



Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation:

Summer Nutrition Status Report

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Acknowledgments

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About FRAC

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and undernutrition. For more information about FRAC, Summer Nutrition Programs, or to sign up for FRAC's Weekly News Digest, visit www.frac.org.



Introduction

When the school bell rings to mark the beginning of the long summer recess, millions of low-income children lose access to the school breakfasts and lunches they rely on during the school year. This gap can make summer anything but a vacation for low-income families. The lack of nutrition and summer enrichment programs can result in negative health and development outcomes for children, including weight gain and a “summer slide” in learning. As a result, low-income children are likely to return to school in the fall, further behind their higher-income peers. The federal Summer Nutrition Programs, which include the Summer Food Service Program and the National School Lunch Program, help families overcome these challenges by providing funds to schools, public agencies, and nonprofits to serve nutritious meals at sites that offer educational, recreational, and physical activities.

After three years of significant growth, national participation in the Summer Nutrition Programs plateaued last summer. During July 2015, the

Summer Nutrition Programs served nearly 3.2 million low-income children, a modest increase of 11,000 (0.3 percent) from July 2014. This meant, however, that the summer programs did not keep pace with regular year school lunch growth in need and participation: the 11,000 children summer increase compared to an increase of 460,000 low-income children eating school lunch during the 2014–2015 school year above the prior school year. For every 100 low-income children who ate school lunches during the 2014–2015 school year, just 15.8 children, or roughly one in six, participated in the Summer Nutrition Programs in July 2015, down from a ratio of 16.2 to 100 the prior year.

Increasing participation in the Summer Nutrition Programs is critical to ensure the health and well-being of low-income children, which is why the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has continued to provide leadership to expand program access. Comprehensive outreach, improved policies, and expanded partnerships with national, state, and local stakeholders are

The lack of nutrition and summer enrichment programs can result in negative health and development outcomes for children.

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key components of USDA's effort to increase access to summer meals. Summer 2016 is the time to continue to build momentum around both expansion and improvement of the Summer Nutrition Programs.

Child Nutrition Reauthorization legislation, currently being considered by Congress, provides one important opportunity to pursue those goals. One key proposal is to allow sponsors to provide meals year-round rather than through one federal program in the summer and another during the school year. This streamlining cuts daunting red tape and will increase access as well as build stronger, more sustainable programs. In turn, Summer Nutrition Programs will keep children learning, engaged, healthy, and safe while their parents are working, allowing them to return to school ready to achieve academically.

The reauthorization also provides the opportunity to support low-income families who rely on school breakfast and lunch during the school year, but have limited access to summer meal sites, particularly in rural areas, by providing them a Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card to purchase food to keep hunger at bay during



the summer months. Allowing such families to purchase the food they need at retailers authorized by the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program is the most efficient and cost-effective way to give children the nutrition they need at home. Summer EBT demonstration projects have been shown to reduce food insecurity dramatically.

Combined, these approaches would help eliminate childhood hunger during the summer months.

About This Summer Food Report

This report measures the reach of the Summer Nutrition Programs in July 2015, nationally and in each state. This report is based on a variety of metrics and it examines the impact of trends and policies on program participation.

First, the report looks at lunch participation in the Summer Nutrition Programs — the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), among children certified for free and reduced-price meals, combined — using free and reduced-price participation in NSLP in the prior regular school year as a benchmark against which to compare summer. Because there is broad participation in the regular school year lunch program by low-income

students across the states, it is a useful comparison by which to measure how many students could — and should — be benefiting from the Summer Nutrition Programs.

Second, the report looks at the number of sponsors and sites operating SFSP, as this is an important indicator of access to the program for low-income children in the states.

Finally, the report sets an ambitious, but achievable, goal of reaching 40 children with the Summer Nutrition Programs for every 100 participating in school lunch and calculates the number of unserved children and the federal dollars lost in each state that is not meeting this goal.

The Summer Nutrition Programs

The two federal Summer Nutrition Programs — the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Seamless Summer Option and the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) — provide funding to serve meals and snacks to children: at sites where at least 50 percent of the children in the geographic area are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals; at sites in which at least 50 percent of the children participating in the program are individually determined eligible for free or reduced-price school meals; and at sites that serve primarily migrant children. Once a site is determined eligible, all of the children can eat for free. Summer camps also can participate, but they are only reimbursed for the meals served to children who are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. NSLP also

reimburses schools for feeding children eligible for free or reduced-price meals who attend summer school.

Public and private nonprofit schools, local government agencies, National Youth Sports Programs, and private nonprofit organizations can participate in SFSP and operate one or more sites. Only schools are eligible to participate in NSLP (but the schools can use NSLP to provide meals and snacks at non-school as well as school sites over the summer).

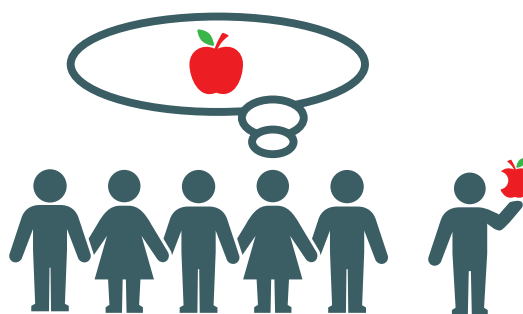
The U.S. Department of Agriculture provides the funding for these programs through a state agency in each state — usually the state department of education.

National Findings for 2015

National participation in the Summer Nutrition Programs — the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), combined — plateaued in 2015, after three consecutive years of growth. The Summer Nutrition Programs continued to serve too few of the children who rely on free or reduced-price school meals during the school year:

- In July 2015, on an average weekday, the Summer Nutrition Programs served lunch to nearly 3.2 million children. This number was an increase of just under 11,000, or 0.3 percent, from July 2014.
- In July 2015, 15.8 children received Summer Nutrition on a typical weekday for every 100 low-income students who received lunch in the 2014–2015 school year. That is, fewer than one in six children who needed summer meals received them.
- The ratio of 15.8 to 100 in July 2015 was a slight decline compared to the ratio of 16.2 to 100 in 2014. This decline occurred because the slight increase in Summer Nutrition participation was more than offset by an additional 460,000 low-income students participating in NSLP during the 2014–2015 regular school year compared to 2013–2014.

- The number of SFSP sponsors and sites increased modestly from July 2014 to July 2015. Nationally, 243 sponsors (a 4.6 percent increase) and 2,562 sites (a 5.6 percent increase) were added.
- The Summer Nutrition Programs struggled to feed children throughout the entire period that children needed them due to many sites not operating the full length of schools' summer vacation, but there was some progress. In the summer of 2015, the number of SFSP lunches increased compared to the previous summer by 3.5 percent (1.0 million) in June and 0.3 percent (40,000) in August.



Fewer than one in six children who needed summer meals received them.

State Findings for 2015

While participation rates varied greatly throughout the United States, a majority of states — 29 — saw growth in Summer Nutrition. The increase in many states was driven by state agencies and partner organizations intensifying their outreach efforts.

- Five top-performing states reached at least one child in July 2015, compared to four in the regular school year free and reduced-price lunch program: the District of Columbia (ratio of 51.9 to 100), New Mexico (35.4 to 100), Vermont (33.3 to 100), New York (31.2 to 100), and Connecticut (25.4 to 100).

- Five additional states reached at least one in five children with summer meals: Maine (24.8 to 100), Maryland (22.2 to 100), Idaho (21.8 to 100), Wyoming (21.0 to 100), and South Carolina (20.5 to 100).
- Eleven states, on the other hand, fed summer meals to fewer than one in 10 of their low-income children in July 2015. Oklahoma (6.4 to 100), Mississippi (7.3 to 100), and Kentucky (7.7 to 100) were the three lowest-performing states. Of these, only Kentucky had a better ratio in 2015 than in the previous year.

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- Twenty-nine states increased Summer Nutrition participation, with 12 states growing the number of July participants by more than 10.0 percent. Utah had the largest increase, at 74.0 percent, followed by North Dakota with 39.0 percent, and Arizona with 29.8 percent. Utah dramatically increased participation by boosting participation in the National School Lunch Program Seamless Summer Option, which more than offset the state's drop in the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP).
 - Twenty-two states experienced decreases in Summer Nutrition participation. Program participation in seven states shrank by more than 10.0 percent. Arkansas decreased by 32.2 percent, followed by Louisiana (25.0 percent), and Missouri (12.9 percent).

- While not used in calculations for this report, it is important to note that 21 states had their highest SFSP participation during the month of June. Mississippi, Missouri, and Nebraska all served more than twice as many lunches in June as in July. These states generally begin summer vacation earlier so that children are not in school during the month of June, and their participation drops in July. States that have peak participation in July experience similar drops in participation during August, highlighting the need to lengthen the time that summer meals are available. Table 4 illustrates the work that many are doing to increase access to summer meals throughout the summer.

Missed Opportunities — Children's Well-Being; and Federal Dollars

Summer Nutrition Programs provide federal funding to states so that they can serve healthy meals to low-income children, improving health and well-being at a time when youth are at increased risk for food insecurity and weight gain. With many families continuing to feel the effects of the slow recovery from the recession — the child poverty rate is still higher than prior to the recession — it remains urgent that states continue to build on 2013 and 2014's progress in feeding children during the summer.

It is important to embrace efforts to expand participation in the Summer Nutrition Programs not only to improve child nutrition and health, but to boost state economies. The Summer Nutrition Programs provide healthy meals to low-income children, and funnel millions of dollars to states. For every lunch that an eligible child does not receive, the state and community miss out on \$3.5875¹ per child in federal Summer Food Service Program funding. That can mean millions of dollars are left on the table.

- If every state had reached the goal of 40 children participating in Summer Nutrition in July 2015 for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2014–2015 school year, an additional 4.9 million children would have been fed each day. States would have collected an additional \$384 million in child nutrition funding in July alone (assuming the programs operated 22 days).
- The six states that missed out on the most federal funding and failed to feed the most children by the 40-to-100 goal were Texas (\$56.3 million; 713,710 children), California (\$40.7 million; 515,622 children), Florida (\$24.9 million; 314,986 children), Illinois (\$16.3 million; 207,032 children), Georgia (\$15.8 million; 200,735 children), and Ohio (\$15.3 million; 193,234 children).

¹ Reimbursement rates are slightly higher than this number for rural or "self-preparation" sites.

Congressional Child Nutrition Reauthorization

Congress currently is working to reauthorize the child nutrition programs, a process that generally happens every five years and provides the opportunity to make improvements to the Summer Nutrition Programs, as well as the National School Lunch, School Breakfast, Child and Adult Care Food, and the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Programs, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). The Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (the last child nutrition reauthorization) made some modest improvements to the Summer Nutrition

Programs, including making it easier for nonprofit organizations to serve more children and requiring schools to help with Summer Nutrition outreach. While these improvements have contributed to the gains in participation over the recent years, making significant investments in the upcoming reauthorization to increase children's access to summer meals at sites and to provide nutrition resources through a Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card would have a dramatic impact on reducing hunger and improving nutrition during the summer.

Congress must pass a strong child nutrition reauthorization bill that does no harm to children's access to nutritious meals through the child nutrition programs and makes new investments necessary to improve the programs.

To increase children's access to summer nutrition, those investments include:

- **Allow Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) sponsors that are community-based organizations and local government agencies to provide meals year-round — after school, on weekends, and during school holidays.** This will eliminate duplicative and burdensome paperwork for sponsors that feed children year-round and must apply to, and operate, both SFSP and the Child and Adult Care Food Program. By operating one program year-round, sponsors will be able to focus on serving children instead of filling out duplicative paperwork. Schools already have the option to provide summer meals through the National School Lunch Program.
- **Increase the impact and reach of summer meals.** Most sites are only allowed to serve two meals, but should be able to serve three to better support working parents and ensure that children have the nutrition they need during the summer months. In addition, most sites qualify by demonstrating that they are located in a low-income area in which 50 percent of the children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals, but this keeps many communities, especially those in rural areas, from participating even though they have significant numbers of low-income children. Lowering the threshold to 40 percent will improve access and make eligibility consistent with federal education funding for summer programs. These investments, along with the year-round approach, are included in the bipartisan Summer Meals Act of 2015 (S. 613/H.R.1728).
- **Provide a Summer EBT card to purchase food at retail stores to families whose children qualify for free and reduced-price school meals during the regular school year.** This approach provides families with a card with a fixed amount to buy groceries. It offers an important opportunity to provide nutritional support to low-income families, especially in rural or other areas underserved by the Summer Nutrition Programs. The U.S. Department of Agriculture tested this approach as part of its Summer Demonstration Projects, and the evaluations found that it had a dramatic impact in reducing childhood food insecurity. It is important to allow redemption of the Summer EBT cards at retailers approved by the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program — instead of, or in addition to — WIC retailers, given the more limited availability of WIC retailers and the higher administrative costs to provide the benefit through WIC. This approach is taken in the Stop Summer Hunger Child Nutrition Act (S. 1539/H.R. 2715) and supported by the President in his FY 2017 Budget.

Top 10 Performing States

State	Ratio of Students in Summer Nutrition to NSLP	Rank
District of Columbia	51.9	1
New Mexico	35.4	2
Vermont	33.3	3
New York	31.2	4
Connecticut	25.4	5
Maine	24.8	6
Maryland	22.2	7
Idaho	21.8	8
Wyoming	21.0	9
South Carolina	20.5	10

Bottom 10 Performing States

State	Ratio of Students in Summer Nutrition to NSLP	Rank
West Virginia	9.7	42
Colorado	9.3	43
Missouri	9.0	44
Louisiana	8.9	45
Nebraska	8.5	46
Hawaii	8.4	47
Kansas	8.2	48
Kentucky	7.7	49
Mississippi	7.3	50
Oklahoma	6.4	51

Source: Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation, June 2016 / FRAC.org

Looking Forward — Opportunities to Improve and Expand the Summer Nutrition Programs

The Summer Nutrition Programs benefit when a diverse range of stakeholders — including the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); state agencies; national, state, and local anti-hunger and child advocates and service organizations; schools; and city officials and agencies — work collaboratively to increase the programs' visibility, reduce barriers to participation, conduct outreach, and think creatively about programming. With gains being made over the past three years, now is the time to maintain those efforts and identify additional strategies to expand and continue to improve the Summer Nutrition Programs.

Detailed below are three additional promising practices that can help increase the reach of the Summer Nutrition Programs: providing meals on weekends and throughout the entire summer, and improving the nutrition quality and appeal of the meals served. Implementing these strategies — alongside targeted and aggressive promotion, outreach, and technical assistance — will support continued growth of these important programs.

With gains being made over the past three years, now is the time to maintain those efforts and identify additional strategies to expand and continue to improve the Summer Nutrition Programs.

Serving Meals on Summer Weekends

The Summer Nutrition Programs provide federal funding for meals at eligible sites served on any day of the week, including those served on weekends and holidays. However, this opportunity remains underutilized by far too many sites and sponsors, with most states reporting that fewer than 50 sites operated on a Saturday or Sunday during the summer in 2015. The states with the most sites serving meals on weekends during the summer included: Texas (204), Arkansas (204), and New York (80).

By serving meals every day of the week, sponsors can better meet children's nutritional needs, and maximize reimbursements, resulting in the building of stronger, more financially viable summer programs. This also will allow them to establish an even stronger relationship with the communities they serve.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, state agencies, and anti-hunger advocates can promote the availability of serving meals on weekends and work together to reduce any barriers to providing weekend meals. While most states reported sharing information about weekend meals with sponsors, six state agencies reported that they did not promote weekend meal service at all. New meal delivery options — such as dropping off meals on Fridays — could be piloted. Partnerships with existing weekend programming could explore ways to add weekend meals to existing sites or to identify new sites.

A handful of states that have identified weekend meal service as a targeted area for expansion include:

- The Alabama Department of Education included information about weekend meal service in trainings, resulting in more faith-based organizations participating in the Summer Nutrition Programs.
- The Texas Department of Agriculture conducted outreach to promote serving meals every day that school is out for the summer, including on weekends and holidays.
- The Washington Department of Education encouraged sponsors to offer weekend meals as part of its “Sponsor Challenge.”



Providing Meals Throughout the Summer

Children need access to summer meals from the day after school lets out until the day before school opens for the new school year. To address that need and expand summer meal participation, many state agencies and anti-hunger advocacy organizations are working to increase the length of time that programs operate. The data in Table 4 show Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) lunch participation in June, July, and August.

- Connecticut more than tripled the number of SFSP lunches served in June 2015 and increased the number of lunches served in August 2015 by 16.5 percent. End Hunger Connecticut! (EHC!) organized several Blitz Days at the beginning of summer to raise awareness and promote summer meals in the community, which included organizing volunteers to canvas different neighborhoods with outreach

materials about the Summer Meal Program.

EHC! maintained the momentum by organizing spike events that included city officials and professional sports players to increase awareness of the Summer Meal Program and provide families with information on where they could access meals through the end of summer.

- New York increased the number of SFSP lunches served in June by 33 percent. The New York State Education Department encourages sponsors to operate more weeks during the summer, and Hunger Solutions New York encourages organizations to partner with other sponsors to fill gaps in service if sponsors or sites do not operate for the entire summer.

Improving Meal Quality

Serving meals that are high in quality, nutritious, and appealing can help draw more children to sites and maintain participation all summer long as well as boost children's health. All of the meals provided through the Summer Nutrition Programs must meet federal nutrition standards, but many sponsors are going beyond those standards by providing more fresh fruits and vegetables, whole grains and lean proteins, and less juice. States and advocates are taking steps to support and encourage sponsors in these efforts. In addition, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has redoubled its efforts to improve the quality and appeal of the meals provided through the Summer Nutrition Programs by providing increased technical assistance and guidance on the subject, and it has made improving nutrition quality a priority alongside increasing participation. Now is the time to build on this momentum and ensure that the meals being served during the summer are as nutritious and appealing as possible.

Challenging summer sponsors to high standards

The Food Research & Action Center's (FRAC) Summer Food Standards of Excellence [frac.org] were modeled after USDA's Healthier U.S. Schools Challenge to encourage sponsors to improve the meals served, by providing a framework to reward sites and sponsors, based on three criteria: the nutrition quality and appeal of the food provided at the site; the environment of the meal site; and outreach efforts. The FRAC Standards were created to enhance USDA's guidelines and encourage sponsors to serve quality meals, while promoting nutrition and health at their Summer Meal Program sites. This tool is an effective way to help states raise awareness about what a high quality site looks like, encourage sponsors to improve their programs, and recognize those that go above and beyond.

“Farm to summer” initiatives are a great way to improve the nutrition quality and appeal of summer meals, and boost support for the program.

States, anti-hunger advocates, and sponsors have used FRAC’s Standards of Excellence to promote nutrition improvements. They have shared them with sponsors in trainings and through outreach. In previous years, D.C. Hunger Solutions and the New Mexico Department of Children and Youth gave out awards to sponsors that met the standards. In 2015, the Texas Hunger Initiative (THI) worked with the Texas Department of Agriculture to adapt the Standards of Excellence to measure how sponsors in the city of Dallas are striving to attain higher nutrition quality in the meals served to children in programs across the city. THI hosted an event to recognize and give awards to those sponsors that exceeded expectations during the summer.

Increased training and technical assistance

State agencies’ strong leadership is critically important to ensuring high standards for summer meals. Many states have taken steps to improve nutrition quality by providing sponsors more intensive trainings and technical assistance on nutrition quality, including:

- The Pennsylvania Department of Education developed best practices for improving nutrition quality that were shared in a webinar for new and returning sponsors and that were incorporated into all trainings.
- The North Dakota Department of Education (NDE) hosted a summer food culinary boot camp in conjunction with its annual sponsor training. The boot camp, developed by NDE’s dietician, focused on menu planning and making healthy substitutions.
- The Texas Department of Agriculture developed print resources and an online toolkit to provide information and models of how sites and sponsors can provide more nutritious meals and incorporate nutrition education into enrichment activities.

Incorporate local foods

“Farm to summer” initiatives are a great way to improve the nutrition quality and appeal of summer meals, and boost support for the program. The approach has been gaining steam, thanks to increased support and technical assistance from USDA, the National Farm to School Network, FRAC, and other partners. Incorporating fresh, local foods into the summer nutrition programs is a natural fit, as summer is the peak growing season for many states. Not only does serving fresh, local foods promote healthy eating habits and introduce children to food they might not have tried before, it also supports farmers and local economies.

Several examples of farm to summer initiatives implemented by states include:

- The California Department of Education instituted California Thursdays, a program that encourages sponsors to serve healthy, freshly prepared meals featuring California-grown meals at least one day a week during the summer.
- The Idaho Department of Education included resources for incorporating more locally sourced food in its sponsor training. The state agency also partnered with the Idaho Farmers Market Association and hosted mobile farmers’ market stops at summer meal sites. Sponsors that incorporate local foods are recognized during the in-person training and through electronic sponsor communications during the summer.
- The Alaska Department of Education partnered on a USDA Team Nutrition grant to provide mini-grants to summer nutrition programs. Recipients received \$750 per site to improve farm to summer meal site activities, including gardening, purchasing locally grown produce, and field trips to farmers’ markets.

Cities Combating Hunger through the Afterschool and Summer Meal Programs (CHAMPS)

A partnership between the National League of Cities Institute and the Food Research & Action Center is working with cities across the country to increase participation in the summer and afterschool nutrition programs through funding from the Walmart Foundation. Since its inception in 2012, CHAMPS has provided funding to 44 cities to expand participation in, and raise awareness of, summer and afterschool meals. During the 2014–2015 grant cycle, CHAMPS awarded grants to 15 new cities as well as three former CHAMPS cities that served as mentors to neighboring cities within their regions. In addition, seven anti-hunger groups were awarded grants to assist the cities with expanding the programs.

The CHAMPS project provides city officials with funding, technical assistance, and training opportunities to increase participation in year-round out-of-school time programs. City leaders have contributed to the steady increase in the

Summer Meal Programs over the past three summers by supporting their city agencies, schools, and other community organizations to operate and expand their Summer Meal Programs and by speaking out in support of the programs at kick-off events, conferences, and meetings. In the summer of 2015 alone, the CHAMPS cities served 36,779 children, reaching an additional 9,479 children and serving 2,836,312 more meals.

In 2016, the two organizations embarked on the fourth round of the project to engage and provide grants to cities in three target states: Alabama, California, and Kansas. The project will work in partnership with the Alabama Association of Food Banks, the California Summer Meals Coalition, and Kansas Appleseed. Additionally, the Alabama League of Municipalities, the League of California Cities, and the League of Kansas Municipalities will also lend support to the project.

Conclusion

In 2015, the Summer Nutrition Programs experienced a very modest increase in participation, maintaining a trajectory of growth from the previous three summers. A steady and strong focus on program expansion — including aggressive outreach and promotion of the programs; policy solutions to the administrative barriers that limit participation; and improvements to the nutrition quality and appeal of the meals served — is necessary to continue expanding access to the Summer Nutrition Programs. The programs need to reach more of the low-income children who rely on school lunch during the school year. Serving just one hungry child in six is not enough.

Additional investments in the Summer Nutrition Programs are necessary to truly alleviate child summer hunger and support summer learning and enrichment, a core component of nearly all Summer Nutrition sites. The Child Nutrition Reauthorization, currently being considered by Congress, provides an important opportunity to invest in the Summer Nutrition Programs so that more children return to school in the fall, well-nourished and ready to learn.

Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and from an annual survey of state child nutrition officials conducted by the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC). This report does not include the Summer Nutrition Programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, or Department of Defense schools.

Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up to 100 percent.

Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)

USDA provided FRAC with the number of SFSP lunches served in each state. FRAC calculated each state's July average daily lunch attendance in the SFSP by dividing the total number of SFSP lunches served in July by the total number of weekdays in July (excluding the Independence Day holiday). The average daily lunch attendance numbers for July reported in FRAC's analysis are slightly different from USDA's average daily participation numbers. FRAC's revised measure allows consistent comparisons from state to state and year to year. This measure is also more in line with the average daily lunch attendance numbers in the school year National School Lunch Program (NSLP), as described below.

FRAC uses July data because it is impossible to determine for June and August how many days were regular school days, and how many were summer vacation days. Due to limitations on USDA's data, it also is not possible in those months to separate NSLP data to determine if meals were served as part of the summer program or as part of the regular school year.

USDA obtains the July numbers of sponsors and sites from the states and reports them as the states provide them. USDA does not report the number of sponsors or sites for June or August.

For this report, FRAC gave states the opportunity to update the July data on sponsors and sites, and the total number of lunches for June, July, and August that FRAC obtained from USDA. The state changes are included.

National School Lunch Program (NSLP)

Using data provided by USDA, FRAC calculated the regular school year NSLP average of daily low-income attendance for each state, based on the number of free and reduced-price meals served from September through May.

FRAC used the July average daily attendance figures provided by USDA for the summertime NSLP participation data in this report. The NSLP summer meal numbers include all of the free and reduced-price lunches served through NSLP during July². This includes lunches served at summer school, through the NSLP Seamless Summer Option, and on regular school days (during July).

Note that USDA calculates average daily participation in the regular year NSLP by dividing the average daily lunch figures by an attendance factor (0.938) to account for children who were absent from school on a particular day. FRAC's School Breakfast Scorecard reports these NSLP average daily participation numbers; that is, including the attendance factor. To make the NSLP numbers consistent with the SFSP numbers, for which there is no analogous attendance factor, this report does not include the attendance factor. As a result, the regular school year NSLP numbers in this report do not match the NSLP numbers in FRAC's School Breakfast Scorecard School Year 2014–2015.

The Cost of Low Participation

For each state, FRAC calculated the average daily number of children receiving summer nutrition in July for every 100 children receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the regular school year. FRAC then calculated the number of additional children who would be reached if that state achieved a 40 to 100 ratio of summer nutrition to regular school year lunches. FRAC then multiplied this unserved population by the summer lunch reimbursement rate for 22 days (the number of weekdays in July 2015, not counting the Independence Day holiday) of SFSP lunches. FRAC assumed each meal is reimbursed at the lowest standard rate available.

²Hawaii began its regular 2015–2016 school year earlier than in past years, serving NSLP meals during the last three days of July. This caused a large spike in July NSLP participation in Hawaii that did not reflect summer meal program participation. The state provided FRAC with data on the number of lunches served in July 2014 and July 2015 through the Seamless Summer Option. We divided these numbers by the number of days that Seamless Summer lunches were served (9 days in July 2014 and 8 days in July 2015) to calculate the July NSLP average daily participation for each year, and added the results to the July 2014 and July 2015 SFSP lunch participation, respectively, to estimate Summer Nutrition participation in Hawaii.

Table 1:**Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Nutrition¹ in July 2014 and July 2015; and National School Lunch Program (NSLP)² ADP for School Years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015, by State**

State	July 2014 Summer Nutrition and NSLP SY 2013-14				July 2015 Summer Nutrition and NSLP SY 2014-15				Percent Change in Summer Nutrition ADP '14 to '15
	Summer Nutrition ADP	NSLP ADP	Ratio of Summer Nutrition to NSLP ³	Rank	Summer Nutrition ADP	NSLP ADP	Ratio of Summer Nutrition to NSLP ³	Rank	
Alabama	37,109	360,845	10.3	42	38,637	372,089	10.4	38	4.1
Alaska	4,795	35,073	13.7	30	4,758	37,490	12.7	34	-0.8
Arizona	56,131	466,611	12.0	34	72,835	468,354	15.6	28	29.8
Arkansas	53,897	231,789	23.3	6	36,564	229,135	16.0	26	-32.2
California	485,733	2,463,957	19.7	13	477,918	2,483,850	19.2	12	-1.6
Colorado	21,254	227,882	9.3	44	21,285	229,373	9.3	43	0.1
Connecticut	40,148	148,885	27.0	5	39,574	155,754	25.4	5	-1.4
Delaware	10,410	55,889	18.6	17	10,887	61,798	17.6	20	4.6
District of Columbia	24,683	41,857	59.0	1	22,185	42,728	51.9	1	-10.1
Florida	187,601	1,246,331	15.1	27	198,917	1,284,759	15.5	29	6.0
Georgia	133,219	871,568	15.3	26	151,142	879,694	17.2	21	13.5
Hawaii	4,243	66,645	6.4	51	5,411	64,139	8.4	47	27.5
Idaho	21,828	96,734	22.6	7	20,934	96,089	21.8	8	-4.1
Illinois	107,161	725,919	14.8	28	112,234	798,165	14.1	31	4.7
Indiana	85,241	426,161	20.0	11	78,858	429,454	18.4	16	-7.5
Iowa	19,676	167,111	11.8	35	19,154	171,536	11.2	36	-2.7
Kansas	13,270	189,505	7.0	49	15,570	190,180	8.2	48	17.3
Kentucky	26,305	353,039	7.5	47	28,297	365,744	7.7	49	7.6
Louisiana	46,048	379,310	12.1	33	34,555	386,660	8.9	45	-25.0
Maine	12,613	57,858	21.8	8	14,511	58,599	24.8	6	15.0
Maryland	59,705	276,047	21.6	9	63,080	284,319	22.2	7	5.7
Massachusetts	55,571	285,794	19.4	14	53,468	296,954	18.0	18	-3.8
Michigan	75,583	563,851	13.4	31	70,286	554,788	12.7	35	-7.0
Minnesota	42,264	264,526	16.0	24	44,191	269,312	16.4	24	4.6
Mississippi	25,128	298,043	8.4	45	21,931	300,743	7.3	50	-12.7
Missouri	37,623	355,568	10.6	40	32,776	362,834	9.0	44	-12.9
Montana	8,441	45,480	18.6	18	8,205	44,827	18.3	17	-2.8
Nebraska	10,975	115,931	9.5	43	9,738	114,053	8.5	46	-11.3
Nevada	13,723	163,048	8.4	46	17,293	164,791	10.5	37	26.0
New Hampshire	5,052	38,553	13.1	32	5,099	37,864	13.5	33	0.9
New Jersey	81,140	419,100	19.4	15	79,093	427,841	18.5	14	-2.5
New Mexico	58,983	159,248	37.0	2	59,411	167,878	35.4	2	0.7
New York	358,574	1,148,282	31.2	3	361,177	1,157,597	31.2	4	0.7
North Carolina	104,388	619,683	16.8	21	101,902	650,456	15.7	27	-2.4
North Dakota	2,106	29,117	7.2	48	2,927	29,709	9.9	41	39.0
Ohio	68,752	638,719	10.8	38	65,525	646,897	10.1	40	-4.7
Oklahoma	19,775	294,452	6.7	50	18,730	294,760	6.4	51	-5.5
Oregon	35,809	198,162	18.1	19	34,476	208,240	16.6	22	-3.7
Pennsylvania	112,097	564,279	19.9	12	113,747	602,692	18.9	13	1.5
Rhode Island	8,461	50,671	16.7	22	9,813	49,774	19.7	11	16.0
South Carolina	67,252	334,091	20.1	10	70,132	342,894	20.5	10	4.3
South Dakota	8,543	47,788	17.9	20	8,708	48,919	17.8	19	1.9
Tennessee	64,032	445,425	14.4	29	70,844	497,830	14.2	30	10.6
Texas	273,655	2,351,650	11.6	36	245,435	2,397,862	10.2	39	-10.3
Utah	17,255	161,626	10.7	39	30,019	163,362	18.4	15	74.0
Vermont	7,674	26,121	29.4	4	8,779	26,328	33.3	3	14.4
Virginia	65,045	403,181	16.1	23	65,739	408,566	16.1	25	1.1
Washington	38,519	340,437	11.3	37	48,959	348,777	14.0	32	27.1
West Virginia	12,254	118,935	10.3	41	11,758	121,768	9.7	42	-4.0
Wisconsin	43,638	279,507	15.6	25	46,586	281,871	16.5	23	6.8
Wyoming	4,835	25,127	19.2	16	5,133	24,406	21.0	9	6.2
US	3,178,217	19,675,411	16.2		3,189,185	20,134,502	15.8		0.3

¹ Summer Nutrition includes the Summer Food Service Program and free and reduced-price National School Lunch Program, including the Seamless Summer Option.² School Year NSLP numbers reflect free and reduced-price lunch participation during the regular school year.³ Ratio of Summer Nutrition to NSLP is the number of children in Summer Nutrition per 100 in NSLP.

Table 2:**Change in Summer Food Service Program Average Daily Participation (ADP); and in National School Lunch Program ADP from July 2014 to July 2015, by State**

State	ADP Summer Food Service Program			ADP National School Lunch Program		
	July 2014	July 2015	Percent Change '14 to '15	July 2014	July 2015	Percent Change '14 to '15
Alabama	31,030	33,836	9.0	6,079	4,801	-21.0
Alaska	4,010	4,064	1.3	785	694	-11.6
Arizona	20,560	14,927	-27.4	35,571	57,908	62.8
Arkansas	41,889	27,096	-35.3	12,008	9,468	-21.2
California	109,672	119,061	8.6	376,061	358,857	-4.6
Colorado	18,317	18,185	-0.7	2,937	3,100	5.5
Connecticut	17,933	24,784	38.2	22,215	14,790	-33.4
Delaware	9,325	9,772	4.8	1,085	1,115	2.8
District of Columbia	21,295	19,175	-10.0	3,388	3,010	-11.2
Florida	166,948	175,841	5.3	20,653	23,076	11.7
Georgia	59,151	67,420	14.0	74,068	83,722	13.0
Hawaii	1,367	1,091	-20.2	2,876	4,320	50.2
Idaho	21,123	20,354	-3.6	705	580	-17.7
Illinois	69,909	71,300	2.0	37,252	40,934	9.9
Indiana	41,265	37,710	-8.6	43,976	41,148	-6.4
Iowa	16,067	16,994	5.8	3,609	2,160	-40.1
Kansas	12,303	14,314	16.3	967	1,256	29.9
Kentucky	23,057	25,437	10.3	3,248	2,860	-11.9
Louisiana	40,831	32,526	-20.3	5,217	2,029	-61.1
Maine	12,242	14,189	15.9	371	322	-13.2
Maryland	57,656	61,244	6.2	2,049	1,836	-10.4
Massachusetts	48,779	48,449	-0.7	6,792	5,019	-26.1
Michigan	58,745	58,264	-0.8	16,838	12,022	-28.6
Minnesota	34,780	36,249	4.2	7,484	7,942	6.1
Mississippi	24,124	21,111	-12.5	1,004	820	-18.3
Missouri	23,450	23,819	1.6	14,173	8,957	-36.8
Montana	7,862	7,671	-2.4	579	534	-7.8
Nebraska	8,713	8,235	-5.5	2,262	1,503	-33.6
Nevada	7,849	7,747	-1.3	5,874	9,546	62.5
New Hampshire	4,379	4,504	2.8	673	595	-11.6
New Jersey	56,038	52,801	-5.8	25,102	26,292	4.7
New Mexico	31,700	35,055	10.6	27,283	24,356	-10.7
New York	289,404	288,473	-0.3	69,170	72,704	5.1
North Carolina	55,860	62,153	11.3	48,528	39,749	-18.1
North Dakota	1,780	2,605	46.3	326	322	-1.2
Ohio	55,284	53,528	-3.2	13,468	11,997	-10.9
Oklahoma	16,369	15,054	-8.0	3,406	3,676	7.9
Oregon	33,523	31,908	-4.8	2,286	2,568	12.3
Pennsylvania	82,415	87,436	6.1	29,682	26,311	-11.4
Rhode Island	7,494	8,815	17.6	967	998	3.2
South Carolina	40,712	42,401	4.1	26,540	27,731	4.5
South Dakota	5,385	5,525	2.6	3,158	3,183	0.8
Tennessee	43,458	47,597	9.5	20,574	23,247	13.0
Texas	170,164	135,610	-20.3	103,491	109,825	6.1
Utah	7,954	4,190	-47.3	9,301	25,829	177.7
Vermont	7,152	8,201	14.7	522	578	10.7
Virginia	55,312	56,506	2.2	9,733	9,233	-5.1
Washington	33,168	43,040	29.8	5,351	5,919	10.6
West Virginia	10,214	9,775	-4.3	2,040	1,983	-2.8
Wisconsin	40,451	43,408	7.3	3,187	3,178	-0.3
Wyoming	3,295	4,153	26.0	1,540	980	-36.4
US	2,061,763	2,063,603	0.1	1,116,454	1,125,583	0.8

Table 3:**Change in Number of Summer Food Service Program Sponsors and Sites from July 2014 to July 2015, by State**

State	Number of Sponsors			Number of Sites		
	July 2014	July 2015	Percent Change	July 2014	July 2015	Percent Change
Alabama	76	103	35.5	782	930	18.9
Alaska	28	26	-7.1	161	179	11.2
Arizona	39	23	-41	400	419	4.8
Arkansas	221	156	-29.4	1,329	720	-45.8
California	218	217	-0.5	2,068	2,271	9.8
Colorado	72	76	5.6	416	452	8.7
Connecticut	28	34	21.4	329	479	45.6
Delaware	30	26	-13.3	324	334	3.1
District of Columbia	20	18	-10	324	298	-8
Florida	147	142	-3.4	3,647	3,981	9.2
Georgia	112	103	-8	1,619	1,371	-15.3
Hawaii	18	20	11.1	91	88	-3.3
Idaho	60	63	5	274	263	-4
Illinois	162	169	4.3	1,737	1,758	1.2
Indiana	230	225	-2.2	1,385	1,313	-5.2
Iowa	107	132	23.4	290	356	22.8
Kansas	98	115	17.3	302	388	28.5
Kentucky	137	149	8.8	1,072	1,812	69
Louisiana	82	81	-1.2	876	569	-35
Maine	95	114	20	322	382	18.6
Maryland	48	45	-6.3	1,314	1,392	5.9
Massachusetts	90	101	12.2	941	1,007	7
Michigan	275	278	1.1	1,388	1,515	9.1
Minnesota	163	177	8.6	639	698	9.2
Mississippi	104	107	2.9	495	562	13.5
Missouri	123	125	1.6	649	734	13.1
Montana	85	91	7.1	171	197	15.2
Nebraska	66	70	6.1	276	206	-25.4
Nevada	34	32	-5.9	212	262	23.6
New Hampshire	23	24	4.3	144	160	11.1
New Jersey	100	108	8	1,020	1,112	9
New Mexico	47	53	12.8	617	640	3.7
New York	317	336	6	2,797	2,890	3.3
North Carolina	115	118	2.6	1,355	1,812	33.7
North Dakota	40	43	7.5	70	89	27.1
Ohio	166	176	6	1,523	1,585	4.1
Oklahoma	72	174	141.7	517	659	27.5
Oregon	134	139	3.7	794	783	-1.4
Pennsylvania	262	272	3.8	2,276	2,403	5.6
Rhode Island	21	24	14.3	192	209	8.9
South Carolina	65	67	3.1	1,260	1,620	28.6
South Dakota	40	42	5	74	84	13.5
Tennessee	78	75	-3.8	1,533	1,667	8.7
Texas	267	255	-4.5	3,661	3,427	-6.4
Utah	11	13	18.2	116	79	-31.9
Vermont	57	62	8.8	258	273	5.8
Virginia	139	141	1.4	1,549	1,523	-1.7
Washington	153	146	-4.6	777	827	6.4
West Virginia	90	104	15.6	369	429	16.3
Wisconsin	146	161	10.3	668	739	10.6
Wyoming	24	27	12.5	64	83	29.7
US	5,335	5,578	4.6	45,467	48,029	5.6

Table 4:
**Number of Summer Food Service Program Lunches Served in
 June, July, and August 2014 and 2015, by State**

State	June Lunches			July Lunches			August Lunches		
	SFSP '14	SFSP '15	Percent Change	SFSP '14	SFSP '15	Percent Change	SFSP '14	SFSP '15	Percent Change
Alabama	787,247	993,946	26.3	682,662	744,399	9.0	18,182	14,403	-20.8
Alaska	84,171	105,296	25.1	88,219	89,399	1.3	26,782	27,663	3.3
Arizona	620,457	521,357	-16.0	452,326	328,387	-27.4	14,792	14,867	0.5
Arkansas	660,764	430,641	-34.8	921,554	596,121	-35.3	314,381	158,939	-49.4
California	1,881,599	1,933,652	2.8	2,412,790	2,619,340	8.6	449,470	493,360	9.8
Colorado	510,201	512,946	0.5	402,971	400,069	-0.7	44,186	39,183	-11.3
Connecticut	15,650	64,130	309.8	394,529	545,237	38.2	124,310	144,818	16.5
Delaware	93,765	90,999	-2.9	205,157	214,993	4.8	82,498	83,260	0.9
District of Columbia	795	11,837	1,388.9	468,498	421,846	-10.0	107,576	87,184	-19.0
Florida	2,667,037	3,002,989	12.6	3,672,845	3,868,507	5.3	490,518	795,881	62.3
Georgia	1,320,426	1,617,985	22.5	1,301,316	1,483,247	14.0	87,261	95,238	9.1
Hawaii	31,454	27,489	-12.6	30,084	24,012	-20.2	58	0	-100.0
Idaho	467,762	465,432	-0.5	464,698	447,789	-3.6	100,522	91,852	-8.6
Illinois	696,726	663,952	-4.7	1,538,007	1,568,608	2.0	510,264	578,439	13.4
Indiana	941,481	994,802	5.7	907,839	829,609	-8.6	70,567	52,449	-25.7
Iowa	330,602	404,401	22.3	353,475	373,869	5.8	20,947	73,537	251.1
Kansas	488,630	550,557	12.7	270,671	314,897	16.3	15,361	18,846	22.7
Kentucky	509,951	588,538	15.4	507,258	559,619	10.3	37,651	38,834	3.1
Louisiana	1,450,059	1,200,455	-17.2	898,284	715,579	-20.3	49,020	12,708	-74.1
Maine	13,227	9,563	-27.7	269,317	312,151	15.9	83,920	99,226	18.2
Maryland	49,190	133,425	171.2	1,268,434	1,347,364	6.2	150,297	191,648	27.5
Massachusetts	64,192	40,834	-36.4	1,073,132	1,065,879	-0.7	496,006	480,694	-3.1
Michigan	454,268	598,432	31.7	1,292,399	1,281,815	-0.8	547,135	591,453	8.1
Minnesota	491,777	599,483	21.9	765,159	797,483	4.2	241,334	284,862	18.0
Mississippi	862,984	913,098	5.8	530,717	464,444	-12.5	11,200	5,555	-50.4
Missouri	1,673,624	1,810,044	8.2	515,899	524,019	1.6	87,919	66,397	-24.5
Montana	130,694	136,665	4.6	172,968	168,761	-2.4	56,034	58,740	4.8
Nebraska	395,563	409,123	3.4	191,681	181,174	-5.5	17,876	11,162	-37.6
Nevada	125,226	142,221	13.6	172,684	170,429	-1.3	65,577	57,429	-12.4
New Hampshire	10,333	11,583	12.1	96,346	99,077	2.8	31,865	32,297	1.4
New Jersey	1,343	811	-39.6	1,232,831	1,161,616	-5.8	428,219	393,684	-8.1
New Mexico	761,908	672,038	-11.8	697,410	771,201	10.6	1,158	8,295	616.3
New York	185,839	247,829	33.4	6,366,883	6,346,397	-0.3	3,595,186	3,640,898	1.3
North Carolina	524,629	571,481	8.9	1,228,924	1,367,368	11.3	448,883	391,075	-12.9
North Dakota	68,264	69,169	1.3	39,164	57,305	46.3	19,185	14,839	-22.7
Ohio	939,701	995,749	6.0	1,216,252	1,177,609	-3.2	227,964	248,508	9.0
Oklahoma	541,354	632,402	16.8	360,107	331,193	-8.0	51,238	46,224	-9.8
Oregon	303,715	352,213	16.0	737,495	701,982	-4.8	360,372	359,086	-0.4
Pennsylvania	355,140	420,904	18.5	1,813,132	1,923,582	6.1	861,345	909,451	5.6
Rhode Island	10,933	9,901	-9.4	164,867	193,940	17.6	71,326	103,826	45.6
South Carolina	729,719	849,200	16.4	895,663	932,824	4.1	220,363	204,059	-7.4
South Dakota	140,251	148,156	5.6	118,472	121,541	2.6	28,464	34,250	20.3
Tennessee	1,279,138	1,246,240	-2.6	956,069	1,047,141	9.5	19,006	60,970	220.8
Texas	4,479,188	3,874,789	-13.5	3,743,608	2,983,417	-20.3	1,657,131	1,185,567	-28.5
Utah	210,219	110,556	-47.4	174,985	92,184	-47.3	49,451	26,956	-45.5
Vermont	26,245	36,047	37.3	157,341	180,426	14.7	41,243	43,502	5.5
Virginia	366,129	386,723	5.6	1,216,854	1,243,126	2.2	389,596	410,577	5.4
Washington	239,269	361,755	51.2	729,699	946,886	29.8	312,097	400,554	28.3
West Virginia	89,978	79,465	-11.7	224,698	215,056	-4.3	11,939	11,891	-0.4
Wisconsin	452,002	513,944	13.7	889,914	954,970	7.3	236,206	229,389	-2.9
Wyoming	65,265	74,454	14.1	72,498	91,371	26.0	17,756	18,247	2.8
US	29,600,084	30,639,701	3.5	45,358,785	45,399,258	0.1	13,401,637	13,442,772	0.3

Note: States may serve lunches for a few days in June or August, but not have data in those months. This is because sponsors are allowed, if they do not serve for more than 10 days in those months, to claim those lunches in July to reduce paperwork.

Table 5:**Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Nutrition¹ and Additional ADP and Additional Federal Reimbursement if States Reached FRAC's Goal of 40 Summer Nutrition Participants per 100 National School Lunch Program (NSLP)² Participants**

State	Summer Nutrition ADP, July 2015	Ratio of Summer Nutrition to NSLP ³	Total Summer Nutrition ADP if Summer Nutrition to NSLP Ratio Reached 40:100	Additional Summer Nutrition ADP if Summer Nutrition to NSLP Ratio Reached 40:100	Additional Federal Reimbursement Dollars if Summer Nutrition to NSLP Ratio Reached 40:100 ⁴
Alabama	38,637	10.4	148,836	110,198	8,697,410
Alaska	4,758	12.7	14,996	10,238	808,063
Arizona	72,835	15.6	187,342	114,507	9,037,472
Arkansas	36,564	16.0	91,654	55,090	4,347,952
California	477,918	19.2	993,540	515,622	40,695,470
Colorado	21,285	9.3	91,749	70,464	5,561,377
Connecticut	39,574	25.4	62,302	22,728	1,793,831
Delaware	10,887	17.6	24,719	13,832	1,091,681
District of Columbia	22,185	51.9	17,091	—	—
Florida	198,917	15.5	513,904	314,986	24,860,296
Georgia	151,142	17.2	351,878	200,735	15,843,033
Hawaii	5,411	8.4	25,656	20,245	1,597,820
Idaho	20,934	21.8	38,436	17,501	1,381,302
Illinois	112,234	14.1	319,266	207,032	16,339,963
Indiana	78,858	18.4	171,782	92,924	7,334,032
Iowa	19,154	11.2	68,614	49,460	3,903,662
Kansas	15,570	8.2	76,072	60,502	4,775,148
Kentucky	28,297	7.7	146,298	118,000	9,313,188
Louisiana	34,555	8.9	154,664	120,109	9,479,576
Maine	14,511	24.8	23,440	8,929	704,729
Maryland	63,080	22.2	113,727	50,648	3,997,368
Massachusetts	53,468	18.0	118,782	65,314	5,154,886
Michigan	70,286	12.7	221,915	151,629	11,967,313
Minnesota	44,191	16.4	107,725	63,534	5,014,382
Mississippi	21,931	7.3	120,297	98,366	7,763,555
Missouri	32,776	9.0	145,133	112,357	8,867,812
Montana	8,205	18.3	17,931	9,726	767,604
Nebraska	9,738	8.5	45,621	35,883	2,832,069
Nevada	17,293	10.5	65,916	48,623	3,837,605
New Hampshire	5,099	13.5	15,146	10,047	792,975
New Jersey	79,093	18.5	171,136	92,044	7,264,547
New Mexico	59,411	35.4	67,151	7,741	610,931
New York	361,177	31.2	463,039	101,862	8,039,479
North Carolina	101,902	15.7	260,182	158,280	12,492,271
North Dakota	2,927	9.9	11,883	8,957	706,909
Ohio	65,525	10.1	258,759	193,234	15,250,989
Oklahoma	18,730	6.4	117,904	99,174	7,827,294
Oregon	34,476	16.6	83,296	48,820	3,853,099
Pennsylvania	113,747	18.9	241,077	127,330	10,049,543
Rhode Island	9,813	19.7	19,910	10,096	796,844
South Carolina	70,132	20.5	137,158	67,025	5,289,983
South Dakota	8,708	17.8	19,567	10,860	857,114
Tennessee	70,844	14.2	199,132	128,288	10,125,093
Texas	245,435	10.2	959,145	713,710	56,329,542
Utah	30,019	18.4	65,345	35,326	2,788,077
Vermont	8,779	33.3	10,531	1,752	138,270
Virginia	65,739	16.1	163,427	97,688	7,710,014
Washington	48,959	14.0	139,511	90,552	7,146,782
West Virginia	11,758	9.7	48,707	36,949	2,916,197
Wisconsin	46,586	16.5	112,748	66,163	5,221,882
Wyoming	5,133	21.0	9,762	4,629	365,352
US	3,189,185	15.8	8,053,801	4,864,616	383,939,784

¹ Summer Nutrition includes the Summer Food Service Program and free and reduced-price National School Lunch Program during the summer, including the Seamless Summer Option.² School Year NSLP numbers reflect free and reduced-price lunch participation in regular school year 2014-2015.³ Ratio of Summer Nutrition to NSLP is the number of children in Summer Nutrition per 100 in NSLP.⁴ Additional federal reimbursement dollars is calculated assuming that the state's sponsors are reimbursed for each child each weekday only for lunch (not also breakfast or a snack) and at the lowest rate for a SFSP lunch (\$3.5875 per lunch) and are served 22 days in July 2015.



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