489
John Lewis Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	34,590	34,590
Johnson Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	21,508	21,508
Kelly Miller Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	7,284	7,284
Ketcham Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	30,385	30,385
Key Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	15,155	15,155
Kimball Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	45,043	45,043
King Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	28,299	28,299
Kingsman Academy Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	3,747	3,747
Kipp/DC	Yes	—	—	—	—	496,905	496,905
Kramer Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	12,251	12,251
Lafayette Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	28,202	28,202
Langdon Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	29,000	29,000
Langley Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	28,826	28,826
LaSalle-Backus Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	35,290	35,290
Latin American Montessori Bilingual Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	28,983	28,983
LAYC Career Academy Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	3,366	3,366
LEARN DC Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	18,410	18,410
Leckie Education Campus	Yes	—	—	—	—	31,532	31,532
Lee Montessori Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	19,922	19,922
Ludlow-Taylor Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	35,416	35,416
MacFarland Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	28,324	28,324
Malcolm X Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	26,044	26,044
Mann Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	4,214	4,214
Marie Reed Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	46,839	46,839
Mary McLeod Bethune Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	38,496	38,496
Maury Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	17,500	17,500
Maya Angelou Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	6,198	6,198
McKinley Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	0	0
McKinley Tech High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	19,977	19,977
Meridian Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	65,411	65,411
Military Road Early Learning Center	Yes	—	—	—	—	6,886	6,886
Miner Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	41,078	41,078
Monument Academy Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	8,459	8,459
Moten Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	27,366	27,366
Mundo Verde Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	58,051	58,051
Murch Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	29,968	29,968
Nalle Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	33,801	33,801
Next Step Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	9,377	9,377
Noyes Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	22,964	22,964

## Appendix

**Table 3**  
**Breakfasts Served in D.C. Public Schools and D.C. Public Charter Schools** (CONTINUED)

School	CEP	NSLP — Severe Need Breakfast				SSO — Breakfast	Breakfast Meals Served (SN, NSLP, SSO)
		Free	Reduced	Paid	Total	Free	Total
Oyster-Ada Middle School at Ada Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	8,780	8,780
Oyster-Ada Middle School at Oyster	Yes	—	—	—	—	13,636	13,636
Patterson Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	36,073	36,073
Paul Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	28,972	28,972
Payne Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	28,102	28,102
Peabody Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	6,610	6,610
Perry Street Prep Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	54,512	54,512
Phelps ACE High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	7,100	7,100
Plummer Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	23,337	23,337
Powell Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	35,452	35,452
Randle Highlands	Yes	—	—	—	—	28,771	28,771
Raymond Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	33,658	33,658
Richard Wright Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	3,525	3,525
River Terrace	Yes	—	—	—	—	8,725	8,725
Rocketship Rise Academy Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	117,188	117,188
Ron Brown High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	3,792	3,792
Roosevelt High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	22,660	22,660
Roosevelt STAY High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	4,525	4,525
Roots Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	13,740	13,740
Ross Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	12,204	12,204
Savoy Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	29,241	29,241
Seaton Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	31,893	31,893
Seed Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	15,229	15,229
SELA Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	13,774	13,774
Shepherd Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	27,574	27,574
Shining Stars Montessori Academy	No	—	—	—	—	16,594	16,594
Simon Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	23,160	23,160
Smothers Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	24,449	24,449
Social Justice School Inc.	Yes	—	—	—	—	5,878	5,878
Sousa Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	8,044	8,044
Stanton Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	36,041	36,041
Statesmen College Preparatory Academy for Boys	Yes	—	—	—	—	28,936	28,936
Stevens Early Learning Center	Yes	—	—	—	—	6,542	6,542
Stoddert Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	9,502	9,502
Stuart-Hobson Middle School	Yes	—	—	—	—	10,794	10,794
School Within School at Goding	Yes	—	—	—	—	13,664	13,664
School Without Walls at Francis Stevens	Yes	—	—	—	—	22,379	22,379
School Without Walls High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	7,085	7,085
Takoma Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	40,324	40,324
The Children's Guild Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	40,669	40,669
Thomas Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	31,055	31,055



## Appendix

**Table 3**  
**Breakfasts Served in D.C. Public Schools and D.C. Public Charter Schools** (CONTINUED)

School	CEP	NSLP — Severe Need Breakfast				SSO — Breakfast	Breakfast Meals Served (SN, NSLP, SSO)
		Free	Reduced	Paid	Total	Free	Total
Thomson Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	23,544	23,544
Thurgood Marshall Academy Public Charter High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	6,319	6,319
Truesdell Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	50,173	50,173
Tubman Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	58,286	58,286
Turner Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	59,176	59,176
Two Rivers Public Charter School	No	12,959	1,659	36,355	50,973	—	50,973
Tyler Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	52,491	52,491
Van Ness Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	32,387	32,387
Walker-Jon Elementary School Education Campus	Yes	—	—	—	—	28,623	28,623
Washington Global Public Charter School	Yes	—	—	—	—	7,797	7,797
Washington Latin Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	8,016	8,016
Washington Leadership Academy Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	4,235	4,235
Washington Yu Ying Public Charter School	No	—	—	—	—	26,483	26,483
Watkins Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	17,850	17,850
Wheatley Education Campus	Yes	—	—	—	—	28,146	28,146
Whitlock Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	21,400	21,400
Whittier Elementary School	Yes	—	—	—	—	33,490	33,490
Woodson High School	Yes	—	—	—	—	8,351	8,351
<b>Total</b>		<b>17882</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>43,186</b>	<b>64,148</b>	<b>5,363,705</b>	<b>5,427,853</b>

## Appendix

**Table 4**

**Ratio of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced-Price Meals (FARM) in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) per 100 in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) for all Reported D.C. Local Education Agencies, Elementary Schools, School Year 2021–2022**

Sponsor Name	Student Enrollment	CEP	Total ADP for SBP	Number of Certified FARM Students	FARM Rate	FARM ADP for SBP
Achievement Preparatory Academy Public Charter School	199	Yes	105	—	—	—
Amidon-Bowen Elementary School	339	Yes	181	204	60.18%	181
Anacostia High School	327	Yes	40	247	75.54%	39
Apple Tree Early Learning Public Charter School	475	Yes	153	—	75.65%	—
Ballou High School	653	Yes	70	494	46.61%	69
Ballou STAY High School	457	Yes	37	213	19.42%	36
Bancroft Elementary School	685	Yes	381	133	37.81%	381
Banneker High School	529	Yes	98	200	52.08%	97
Bard High School Early College	384	Yes	23	200	45.67%	23
Barnard Elementary School	600	Yes	392	274	59.59%	391
Basis DC Public Charter School	650	No	77	—	79.40%	—
Beers Elementary School	386	Yes	277	230	6.24%	277
Boone Elementary School	432	Yes	211	343	39.80%	211
Breakthrough Montessori Public Charter School	319	No	29	—	57.86%	—
Brent Elementary School	433	Yes	103	27	62.85%	103
BridgElementary School Public Charter School	345	Yes	211	—	31.24%	—
Brightwood Elementary School	598	Yes	491	238	45.73%	490
Briya Public Charter School	753	No	33	—	42.13%	—
Brookland Middle School	337	Yes	61	195	74.70%	60
Browne Education Campus	428	Yes	231	269	72.18%	230
Bruce-Monroe Elementary School	429	Yes	188	134	23.42%	188
Bunker Hill Elementary School	199	Yes	141	91	50.59%	140
Burroughs High School Elementary School	254	Yes	119	107	51.10%	119
Burrville Elementary School	253	Yes	137	189	43.45%	137
C.W. Harris Elementary School	248	Yes	153	179	50.00%	152
Capitol Hill Montessori	380	Yes	129	89	12.40%	129
Capital City Public Charter School	1012	No	221	—	46.92%	—
Capital Village Public Charter School	90	Yes	46	—	76.41%	—
Cardozo Education Campus	676	Yes	151	342	20.76%	151
Cedar Tree Academy Public Charter School	482	Yes	224	—	63.14%	—
Center City Public Charter School	1389	Yes	668	—	63.80%	—
Cesar Chavez Public Charter School	383	Yes	72	—	11.32%	—
Cleveland Elementary School	272	Yes	156	139	60.99%	155
Columbia Heights Education Campus	1558	Yes	135	677	82.09%	134
Coolidge High School	770	Yes	60	385	84.17%	60
Creative Minds International Public Charter School	554	No	187	—	34.64%	—

## Appendix

**Table 4**  
**Ratio of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced-Price Meals (FARM) in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) per 100 in the National School Lunch Program** (CONTINUED)

Sponsor Name	Student Enrollment	CEP	Total ADP for SBP	Number of Certified FARM Students	FARM Rate	FARM ADP for SBP
DC Bilingual Public Charter School	490	No	264	—	46.22%	—
DC International School	1533	No	73	—	13.67%	—
DC Preparatory Academy Public Charter School	2152	Yes	726	—	79.25%	—
DC Scholars Public Charter School	543	Yes	279	—	11.38%	—
Deal Middle School	1435	Yes	72	178	80.55%	72
Digital Pioneers Academy Public Charter School	453	Yes	200	—	66.91%	—
Dorothy I. Height Elementary School	422	Yes	213	198	14.97%	212
Drew Elementary School	195	Yes	111	149	51.70%	110
Duke Ellington School of the Arts	578	Yes	87	120	56.24%	86
Dunbar High School	746	Yes	52	471	14.27%	52
Eagle Academy Public Charter School	526	Yes	375	—	1.49%	—
Early Childhood Academy Public Charter School	231	Yes	140	—	53.05%	—
Eastern High School	815	Yes	52	520	33.51%	52
Eaton Elementary School	424	Yes	38	48	84.38%	37
EL Haynes Public Charter School	1160	Yes	178	—	73.86%	—
Eliot-Hine Middle School	323	Yes	92	197	84.83%	91
Elsie Whitlow Stokes Public Charter School	621	No	308	—	2.71%	—
Excel Academy	430	Yes	175	353	78.17%	174
Friendship Public Charter School	4893	Yes	2002	—	78.72%	—
Garfield Elementary School	259	Yes	178	218	74.82%	177
Garrison Elementary School	332	Yes	212	115	2.78%	212
Girls Global Academy Public Charter School	157	Yes	19	—	57.31%	—
H.D. Cooke Elementary School	370	Yes	241	171	50.64%	241
Hardy Middle School	534	Yes	46	73	48.59%	45
Harmony DC Public Charter School	140	Yes	84	—	63.39%	—
Hart Middle School	429	Yes	128	340	17.35%	128
Hearst Elementary School	334	Yes	15	38	67.13%	14
Hendley Elementary School	293	Yes	197	236	44.50%	196
Hope Community Public Charter School	285	Yes	171	—	74.63%	—
Houston Elementary School	269	Yes	168	180	3.81%	168
Howard Univ. Middle School	282	Yes	57	—	28.57%	—
Hyde-Addison Elementary School	374	Yes	145	56	12.86%	145
I Dream Academy DC	68	Yes	28	—	65.73%	—
Ida B. Wells Middle School	530	Yes	159	274	32.08%	158
Idea Public Charter School	349	Yes	35	—	16.33%	—
Ingenuity Prep Public Charter School	797	Yes	287	—	61.07%	—
Inspired Teaching Demonstration Public Charter School	512	No	141	—	82.13%	—
J.O. Wilson Elementary School	425	Yes	216	239	7.10%	216

## Appendix

**Table 4**  
**Ratio of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced-Price Meals (FARM) in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) per 100 in the National School Lunch Program** (CONTINUED)

Sponsor Name	Student Enrollment	CEP	Total ADP for SBP	Number of Certified FARM Students	FARM Rate	FARM ADP for SBP
Jackson-Reed High School	2095	Yes	111	299	68.49%	110
Janney Elementary School	671	Yes	23	10	72.94%	22
Jefferson Middle School	377	Yes	91	200	11.94%	91
John Lewis Elementary School	367	Yes	197	123	7.71%	196
Johnson Middle School	320	Yes	122	270	84.42%	121
Kelly Miller Middle School	417	Yes	41	308	31.53%	41
Ketcham Elementary School	290	Yes	172	246	6.70%	172
Key Elementary School	332	Yes	86	9	49.84%	85
Kimball Elementary School	394	Yes	256	308	67.36%	255
King Elementary School	235	Yes	160	185	30.41%	160
Kingsman Academy Public Charter School	284	Yes	21	—	59.30%	—
Kipp/DC	7033	Yes	2761	—	49.34%	—
Kramer Middle School	278	Yes	69	208	54.20%	69
Lafayette Elementary School	863	Yes	159	24	47.21%	159
Langdon Elementary School	349	Yes	164	200	50.00%	163
Langley Elementary School	312	Yes	164	158	43.01%	163
LaSalle-Backus Elementary School	249	Yes	204	121	3.73%	204
Latin American Montessori Bilingual Public Charter School	533	No	161	—	85.55%	—
LAYC Career Academy Public Charter School	91	Yes	19	—	39.60%	—
LEARN DC Public Charter School	164	No	102	—	8.49%	—
Leckie Education Campus	448	Yes	178	284	63.07%	178
Lee Montessori Public Charter School	426	No	111	—	71.14%	—
Ludlow-Taylor Elementary School	438	Yes	201	76	78.90%	200
MacFarland Middle School	636	Yes	160	283	86.21%	159
Malcolm X Elementary School	205	Yes	147	153	14.71%	147
Mann Elementary School	367	Yes	24	14	6.28%	24
Marie Reed Elementary School	441	Yes	265	126	41.17%	264
Mary McLeod Bethune Public Charter School	343	Yes	214	—	10.90%	—
Maury Elementary School	521	Yes	99	67	26.49%	99
Maya Angelou Public Charter School	474	Yes	34	—	4.71%	—
McKinley Middle School	286	Yes	0	188	40.82%	0
McKinley Tech High School	692	Yes	113	222	77.40%	112
Meridian Public Charter School	622	Yes	363	—	40.14%	—
Military Road Early Learning Center	49	Yes	40	8	45.39%	39
Miner Elementary School	375	Yes	235	229	50.94%	234
Monument Academy Public Charter School	112	Yes	47	—	74.80%	—
Moten Elementary School	207	Yes	155	170	40.85%	154
Mundo Verde Public Charter School	978	No	323	—	40.43%	—
Murch Elementary School	606	Yes	169	43	76.02%	169
Nalle Elementary School	292	Yes	191	200	24.82%	191
Next Step Public Charter School	458	No	52	—	72.17%	—
Noyes Elementary School	255	Yes	130	186	81.82%	129

## Appendix

**Table 4**  
**Ratio of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced-Price Meals (FARM) in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) per 100 in the National School Lunch Program** (CONTINUED)

Sponsor Name	Student Enrollment	CEP	Total ADP for SBP	Number of Certified FARM Students	FARM Rate	FARM ADP for SBP
Oyster-Ada Middle School at Ada Middle School	360	Yes	50	43	48.69%	49
Oyster-Ada Middle School at Oyster	376	Yes	77	29	66.93%	76
Patterson Elementary School	276	Yes	204	233	84.42%	203
Paul Public Charter School	742	Yes	161	—	—	—
Payne Elementary School	295	Yes	159	93	31.53%	158
Peabody Elementary School	209	Yes	37	14	6.70%	37
Perry Street Prep Public Charter School	449	Yes	303	—	—	—
Phelps ACE High School	319	Yes	40	159	49.84%	40
Plummer Elementary School	242	Yes	132	163	67.36%	131
Powell Elementary School	490	Yes	200	149	30.41%	200
Randle Highlands	285	Yes	163	169	59.30%	162
Raymond Elementary School	377	Yes	190	186	49.34%	190
Richard Wright Public Charter School	296	Yes	20	—	—	—
River Terrace	131	Yes	50	71	54.20%	49
Rocketship Rise Academy Public Charter School	662	Yes	651	—	—	—
Ron Brown High School	197	Yes	21	93	47.21%	20
Roosevelt High School	798	Yes	128	399	50.00%	128
Roosevelt STAY High School	565	Yes	26	243	43.01%	25
Roots Public Charter School	101	Yes	76	—	—	—
Ross Elementary School	161	Yes	69	6	3.73%	69
Savoy Elementary School	263	Yes	165	225	85.55%	164
Seaton Elementary School	351	Yes	180	139	39.60%	180
Seed Public Charter School	247	Yes	85	—	—	—
SELA Public Charter School	264	No	77	—	—	—
Shepherd Elementary School	365	Yes	156	31	8.49%	156
Shining Stars Montessori Academy	245	No	92	—	—	—
Simon Elementary School	241	Yes	132	152	63.07%	131
Smothers Elementary School	201	Yes	138	143	71.14%	137
Social Justice School Inc.	104	Yes	33	—	—	—
Sousa Middle School	237	Yes	46	187	78.90%	45
Stanton Elementary School	348	Yes	204	300	86.21%	203
Statesmen College Preparatory Academy for Boys	221	Yes	161	—	—	—
Stevens Early Learning Center	68	Yes	38	10	14.71%	38
Stoddert Elementary School	446	Yes	54	28	6.28%	54
Stuart-Hobson Middle School	515	Yes	62	212	41.17%	61
School Within School @ Goding	321	Yes	77	35	10.90%	77
School Without Walls @ Francis Stevens	521	Yes	126	138	26.49%	126
School Without Walls High School	595	Yes	40	28	4.71%	40
Takoma Elementary School	392	Yes	229	160	40.82%	229
The Children's Guild Public Charter School	226	Yes	226	—	—	—

## Appendix

**Table 4**  
**Ratio of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced-Price Meals (FARM) in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) per 100 in the National School Lunch Program** (CONTINUED)

Sponsor Name	Student Enrollment	CEP	Total ADP for SBP	Number of Certified FARM Students	FARM Rate	FARM ADP for SBP
Thomas Elementary School	292	Yes	174	226	77.40%	174
Thomson Elementary School	279	Yes	133	112	40.14%	133
Thurgood Marshall Academy Public Charter High School	356	Yes	35	—		—
Truesdell Elementary School	445	Yes	283	202	45.39%	283
Tubman Elementary School	532	Yes	326	271	50.94%	325
Turner Elementary School	500	Yes	336	374	74.80%	335
Two Rivers Public Charter School	1006	No	283	—		—
Tyler Elementary School	497	Yes	297	203	40.85%	296
Van Ness Elementary School	371	Yes	183	150	40.43%	183
Walker-Jon Elementary School Education Campus	392	Yes	162	298	76.02%	161
Washington Global Public Charter School	211	Yes	43	—		—
Washington Latin Public Charter School	754	No	45	—		—
Washington Leadership Academy Public Charter School	390	No	24	—		—
Washington Yu Ying Public Charter School	571	No	147	—		—
Watkins Elementary School	419	Yes	101	104	24.82%	101
Wheatley Education Campus	345	Yes	159	249	72.17%	158
Whitlock Elementary School	198	Yes	120	162	81.82%	119
Whittier Elementary School	343	Yes	194	167	48.69%	193
Woodson High School	511	Yes	47	342	66.93%	46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,786</b>		<b>30,451</b>	<b>21,389</b>	<b>47.12%</b>	<b>16,335</b>



## D.C. Hunger Solutions

Ending hunger in the nation's capital

D.C. Hunger Solutions  
1200 18th Street, NW  
Suite 400  
Washington, DC 20036

202-640-1088  
[www.dchunger.org](http://www.dchunger.org)

Copyright © 2023 D.C. Hunger Solutions



[twitter.com/DCHunger](https://twitter.com/DCHunger)



[www.instagram.com/dchungersolutions](https://www.instagram.com/dchungersolutions)



[www.facebook.com/dchungersolutions](https://www.facebook.com/dchungersolutions)



[www.tiktok.com/@dchungersolutions](https://www.tiktok.com/@dchungersolutions)