



BREAKFAST BASICS

A Comprehensive Look at School Breakfast Participation in Allegheny County



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report, produced by Allies for Children and the Southwestern Pennsylvania Food Security Partnership, an initiative of Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank, summarizes the school breakfast participation rates in Allegheny County school districts, as reported to the Pennsylvania Department of Education. The report includes information obtained through interviews and on-site observations at schools utilizing alternative breakfast models.

This report was produced by:

Mara Christy
Researcher
Allies for Children

Erika Fricke
Health Policy Director
Allies for Children

Heather Hopson
Communications Director
Allies for Children

Karen Dreyer
Director
Southwestern PA Food Security Partnership
Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank

Christ West
Child Nutrition Outreach Coordinator
Southwestern PA Food Security Partnership
Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank

Allies for Children serves as a bold voice for policy and practice changes that improve the wellbeing of all children and youth in Allegheny County, especially those with the greatest need.

Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank is a non-profit organization dedicated to feeding people in need.

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A blurred background of a school cafeteria with a hand holding a red tray in the foreground.

BREAKFAST BASICS

A Comprehensive Look At
SCHOOL BREAKFAST PARTICIPATION
in Allegheny County



3rd - 12:08 - 12:38 - } leading
4th - 12:42 - 1:12 - } lunch
5th - 1:16 - 1:46 - } 1:49 - 1:54
6th - 1:50 - 2:20 - }
7th - 2:24 - 2:54 - }
8th - 2:58 - 3:28 - }

435
400

4 minute Club

3 minute Club
Amari

2 minute Club
No Dabber

1 minute Club

Executive Summary

The national school meal program can play an important role in alleviating hunger in students. Researchers are now documenting the impact of childhood hunger on learning and health and looking to school lunch and breakfast programs as part of the solution to mitigating the harm caused when children go without reliable access to food.

Following state and national trends, Allegheny County school district participation in the School Breakfast Program is growing, with more schools serving breakfast to larger percentages of student populations. In 2013, only one school district—Pittsburgh Public Schools—served breakfast to at least 50 percent of the student population. In 2015, four districts—Cornell School District, East Allegheny School District, Pittsburgh Public, and Woodland Hills School District—served breakfast to at least 50 percent of students. Meanwhile, the number of districts serving fewer than 10 percent of students decreased from 15 to 13.

School districts vary widely in the percentage of breakfasts served. Even within districts, a similarly wide variation can exist. In the Keystone Oaks School District, 20 percent of students at Myrtle Avenue Elementary School eat breakfast, compared to only five percent of students at Fred L. Aiken Elementary School.

Many Allegheny County schools are adjusting school breakfast programs to increase student participation. In some cases, these decisions occur at the school district level. For example, districts have decided to finance the school food program through the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), an opportunity provided by the federal government allowing schools with high poverty rates to feed all students for free.

In other cases, individual principals and administrators are adopting alternative models of serving breakfast to increase participation among their students. These models include Breakfast in the Classroom, “Grab and Go,” and Second Chance Breakfast and offer opportunities for students to eat outside of the usual setting—the school cafeteria—or the usual time—in the minutes allotted for breakfast before the start of the official school day.

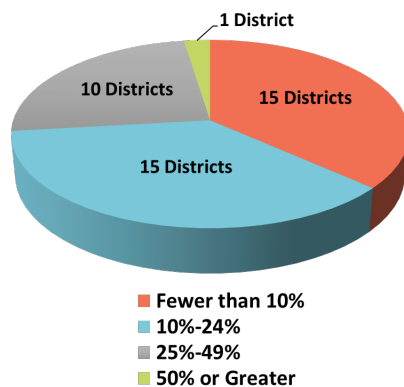
Case studies of programs at Brentwood Middle and High School in Brentwood Borough School District, Grandview Upper Elementary School in Highlands School District, Penn Hills High School in Penn Hills School District, and Pittsburgh Westwood K–5 in Pittsburgh Public Schools detail the CEP and the alternative breakfast program models listed above that significantly impacted school breakfast participation.



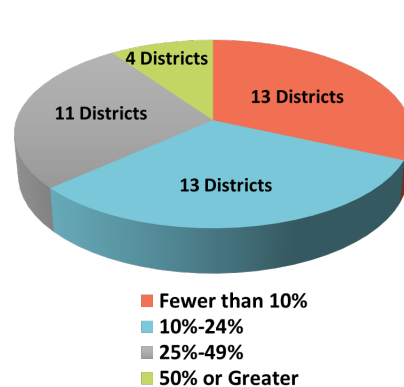
TECHNICAL NOTE

The data specific to Allegheny County school districts came from the Pennsylvania Department of Education school breakfast averages for the month of October in 2013, 2014, and 2015. The report primarily compares 2013 to 2015 data, in order to illustrate the two-year increase. In cases where school data was missing for a particular year, or a school had exceptional characteristics (i.e. early childhood education programs where almost all children eat breakfast on site as part of the school day), programs may have been excluded from the findings. In most cases, school districts with only one school building, some charter schools and the Allegheny Intermediate Unit were also excluded, as the small student population and unique characteristics made it difficult to compare to multi-building, larger population school districts. Districts included comprise more than one school building and are made up of more than 500 students.

Percent of Total Students Eating Breakfast at School in 2013



Percent of Total Students Eating Breakfast at School in 2015



Introduction

Children go to school to learn. According to many school staff nationally and locally, students learn better after they eat a nutritious breakfast. Evidence shows that going hungry impedes a child's ability to study, behave, and perform.¹ Recent research also shows that food insecurity—not being sure where the next meal is coming from—can negatively impact a child's health beyond the classroom.

In fact, children who are food insecure are twice as likely to be in poor health and 1.4 to 2.6 times as likely to be diagnosed with asthma. Food insecurity is also correlated with increased risks of anemia, cognitive problems, aggression and anxiety, poor oral health, and depression.²

The United States Department of Agriculture's school meals program attempts to address this problem by subsidizing food served at school and allowing children who meet the income eligibility guidelines to eat for free or at a reduced rate. As such, the program can play an instrumental role in combating the negative impacts of food insecurity. Programs like school breakfast help students in the short-term, allowing them to be ready to learn, and the long-term, benefitting their overall health.

Evidence shows that when those children who would not eat breakfast otherwise consume it at school, the learning environment becomes better. For example, behavioral issues reduce.⁴ Attendance improves.⁵

Additionally, the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act, which regulates the school food program, is cited by experts as one of the highest impact policy interventions to decrease obesity in children. Researchers point to the fact that high-calorie, low-nutrient food is readily available—easy to find and inexpensive—to explain the link between food insecurity and obesity. For some low-income families, providing nutritious and affordable meals can be difficult. The least expensive food is also often times the least nutritious.⁶ In the school meals program, students get the chance to eat food that meets minimum dietary standards.

This report showcases how the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) and alternative breakfast models, such as Breakfast in the Classroom, "Grab and Go," and Second Chance Breakfast positively affect school breakfast consumption in an effort to combat childhood hunger. The report documents the trend in school breakfast consumption over the past three years, highlighting Allegheny County schools that are showing success in increasing the number of students eating breakfast, as well as those implementing alternative approaches to serving breakfast.

The improvements in meal standards in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs, as well as implementation of the first meaningful national standards for all other foods and beverages sold in schools, make the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act one of the most important national obesity prevention policy achievements in recent decades.³

—Professor Steven Gortmaker
Harvard University

If a school participates in the National School Lunch Program but does not participate in the School Breakfast Program, the school will earn 10¢ for every lunch served. If a school participates in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs, the school will earn an additional 2¢ (12¢ total) for every lunch served. If more than 20 percent of the school's enrollment participates in the School Breakfast Program, the school will earn an additional 4¢ (14¢ total) for every lunch served. The differential in reimbursement rates available for school lunches served is intended to provide an incentive for schools to offer new breakfast programs or increase participation in existing breakfast programs.

The state memo clarifying the statute regarding instructional time states "Opening exercises, including circle time in pre-K and kindergarten, homeroom periods, supervised study halls, and time when students are eating breakfast during the regularly scheduled homeroom periods or during classroom instruction" as #2 under activities which may be counted as pupil instructional time.

—PA Bulletin, No 00-1983

1 Adolphus, Katie, Clare L. Lawton, and Louise Dye. "The Effects of Breakfast on Behavior and Academic Performance in Children and Adolescents." National Center for Biotechnology Information. U.S. National Library of Medicine, 8 Aug. 2013. Web. 20 Feb. 2016.

2 Gundersen, Craig, and James P. Ziliak. "Food Insecurity And Health Outcomes." Health Affairs, Nov. 2015. Web. 20 Feb. 2016.

3 Steven L. Gortmaker, et al. "Three Interventions That Reduce Childhood Obesity Are Projected To Save More Than They Cost To Implement." Health Affairs. Health Affairs, Nov. 2015. Web. 2 Jan. 2016.

4 Adolphus, Katie, Clare L. Lawton, and Louise Dye. "The Effects of Breakfast on Behavior and Academic Performance in Children and Adolescents." National Center for Biotechnology Information. U.S. National Library of Medicine, 8 Aug. 2013. Web. 8 Feb. 2016.

5 Stephanie Anzman-Frasca, et al. "Breakfast in the Classroom Programs." JAMA Network. JAMA Pediatrics, Jan 2015. Web. 21 Feb. 2016.

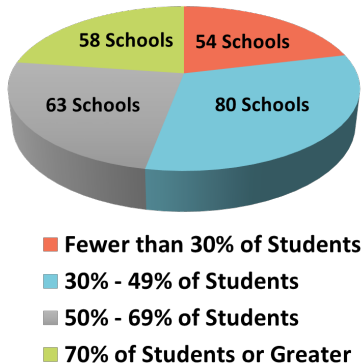
6 Sara N. Bleich, et al. "The Complex Relationship Between Diet and Health." National Center for Biotechnology Information. U.S. National Library of Medicine, Nov 2015. Web. 4 Feb. 2015.

School Breakfast in Pennsylvania

EXHIBIT 1

In Allegheny County, 58 schools (23 percent) met the FRAC target of 70 students, who are eligible for free and reduced price meals, eating breakfast for every 100 eating lunch. Sixty-three schools (25 percent) served between 50 and 69 percent of eligible students breakfast for every 100 eligible students eating lunch; 80 schools (31 percent) served between 30 and 49 percent of students, and 54 schools (21 percent) served 29 percent or fewer. Unlike all other charts within this report, this chart includes every school, no matter the size, reporting to the Pennsylvania Department of Education in 2015.

Schools Serving Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Meals Breakfast and Lunch



The Pennsylvania state government actively encourages schools to offer both breakfast and lunch to students by providing financial incentives. The state provides 10 cents per lunch. That amount increases by 20 percent per lunch for those schools providing school breakfast and an additional 40 percent more per lunch for those serving breakfast to more than 20 percent of students. State documents make clear that the aim of extra funding is to increase breakfast participation.

According to state code, the differential in reimbursement rates available for school lunches served is intended to provide an incentive for schools to offer new breakfast programs or to increase participation in existing breakfast programs.⁷

Additionally, in 1997, the Pennsylvania Department of Education determined breakfast counts as instructional time.⁸ That designation permits school administrators greater flexibility, since they are not forced to limit meal time to before the start of the official school day.

Nonetheless, not all students who are eligible for the free or reduced price breakfast program take advantage of it.

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) is a leading organization working to improve policies and public-private partnerships to eradicate hunger and undernutrition in the United States. In the 2014–15 school year, Pennsylvania ranked 40th in the nation in FRAC's annual School Breakfast Scorecard, which measures schools by the number of low-income students who eat breakfast at school compared to the number of those students who eat lunch at school, under the assumption that children who eat lunch would most likely benefit from breakfast. While Pennsylvania ranked near the bottom 20 percent of states ensuring low-income children eat school breakfast, the commonwealth is on an upward trajectory. Pennsylvania ranked in the top 10 states showing an increased percentage of students eating breakfast between the 2013–14 school year and the 2014–15 school year. According to FRAC, Pennsylvania's percentage increased by 9.6 percent, raising the state's overall rankings, from 42nd to 40th.⁹

Of 73 large school districts surveyed, Pittsburgh Public Schools was one of only 23 districts meeting FRAC's target: 70 low-income children eating school breakfast for every 100 low-income children eating school lunch.¹⁰ In Allegheny County, according to school breakfast data from October 2015, 58 schools met the FRAC breakfast participation target (Exhibit 1). A full list of schools meeting the target can be found in Appendix I.

FRAC measures the number of free and reduced price meal students eating breakfast per 100 of the same eligible students eating lunch. The national report measures school data from the 2014–2015 school year, as opposed to the Allegheny County report, which reflects the more recent 2015–2016 school year participation for the month of October.



EXHIBITS 2a & 2b

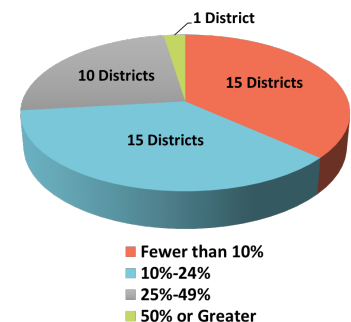
These charts reflect the average breakfasts served in October of 2013 and 2015 at school districts in Allegheny County, as a percentage of the total student population. Note, this differs from the Exhibit 1, which reflects only income-eligible students eating breakfast as a percentage of income-eligible students eating lunch. Data used is from the Pennsylvania Department of Education. The figures measure the percentage of all enrolled students eating breakfast at school.

School Breakfast in Allegheny County

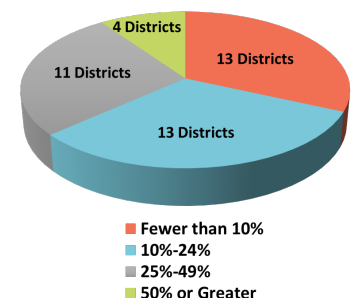
Allegheny County has seen an overall increase in the number of students eating breakfast at school. In the past two years, more schools served breakfast to a larger percentage of the student population. In 2013, only one school district—Pittsburgh Public Schools—served breakfast to at least 50 percent of the total student population. In 2015, four districts—Cornell School District, East Allegheny School District, Pittsburgh Public, and Woodland Hills School District—served breakfast. Meanwhile, in 2013, 15 districts served breakfast to fewer than 10 percent of students, a number that decreased to 13 districts in 2015.

Several districts have consistently served a large percentage of students breakfast, appearing in the top 10 of average breakfasts served in all three years reviewed. Those districts are Cornell School District, Highlands School District, McKeesport Area School District, Pittsburgh Public Schools, Propel Charter Schools, Wilkinsburg Borough School District, and Woodland Hills School District (Exhibits 3–5). Since these school districts already have high breakfast participation rates, many do not appear in the top 10 list in Exhibit 6. In many cases, these districts fluctuated in the students served by one or two percentage points throughout the years examined. However, some districts, such as Cornell School District, Highlands School District, and Woodland Hills School District, saw large growth in the percentage of breakfasts served.

Percent of Total Students Eating Breakfast at School in 2013



Percent of Total Students Eating Breakfast at School in 2015



7 30 Pa.B. 5847 "Reimbursement Amounts for National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs." PA Bulletin, Doc. No. 00-1933. N.p., 2000. Web. 2 Jan. 2016.

8 "Instructional Time and Act 80 Exceptions." Pennsylvania Department of Education, 1 Sept. 1997.

9 "School Breakfast Scorecard; 2014-2015 School Year." Food Research and Action Center. Food Research and Action Center, Feb 2015. Web 24 Feb. 2016.

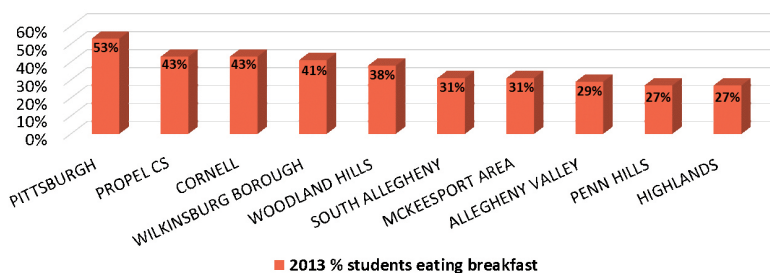
10 "School Breakfast; Making it Work in Large School Districts." Food Research and Action Center. Food Research and Action Center, Feb 2015. Web 13 Nov. 2015.

In the years reviewed, some school districts showed considerable increases in the percentage of breakfasts served. The top 10 school districts showing increases in the number of students eating breakfast at school included small districts, such as Cornell School District with a total October 2015 school lunch enrollment of 514, which grew its breakfast participation 16 percentage points. Much larger districts also made the top 10, such as McKeesport Area School District with a 2015 lunch enrollment of 3,561, which grew program participation six percentage points. Others, including Brentwood Borough School District, Carlynton School District, Gateway School District, and Steel Valley School District, served fewer than 30 percent of students breakfast but still saw program participation grow by four to six percentage points to place the districts in the top 10.

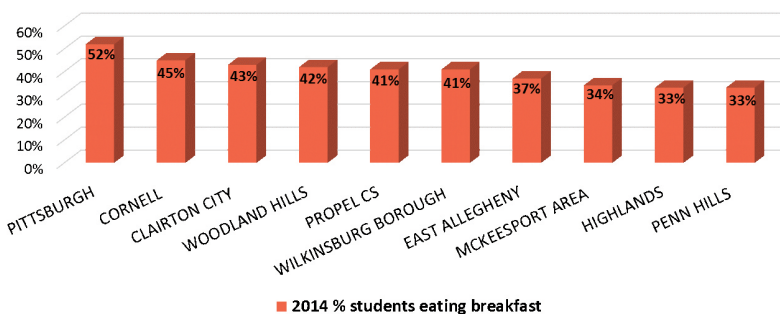
EXHIBITS 3, 4, 5

These three charts highlight the top 10 breakfast serving school districts in 2013, 2014, and 2015, measured by students eating breakfast as a percentage of total student population. Information on all schools' breakfast participation can be found in Appendix II.

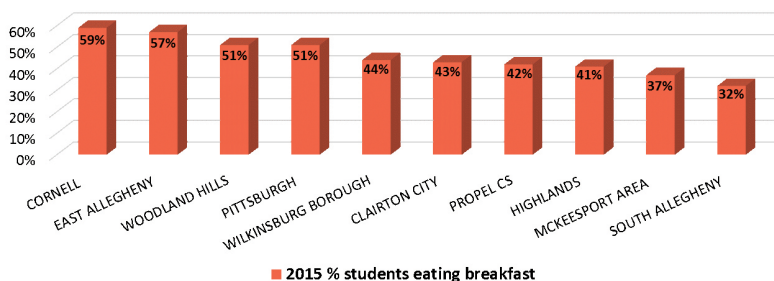
Districts with the Largest Percentage of Total Students Eating School Breakfast in 2013



Districts with the Largest Percentage of Total Students Eating School Breakfast in 2014



Districts with the Largest Percentage of Students Eating School Breakfast in 2015



Of the 10 school districts with the largest increases in the percentage of students eating school breakfast, all except Brentwood Borough School District used the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) to provide free breakfast to the entire student population at some or all schools (Exhibit 6).

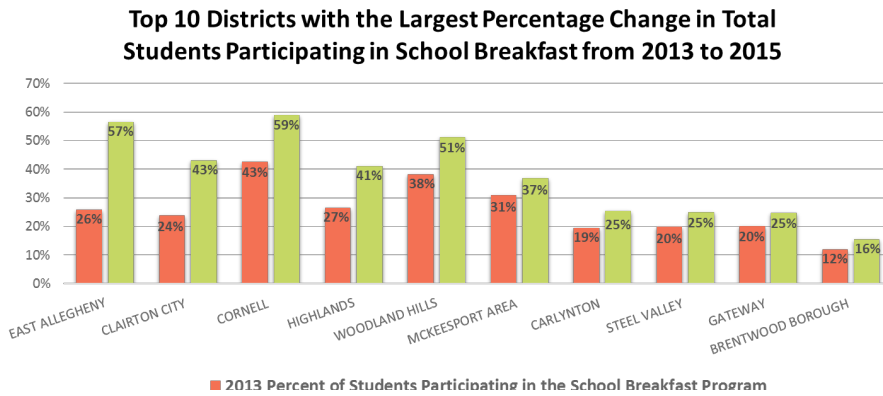


EXHIBIT 6

This chart documents the top 10 school districts with the greatest increase in percentage change of total student population eating breakfast at school.

Many school districts with relatively small school breakfast programs did not see significant increases in consumption compared to the entire student population, but these districts did see significant increases in terms of breakfast program growth since 2013 (Exhibit 7). For example, Elizabeth Forward School District increased its program size by almost 36 percent, serving 174 students in 2013 and 236 students in 2015, but only increased the percentage of total students eating breakfast at school by three percentage points during that time period.

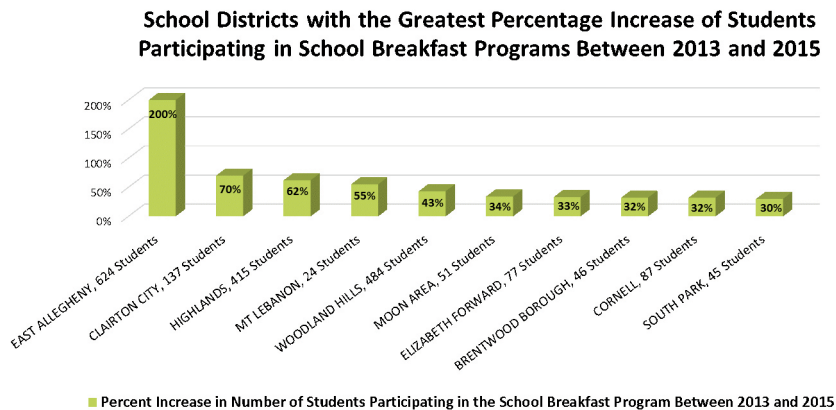


EXHIBIT 7

The chart reflects the percentage increase in the number of students participating in school breakfast programs between 2013 and 2015. Looking at breakfast participation by the percentage change illustrates the dramatic increases occurring at schools serving a smaller percentage of students.

In some cases, individual schools drove the large percentage increases for the district. In Moon Area School District, McCormick Elementary School served only 11 percent of students breakfast on average in 2015. The program grew from approximately four students eating breakfast in 2013 to 32 students eating in 2015. While the program remains small, an additional 28 students ate breakfast at school, on average, including 25 students who were eligible to eat for free and took advantage of the opportunity.



Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)

The majority of the most successful school districts in Allegheny County—districts with the highest percentage of students eating breakfast and/or the highest percentage increase in the past three years—offered all students, regardless of income, the ability to eat both breakfast and lunch for free at some or all schools through “Community Eligibility.”

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 included the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) as a new option to allow individual schools, a group of schools, or an entire school district to provide school breakfast and lunch at no cost to all students. Federal reimbursement for meals served under CEP is based on a formula that takes into consideration a school’s percentage of “identified students.” Not all schools receive the same economic benefits from the program: the higher percentage of “identified students,” the higher proportion of reimbursements a school will receive. An “identified student” is a student who is enrolled in a public assistance program, such as foster care, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), or Medicaid. To meet the criteria, at least 40 percent of the student population must be categorized as “identified students.” School districts, a group of schools, or an individual school with an eligibility of 62.5 percent or higher of “identified students” will be reimbursed at the free meal rate for all meals served.

Free breakfast and lunch availability to all students may reduce the stigma associated with program participation. It also reduces the administrative cost and burden for schools:

- CEP eliminates the parent/guardian application for free and reduced meals;
- School staff no longer tracks free, reduced, and paid lunches. They only count the total number of school breakfasts and lunches served;
- Schools no longer collect unpaid fees from families.

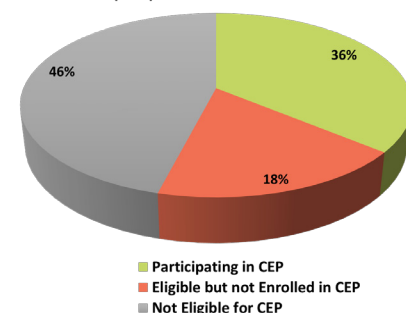
Schools utilizing CEP can still offer à la carte items for an additional cost.

In Pennsylvania, 62 percent of schools that could choose CEP did so.¹¹ In Allegheny County, that percentage was 68 percent, with 84 of 123 eligible schools participating in the program. In total, more than one-third of all schools participated in CEP in Allegheny County.

EXHIBIT 8

Percentage of all schools in Allegheny County participating in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), shown by percentage eligible and participating, percentage eligible and not participating, and schools not eligible for CEP.

Allegheny County Schools by Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) Status and Enrollment for 2015



Case Study

COMMUNITY ELIGIBILITY PROVISION

Pittsburgh Public Schools adopted the option to allow all students to eat breakfast and lunch at no cost in the 2013-14 school year, becoming one of the first districts in Pennsylvania to do so. After making the shift to free breakfast and lunch for all students, breakfast participation increased by two percent. Curtistine Walker, food service director, noted, “Pittsburgh Public Schools works to make sure students are fed.”

Pittsburgh Westwood K-5 stands out in Pittsburgh Public Schools as having increased its school breakfast participation 14 percent in 2014. The participation rate for students who are eligible for free and reduced price meals increased 30 percent that same year. School and district staff work to make breakfast accessible and welcoming.

On a Monday morning in January, Pittsburgh Westwood students from kindergarten through fifth grade pack six very long tables in the school’s cafeteria to eat breakfast. They quickly receive their food and are seated, since changes to CEP alleviated many of the administrative headaches for Adrienne Paulus, food service manager, and the other food service staff. Instead of checking off the name of each child that goes through the line and determining payment, she simply clicks a counter at the point of service for each complete breakfast served.

Prior to CEP, parents filled out a form to receive free or reduced rates, and according to Paulus, many forgot to fill it out or turn it in. That forced food service staff to double as bill collectors—a job staff did not want.

“Pittsburgh Public Schools works to make sure students are fed.”

—Curtistine Walker,
Food Service Director
Pittsburgh Public Schools

11 “School Breakfast Scorecard; 2014-2015 School Year.” Food Research and Action Center. Food Research and Action Center, Feb. 2016. Web. Feb. 2016.

*“Just seeing
their faces
is everything.”*

—Adrienne Paulus,
Food Service Manager
Pittsburgh Westwood K–5



Sometimes students were eligible for the free meals program and simply had not completed the paperwork, creating extra work for schools, while costing federal reimbursement dollars. Allegheny County school districts not participating in CEP are known to lose anywhere from thousands to hundreds of thousands in uncollected bills annually.

More importantly, Paulus said denying food to children did not feel right. “You don’t want to watch a kindergartner cry, because they are hungry.”

When the clock strikes 8:05, the official end of the 15-minute breakfast period, some students are just sitting down to eat their bananas, apples, and mandarin oranges. Principal Nina Sacco gives them a few extra minutes to finish their meals, with teachers accompanying them to the school auditorium at 8:10. Extra time is probably one reason why breakfast numbers increased, however Sacco credits the increase solely to the food service staff.

“Ms. Paulus engages the children,” Sacco said. “They want to be in here.”

Paulus calls the students by their names as she wanders amongst the tables. She talks to them and escorts those that arrive late through the line, personally, to make sure they get to eat before class. Every couple of weeks she puts stickers on pieces of fruit and juice boxes to remind the children to take a full meal—if a child finds a sticker, he/she wins a small prize. One child excitedly picks out his prize from the bin, and then bestows it, smiling, to his little sister. Paulus hangs student artwork in the cafeteria, creates special occasions around holidays like putting out tablecloths for Thanksgiving, and provides opportunities for students to taste and rate new foods. This allows students to have a role in making menu decisions.

“Just seeing their faces is everything,” Paulus said. “It’s all for the kids. You have to make sure they eat.”

Alternative Breakfast Models

Breakfast participation increased in Allegheny County in 2015, however more than 20,000 students who ate lunch for free or at a reduced rate did not eat breakfast at school. Sixteen school districts served fewer than 10 percent of students breakfast, in some cases schools served breakfast to only a handful of students. Twenty-three schools reported serving no school breakfasts in October 2015.

Solely offering school breakfast, even free of charge, was not enough to drive large-scale program participation. Non-economic barriers to breakfast consumption can include:

- The perceived stigma of benefiting from a public assistance program;
- Lack of hunger in the early morning hours;
- Lack of time to eat breakfast;
- Lack of food options desirable to students.

With the increasing recognition of the importance of school breakfast, school administrators are taking innovative approaches to address the above-mentioned barriers. In addition to adopting CEP in order to extend free breakfast to the entire student population, some schools have implemented alternative breakfast models, such as “Grab and Go,” Second Chance Breakfast, and Breakfast in the Classroom.

“Grab and Go” breakfast provides students the chance to pick up breakfast outside of the cafeteria. Food service staff place food carts in the hallways where students can “grab” a breakfast on the way to class. “Breakfast After the Bell,” including Second Chance Breakfast and Breakfast in the Classroom programs, serve breakfast beyond the traditional breakfast period immediately prior to school. Meals are served during the beginning of school or during homeroom. For Breakfast in the Classroom, meals are delivered to students in the classroom, allowing them to eat at their desks.

A FRAC nationwide survey of school principals implementing “Breakfast After the Bell” strategies found wide support for the meal program, with 87 percent of principals recommending it. Reported benefits included increased breakfast participation, decreased student hunger, improved attentiveness, and fewer visits to the school nurse, among others.¹²

In Allegheny County, several school districts and individual schools piloted alternative breakfast models in 2014 and 2015. Case studies of three different breakfast models and the Community Eligibility Provision document how the programs are implemented based on observations. At Pittsburgh Public Schools, Westwood K–5 is significantly increasing the number of students eating breakfast at school due to the district’s participation in CEP.

¹² “Principals Survey Finds Breakfast After the Bell Makes the Grade in Secondary School.” Food Research and Action Center. Food Research and Action Center and National Association of Secondary School Principals, 10 Nov. 2015. Web. 12 Dec. 2015.

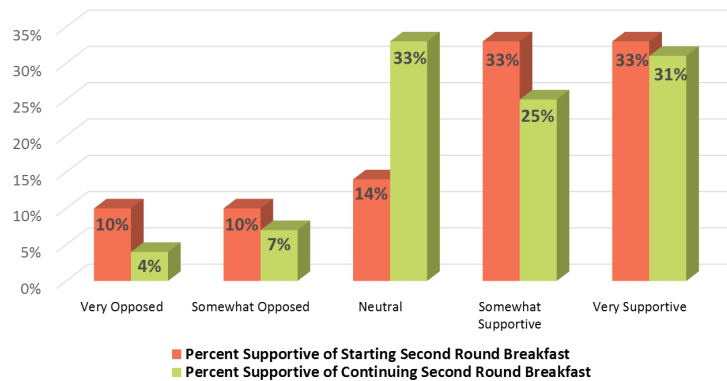
At Brentwood Middle/High School, school staff offer a “Grab and Go” breakfast in the hallway. Students pass the meal cart on the way to class rather than being required to walk to the cafeteria in order to eat breakfast. In Highlands School District, Grandview Upper Elementary School staff allow students to eat breakfast in the classroom. At Penn Hills High School, administrators offer a Second Chance Breakfast, or what the school calls “Round Two Breakfast,” for students who do not have a chance to eat breakfast before the bell rings for homeroom.

Researchers conducted a local survey of Penn Hills High School teachers before and after the implementation of the “Round Two Breakfast” pilot program. During the post-survey, 90 percent of the 75 teachers surveyed answered that they were “neutral” to “very supportive” of continuing the alternative breakfast model.

EXHIBIT 9

A pre- and post-survey of Penn Hills teachers regarding the “Second Chance” alternative breakfast pilot showed a decrease in the percentage of teachers opposed to the program and an increase in the number who supported it or remained neutral. A greater number of teachers took the post-survey compared to the pre-survey. The actual number of teachers supportive of the program did not decrease. The percentage decrease represents the larger number of respondents.

Penn Hills Teacher Pre- and Post-Survey Results for Second Round Breakfast

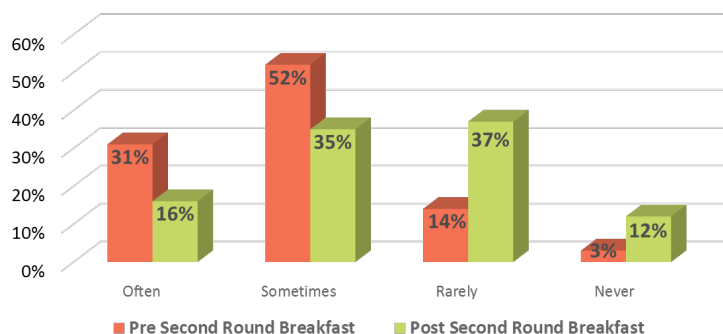


Nearly 74 percent of teachers stated it was not difficult at all to implement the Second Chance Breakfast, while 20 percent said it was somewhat difficult but worthwhile, in order to increase the number of students eating breakfast. Additionally, after implementing a pilot of “Round Two Breakfast,” teachers saw fewer students who were hungry in the morning, because they did not eat breakfast.

EXHIBIT 10

Survey results of Penn Hills High School teachers found that prior to the introduction of a second chance breakfast program a greater number of teachers encountered students hungry in the morning.

We Asked Teachers How Often They Encounter at Least One Student Who is Hungry in the Morning



Case Study

GRAB AND GO

In the “Grab and Go” breakfast model, students can “grab” breakfast from the hallway, entryway, or on their way to a classroom instead of being required to purchase and eat food in the cafeteria. The location makes for convenient, quick service delivery. “Grab and Go” breakfasts can be put on sale before school starts or served as students transition between classrooms.

Although hot breakfast is available in the Brentwood Middle/High School cafeteria, students do not have to walk there to eat—breakfast also comes to them. Sandy Mackewich rolls a laptop, keypad, and cart filled with breakfast items through double doors, up a long ramp, down a hallway, onto an elevator, and to the front entrance of the school, where students are already lined up at 7 a.m., even though the school has yet to open.

By the time the doors are unlocked, breakfast is served. Students quickly move through the line while chatting or multi-tasking. One student balances an iPhone and apple juice in one hand and a chocolate milk and breakfast bar in the other. About 43 percent of the students at Brentwood Middle/High School receive breakfast for free or at a reduced price, but at checkout, it is impossible to know which students are paying and which are receiving subsidized meals. Students simply grab breakfast items from the cart, walk up to Mackewich, and punch their student ID numbers into the large key pad. Mackewich’s computer shows whether or not students’ meals are paid for, if they need more money in their lunch accounts, or any other necessary details.

Sixteen-year-old Cassandra says she eats breakfast every morning from the “Grab and Go” cart, simply because it is closer to her classroom. It is also available longer. School breakfast in the cafeteria is served from 7:30 to 7:45 a.m., however Mackewich sells “Grab and Go” breakfasts as soon as the school opens at 7:20 until the first bell rings. As a Brentwood alumna, she knows many of the students by name and double-checks with them to make sure they have eaten breakfast and are not going hungry.

“What could we do to make this a better experience for the kids?”

—Deb Kendra,
Food Service Director
Brentwood Middle and High School



“It’s a great thing, because more kids are eating breakfast.”

—Candace Rae,
Custodial Staff
Grandview Upper Elementary School

Deb Kendra, food service director, credits the “Grab and Go” program with a significant increase in school breakfast consumption. The school increased from serving 41 breakfasts on average in October 2013 to 80–90 breakfasts on average in October 2015, after the implementation of the alternative model. She thinks the most important question to ask about school food service is: “What could we do to make this an easier process and make this a better experience for the kids?”

How the Program Works

A milk cooler and display case stays upstairs in the main hallway, with milk, juice, and some breakfast items locked inside during the day, so that perishable food is not transported daily. Each morning, food service staff restock the breakfast options in the cooler and use a portable computer to input student breakfast consumption.

Case Study

BREAKFAST IN THE CLASSROOM

For Breakfast in the Classroom, convenient breakfast foods are delivered directly to the students in their classrooms. Using this method, students can enjoy their breakfast during morning announcements, homework review, attendance, or other activities, since breakfast counts as instructional time in Pennsylvania.

When it is time to start homeroom at Grandview Upper Elementary School in Highlands School District, one or two students from each classroom head to the cafeteria to retrieve the designated milk crate filled with juice and breakfast bars.

At Grandview, every student gets a chance to eat breakfast. It did not used to be that way. As food service staff describe, last year the students would get off the bus and head into the cafeteria, wrapped in coats, laden with heavy backpacks, and sometimes dripping wet, and hurry into a long line. They rushed to get their meals, grab a seat, and eat all before the bell rang. Some students would not make it through the line, meaning they would have to wait until lunch to have any food. That changed in 2015 when Grandview began a Breakfast in the Classroom program.

Before students could eat in their classrooms, about 170 did so. Now that number is closer to 465 students, more than doubling the number of students eating breakfast at school.

For cafeteria and custodial staff, the work has changed considerably. They are no longer rushing children through a line and cleaning up a crowded cafeteria. Instead, they fill 28 milk crates daily with breakfast items for each class, taking note of allergies and other dietary needs with a label next to the milk crate. Students pick the crates up full and return the crates usually empty, along with a list of students who ate breakfast that morning marked on the attendance sheet by teachers. The cafeteria stays clean for lunch, but

custodians must monitor trash cans in hallways, and clean up any classroom spills. Spills decreased significantly once students stopped receiving cereal and milk in the classroom.

The changes, including implementing new procedures and finding breakfast items that made for quick classroom clean up, did not come easy. The idea of change was even more difficult. Custodial Staff Candice Rae says the new model creates slightly more work. Nonetheless, she supports the change.

“I think it’s a great thing,” she said, “because more kids are eating breakfast.”

Teacher Sean Dicer has found the positive impact extends to his classroom, where student concentration has improved.

“A lot of the kids do not eat at home. Some don’t have it; some choose not to. This makes sure they get a chance to eat.”

On most days, almost all students eat in the classroom; Dicer never worries about students being too hungry too learn. The overwhelming success of the program has led to a strong belief that going back to serving breakfast in the cafeteria before school would be a step backward for students.

How The Program Works

Staff members fill crates with a set number of breakfasts, according to class size. Allergy information is provided at the beginning of the year, which is alongside each breakfast crate. Then the staff pulls out a list of 28 laminated cards—one for each classroom—with the room number, teacher’s name, number of students, and any special dietary needs. For example, the card may say “Lactaid-1” or “No Red Dye.” One to two students from each classroom report to the cafeteria to retrieve the breakfast crates. After breakfast is distributed, a student from each class returns the crate to the cafeteria with the leftover items, if any, and a list of the students who ate. Then a member of the cafeteria staff enters into the computer the students eating that morning for reimbursement.



Before the pilot, 306 students ate breakfast at school. On the first day of the pilot, 360 ate breakfast.

Case Study: SECOND CHANCE BREAKFAST

Recognizing that high school students lack the time to eat breakfast, Penn Hills High School and the Nutrition Group, the district's contracted food service company, are trying an innovative approach—a Second Chance Breakfast, or as they call it, “Round Two Breakfast” for those students who miss the morning meal.

On any given morning, numerous students are still lined up outside the doors at 7:18 when the breakfast ends, and the bell is about to ring to start school. Now with “Round Two Breakfast,” those students can receive a laminated pink hall passes from their homeroom teachers to go to the cafeteria, so that they get a chance to grab a smoothie or other breakfast items before 1st period, even if they arrive at school after the official breakfast period ends.

On the first day, 55 students took advantage of the later breakfast option, a number that stayed consistent during the pilot project. On one day in January, the line for “Round Two Breakfast” extended beyond the cafeteria into the hallway. Student breakfast numbers traditionally decrease in the winter, but with the later breakfast alternative, Penn Hills numbers remained high. On November 16th, before the Thanksgiving break and before the beginning of the pilot program, 306 students ate breakfast at school. On December 2nd, the first day of the pilot, 360 ate breakfast.

Before implementing a new breakfast model, Penn Hills administrators and the Nutrition Group considered a variety of options, including “Grab and Go” and Breakfast in the Classroom. Ultimately, Second Chance Breakfast in the cafeteria provided the best option for the school.

Prior to the start of the program, a pre-survey of school staff found that although teachers felt that ensuring students ate breakfast meant students would be more attentive, they were concerned some would take advantage of the hall passes. That has not posed a problem and the vast majority of teachers are not opposed to program continuation. However, midway through the pilot program, “Round Two Breakfast” was suspended for two days to encourage student responsibility for the cleanliness of the cafeteria.

The message was received. On a Thursday in January, a student hustled around cleaning up the few remaining juice containers on the table. Asked why she was cleaning up after others, she said, “I don’t want them to ruin my breakfast!”

That day 70 students ate breakfast during homeroom. Of those students asked, the vast majority said that if “Round Two Breakfast” was not served, they most likely would not eat breakfast at all.

The key component to making the program work seems to be the flexibility of Penn Hills administrators and Nutrition Group staff. For example, Maria Miller, Nutrition Group food service manager, plans to offer snack coupons to students who help with cleanup.

Rough estimates show the program is increasing breakfast participation by approximately 15 percent. Ultimately, whether or not Penn Hills is able to sustain a “Round Two Breakfast” depends on basic economics. Do enough students purchase breakfast that the extra hours of labor pay off to sustain the program? Alternatively, is the district able to subsidize the program slightly to make sure students get fed? Surveyed teachers overwhelmingly reported the importance of school breakfast, and 90 percent were neutral to very supportive about continuing the program.

How It Works

After the first breakfast ends, cafeteria staff leave one line open, specifically for “Round Two Breakfast.” Students receive special hall passes specifically to visit the cafeteria from their homeroom teachers. When they go through the service line at breakfast to check out, they turn in the pink passes to the food service staff. Each pass has the teacher’s name and classroom number written on it. After breakfast, cafeteria staff return the passes to the teachers. The teacher can monitor whether or not the students who took the passes actually attended the “Round Two Breakfast.”

In response to the success of serving breakfast after the bell, some states, like neighboring West Virginia, require certain schools to offer breakfast after school has started. In fact, those states ranking highest in terms of school breakfast consumption in FRAC’s report—the District of Columbia, New Mexico, and West Virginia—have all passed laws mandating alternative breakfast models to be used in some or all schools.



Conclusion

Allegheny County schools are on a consistent upward trend for school breakfast participation, in line with state and federal incentives to encourage the program. In Allegheny County, 68 percent of eligible schools are taking advantage of the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) that provides all students breakfast and lunch free of charge, which is greater than the state average of 62 percent and national average of 45 percent.

Of the top 10 school districts for breakfast consumption, nine utilize CEP to finance breakfast programs. Those schools showing the largest increase in breakfast consumption combined universal free breakfast, through CEP, with alternative breakfast models, such as Breakfast in the Classroom, “Grab and Go,” and Second Chance Breakfast. The school with one of the greatest increases in breakfast consumption, Grandview Upper Elementary School in Highlands School District, served breakfast to students directly in their classrooms.

Appendix II contains school breakfast participation data for Allegheny County schools in October of 2013 and 2015, providing a snapshot of how individual school programs perform. School board members, school administrators, food service directors and others reviewing the data for their school and interested in improving school breakfast participation, may want to consider the following areas of inquiry:

- What percentage of students eating breakfast receive it at a free or reduced rate?
- Does the program have participation from all students—both those receiving free and reduced price meals and those paying full price? If not, what barriers, such as stigma, might impact student participation?
- If the percentage of students participating in the school breakfast program is decreasing, what could be driving that change?
- If some schools in a district show robust school breakfast participation and others do not, what variables cause the difference in participation? For example, how much time are students given to eat breakfast; how far away is the cafeteria from the school entrance; and is breakfast available only before school officially starts?

Through a variety of strategies and methods, schools can make breakfast more accessible to students, ensuring that children and youth get the nutrition needed to focus and learn at school.

To determine the feasibility of alternative breakfast models or the viability of the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), contact Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank. Both technical support and connections to grant opportunities may be facilitated through Chris West, child nutrition outreach coordinator: cwest@pittsburghfoodbank.org or 412-460-3663 x307.



Appendices

School District	School Name	Percent of FRP Eligible Students Eating Breakfast per 100 That Eat Lunch
ALLEGHENY IU 3	Community School East	100%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	MINADEO EL SCH	100%
ALLEGHENY IU 3	Regional Education Support Center Central I	100%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	CRESCENT EL SCH	100%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PITTSBURGH CHILDREN'S MUSEUM (Children's Museum EC)	100%
WOODLAND HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	WOODLAND HILLS PROMISE PROGRAM	99%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	CONROY ED CTR (Conroy TMR Ctr)	97%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	SPRING GARDEN EARLY CHILDHOOD SCH (Spring Garden EC)	97%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	CHARTIERS ECC	97%
HIGHLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT	GRANDVIEW UPPER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	95%
ALLEGHENY IU 3	MON VALLEY SCH	95%
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	PROPEL NORTHSIDE ELE	95%
URBAN PATHWAYS K-5 COLLEGE CHARTER SCHOOL	URBAN PATHWAYS K5 COLLEGE CHARTER SCHOOL	95%
ALLEGHENY IU 3	SUNRISE SCH	95%
GATEWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Dr. Cleveland Steward Jr. El Sch	94%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	ARLINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (Academic Learning Academy)	93%
ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL	Academy CS	93%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PITTSBURGH FAISON K-5	93%
DUQUESNE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	DUQUESNE EL SCH	92%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Pittsburgh Westwood K-8	92%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	FULTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCE (Fulton Academy of Geo and Life Sciences)	92%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Pittsburgh Brashear HS	91%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	BANKSVILLE EL SCH (Banksville Elem)	91%
MANCHESTER ACADEMIC CS	Manchester Academic CS @ Sarah Heinz House	90%
WOODLAND HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	WILKINS ELEMENTARY	86%
WOODLAND HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	EDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY	86%
Young Scholars of McKeesport Charter School	Young Scholars of McKeesport Charter School	85%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	ARSENAL PK-8	85%
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	Propel CS - Homestead	84%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	WEIL TECHNOLOGY INST (Weil ALA)	84%
ALLEGHENY IU 3	Community School West	82%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	GRANDVIEW EL SCH	82%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	M L KING EL SCH (ALA)	82%
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	Propel McKeesport	81%
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	Propel Montour	80%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PITTSBURGH LINCOLN K-5	79%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Pittsburgh Oliver	79%
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	PROPEL CS - PITCAIRN	79%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	MANCHESTER EL SCH	78%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PITTSBURGH LANGLEY K-8	77%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	WOOLSLAIR EL SCH (Woolslair Elem)	77%
ALLEGHENY IU 3	PATHFINDER SCH	76%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	SPRING HILL EL SCH	76%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PITTSBURGH MILLIONES 6-12	76%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Carmalt Academy of Science and Technology	75%
EAST ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	LOGAN EL SCH	75%
ALLEGHENY VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	ACMETONIA PRIMARY SCH	75%
URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER PITTSBURGH CS	Urban League of Pittsburgh CS	74%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	CLAYTON ACADEMY (CEP)	74%
CORNELL SCHOOL DISTRICT	CORNELL SD	73%
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	Propel East	73%
PENN HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	Penn Hills El Sch	72%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Pittsburgh Montessori K-5	71%
WOODLAND HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	Woodland Hills Intermediate School	71%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	ALLDERDICE HS	71%
MCKEESPORT AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	Twin Rivers Primary	70%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	WHITTIER EL SCH	70%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Pittsburgh Miller k-8 (Miller African Centered Academy)	70%

Appendix II

School District	Individual School	CEP	October 2013 Enrollment	October 2013 Average Breakfast Served Daily	October 2013 % Students Eating Breakfast	October 2013 Average Free/Reduced Students Eating Breakfast Daily	October 2015 Enrollment	October 2015 Average Breakfast Served Daily	October 2015 % Students Eating Breakfast	October 2015 Average Free/Reduced Students Eating Breakfast Daily	Change in % of Total Students Eating Breakfast from 2013-2015
ALLEGHENY VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	SPRINGDALE JSHS	N	475	99	21%	86	451	90	20%	78	-1%
ALLEGHENY VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	COLFAX UPPER EL SCH	N	237	79	33%	69	221	66	30%	58	-4%
ALLEGHENY VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	ACMETONIA PRIMARY SCH	N	311	124	40%	99	281	96	34%	80	-6%
ALLEGHENY VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	1023	302	29%	953	250	26%	215	-3%
AVONWORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT	AVONWORTH JSHS	N	767	25	3%	17	824	30	4%	18	0%
AVONWORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT	AVONWORTH EL SCH	N	778	48	6%	23	385	35	9%	14	3%
AVONWORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	1545	73	5%	1,209	66	5%	32	1%
BALDWIN-WHITEHALL SCHOOL DISTRICT	HARRISON MS	N	877	56	6%	50	982	89	9%	85	3%
BALDWIN-WHITEHALL SCHOOL DISTRICT	BALDWIN SHS	N	1471	109	7%	99	1,380	127	9%	116	2%
BALDWIN-WHITEHALL SCHOOL DISTRICT	MCANNULTY EL SCH	N	326	46	14%	31	361	51	14%	33	0%
BALDWIN-WHITEHALL SCHOOL DISTRICT	WHITEHALL EL SCH	N	703	107	15%	79	697	101	14%	81	-1%
BALDWIN-WHITEHALL SCHOOL DISTRICT	PAYNTER EL SCH	N	758	133	18%	116	748	127	17%	110	-1%
BALDWIN-WHITEHALL SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			S	4135	451	11%	4,168	495	12%	425	1%
BETHEL PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT	INDEPENDENCE MS	N	716	13	2%	7	673	17	3%	8	1%
BETHEL PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT	BETHEL PARK SHS	N	1560	57	4%	20	1,533	76	5%	23	1%
BETHEL PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT	GEORGE WASHINGTON EL SCH	N	306	17	5%	3	273	14	5%	1	0%
BETHEL PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT	WILLIAM PENN EL SCH	N	209	11	5%	3	192	12	6%	3	1%
BETHEL PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT	BETHEL MEMORIAL EL SCH	N	344	13	4%	3	324	22	7%	11	3%
BETHEL PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT	ABRAHAM LINCOLN EL SCH	N	328	25	8%	13	306	26	8%	17	1%
BETHEL PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN EL SCH	N	338	37	11%	15	316	32	10%	13	-1%
BETHEL PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT	NEIL ARMSTRONG MS	N	659	50	8%	16	637	80	13%	28	5%
BETHEL PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	4460	222	5%	4,254	286	7%	108	2%
BRENTWOOD BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	BRENTWOOD MS	N	638	49	8%	42	647	84	13%	67	5%
BRENTWOOD BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	MOORE SCH	N	219	32	14%	26	235	40	17%	26	3%
BRENTWOOD BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	ELROY AVENUE EL SCH	N	325	61	19%	45	319	62	20%	41	1%
BRENTWOOD BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	1182	141	12%	1,201	187	16%	134	4%
CARLYNTON SCHOOL DISTRICT	Crafton Elementary School	N	336	62	18%	51	335	57	17%	41	-1%
CARLYNTON SCHOOL DISTRICT	Carlynton JS/HS	N	654	85	13%	74	632	107	17%	92	4%
CARLYNTON SCHOOL DISTRICT	Carnegie Elementary School	Y	425	129	30%	113	404	184	45%	163	15%
CARLYNTON SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			S	1415	276	19%	1,371	347	25%	296	6%
CHARTIERS VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	CHARTIERS VALLEY HS	N	1858	93	5%	64	1,074	81	8%	55	3%
CHARTIERS VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	CHARTIERS VALLEY PRIMARY SCH	N	779	89	11%	45	801	99	12%	65	1%
CHARTIERS VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	CHARTIERS VALLEY INTRMD SCHOOL	N	738	154	21%	84	758	142	19%	85	-2%
CHARTIERS VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	3375	336	10%	2,633	323	12%	205	2%
CLAIRTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	CLAIRTON EL SCH	Y	444	155	35%	149	414	178	43%	178	8%
CLAIRTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Clairton MS/HS	Y	375	40	11%	40	358	154	43%	154	32%
CLAIRTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			Y	819	195	24%	772	332	43%	332	19%
CORNELL SCHOOL DISTRICT	CORNELL SD	Y	645	275	43%	232	614	361	59%	286	16%
CORNELL SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			Y	645	275	43%	614	361	59%	286	16%
DEER LAKES SCHOOL DISTRICT	EAST UNION INTRMD SCH	N	456	94	21%	53	430	0	0%	0	-21%
DEER LAKES SCHOOL DISTRICT	Deer Lakes Middle School	N	436	64	15%	34	440	72	16%	43	2%
DEER LAKES SCHOOL DISTRICT	DEER LAKES HS	N	620	79	13%	54	635	111	17%	57	5%
DEER LAKES SCHOOL DISTRICT	CURTISVILLE PRI CTR	N	454	145	32%	78	481	137	28%	73	-4%
DEER LAKES SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	1966	382	19%	1,986	320	16%	173	-3%
EAST ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	EAST ALLEGHENY JSHS	Y	538	98	18%	88	773	348	45%	288	27%
EAST ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Logan MS	Y	669	214	32%	193	883	589	67%	488	35%
EAST ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			Y	1207	312	26%	1,656	936	57%	776	31%
ELIZABETH FORWARD SCHOOL DISTRICT	CENTRAL EL SCH	N	304	31	10%	12	306	23	8%	10	-3%
ELIZABETH FORWARD SCHOOL DISTRICT	ELIZABETH FORWARD SHS	N	798	33	4%	26	762	67	9%	52	5%
ELIZABETH FORWARD SCHOOL DISTRICT	ELIZABETH FORWARD MS	N	551	60	11%	48	507	51	10%	41	-1%
ELIZABETH FORWARD SCHOOL DISTRICT	GREENOCK EL SCH	N	193	36	19%	25	198	33	17%	23	-2%
ELIZABETH FORWARD SCHOOL DISTRICT	WILLIAM PENN EL SCH	N	332	47	14%	43	386	86	22%	74	8%
ELIZABETH FORWARD SCHOOL DISTRICT	MT VERNON EL SCH	N	165	28	17%	21	196	52	27%	36	10%
ELIZABETH FORWARD SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	2343	235	10%	2,355	312	13%	236	3%
FOX CHAPEL AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	FAIRVIEW EL SCH	N	341	3	1%	3	357	5	1%	5	0%
FOX CHAPEL AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	OHARA EL SCH	N	729	31	4%	13	704	32	4%	22	0%
FOX CHAPEL AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	DORSEYVILLE MS	N	1022	88	9%	71	977	64	7%	55	-2%
FOX CHAPEL AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	HARTWOOD EL SCH	N	326	27	8%	16	333	27	8%	14	0%
FOX CHAPEL AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	FOX CHAPEL AREA SHS	N	1401	66	5%	55	1,416	117	8%	87	4%
FOX CHAPEL AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	KERR EL SCH	N	438	87	20%	75	401	73	18%	67	-2%
FOX CHAPEL AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	4257	303	7%	4,188	317	8%	249	0%
GATEWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT	GATEWAY SHS	N	1295	138	11%	122	1,237	164	13%	141	3%
GATEWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT	UNIVERSITY PARK EL SCH	N	299	72	24%	47	311	59	19%	41	-5%
GATEWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT	RAMSEY EL SCH	N	355	75	21%	67	329	66	20%	53	-1%
GATEWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT	GATEWAY MS	N	584	92	16%	75	559	115	21%	89	5%
GATEWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT	EVERGREEN EL SCH	N	279	57	20%	47	280	68	24%	53	4%
GATEWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT	MOSS SIDE MS	N	524	154	29%	116	492	166	34%	128	4%
GATEWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Dr. Cleveland Steward Jr. El Sch	Y	309	146	47%	115	309	235	76%	178	29%
GATEWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	3645	734	20%	3,517	872	25%	681	5%
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT	HAMPTON HS	N	1096	21	2%	9	1,043	19	2%	10	0%
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT	HAMPTON MS	N	719	3	0%	2	716	14	2%	5	2%
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT	POFF EL SCH	N	244	19	8%	9	271	10	4%	4	-4%
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT	CENTRAL EL SCH	N	453	24	5%	8	483	21	4%	10	-1%
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT	WYLAND EL SCH	N	356	49	14%	16	398	48	12%	25	-2%
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	2868	115	4%	2,911	112	4%	53	0%
HIGHLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT	HIGHLANDS MS	Y	556	130	23%	109	616	161	26%	136	3%
HIGHLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT	HIGHLANDS SHS	Y	763	108	14%	93	805	225	28%	190	14%
HIGHLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT	FAIRMOUNT PRIMARY CENTER	Y	288	100	35%	81	303	113	37%	95	3%
HIGHLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT	FAWN PRIMARY CENTER	Y	283	119	42%	85	286	121	42%	102	0%
HIGHLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT	GRANDVIEW UPPER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Y	613	207	34%	160	620	459	74%	387	40%
HIGHLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			Y	2503	664	27%	2,630	1079	41%	909	14%
KEYSTONE OAKS SCHOOL DISTRICT	KEYSTONE OAKS HS	N	688	63	9%	49	626	36	6%	25	-3%
KEYSTONE OAKS SCHOOL DISTRICT	DORMONT EL SCH	N	282	41	15%	32	370	47	13%	34	-2%
KEYSTONE OAKS SCHOOL DISTRICT	KEYSTONE OAKS MS	N	433	50	11%	35	409	54	13%	44	2%
KEYSTONE OAKS SCHOOL DISTRICT	MYRTLE AVE SCH	N	273	89	33%	81	287	57	20%	45	-13%
KEYSTONE OAKS SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	1676	242	14%	1,692	193	11%	149	-3%
MCKEESPORT AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	MCKEESPORT AREA SHS	Y	1053	155	15%	140	1,098	197	18%	193	3%
MCKEESPORT AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	McKeesport Area Alternative Education	Y	49	21	43%		49	17	35%	17	-8%
MCKEESPORT AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	Founder's Hall Middle School	Y	787	237	30%	219	790	287	36%	280	6%
MCKEESPORT AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	Frances McClure Intermediate School	Y	365	136	37%	122	349	158	45%	154	8%
MCKEESPORT AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	Francis McClure Primary	Y	376	163	43%	148	402	215	53%	210	10%
MCKEESPORT AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	Twin Rivers Intermediate	Y	437	180	41%	165	437	248	57%	242	16%
MCKEESPORT AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	Twin Rivers Primary	Y	476	204	43%	195	436	258	59%	252	16%
MCKEESPORT AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			Y	3543	1095	31%	3,561	1314	37%	1284	6%
MONTOUR SCHOOL DISTRICT	DAVID E WILLIAMS	N	877	34	4%	27	843	43	5%	25	1%

MONTOUR SCHOOL DISTRICT	FOREST GROVE EL SCH	N	561	35	6%	22	643	45	7%	33	1%
MONTOUR SCHOOL DISTRICT	MONTOUR HS	N	975	87	9%	44	974	117	12%	47	3%
MONTOUR SCHOOL DISTRICT	J W BURKETT EL SCH	N	385	39	10%	23	390	49	13%	31	2%
MONTOUR SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			2798	196	7%	116	2,850	254	9%	136	2%
MOON AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	MOON AREA UPPER MS	N	627	24	4%	21	571	18	3%	13	-1%
MOON AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	MOON SHS	N	1266	36	3%	25	1,234	53	4%	36	1%
MOON AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	MOON AREA LOWER MS	N	627	24	4%	21	557	31	6%	18	2%
MOON AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	BON MEADE EL SCH	N	472	22	5%	8	439	37	8%	23	4%
MOON AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	Mc Cormick Elementary School	N	215	4	2%	2	304	32	11%	25	9%
MOON AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	JH Brooks School	N	363	41	11%	20	415	64	15%	47	4%
MOON AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			3570	151	4%	97	2,949	217	7%	149	3%
MT LEBANON SCHOOL DISTRICT	JEFFERSON MS	N	588	11	2%	1	616	6	1%	3	-1%
MT LEBANON SCHOOL DISTRICT	MELON MS	N	675	14	2%	5	652	14	2%	7	0%
MT LEBANON SCHOOL DISTRICT	MT LEBANON SHS	N	1661	18	1%	7	1,738	46	3%	20	2%
MT LEBANON SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			2924	43	1%	13	3,006	66	2%	30	1%
NORTH ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	CARSON MS	N	649	1	0%	1	717	0	0%	0	0%
NORTH ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	INGOMAR MS	N	677	17	3%	3	507	0	0%	0	-2%
NORTH ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	MCKNIGHT EL SCH	N	813	0	0%	0	792	1	0%	1	0%
NORTH ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	MARSHALL EL SCH	N	716	6	1%	0	779	6	1%	1	0%
NORTH ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	MARSHALL MS	N	612	4	1%	1	744	8	1%	2	0%
NORTH ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	North Allegheny HS	N	2735	100	4%	19	2,857	56	2%	12	-2%
NORTH ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			6202	128	2%	23	6,396	71	1%	15	-1%
NORTH HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	North Hills Middle School	N	655	7	1%	5	611	15	2%	12	1%
NORTH HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	MCINTYRE EL SCH	N	554	51	9%	26	544	35	6%	10	-3%
NORTH HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	ROSS EL SCH	N	620	51	8%	21	720	54	8%	26	-1%
NORTH HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	NORTH HILLS SHS	N	1451	150	10%	87	1,539	139	9%	91	-1%
NORTH HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	HIGHCLIFF EL SCH	N	490	70	14%	48	532	70	13%	45	-1%
NORTH HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	WEST VIEW EL SCH	N	517	59	11%	46	548	84	15%	62	4%
NORTH HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			4287	387	9%	234	4,494	398	9%	247	0%
NORTHGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT	NORTHGATE JSHS	N	541	87	16%	73	519	75	15%	67	-2%
NORTHGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT	AVALON EL SCH	N	318	68	21%	58	329	67	20%	55	-1%
NORTHGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT	BELLEVUE EL SCH	N	348	61	18%	54	340	94	28%	82	10%
NORTHGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			1207	216	18%	185	10,176	236	2%	204	-16%
PENN HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	PENN HILLS SHS	N	1452	266	18%	212	1,416	273	19%	232	1%
PENN HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	LINTON MS	N	1208	445	37%	379	1,068	369	35%	329	-2%
PENN HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			2660	711	27%	591	2,484	643	26%	561	-1%
PINE-RICHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT	Eden Hall Upper Elementary School	N	1202	21	2%	9	1,021	0	0%	0	-2%
PINE-RICHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT	PINE-RICHLAND MS	N	816	24	3%	7	741	7	1%	3	-2%
PINE-RICHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT	PINE-RICHLAND HS	N	1633	42	3%	8	1,538	30	2%	7	-1%
PINE-RICHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT	WEXFORD EL SCH	N	422	8	2%	0	395	10	3%	0	1%
PINE-RICHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT	RICHLAND EL SCH	N	496	18	4%	3	499	18	4%	3	0%
PINE-RICHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT	HANCE EL SCH	N	388	23	6%	2	373	25	7%	5	1%
PINE-RICHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			4957	137	3%	30	4,567	90	2%	18	-1%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	COLFAX EL SCH (Colfax ALA)	Y	776	218	28%	150	914	238	26%	155	-2%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Pittsburgh Perry HS	Y	765	271	35%	198	565	165	29%	165	-6%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	BROOKLINE EL SCH	Y	588	147	25%	101	593	178	30%	178	5%
PITTSBURGH SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY											
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	ACADEMY 6-12	Y	566	242	43%	148	566	190	33%	190	-9%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	ALLDERDICE HS	Y	1323	632	48%	372	1,486	504	34%	327	-14%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	CARRICK HS	Y	839	318	38%	256	916	323	35%	323	-3%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PITTSBURGH HS CREAT & PER ARTS	Y	921	404	44%	146	957	346	36%	225	-8%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	SCHILLER CLASSICAL ACADEMY	Y	186	63	34%	52	157	59	38%	59	4%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	ACADEMY AT WESTINGHOUSE	Y	491	184	37%	153	545	211	39%	137	1%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	LIBERTY EL SCH	Y	409	190	46%	113	443	172	39%	172	-7%
PITTSBURGH MONTESSORI (Pittsburgh)											
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Montessori Elem Sch)	Y	398	138	35%	77	363	141	39%	91	4%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	MIFFLIN EL SCH	Y	374	132	35%	93	310	122	39%	122	4%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	GREENFIELD EL SCH	Y	385	140	36%	125	396	156	39%	156	3%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Student Achievement Center	Y	194	50	26%	41	149	62	41%	62	16%
STERRETT CLASSICAL ACADEMY (Sterrett)											
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Classical Academy MS)	Y	352	156	44%	129	380	158	42%	158	-3%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	CLAYTON ACADEMY (CEP)	Y	165	101	61%	77	104	44	42%	44	-19%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	West Liberty Elementary	Y	289	136	47%	98	257	111	43%	111	-4%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Pittsburgh Oliver	Y	135	77	57%	71	124	54	43%	54	-14%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	South Brook Middle School	Y	537	185	34%	127	500	223	45%	223	10%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PHILLIPS EL SCH	Y	301	137	46%	97	303	137	45%	137	0%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	LINDEN EL SCH	Y	383	188	49%	153	390	177	45%	177	-4%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Pittsburgh Brashear HS	Y	1424	565	40%	452	1,436	662	46%	662	6%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	BEECHWOOD EL SCH	Y	420	152	36%	102	401	186	46%	186	2%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	CONCORD EL SCH	Y	518	230	44%	170	575	269	47%	269	10%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PITTSBURGH OBAMA 6-12	Y	897	643	72%	334	1,059	501	47%	324	-24%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	DILWORTH TRADITIONAL ACADEMY	Y	489	231	47%	177	495	247	50%	247	3%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Pittsburgh Classical Academy (MS)	Y	361	206	57%	149	330	184	56%	184	-2%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	WHITTIER EL SCH	Y	269	137	51%	117	272	152	56%	152	5%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PITTSBURGH MILLONES 6-12	Y	525	256	49%	169	602	336	56%	336	7%
Carmalt Academy of Science and											
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Technology	Y	600	322	54%	264	572	330	58%	330	4%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Pittsburgh Morrow K-8	Y	701	373	53%	283	656	378	58%	378	4%
ALLEGHENY TRADITIONAL MIDDLE											
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	ACADEMY	Y	755	458	61%	379	802	471	59%	471	-2%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	ROOSEVELT EL SCH	Y	360	185	51%	134	347	204	59%	204	7%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	SUNNYSIDE EL SCH	Y	349	205	59%	155	301	180	60%	180	1%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	SOUTH HILLS MS	Y	581	352	61%	268	517	311	60%	311	0%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	WOOLSLAIR EL SCH (Woolslair Elem)	Y	109	74	68%	60	172	106	61%	106	-7%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PITTSBURGH LANGLEY K-8	Y	696	485	70%	433	775	501	65%	501	-5%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	SPRING HILL EL SCH	Y	297	198	67%	171	264	172	65%	172	-2%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	BANKSVILLE EL SCH (Banksville Elem)	Y	271	163	60%	90	274	186	68%	186	8%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	MANCHESTER EL SCH	Y	271	185	68%	153	213	147	69%	147	1%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	MINADEO EL SCH	Y	543	292	54%	193	426	294	69%	294	15%
Pittsburgh Miller k-8 (Miller African											
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Centered Academy)	Y	353	247	70%	216	293	203	69%	203	0%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Pittsburgh Westwood K-8	Y	254	152	60%	105	261	184	70%	184	11%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	M L KING EL SCH (ALA)	Y	627	417	67%	327	616	437	71%	283	4%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	GRANDVIEW EL SCH	Y	313	262	84%	229	326	233	71%	233	-12%
SPRING GARDEN EARLY CHILDHOOD SCH											
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	(Spring Garden EC)	Y	134	111	82%	111	77	55	72%	55	-11%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PITTSBURGH LINCOLN K-5	Y	254	164	64%	159	242	178	73%	178	9%
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	ARSENAL PK-8	Y	588	439	75%	379	565	418	74%	418	-1%
ARLINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL											
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	(Academic Learning Academy)	Y	620	507	82%	448	482	374	78%	374	-4%

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	WEIL TECHNOLOGY INST (Weil ALA)	Y	237	159	67%	137	230	180	78%	180	11%	
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PITTSBURGH FAISON K-5	Y	744	600	81%	554	541	429	79%	429	-1%	
	FULTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCE (Fulton											
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	Academy of Geo and Life Sciences)	Y	458	345	75%	255	430	354	82%	354	7%	
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	CONROY ED CTR (Conroy TMR Ctr)	Y	243	193	79%	166	225	189	84%	189	5%	
	PITTSBURGH CHILDREN'S MUSEUM											
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	(Children's Museum EC)	Y	33	29	89%	17	31	27	88%	27	-1%	
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	CHARTIERS ECC	Y	138	108	78%	91	123	108	88%	108	9%	
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			Y	16653	10009	60%	7822	16,124	9754	60%	9416	0%
PLUM BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	OBLOCK JHS	N	668	27	4%	13	610	28	5%	16	1%	
PLUM BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PLUM SHS	N	1451	51	3%	33	1,282	64	5%	43	2%	
PLUM BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	HOLIDAY PARK EL SCH	N	504	32	6%	16	650	55	8%	35	2%	
PLUM BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	PIVik EL SCH	N	579	47	8%	26	613	60	10%	30	2%	
PLUM BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	CENTER EL SCH	N	424	48	11%	24	474	48	10%	21	-1%	
PLUM BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	REGENCY PARK EL SCH	N	251	52	21%	40	239	54	23%	37	2%	
PLUM BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	3877	256	7%	152	3,868	310	8%	181	1%
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	PROPEL BRADDOCK HILLS HS	N	327	38	11%	37	355	24	7%	24	-5%	
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	PROPEL ANDREW STREET HIGH SCHOOL	N	202	53	26%	53	220	39	18%	39	-9%	
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	Propel East	N	412	136	33%	120	405	129	32%	124	-1%	
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	PROPEL BRADDOCK HILLS ELE	N	367	149	41%	136	397	153	39%	140	-2%	
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	Propel Montour	N	405	155	38%	153	429	188	44%	165	6%	
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	PROPEL CS - PITCAIRN	N	311	150	48%	125	359	179	50%	164	2%	
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	Propel McKeesport	N	398	236	59%	219	385	211	55%	197	-5%	
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	PROPEL NORTHSIDE ELE	N	297	147	49%	133	408	233	57%	214	8%	
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD	Propel CS - Homestead	N	408	274	67%	253	398	242	61%	224	-7%	
PROPEL CS-HOMESTEAD Total			N	3127	1337	43%	1226	3,356	1398	42%	1290	-1%
QUAKER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	QUAKER VALLEY HS	N	610	10	2%	6	628	6	1%	3	-1%	
QUAKER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	QUAKER VALLEY MS	N	481	10	2%	6	447	13	3%	6	1%	
QUAKER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	EDGEWORTH EL SCH	N	507	27	5%	18	407	31	8%	19	2%	
QUAKER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	OSBORNE EL SCH	N	305	38	12%	19	368	33	9%	20	-3%	
QUAKER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	1903	85	4%	49	1,850	83	5%	48	0%
RIVERVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT	TENTH STREET EL SCH	N	341	29	8%	17	314	28	9%	17	0%	
RIVERVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT	RIVERVIEW HS	N	487	50	10%	37	475	45	10%	35	-1%	
RIVERVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT	VERNER EL SCH	N	191	69	36%	58	183	67	37%	59	1%	
RIVERVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	1019	146	14%	112	972	140	14%	112	0%
SHALER AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	SHALER AREA MS	N	725	28	4%	23	631	29	5%	20	1%	
SHALER AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	ROGERS EL SCH	N	196	13	6%	5	192	17	9%	6	2%	
SHALER AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	SHALER AREA HS	N	1540	142	9%	104	1,494	132	9%	93	0%	
SHALER AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	BURCHFIELD EL SCH	N	382	25	6%	9	399	38	10%	16	3%	
SHALER AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	Shaler Area Elementary School	N	1024	144	14%	110	1,023	150	15%	100	1%	
SHALER AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	JEFFERY EL SCH	N	203	30	15%	19	173	41	24%	23	9%	
SHALER AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	MARZOLF EL SCH	N	344	71	21%	50	359	86	24%	63	4%	
SHALER AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	RESERVE EL SCH	N	213	59	28%	50	193	55	29%	38	1%	
SHALER AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	4627	511	11%	371	4,464	549	12%	359	1%
SOUTH ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	SOUTH ALLEGHENY JSHS	N	759	126	17%	87	698	102	15%	78	-2%	
SOUTH ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	South Allegheny Elementary	Y	563	220	39%	172	585	219	38%	162	-2%	
SOUTH ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	South Allegheny Early Childhood	Y	259	144	56%	110	214	151	71%	111	15%	
SOUTH ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			S	1581	491	31%	369	1,497	472	32%	351	0%
SOUTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT	South Fayette Twp. Middle School	N	624	19	3%	4	730	22	3%	10	0%	
SOUTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	624	19	3%	4	730	22	3%	10	0%
SOUTH PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT	SOUTH PARK MS	N	648	25	4%	18	577	32	6%	24	2%	
SOUTH PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT	SOUTH PARK SHS	N	643	51	8%	32	629	64	10%	47	2%	
SOUTH PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT	South Park Elem Center	N	666	72	11%	52	749	98	13%	72	2%	
SOUTH PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	1957	148	8%	101	1,955	193	10%	143	2%
STEEL VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	STEEL VALLEY SHS	Y	537	44	8%	43	488	65	13%	53	5%	
STEEL VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	PARK EL SCH	Y	310	36	12%	32	310	82	26%	67	15%	
STEEL VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	STEEL VALLEY MS	Y	378	81	22%	77	305	81	27%	66	5%	
STEEL VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT	BARRETT EL SCH	Y	291	141	49%	136	251	110	44%	90	-5%	
STEEL VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			Y	1516	303	20%	288	1,354	338	25%	276	5%
UPPER SAINT CLAIR SCHOOL DISTRICT	BAKER EL SCH	N	398	2	1%	0	381	1	0%	0	0%	
UPPER SAINT CLAIR SCHOOL DISTRICT	FORT COUCH MS	N	655	3	1%	0	716	4	0%	1	0%	
UPPER SAINT CLAIR SCHOOL DISTRICT	EISENHOWER EL SCH	N	502	5	1%	2	474	7	1%	5	0%	
UPPER SAINT CLAIR SCHOOL DISTRICT	BOYCE MS	N	693	7	1%	3	618	16	3%	5	2%	
UPPER SAINT CLAIR SCHOOL DISTRICT	STREAMS EL SCH	N	482	36	7%	12	503	25	5%	3	-3%	
UPPER SAINT CLAIR SCHOOL DISTRICT	UPPER SAINT CLAIR HS	N	1383	130	9%	13	1,377	98	7%	12	-2%	
UPPER SAINT CLAIR SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	4113	183	4%	30	4,069	150	4%	26	-1%
WEST ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	WEST ALLEGHENY MS	N	758	45	6%	25	765	42	6%	25	0%	
WEST ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	WEST ALLEGHENY SHS	N	1058	41	4%	23	1,091	63	6%	31	2%	
WEST ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Donaldson Elementary School	N	494	40	8%	15	527	44	8%	18	0%	
WEST ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	MCKEE EL SCH	N	468	76	16%	29	489	66	14%	27	-3%	
WEST ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT	WILSON EL SCH	N	480	122	25%	65	524	99	19%	48	-6%	
WEST ALLEGHENY SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	3258	324	10%	158	3,396	315	9%	149	-1%
WEST MIFFLIN AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	WEST MIFFLIN AREA HS	N	1034	112	11%	103	1,081	125	12%	112	1%	
WEST MIFFLIN AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	WEST MIFFLIN AREA MS	N	1098	273	25%	214	1,090	243	22%	212	-3%	
WEST MIFFLIN AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	HOMEVILLE EL SCH	N	318	105	33%	85	414	98	24%	87	-9%	
WEST MIFFLIN AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	NEW EMERSON EL SCH	N	218	56	26%	47	235	60	26%	53	0%	
WEST MIFFLIN AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	CLARA BARTON EL SCH	N	237	61	26%	43	248	71	29%	59	3%	
WEST MIFFLIN AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			N	2905	607	21%	491	3,068	598	20%	522	-1%
WILKINSBURG BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	WILKINSBURG SHS	Y	303	48	16%	41	213	59	28%	59	12%	
WILKINSBURG BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	KELLY EL SCH	Y	426	180	42%	153	315	126	40%	126	-2%	
WILKINSBURG BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	TURNER EL SCH	Y	244	166	68%	141	237	149	63%	149	-5%	
WILKINSBURG BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			Y	973	395	41%	334	765	333	44%	333	3%
WOODLAND HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	WOODLAND HILLS JHS/SHS	Y	1609	439	27%	410	1,621	638	39%	638	12%	
WOODLAND HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	Woodland Hills Academy	Y	479	198	41%	127	500	245	49%	245	8%	
WOODLAND HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	WOODLAND HILLS PROMISE PROGRAM	Y	89	50	56%	48	44	29	65%	29	10%	
WOODLAND HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	EDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY	Y	387	222	57%	180	445	317	71%	317	14%	
WOODLAND HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	WILKINS ELEMENTARY	Y	396	222	56%	206	543	387	71%	387	15%	
WOODLAND HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT Total			Y	2960	1131	38%	971	3,153	1616	51%	1616	13%

*Technical Note: Percentages may not be exact in Appendix II due to rounding errors

