

2025

Massachusetts School Breakfast
Report Card



Ending Hunger in Our Schools with **Breakfast in the Classroom**



FAST FACTS



In 2023, Massachusetts passed **FREE school meals for all K-12 students**

— YET —



The Breakfast Gap
303,000 kids are **missing out** on school breakfast each day*

595,000
eat school lunch

292,000
eat school breakfast

Low-Income Kids Are Losing Ground

Even in our **953 high-poverty schools**, fewer than half (48%) are getting a school breakfast each day.**

October 2019

58%

March 2025

48%

There's an answer: Breakfast in the Classroom (BIC)



36%
of students eat breakfast when it's served **in the cafeteria** before the bell



71%
of students eat breakfast when it's served **in the classroom** after the bell

If all high-poverty schools served 80% of kids breakfast...

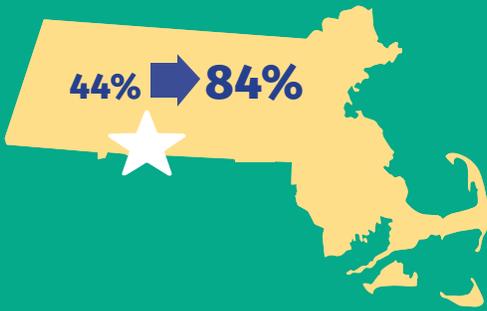
\$73 Million

Additional federal dollars in USDA reimbursements would flow into the state each year

* Per [Massachusetts Executive Office of Education](#).

** *High-poverty schools are defined as those with 60%+ of the student population qualifying for free/reduced meals, per Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE).*

44% → 84%



Leading the Charge

By using BIC, Springfield Public Schools increased breakfast participation from **44% of students in 2015 to 84% of students in 2025**, even in the high schools (as of May 2025).

Significant Drop

Number of high-poverty schools serving breakfast to 80%+ of students declined from 2019 to 2025.

October 2019

169

March 2025

128

We've done it before...

History of high-poverty schools serving breakfast to 80%+ students



... we can do it again!



EOS FOUNDATION Grant Opportunity

Up to **\$20,000** per school to transition from breakfast before the bell in the cafeteria to Breakfast in the Classroom.

The grant provides up to:

- \$5,000 per school incentive for implementing BIC, with an additional \$5,000 bonus for reaching 80% student participation
- \$10,000 to the school nutrition department for operating expenses, including equipment such as roller bags and warming/cooling units

To apply for the grant, [visit this link](#).

School Breakfast by the Numbers

School Meal Participation Rates in 75 Largest High-Poverty Districts Data as of March 2025

Rank	District	Enrollment	Breakfast Participation	Lunch Participation	Additional # of Students Eating if All Schools Breakfast at 80%	Additional Reimbursements if All Schools Breakfast at 80%
1	Springfield	24,276	83.1%	82.4%	540	\$276,048
2	North Adams	1,266	75.0%	82.5%	239	\$122,177
3	Holyoke	4,955	73.9%	57.8%	429	\$219,305
4	Brockton	14,936	68.5%	82.3%	2,177	\$1,112,882
5	Wareham	1,946	63.6%	76.0%	286	\$146,203
6	Lowell	14,627	61.5%	77.0%	3,877	\$1,981,922
7	Greenfield	1,567	61.0%	72.7%	379	\$193,745
8	Fall River	10,947	60.5%	75.5%	2,075	\$1,060,740
9	New Bedford	14,577	60.3%	78.7%	4,144	\$2,118,413
10	Lawrence	13,702	60.1%	72.2%	3,235	\$1,653,732
11	Everett	7,405	58.7%	66.5%	2,322	\$1,187,006
12	Marlborough	4,812	58.6%	78.8%	1,035	\$529,092
13	Dennis-Yarmouth	2,925	58.4%	80.1%	660	\$337,392
14	Haverhill	7,956	58.2%	81.2%	2,457	\$1,256,018
15	Southbridge	1,853	57.6%	85.6%	502	\$256,622
16	Chicopee	6,773	57.3%	74.9%	2,066	\$1,056,139
17	Webster	1,731	56.5%	71.2%	357	\$182,498
18	Salem	3,958	54.9%	65.6%	1,318	\$673,762
19	Gill-Montague	980	54.1%	75.1%	227	\$116,042
20	Barnstable	4,787	53.6%	67.2%	1,750	\$894,600
21	Athol-Royalston	1,622	52.6%	62.1%	391	\$199,879
22	Malden	6,406	52.4%	71.9%	1,747	\$893,066
23	Quaboag	1,117	51.1%	63.9%	293	\$149,782
24	Pittsfield	5,074	51.0%	83.0%	1,851	\$946,231
-/+ 50% Breakfast participation						
25	Winchendon	1,197	49.9%	62.9%	295	\$150,804
26	Randolph	2,971	48.9%	78.0%	988	\$505,066
27	Boston	49,046	46.4%	58.1%	16,776	\$8,575,891
28	Revere	7,032	44.4%	75.0%	2,628	\$1,343,434
29	Milford	4,297	43.9%	75.7%	1,623	\$829,678
30	Fitchburg	5,331	43.4%	70.8%	1,556	\$795,427
31	Gardner	2,589	42.2%	62.3%	717	\$366,530
32	Ware	1,074	41.9%	89.8%	291	\$148,759
33	Spencer-East Brookfield	1,418	41.8%	74.4%	487	\$248,954
34	West Springfield	4,010	41.6%	73.4%	1,717	\$877,730
35	Leicester	1,290	41.5%	75.2%	446	\$227,995

Meal participation is based on average daily attendance as reported to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Rank	District	Enrollment	Breakfast Participation	Lunch Participation	Additional # of Students Eating if All Schools Breakfast at 80%	Additional Reimbursements if All Schools Breakfast at 80%
36	Lynn	17,886	41.4%	67.5%	8,091	\$4,136,119
37	Dudley-Charlton	3,439	41.3%	69.6%	1,339	\$684,497
38	Taunton	8,926	40.2%	65.4%	3,601	\$1,840,831
39	Leominster	6,088	40.1%	73.0%	2,524	\$1,290,269
40	Abington	2,048	39.8%	75.7%	810	\$414,072
41	Chelsea	5,881	39.0%	81.4%	2,391	\$1,222,279
42	Palmer	1,115	38.4%	67.6%	449	\$229,529
43	Somerville	4,988	38.2%	79.6%	2,771	\$1,416,535
44	Worcester	25,283	37.6%	65.0%	10,934	\$5,589,461
45	Amesbury	1,823	36.6%	72.1%	965	\$493,308
46	Monomoy	1,734	36.2%	63.7%	787	\$402,314
47	Framingham	8,947	35.9%	72.8%	4,006	\$2,047,867
48	Dracut	3,555	35.6%	68.4%	1,542	\$788,270
49	Quabbin	1,956	35.0%	67.3%	839	\$428,897
50	Gloucester	2,851	33.6%	62.8%	1,300	\$664,560
51	Waltham	5,846	32.9%	84.6%	2,724	\$1,392,509
52	Agawam	3,296	31.0%	70.0%	1,613	\$824,566
53	Oxford	1,404	30.8%	70.9%	655	\$334,836
54	Holbrook	1,351	29.0%	75.5%	653	\$333,814
55	Stoughton	3,809	28.5%	64.3%	1,968	\$1,006,042
56	Berkshire Hills	1,140	28.4%	61.0%	548	\$280,138
57	Rockland	2,160	28.3%	68.8%	1,063	\$543,406
58	Norwood	3,528	28.2%	76.3%	1,819	\$929,873
59	Westfield	4,236	27.8%	68.0%	2,183	\$1,115,950
60	Clinton	2,029	27.5%	64.5%	1,050	\$536,760
61	Hudson	2,321	26.8%	57.5%	1,273	\$650,758
62	Middleborough	2,871	26.6%	58.5%	1,462	\$747,374
63	Methuen	6,625	25.1%	58.5%	3,736	\$1,909,843
64	Woburn	4,526	24.4%	66.1%	2,543	\$1,299,982
65	Attleboro	6,001	24.1%	68.3%	3,286	\$1,679,803
66	Northbridge	1,852	23.4%	68.9%	952	\$486,662
67	Falmouth	2,886	23.2%	55.9%	1,557	\$795,938
68	Easthampton	1,419	22.6%	68.4%	742	\$379,310
69	Medford	4,180	22.4%	61.9%	2,263	\$1,156,846
70	Saugus	2,715	21.5%	60.8%	1,602	\$818,942
71	Peabody	5,902	20.1%	51.3%	3,447	\$1,762,106
72	Carver	1,491	20.0%	64.5%	841	\$429,919
73	Winthrop	1,992	17.3%	54.3%	1,166	\$596,059
74	Quincy	9,423	17.1%	64.2%	5,809	\$2,969,561
75	Nantucket	1,723	13.3%	54.9%	1,122	\$573,566

Meal participation is based on average daily attendance as reported to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Breakfast in the Classroom (BIC) Closes the Breakfast Gap

The Breakfast Gap

Did you know that every student in Massachusetts' K-12 schools qualifies for free school meals? Yet despite this, far too many children, who desperately need a nutritious breakfast, are not getting fed in Massachusetts.

While **595,000** students participate in the free school lunch program every day, only **292,000** access free school breakfast. If lunch and breakfast participation rates were the same statewide, approximately **303,000** additional kids would eat breakfast every day.

While 595,000 students participate in the free school lunch program every day, only 292,000 access free school breakfast. If lunch and breakfast participation rates were the same statewide, approximately 303,000 additional kids would eat breakfast every day.

Even in our high-poverty schools (those with free/reduced meal qualifying populations of 60% or higher), fewer than half of students get a daily breakfast, just 48%. If all high-poverty schools served 80% of the students breakfast, Massachusetts would reap an additional \$73 million in federal reimbursements from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

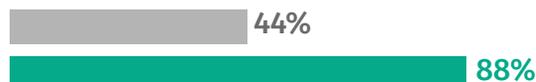
If all high-poverty schools reached 80% participation rates, collectively they would draw down an additional \$73 million in USDA reimbursements each year – money currently forfeited due to low breakfast participation.



Breakfast Rates Before and After Launching BIC

■ Breakfast in the Cafeteria
■ Breakfast in the Classroom

Prospect Hill Upper Elementary | Cambridge, MA
ENROLLMENT: 203



Springfield Central High | Springfield, MA
ENROLLMENT: 1,972



The USDA School Nutrition Program has long existed as a nutritional and scholastic safety net, providing essential nourishment that low-income children cannot always get at home. Studies have shown that low-income kids often get 50% of their nutritional calories from school meals.¹ It means that if they go without breakfast, they are likely getting inadequate nutrition.

Fortunately, we have an easy solution: Breakfast in the Classroom (BIC). Springfield Public Schools, for example, has been providing BIC for over 10 years and currently, 84% of their students eat breakfast every day. It is a game changer for academic achievement, behavioral issues, and health. So, let's work to expand Breakfast in the Classroom across the state. While this report focuses on the highest poverty schools and districts which bring in the most federal dollars, every school can avail itself of this opportunity. See how your school is doing by clicking [here](#).

How Breakfast in the Classroom Works

- **Make breakfast part of school culture** so everyone buys in.
- **Student ambassadors pick it up** from the cafeteria and roll the bags to the classroom.
- **Students eat at their desks** at the start of the day or during a morning break.
- **Teachers can use this time** to take attendance, collect homework, or begin the day's instruction.
- **At middle and high schools**, build an advisory or homeroom into your school's schedule to help streamline rotating schedules.
- **Service can either begin after the bell or before the bell** continuing after the bell. Breakfast only takes 10 to 15 minutes.
- **Put extra food into a share basket** to reduce waste and let kids take it home.



Step 1 Breakfast is delivered to classroom



Step 2 Students work while they eat



Step 3 Students lead clean-up efforts

When done right, BIC typically feeds over 80% of students.

“



“Research shows that students who eat a healthy breakfast get better grades, go to the nurse less frequently, and miss fewer days of school. Yet, too often, missed meals equal missed opportunities for our children. ... Students who don't eat breakfast start every single day at a very real disadvantage to their peers.”

– Karen E. Spilka, MA State Senate President

”

Breakfast Components and Frequently Asked Questions



What foods are served in school breakfasts?



8 oz Low-Fat Milk



1 cup Fruit / Vegetable



2 oz Grain



1 oz Grain & 1 oz Meat / Meat Alternative

? **Won't BIC make my classroom a mess?**

Most schools already have snacks in the classroom. BIC is no different. Students learn their roles and clean up after themselves. Trash barrels are placed outside in the hall. With the need to clean the cafeteria between breakfast and lunch eliminated, custodians have time to remove classroom trash.

? **Is school breakfast healthy?**

The 2010 Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act significantly updated nutrition standards. Today, breakfasts include both hot and cold items such as whole grain cereals, yogurt, warm egg sandwiches, juice, milk, and fresh fruit. Increasing variety is available

for BIC programs, including cafeteria-baked muffins made with local and school garden-sourced ingredients.

? **What about pests?**

Schools have not reported an increase in pests due to breakfast eaten in the classroom.² Teachers establish cleanliness routines and teach students to follow them. One teacher found that BIC eliminated rodents in her room because she no longer had to keep snacks in her drawers for hungry students.

? **How can we handle food allergies?**

Managing food allergies in the classroom is no different than managing food allergies in the

cafeteria. School nutrition staff work with school nurses and teachers to ensure allergies are identified and appropriate steps are taken, such as special labels on the meals for students with allergies.

? **Can BIC work in middle and high schools?**

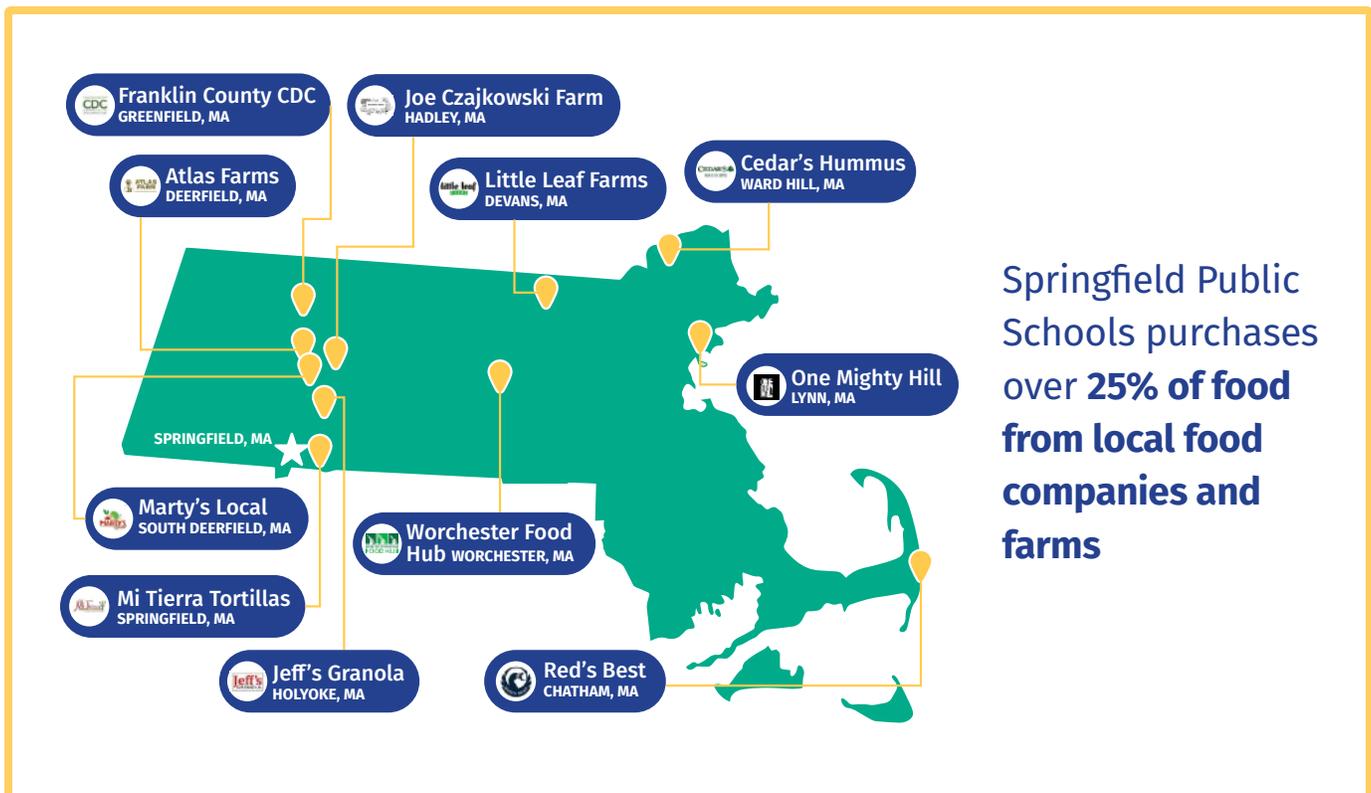
Yes. While BIC is most common in elementary schools, many middle and high schools have successfully implemented it by integrating the program into an existing advisory or homeroom period at the start of the day. This approach ensures students can participate in breakfast without cutting into academic instruction, while also fostering a strong school community.

Case Study: Springfield Public Schools and Sodexo

A Public-Private Partnership

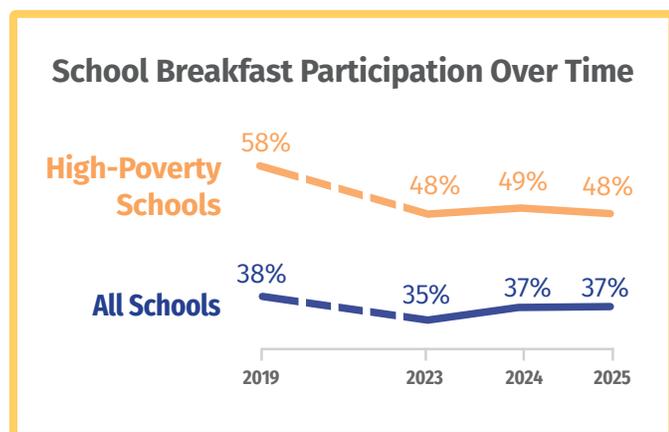
Springfield Public Schools (SPS) has consistently had the highest school breakfast participation rate in the state, currently at 84% as of May 2025. But it wasn't always that way. In SY 15/16, it was 44%. Then, Superintendent Daniel Warwick required all schools to roll out Breakfast in the Classroom over the following two years. They were the first district in the state to roll it out in a high school.

With the increased revenues from the school breakfast reimbursements, SPS opened a 62,000 square foot Culinary Nutrition Center (CNC) in 2019. This facility employs over 350 people, many of whom live in Springfield. The facility is equipped with state-of-the-art machinery, enabling the preparation of a wide array of dishes like meatballs, breakfast pockets, chicken sausage, and dinner rolls. 60% of meals are made from scratch, and the entire building can be run by a generator. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the CNC served over 9 million meals at 18 sites to SPS students and families.



Massachusetts High-Poverty Schools Losing Out on \$73 Million in Federal Reimbursements from the USDA

Massachusetts passed a law in 2020 which requires all high-poverty schools to provide breakfast as a part of the instructional day. Unfortunately, due to Covid, this requirement has gotten lost and breakfast participation rates among high-poverty schools have dropped significantly from 58% in 2019 to just 48% in 2025.



The level of participation at the 953 high-poverty schools has worsened from previous years. Most noticeable, the number of high-poverty schools to achieve 80% or greater dropped significantly from 27% in 2019 to 13% in 2025, and the number of high-poverty schools that fed fewer than 50% of their students increased from 40% to 58%. (See Appendix A.)

Not only does BIC improve health and student academic outcomes, it can also bring revenues into the district, supporting efforts to improve school nutrition budgets. School nutrition programs are highly regulated and operate on thin margins because labor and food costs are high. Moreover, the reimbursement rate per school meal, which is also regulated, is low. The more meals served, the greater the reimbursements.

Significant Drop

Number of high-poverty schools serving breakfast to 80%+ of students **declined** from 2019 to 2025.



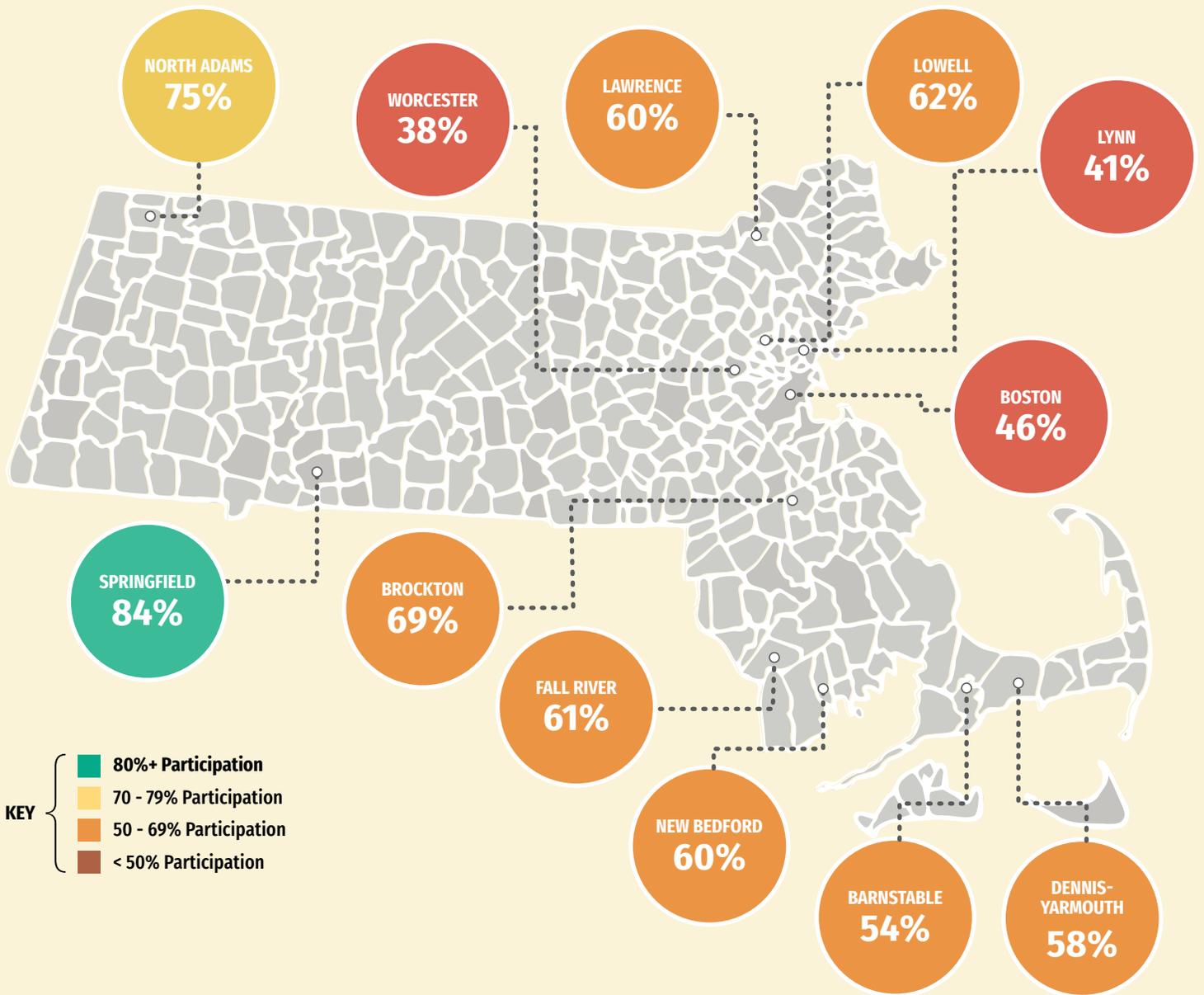
If all high-poverty schools reached 80% participation rates, collectively they would draw down an additional \$73 million in USDA reimbursements each year – money currently forfeited due to low breakfast participation.

“On MCAS days, teachers wanted to have breakfast served because it’s important that students do well on this test. So, why would we not serve it every day?” – Pat Roach, CFO/COO, Springfield Public Schools

There are various models for serving after the bell breakfast, but BIC is the gold standard. Springfield Public Schools district is a great example: in 2015, only 44% of students were eating breakfast. After implementing BIC district-wide — including the state’s first high school BIC program — participation soared to 84% as of May 2025. The additional USDA reimbursements helped fund a Culinary and Nutrition Center, which now prepares 60% of meals from scratch and employs over 350 staff.

Where Is the Need?

Examples of student breakfast participation among high-poverty districts As of March 2025*



Springfield's participation was 83% in March 2025. The district self-reported a participation increase to 84% in the month of May 2025 which is referenced throughout this report.

BIC Milestones and Next Steps

Background

Since 2013, the Eos Foundation has provided grants to schools to increase breakfast participation, focusing primarily on Breakfast in the Classroom. When done right, BIC typically feeds over 80% of students. Breakfast fuels students to start their day ready to learn, yet often students miss this important meal when it is served in the cafeteria. Making breakfast available in the classroom eliminates one of the barriers and ensures that students have access to food.

Recognizing this, in February 2015, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) issued guidance that breakfast served in the classroom could count towards Time on Learning. This was furthered in October 2020 when Governor Charlie Baker signed into law An Act Regarding Breakfast After the Bell, requiring that all high-poverty Massachusetts K-12 public schools offer breakfast after the beginning of the instructional day or after the bell.

In May 2023, Governor Maura Healey signed into law School Meals for All making Massachusetts the eighth state in the country to provide free breakfast and lunch to any child in the K-12 system.

Even before Massachusetts provided free school meals for all, high-poverty schools in the Commonwealth could serve free meals to their entire school population by adopting the USDA Community Eligibility Provision (CEP).

Massachusetts State Legislation Milestones



Taking Action

What Can You Do?



School leaders including Superintendents, Principals, Teachers, Nurses, School Nutrition Directors, and School Committee Members

- **Adopt Breakfast in the Classroom.**
- **Visit a school operating Breakfast in the Classroom and talk with your peers in that district about their experience.**

Parents and Caregivers

- **Advocate for Breakfast in the Classroom.**
- **Volunteer to help launch or operate after the bell programs in your child's school.**

Legislators

- **Check your district's breakfast participation rate and individual school rate [here](#). Ask your school leaders if they offer Breakfast in the Classroom at all schools, including high schools.**

APPENDICES

Meal participation is based on average daily attendance as reported to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Data as of March 2025.

APPENDIX A

Breakfast Participation Levels at Massachusetts High-Poverty Schools 2019 - 2025

	October 2019	March 2025
Number of high-poverty schools	629	953
Number of students	324,218	460,482
Average breakfast participation	58%	48%
80% breakfast participation	27%	13%
70-79% breakfast participation	12%	7%
50-69% breakfast participation	20%	22%
Subtotal schools with above 50%	60%	42%
Below 50%	40%	58%

APPENDIX B School Meal Participation Rates in Out-of-District Charter Schools

Rank	Charter Operator: School/Campus	Enrollment	Breakfast Participation	Lunch Participation	Additional # of Students Eating if All Schools Breakfast at 80%	Additional Reimbursements if All Schools Breakfast at 80%
1	Conservatory Lab: Lower	202	97.2%	99.9%	0	-
2	Prospect Hill: Upper Elementary	203	88.3%	78.6%	0	-
3	Conservatory Lab: Upper	255	79.5%	100.0%	1	\$511
4	Lawrence Family Development: Academy	417	75.8%	86.6%	17	\$8,690
5	Lawrence Family Development: Lower	191	73.5%	92.9%	12	\$6,134
6	Kipp Academy	629	68.9%	81.0%	64	\$32,717
7	Holyoke Community	702	67.1%	61.8%	86	\$43,963
8	Roxbury Prep	321	65.6%	97.7%	42	\$21,470
9	Learning First	667	65.4%	98.2%	92	\$47,030
10	Springfield Preparatory	486	64.1%	85.4%	75	\$38,340
11	Bridge Boston	335	63.7%	98.8%	44	\$22,493
12	Abby Kelley Foster: Elementary	496	63.3%	62.6%	79	\$40,385
13	Abby Kelley Foster: High	427	63.2%	88.4%	70	\$35,784
14	Community Day: Webster ELC	86	62.4%	80.6%	14	\$7,157
15	Community Day: Prospect ELC	131	61.8%	80.5%	23	\$11,758
16	Match: Community Day Building B	444	60.9%	44.5%	79	\$40,385
17	Springfield International	1,511	60.1%	83.6%	269	\$137,513
18	Worcester Cultural Academy: Grafton St.	146	58.6%	N/A	30	\$15,336
19	Roxbury Prep: Dorchester	281	56.8%	95.4%	60	\$30,672
20	Prospect Hill: Lower Elementary	302	55.3%	73.9%	70	\$35,784
21	Community Day: Gateway ELC	166	53.4%	73.3%	42	\$21,470
22	Community Day: Webster Lower & Upper	319	51.7%	69.3%	86	\$43,963
23	Foxborough: Elementary	650	50.9%	65.1%	181	\$92,527
24	Lowell Community	810	50.2%	77.3%	231	\$118,087
25	Veritas Prep: Middle	653	50.0%	54.3%	177	\$90,482
-/+ 50% Breakfast participation						
26	Brooke: Mattapan	590	49.3%	58.6%	173	\$88,438
27	Abby Kelley Foster: Middle	497	46.8%	74.2%	158	\$80,770
28	Kipp Academy: Lynn	1,128	46.5%	66.0%	358	\$183,010
29	Argosy Collegiate: High	260	45.3%	70.5%	83	\$42,430
30	Neighborhood House	444	45.0%	56.8%	155	\$79,236
31	Match: Community Day Building A	189	44.9%	75.5%	63	\$32,206
32	Boston Renaissance	954	44.6%	79.8%	305	\$155,916
33	City On a Hill	72	44.5%	39.6%	20	\$10,224
34	Libertas Academy	563	44.4%	70.3%	188	\$96,106
35	Codman Academy: Lower	216	43.3%	76.4%	75	\$38,340
36	Community: Cambridge	248	42.0%	37.4%	89	\$45,497
37	Old Sturbridge Academy	355	41.6%	86.8%	128	\$65,434
38	Argosy Collegiate: Middle	308	41.5%	79.0%	112	\$57,254
39	Excel Academy: Chelsea	232	40.2%	54.2%	88	\$44,986

Rank	Charter Operator: School/Campus	Enrollment	Breakfast Participation	Lunch Participation	Additional # of Students Eating if All Schools Breakfast at 80%	Additional Reimbursements if All Schools Breakfast at 80%
40	Excel Academy Greenway	232	40.0%	42.0%	88	\$44,986
41	Atlantis	1,035	38.9%	90.6%	426	\$217,771
42	Sizer	277	38.3%	73.8%	107	\$54,698
43	Map Academy	300	37.7%	46.9%	52	\$26,582
44	Lawrence Family Development: Upper	291	37.6%	87.3%	119	\$60,833
45	Boston Preparatory	686	37.5%	71.0%	265	\$135,468
46	Codman Academy: Upper	120	37.0%	71.6%	48	\$24,538
47	Global Learning	500	36.3%	72.0%	211	\$107,863
48	Hampden Science: East	492	36.3%	64.6%	199	\$101,729
49	Community Day: Gateway Lower & Upper	233	34.7%	75.4%	102	\$52,142
50	Hill View Montessori	306	34.4%	45.4%	130	\$66,456
51	Brooke: East Boston	542	33.6%	41.6%	239	\$122,177
52	Salem Academy	495	32.3%	40.8%	221	\$112,975
53	Community Day: Prospect Lower & Upper	265	31.8%	78.5%	121	\$61,855
54	Hampden Science: West	446	31.5%	65.5%	200	\$102,240
55	Veritas Prep: High	228	31.2%	44.8%	100	\$51,120
56	Christa McAuliffe	285	30.8%	67.7%	130	\$66,456
57	Excel Academy: East Boston	234	30.4%	47.8%	110	\$56,232
58	Kipp Academy: Lynn Collegiate	494	29.8%	55.4%	233	\$119,110
59	Brooke: Roslindale	604	28.8%	55.2%	294	\$150,293
60	Collegiate: Lowell	1,193	28.3%	71.2%	588	\$300,586
61	Pioneer: Lower	566	27.6%	47.8%	285	\$145,692
62	Academy of the Pacific Rim	501	26.4%	42.7%	250	\$127,800
63	Marthas Vineyard	173	26.3%	51.0%	83	\$42,430
64	Foxborough: Middle & High	792	25.4%	69.4%	416	\$212,659
65	Brooke: High	475	24.7%	48.8%	243	\$124,222
66	Berkshire Arts and Tech.	355	21.8%	71.8%	189	\$96,617
67	Boston Collegiate: Lower	204	20.9%	21.9%	114	\$58,277
68	Benjamin Banneker	350	19.8%	54.8%	199	\$101,729
69	Excel Academy: High	677	19.4%	33.2%	386	\$197,323
70	Neighborhood House: Centre Street	370	18.9%	40.5%	226	\$115,531
71	Prospect Hill: Middle & High	373	17.6%	43.2%	216	\$110,419
72	Match: High	274	14.7%	33.6%	162	\$82,814
73	Match: Middle	258	13.2%	72.8%	162	\$82,814
74	Phoenix Academy: Springfield	161	12.6%	62.1%	45	\$23,004
75	Boston Collegiate: Upper	498	12.1%	15.8%	316	\$161,539
76	New Heights: Brockton	744	10.6%	36.8%	480	\$245,376
77	Pioneer: Upper	222	10.2%	42.9%	145	\$74,124
78	Phoenix Charter Academy	202	7.3%	24.3%	76	\$38,851

APPENDIX C School Meal Participation Rates in Small High-Poverty Districts

Rank	District	Enrollment	Breakfast Participation	Lunch Participation	Additional # of Students Eating if All Schools Breakfast at 80%	Additional Reimbursements if All Schools Breakfast at 80%
2	Erving	113	93.3%	76.0%	0	-
2	Holland	178	89.7%	76.7%	0	-
3	Orange	517	78.9%	71.2%	5	\$2,556
4	New Salem-Wendell	137	71.3%	81.7%	11	\$5,623
5	Wales	86	71.0%	82.4%	7	\$3,578
6	Hoosac Valley	785	70.6%	81.2%	141	\$72,079
7	Provincetown	151	67.7%	88.8%	16	\$8,179
8	Hawlemont	73	63.1%	70.3%	12	\$6,134
9	Rowe	62	56.7%	72.1%	14	\$7,157
10	North Brookfield	427	51.8%	70.5%	105	\$53,676
-/+ 50% Breakfast participation						
11	Gateway	713	48.9%	70.5%	235	\$120,132
12	Farmington River	120	45.7%	82.2%	38	\$19,426
13	Granby	669	43.7%	68.2%	232	\$118,598
14	Edgartown	378	42.9%	84.3%	132	\$67,478
15	Orleans	152	41.5%	70.5%	53	\$27,094
16	Worthington	75	39.4%	75.9%	29	\$14,825
17	Petersham	147	39.4%	67.1%	54	\$27,605
18	Lee	650	37.0%	66.2%	263	\$134,446
19	Mohawk Trail	811	33.9%	64.3%	388	\$198,346
20	Florida	84	29.5%	59.4%	41	\$20,959
21	Avon	746	28.8%	70.7%	362	\$185,054
22	Brimfield	268	26.1%	61.5%	136	\$69,523
23	Brewster	445	25.1%	71.3%	231	\$118,087
24	Tisbury	325	23.3%	65.7%	174	\$88,949
25	Eastham	210	21.5%	61.1%	110	\$56,232
26	Ralph C. Mahar	553	19.8%	68.4%	308	\$157,450
27	Brookfield	263	17.3%	76.0%	156	\$79,747
28	Warwick	29	17.0%	82.5%	18	\$9,202
29	Oak Bluffs	411	11.4%	63.8%	263	\$134,446
30	Truro	78	11.1%	83.4%	49	\$25,049

APPENDIX D School Meal Participation Rates in High-Poverty Collaboratives

Rank	Collaborative	Enrollment	Breakfast Participation	Lunch Participation	Additional # of Students Eating if All Schools Breakfast at 80%	Additional Reimbursements if All Schools Breakfast at 80%
1	Keystone Collaborative	39	98.3%	98.2%	0	-
2	Northshore Academy Lower	37	97.7%	97.9%	0	-
3	CREST Collaborative	266	96.7%	97.6%	0	-
4	Shore Educational Collaborative	204	94.2%	90.1%	0	-
5	Central Mass Collaborative	284	81.2%	98.4%	0	-
6	Bi-Country Collaborative	102	78.9%	67.2%	1	\$511
7	CAPS Collaborative	76	50.9%	75.9%	20	\$10,224
-/+ 50% Breakfast participation						
8	North River Collaborative	37	49.8%	70.4%	8	\$4,090
9	Northshore Ed. Consortium: O'Grady	147	43.9%	57.2%	43	\$21,982
10	South Shore Collaborative	249	43.3%	54.9%	75	\$38,340
11	Assabet Valley Collaborative	67	32.9%	66.3%	30	\$15,336
12	READS Collaborative	97	30.9%	83.7%	41	\$20,959
13	Northshore Academy Upper	119	28.8%	31.1%	53	\$27,094
14	The Education Cooperative	279	25.4%	24.6%	144	\$73,613
15	Lower Pioneer Valley Ed. Collab.	606	19.9%	5.4%	327	\$167,162

APPENDIX E School Meal Participation Rates in High-Poverty Vocational/Technical Schools

Rank	School	Enrollment	Breakfast Participation	Lunch Participation	Additional # of Students Eating if All Schools Breakfast at 80%	Additional Reimbursements if All Schools Breakfast at 80%
-/+ 50% Breakfast participation						
1	Franklin County Tech	641	45.4%	77.9%	210	\$107,352
2	Keefe Tech	893	45.2%	75.6%	292	\$149,270
3	Pathfinder Tech	644	44.6%	79.3%	217	\$110,930
4	Greater Lawrence Tech	1,825	43.4%	82.7%	622	\$317,966
5	Assabet Valley Tech	1,130	38.0%	77.1%	443	\$226,462
6	Whittier Tech	1,288	32.2%	73.8%	567	\$289,850
7	Greater Lowell Tech	2,308	31.4%	64.8%	1,088	\$556,186
8	Northeast Metro Tech	1,368	30.8%	67.5%	640	\$327,168
9	Blue Hills Voc-Tech	904	30.7%	67.2%	419	\$214,193
10	Southeastern Voc-Tech	1,608	30.2%	62.4%	765	\$391,068
11	Cape Cod Tech	660	26.2%	67.5%	337	\$172,274
12	Diman Voc-Tech	1,459	22.7%	75.1%	795	\$406,404
13	Greater New Bedford Voc-Tech	2,371	22.2%	77.9%	1,262	\$645,134
14	McCann Tech	513	20.0%	68.6%	283	\$144,670
15	Montachusett Tech	1,517	19.8%	68.7%	857	\$438,098

Ending Hunger in Our Classrooms

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD 2025

The Eos Foundation is a private philanthropic foundation which supports systemic solutions aimed at fighting hunger in Massachusetts. Since 2013, the foundation has provided start-up grants to help schools launch Breakfast in the Classroom. In addition, Eos celebrates school breakfast excellence with a \$500 grant to schools with 80%+ participation rates in breakfast at an annual Healthy Start Awards event. For more information about the Eos Foundation please visit www.EosFoundation.org.



Resources

There are many resources available, including grant opportunities to assist in initiating and/or improving school breakfast programs. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education website is a good place to start. On its website it compiles a list of training, grants, and overall general information to assist districts and schools: www.doe.mass.edu. Also make sure to visit [Project Bread](#) and [Child Nutrition Program Resources](#).

www.EosFoundation.org

Technical Notes

Data in this report was obtained from the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education as submitted by districts for school meal reimbursements for the month of May 2025. Our dataset consists of 1,833 schools participating in the National School Breakfast Program across 367

districts. This dataset does not include private or residential schools but does include vocational and charter schools that submit as a standalone district. Of these schools, 953 are deemed high-poverty.

References

1. Haynes-Maslow, Lindsey and Jeffrey K. O'Hara, "Lessons from the Lunchroom: Childhood Obesity, School Lunch, and the Way to a Healthier Future." 2015.
2. Eos Foundation, Survey of Teachers in Massachusetts. 2015.