

Executive Summary

Each school year, millions of low-income students fuel their minds and bodies with the nutritious meals provided through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), the School Breakfast Program (SBP), and Afterschool Supper and Snack Programs. These programs play a critical role in alleviating food insecurity and support health and learning. When schools across the country shuttered in the spring due to COVID-19, school nutrition departments, community-based organizations, and local government agencies worked hard to ensure that students would continue to have access to breakfasts, lunches, suppers, and snacks, regardless of what the school day looked like.

To support these efforts, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) issued in March — and has since extended through the 2020–2021 school year — key nationwide waivers. These waivers allowed for meals to be served safely during the pandemic, including allowing meals to be served through the Summer Nutrition Programs in place of the traditional school meals programs;¹ allowing meals to be taken home and for parents or guardians to pick up meals for their children; and for multiple days' worth of meals to be distributed at one time. In addition, USDA waived the requirement that summer and afterschool meal sites must be located in an area in which at least half of the children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. This waiver ensured that all families in need were able to access meals, regardless of the community in which they lived. As a result of these waivers and community collaboration, school districts and community sponsors were able to adapt and adjust operations to provide meals to children in a variety of ways that minimize contact, including delivering meals



directly to homes, providing meals at pick-up or drive-through locations, and delivering meals along bus routes.

While the waivers provided much-needed flexibilities for meal service and allowed millions of children to be served, the waivers were not enough to overcome the significant barriers that exist in reaching children outside of the traditional school day. In fact, the meals programs that were implemented in the spring — and continue to operate this school year — shine a spotlight on the inherent challenges that the Summer Nutrition Programs² face each year. School nutrition departments and community-based sponsors implement summer meal programs every summer while attempting to address transportation barriers, lack of awareness, and high eligibility requirements that limit the number of areas allowed to provide summer meals. And too many communities lack the important foundation of structured summer school or summer programming to draw children to meal sites that keep them learning, engaged, and nourished.

¹The Summer Nutrition Programs can be used to provide meals during unanticipated school closures without a waiver. In order to support meal access during the pandemic, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has issued a nationwide waiver to allow schools, local government agencies, and nonprofit organizations to operate the Summer Nutrition Programs through June 30, 2021.

²The Summer Nutrition Programs include the Summer Food Service Program and the National School Lunch Program's Seamless Summer Option.

Participation in April 2020 — Key Findings

- In April 2020,³ 221 million lunches and 210 million breakfasts were served through the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), SBP, and NSLP. This was a decrease of 292 million lunches and 50 million breakfasts from April 2019.
- Nearly 10 million fewer free and reduced-price breakfasts were served, and over 158 million fewer free and reduced-price lunches were served in April 2020 compared to April 2019.⁴
- In April 2020, 11.3 million children received a free or reduced-price breakfast on an average day, a decrease of 396,000 children, or 3.4 percent, compared to April 2019.
- In April 2020, 11.8 million children received a free or reduced-price lunch on an average day, a decrease of over 8 million children, or 41.2 percent, compared to April 2019.
- Almost 660,000 children received an afterschool supper and 444,000 received an afterschool snack on an average day in April 2020, a decrease of 600,000 children and 1 million children, respectively, from April 2019.

As communities continue to respond to COVID-19, one thing is increasingly clear: more needs to be done to ensure access to nutritious breakfasts, lunches, suppers, and snacks through the 2020–2021 school year and beyond. The pandemic has exacerbated existing barriers to participation while introducing new ones: staffing limitations, additional transportation needs, personal protection equipment, and increased food packaging costs are stretching already tight budgets as schools deal with falling revenue.

The meals provided during the school day have always been a vital source of support for low-income families, and are even more critical as the pandemic has increased the number of families facing hunger. Black and Latinx families have been disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 with more than 1 in 5 Black or Latinx adults with children reporting that they struggled with food insecurity in July.⁵ Children also are missing out on more than just meals during COVID-19: research shows that education inequities are growing and that learning loss is expected to be greatest among low-income, Black and Latinx students.⁶ This means too many children are falling further behind academically and nutritionally as schools remain closed.

There now exists an important opportunity through administrative and legislative advocacy to ensure that children have access to the nutritious meals they need every day. The Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) program, which was created in the spring to provide households that rely on free and reduced-price school meals an EBT card with the value of the free school breakfast and lunch reimbursement rates for the days that schools are closed, was a critical complement to meal sites and helped to fill the nutrition gap for families. Establishing an EBT program to provide families resources to purchase food when schools are closed during the summer and on weekends and school holidays as a permanent complement to the existing child nutrition programs is an important part of any comprehensive plan to address child hunger. This investment, along with targeted streamlining and improvements to the existing child nutrition programs and increased funding for underlying enrichment programming, will help to ensure that children are getting the nutrition and educational support they need.

³ April 2020 free and reduced-price data include breakfasts and lunches served through the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) as well as the free and reduced-price meals served through the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program, which includes participation in the Seamless Summer Option (SSO). Meals served through SSO are reimbursed at the free rate while meals served through SFSP are reimbursed at the same rate; for this report, SSO and SFSP meals are included in the free and reduced-price category.

⁴ April 2019 free and reduced-price data include free and reduced-price meals served through the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program.

⁵ Food Research & Action Center. (2020). *Not Enough to Eat: COVID-19 Deepens America's Hunger Crisis*. Available at: https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/Not-Enough-to-Eat_Hunger-and-COVID.pdf. Accessed on December 8, 2020.

⁶ McKinsey & Company. (2020). *COVID-19 and student learning in the United States: The hurt could last a lifetime*. Available at: <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/public-and-social-sector/our-insights/covid-19-and-student-learning-in-the-united-states-the-hurt-could-last-a-lifetime>. Accessed on December 8, 2020.

About This Report

The report focuses on total meals served in April 2020 in the school and out-of-school time nutrition programs to explore the impact of COVID-19 on school, summer, and afterschool meals program operations. It also analyzes the reach of free and reduced-price meals to better understand the impact of COVID-19 on low-income children.

To provide a snapshot of how communities provided meals and snacks when schools shuttered during the pandemic, this report analyzes April 2020 data for the School Breakfast Program (SBP) and National School Lunch Program (NSLP), which includes the meals and snacks served through the Seamless Summer Option (SSO), the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), and the Afterschool Supper and Snack Programs through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP),⁷ compared to participation in SBP and NSLP, and the Afterschool Supper and Snack Programs in April 2019.

Meals served through SSO are reimbursed at the NSLP and SBP free rates and are included in the reported number of free meals served through NSLP and SBP. Meals served

through SFSP are all reimbursed at the same rate, which is just above the free rate for school breakfast and lunch. For the purposes of this report, meals served through SFSP are grouped under the free and reduced-price category, along with any school meals provided in these two categories.

Information on these programs and participation data can be found in the following reports: [School Breakfast Scorecard](#), [Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report](#), and [Afterschool Suppers: A Snapshot of Participation](#).

The Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) program played a critical role in complementing the meals provided through the federal child nutrition programs. Data on the benefits provided through P-EBT are not included in this report. The report also does not include data on the Meals to You Program, which delivered meals to children's homes.

The participation figures are calculated for this report only and are not comparable to the administrative data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service. More information on the methodology can be found in the technical notes.

Survey Snapshot: Impact of COVID-19 on Meal Service Operations

In September 2020, FRAC surveyed 273 schools and other organizations currently running the child nutrition programs to glean insight on program operations for the 2020–2021 school year. The respondents included 191 schools, 48 community-based sponsors, 18 anti-hunger organizations, and 16 government agencies.

- Of the survey responses, 81.6 percent are using “grab and go” or curbside pickup models to distribute meals. Many also are using various transportation methods to deliver meals to homes and communities, with 55.3 percent using community site pick-up models, 36.6 percent delivering directly to homes, and 29.7 percent delivering meals to families along bus routes.
- While a majority of respondents are serving more than one day's worth of meals at a time (55.3 percent), a large percentage of respondents are only serving one day's worth of meals at a time (44.7 percent).

- Despite it being an option through the Summer Food Service Program and the Child and Adult Care Food Program, an overwhelming majority of respondents (72.5 percent) are not providing weekend meals for students.
- A vast majority of respondents (60.4 percent) reported that they have served fewer meals during their COVID-19 operations in comparison to the same time period before the pandemic. In contrast, 30.4 percent report serving more meals during COVID-19, and 7 percent of respondents have served about the same amount of meals since before the pandemic.
- Unsurprisingly, COVID-19 has had a drastic financial impact on many sponsors' and sites' operations: 64.1 percent reported that they have been operating at a financial loss amidst COVID-19.

⁷This includes only the At-Risk option under the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Meals and snacks served through child care and other provisions of CACFP are not included in this report.

Participation in April 2020: Breakfasts, Lunches, Suppers, and Snacks

Breakfast Participation: April 2019 and April 2020

- Nearly 11.3 million children received a free or reduced-price breakfast on an average day in April 2020, a decrease of 396,000 children, or 3.4 percent, from April 2019.
- Almost 10 million fewer (-4.5 percent) free and reduced-price breakfasts were served in April 2020 compared to April 2019.
- Thirty-one states saw an increase in the number of free and reduced-price breakfasts served in April 2020 compared to April 2019. The increase in breakfast participation was likely driven by the fact that many states had low breakfast participation prior to COVID-19. Nationwide waivers allowed meal providers to distribute breakfasts and lunches at the same time. This eliminated many of the common barriers to school breakfast participation — such as bus schedules and the limitations of traditional cafeteria models — and aligned breakfast participation closer to lunch participation in April 2020.

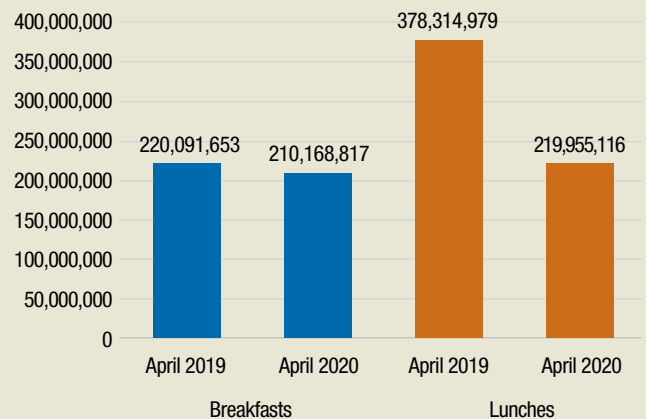
Lunch Participation: April 2019 and April 2020

- More than 11.8 million children received a free or reduced-price lunch on an average day in April 2020, a decrease of over 8.2 million children or -41.2 percent from April 2019.
- Just over 158 million fewer free or reduced-price lunches were served in April 2020 compared to April 2019 (-42 percent).
- Eighteen states saw the number of free and reduced-price lunches served decrease by over 50 percent.
- Only nine states — Delaware, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming — saw an increase in the number of free and reduced-price lunches served in April 2020 when compared to April 2019.

Vermont

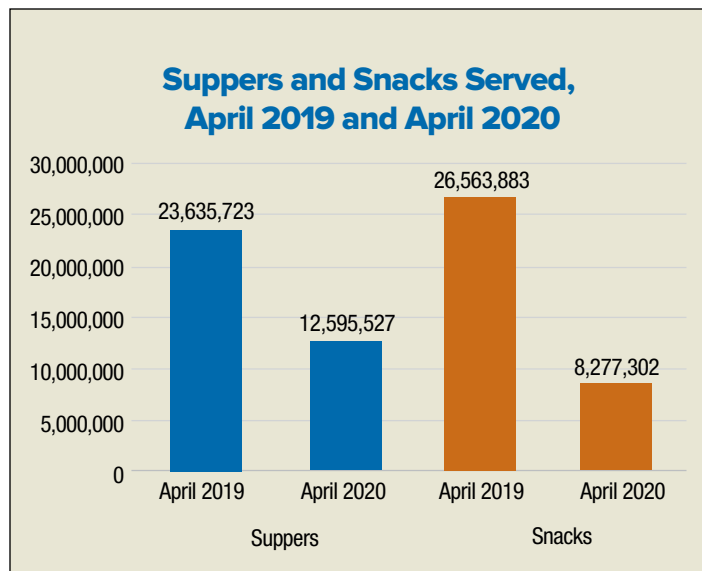
Vermont is a rural state that historically ranks high nationally for summer lunch participation, but the state still only served one child in July 2019 for every 33.5 who received a free or reduced-price school lunch during the 2018–2019 school year. The area eligibility requirement that at least half the children in an area are low-income makes it difficult for many rural communities to establish summer meals sites. Rural poverty is often less concentrated than in urban areas. The area eligibility waiver provided during COVID-19 allowed Vermont to establish meal sites in rural communities that would not have been eligible during a normal summer. Vermont was able to provide more lunches to children in April 2020 than the state served in April 2019. Lowering the area eligibility threshold permanently would allow more rural communities to provide summer meals.

Free and Reduced-Price Breakfasts and Lunches Served, April 2019 and April 2020



Supper and Snack Participation: April 2019 and April 2020

- Almost 660,000 children received a supper on an average day in April 2020, a decrease of 600,000 children from April 2019 (-47.6 percent); just over 11 million fewer suppers were served overall in the month of April 2020 (-46.7 percent).
- More than 444,000 children received a snack on an average day in April 2020, a decrease of just under 1 million children from April 2019 (-69.2 percent); and 18.2 million fewer snacks were served in the month of April 2020 (-68.8 percent).



Looking Ahead

Millions of low-income children were not getting the breakfasts, lunches, suppers, and snacks they needed in spring 2020 through the school and out-of-school time nutrition programs, despite significant efforts in all states to operate meal sites.⁸ The loss of meals through the child nutrition programs compounded by the economic crisis that has been driven by the pandemic helps to explain the dramatic increase in food insecurity among families with children.⁹ It also highlights the financial challenges for schools and community organizations that missed out on the reimbursements necessary to support program operations at a time of increased program costs. Schools and community sponsors continue to provide meals through the child nutrition programs, and many of the challenges faced in the spring remain. The lessons learned from this spring highlight the ways to reenergize, reimagine, and reinvest in the school, summer, and afterschool nutrition programs meant to fill the nutrition gap for children.

- **Support Schools With Relief Funding.** In May and again in October 2020, the House passed a comprehensive COVID-19 relief bill that would provide

emergency funding to school meals programs and Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) sponsors, centers, homes, and afterschool programs to help cover operating-cost deficits that were created by school, child care, and afterschool program shutdowns (at an amount equal to 55 percent of the amount that the school food authority or CACFP program was reimbursed for meals and snacks that same month in the prior year). Providing emergency budget relief to support the schools and community sponsors that are struggling financially is needed to ensure they are able to continue serving meals.

- **Strengthen School and Out-of-School Time Meals Through Child Nutrition Reauthorization.** Congress has an important opportunity in 2021 to pass a strong Child Nutrition Reauthorization bill that improves access to the child nutrition programs. A number of policy improvements that were made during COVID-19 could be implemented permanently by Congress, including allowing meal sites to operate in more communities and allowing schools to offer meals at no charge to all students. In addition, allowing schools that want to provide afterschool suppers to do so through the School Nutrition Programs, as well as summer food sponsors

⁸ Many families with children received benefits in April 2020 through the Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) program as a replacement for school meals. Data on the reach of P-EBT is currently unavailable.

⁹ Food Research & Action Center. (2020). *Not Enough to Eat: COVID-19 Deepens America's Hunger Crisis*. Available at: https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/Not-Enough-to-Eat_Hunger-and-COVID.pdf. Accessed on December 8, 2020.

that want to feed children year-round to do so through the Summer Food Service Program, would reduce unnecessary administrative work and increase access to nutritious meals.

- **Expand EBT Programs to Complement the Child Nutrition Programs.** The Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) program, which gives families additional resources to purchase food during the summer months, and the Pandemic EBT (P-EBT) program, which was created to provide nutritional support similar to Summer EBT during school closures that were related to COVID-19, are effective ways to provide nutrition resources to children when schools are closed. While P-EBT has been extended through the 2020–2021 school year, and Summer EBT is available to a handful of states, establishing a more permanent and comprehensive EBT program that all states can operate and that provides

benefits when schools are closed during the summer, on weekends, and school holidays will help dramatically reduce childhood hunger.

- **Increase Funding for Afterschool and Summer Programming.** Significant investments on the federal, state, and local level are needed to create more opportunities for enrichment programs, which provide an important foundation for afterschool and summer meals. These programs will be necessary to counter the educational inequities that the pandemic is exacerbating.¹⁰ Out-of-school time programming was hit hard by COVID-related closures, and it will take additional support and funding to ensure that these critical services rebound. The need for increased investments is compounded by the fact that funding for afterschool and summer programming was already failing to meet the need before the pandemic.

Conclusion

School and out-of-school time meals have always been essential to ending childhood hunger and supporting children’s health, learning, and development. With food insecurity at unprecedented levels, and the expectation that they will continue to rise, access to these programs is even more important. In order to ensure access, Congress should support schools with relief funding, strengthen school and out-of-school time meals in the upcoming child nutrition

reauthorization, expand electronic benefit transfer programs, and increase funding for the afterschool and summer programs that provide the platforms for serving meals. The U.S. Department of Agriculture also must continue to provide the flexibilities communities need to ensure access to the child nutrition programs. Working together at the federal, state, and local levels is critical to ensure that programs are able to rebound and respond.

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¹⁰ McKinsey & Company. (2020). *COVID-19 and student learning in the United States: The hurt could last a lifetime*. Available at: <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/public-and-social-sector/our-insights/covid-19-and-student-learning-in-the-united-states-the-hurt-could-last-a-lifetime>. Accessed on December 8, 2020.

Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). This report does not include data for students or schools that participate in school meals programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Department of Defense schools. The participation figures are calculated for this report only and are not comparable to the administrative data from USDA Food and Nutrition Service.

Breakfast and Lunch Participation

Data for children reached in **April 2019** is based on daily averages of the number of free and reduced-price breakfasts and lunches served during that month through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP), as provided by USDA. States report to USDA the number of meals they serve each month. FRAC calculated the children reached in each state by dividing the total number of free and reduced-price breakfasts and lunches served in April 2019 by each state's average number of serving days in NSLP and SBP during that same month.

Data for children reached in **April 2020** includes free and reduced-price breakfasts and lunches served through NSLP and SBP during that month, which includes breakfasts and lunches served through the Seamless Summer Option (SSO), and all breakfasts and lunches served through the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP). Any meals served under SSO during April 2020 are included in the NSLP and SBP free data reported by the state agency.

FRAC calculated the number of children reached in each state in **April 2020** by dividing the total number of free and reduced-price breakfasts and lunches served and all breakfasts and lunches served through SFSP by each state's average number of serving days in NSLP and SBP during

April 2019. While FRAC would normally use the service days from the same month (in this case, it would be April 2020) to determine the number of children served, disruptions to the number of traditional service days — and the transition to SFSP in many states — in April 2020 would not provide a fair comparison. Using April 2019 service days assumes that school schedules remain consistent year over year. The percentage change in meals served and children reached is the same for each state for this reason.

Supper and Snack Participation

Supper data for April 2020 includes the suppers served through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) At-Risk option and through SFSP. Supper data for April 2019 includes just CACFP through At-Risk.

Snack data for April 2020 includes those snacks served through CACFP, NSLP, and SFSP. Snack data for April 2019 includes those snacks served through the CACFP At-Risk option and through NSLP.

The number of children reached on an average day in April 2019 and April 2020, across all available snack components (CACFP, NSLP, and SFSP) and all supper components (CACFP suppers and SFSP suppers), is based on the total number of combined snacks and combined suppers served in April 2019 and 2020, divided by the number of NSLP service days from April 2019 for each state. While FRAC usually uses NSLP service days from the same month (in this case, it would be April 2020) to determine the average daily participation rate for suppers and snacks, disruptions to the number of traditional NSLP service days — and the transition to SFSP in many states — in April 2020 would not provide a fair comparison. Using April 2019 service days assumes that school schedules remain consistent year over year.

Table 1:**Free and Reduced-Price Participation¹ in Breakfast² and Lunch³ in April 2020, Compared to Breakfast⁴ and Lunch⁵ Participation in April 2019**

State	Breakfast Participation, April 2019	Breakfast Participation, April 2020	Percent Change in Breakfast Participation	Lunch Participation, April 2019	Lunch Participation, April 2020	Percent Change in Lunch Participation
Alabama	217,570	115,973	-46.7%	360,019	104,852	-70.9 %
Alaska	21,753	28,815	32.5%	38,806	29,948	-22.8 %
Arizona	250,059	262,474	5.0%	440,681	269,863	-38.8 %
Arkansas	151,811	122,225	-19.5%	227,381	126,473	-44.4 %
California	1,401,780	1,557,999	11.1%	2,442,847	1,589,488	-34.9 %
Colorado	121,776	101,011	-17.1%	212,728	103,765	-51.2 %
Connecticut	96,874	99,132	2.3%	184,712	102,106	-44.7 %
Delaware	39,079	58,948	50.8%	61,345	72,084	17.5 %
District of Columbia	27,761	7,188	-74.1%	41,278	7,364	-82.2 %
Florida	719,426	457,924	-36.3%	1,398,221	465,689	-66.7 %
Georgia	515,684	364,342	-29.3%	838,191	395,085	-52.9 %
Hawaii	24,298	10,070	-58.6%	60,319	22,277	-63.1 %
Idaho	48,173	68,591	42.4%	85,471	75,665	-11.5 %
Illinois	351,571	469,078	33.4%	684,030	491,113	-28.2 %
Indiana	217,439	242,361	11.5%	426,169	248,792	-41.6 %
Iowa	79,458	110,085	38.5%	180,238	125,668	-30.3 %
Kansas	93,838	130,175	38.7%	174,629	135,874	-22.2 %
Kentucky	276,273	324,261	17.4%	407,584	331,172	-18.7 %
Louisiana	253,356	186,310	-26.5%	431,142	190,673	-55.8 %
Maine	35,372	82,266	132.6%	53,922	82,514	53.0 %
Maryland	179,334	100,643	-43.9%	284,782	102,032	-64.2 %
Massachusetts	180,172	124,929	-30.7%	321,236	134,062	-58.3 %
Michigan	328,364	572,269	74.3%	549,221	599,487	9.2 %
Minnesota	148,150	283,049	91.1%	260,721	287,533	10.3 %
Mississippi	167,531	64,719	-61.4%	279,851	71,968	-74.3 %
Missouri	215,454	254,252	18.0%	340,392	241,524	-29.0 %
Montana	28,305	37,000	30.7%	44,942	40,124	-10.7 %
Nebraska	53,616	68,316	27.4%	119,368	76,557	-35.9 %
Nevada	107,217	60,310	-43.7%	181,610	60,805	-66.5 %
New Hampshire	15,457	31,365	102.9%	32,597	32,393	-0.6 %
New Jersey	260,462	167,749	-35.6%	419,147	203,779	-51.4 %
New Mexico	114,420	115,597	1.0%	165,449	124,151	-25.0 %
New York	697,224	751,786	7.8%	1,298,128	846,969	-34.8 %
North Carolina	336,211	442,198	31.5%	556,610	433,718	-22.1 %
North Dakota	16,861	50,360	198.7%	31,614	52,688	66.7 %
Ohio	345,529	302,634	-12.4%	594,438	318,801	-46.4 %
Oklahoma	158,959	198,486	24.9%	268,896	202,584	-24.7 %
Oregon	104,294	114,223	9.5%	187,766	116,295	-38.1 %
Pennsylvania	347,914	270,703	-22.2%	640,515	299,489	-53.2 %
Rhode Island	28,194	20,087	-28.8%	49,699	19,609	-60.5 %
South Carolina	214,151	207,461	-3.1%	338,215	217,855	-35.6 %
South Dakota	21,343	48,712	128.2%	45,547	57,250	25.7 %
Tennessee	308,033	243,504	-20.9%	470,272	259,659	-44.8 %
Texas	1,580,850	910,910	-42.4%	2,514,311	967,801	-61.5 %
Utah	59,370	144,199	142.9%	151,685	181,472	19.6 %
Vermont	17,106	44,388	159.5%	23,880	44,680	87.1 %
Virginia	271,319	224,613	-17.2%	431,854	227,249	-47.4 %
Washington	159,536	278,304	74.4%	333,533	281,513	-15.6 %
West Virginia	117,743	136,458	15.9%	139,709	138,123	-1.1 %
Wisconsin	146,670	190,908	30.2%	269,616	197,991	-26.6 %
Wyoming	10,783	28,258	162.1%	21,833	29,391	34.6 %
US	11,683,921	11,287,619	-3.4%	20,117,152	11,838,016	-41.2 %

¹ The April 2020 Daily Breakfast and Lunch Participation is calculated for each state using their April 2019 average days of operation for each program. With nearly all schools closed in April 2020, there is no comparable days of operation for April 2020.

² The April 2020 Daily Breakfast Participation includes breakfast participation in SFSP and the free and reduced-price participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP), which includes participation in the Seamless Summer Option (SSO).

³ The April 2020 Daily Lunch Participation includes lunch participation in SFSP and the free and reduced-price participation in the National School Lunch Program, which includes participation in SSO.

⁴ The April 2019 Breakfast Participation includes free and reduced-price participation in SBP.

⁵ The April 2019 Lunch Participation includes free and reduced-price participation in NSLP.

Table 2:**Free and Reduced-Price Breakfasts¹ and Lunches² Served in April 2020 Compared to Free and Reduced-Price Breakfasts³ and Lunches⁴ Served in April 2019**

State	Free and Reduced-Price Breakfasts Served			Free and Reduced-Price Lunches Served		
	April 2019	April 2020	Percent Change	April 2019	April 2020	Percent Change
Alabama	4,473,646	2,384,618	-46.7 %	7,367,573	2,145,727	-70.9 %
Alaska	482,808	639,564	32.5 %	857,912	662,066	-22.8 %
Arizona	5,142,678	5,398,001	5.0 %	9,042,739	5,537,564	-38.8 %
Arkansas	3,216,812	2,589,892	-19.5 %	4,812,076	2,676,559	-44.4 %
California	24,314,142	27,023,794	11.1 %	42,875,766	27,897,991	-34.9 %
Colorado	2,509,637	2,081,684	-17.1 %	4,381,575	2,137,243	-51.2 %
Connecticut	1,637,063	1,675,234	2.3 %	3,093,868	1,710,236	-44.7 %
Delaware	620,410	935,855	50.8 %	969,498	1,139,215	17.5 %
District of Columbia	442,820	114,663	-74.1 %	652,699	116,439	-82.2 %
Florida	15,141,022	9,637,462	-36.3 %	29,411,523	9,795,758	-66.7 %
Georgia	8,975,000	6,341,025	-29.3 %	14,562,270	6,863,997	-52.9 %
Hawaii	509,047	210,970	-58.6 %	1,262,073	466,107	-63.1 %
Idaho	1,014,789	1,444,925	42.4 %	1,812,666	1,604,702	-11.5 %
Illinois	6,883,272	9,183,905	33.4 %	13,342,221	9,579,314	-28.2 %
Indiana	4,289,294	4,780,916	11.5 %	8,371,625	4,887,244	-41.6 %
Iowa	1,666,011	2,308,186	38.5 %	3,762,421	2,623,281	-30.3 %
Kansas	1,911,861	2,652,189	38.7 %	3,556,036	2,766,840	-22.2 %
Kentucky	4,760,852	5,587,808	17.4 %	6,997,968	5,686,025	-18.7 %
Louisiana	4,306,915	3,167,161	-26.5 %	7,276,128	3,217,865	-55.8 %
Maine	575,943	1,339,490	132.6 %	877,838	1,343,310	53.0 %
Maryland	3,233,623	1,814,717	-43.9 %	5,096,489	1,825,982	-64.2 %
Massachusetts	3,099,192	2,148,942	-30.7 %	5,416,452	2,260,453	-58.3 %
Michigan	5,789,986	10,090,717	74.3 %	9,522,299	10,393,791	9.2 %
Minnesota	2,754,914	5,263,423	91.1 %	4,911,075	5,416,130	10.3 %
Mississippi	3,307,297	1,277,649	-61.4 %	5,520,544	1,419,690	-74.3 %
Missouri	4,494,506	5,303,846	18.0 %	7,045,190	4,998,893	-29.0 %
Montana	551,930	721,471	30.7 %	873,679	780,025	-10.7 %
Nebraska	1,094,751	1,394,913	27.4 %	2,399,008	1,538,611	-35.9 %
Nevada	1,792,102	1,008,062	-43.7 %	3,028,479	1,013,966	-66.5 %
New Hampshire	265,955	539,675	102.9 %	555,053	551,590	-0.6 %
New Jersey	4,245,112	2,734,039	-35.6 %	6,789,348	3,300,816	-51.4 %
New Mexico	2,290,317	2,313,888	1.0 %	3,311,772	2,485,109	-25.0 %
New York	11,144,133	12,016,224	7.8 %	20,479,799	13,362,127	-34.8 %
North Carolina	6,080,630	7,997,474	31.5 %	10,313,486	8,036,403	-22.1 %
North Dakota	335,158	1,001,035	198.7 %	628,604	1,047,626	66.7 %
Ohio	6,635,894	5,812,083	-12.4 %	11,464,849	6,148,665	-46.4 %
Oklahoma	3,244,186	4,050,908	24.9 %	5,525,899	4,163,169	-24.7 %
Oregon	2,174,518	2,381,532	9.5 %	3,911,154	2,422,424	-38.1 %
Pennsylvania	6,892,508	5,362,881	-22.2 %	12,584,677	5,884,291	-53.2 %
Rhode Island	482,409	343,697	-28.8 %	848,787	334,890	-60.5 %
South Carolina	3,631,421	3,517,979	-3.1 %	5,756,535	3,707,969	-35.6 %
South Dakota	367,903	839,702	128.2 %	802,259	1,008,410	25.7 %
Tennessee	6,308,421	4,986,894	-20.9 %	9,647,973	5,327,093	-44.8 %
Texas	33,206,047	19,133,824	-42.4 %	52,450,490	20,189,076	-61.5 %
Utah	1,135,474	2,757,855	142.9 %	2,759,956	3,301,946	19.6 %
Vermont	289,772	751,949	159.5 %	404,027	755,935	87.1 %
Virginia	4,594,982	3,803,983	-17.2 %	7,239,195	3,809,387	-47.4 %
Washington	2,705,501	4,719,642	74.4 %	5,656,558	4,774,327	-15.6 %
West Virginia	2,103,712	2,438,086	15.9 %	2,491,192	2,462,907	-1.1 %
Wisconsin	2,749,422	3,578,706	30.2 %	5,155,258	3,785,735	-26.6 %
Wyoming	215,855	565,679	162.1 %	438,418	590,197	34.6 %
US	220,091,653	210,168,817	-4.5 %	378,314,979	219,955,116	-41.9 %

¹ April 2020 breakfasts include those served through SFSP and the free and reduced-price categories in the School Breakfast Program (SBP), which includes breakfasts served through the Seamless Summer Option (SSO).

² April 2020 lunches include those served through SFSP and the free and reduced-price categories in the National School Lunch Program, which includes lunches served through SSO.

³ April 2019 breakfasts include those served through the free and reduced categories in SBP.

⁴ April 2019 lunches include those served through the free and reduced-price categories in NSLP.

Table 3:**Total Breakfasts Served by Type in April 2020¹ Compared to Total Breakfasts Served by Type in April 2019**

State	April 2019				April 2020				
	SBP Free	SBP Reduced-Price	SBP Paid	Total Breakfasts	SBP Free ²	SBP Reduced-Price	SBP Paid	SFSP	Total Breakfasts
Alabama	4,233,771	239,875	835,806	5,309,452	433,513	0	0	1,951,105	2,384,618
Alaska	459,922	22,886	92,736	575,544	10,253	0	0	629,311	639,564
Arizona	4,753,093	389,585	889,778	6,032,456	3,658,774	0	1,149	1,739,227	5,399,150
Arkansas	2,881,582	335,230	679,277	3,896,089	2,512,269	0	4	77,623	2,589,896
California	22,355,708	1,958,434	3,359,001	27,673,143	21,248,789	1,066	1,866	5,773,939	27,025,660
Colorado	2,154,651	354,986	737,885	3,247,522	22,717	0	0	2,058,967	2,081,684
Connecticut	1,579,856	57,207	195,882	1,832,945	692,758	0	0	982,476	1,675,234
Delaware	602,689	17,721	194,012	814,422	357,698	12,164	123,681	565,993	1,059,536
District of Columbia	437,446	5,374	85,330	528,150	15,605	0	0	99,058	114,663
Florida	14,326,500	814,522	2,071,844	17,212,866	843,575	438	12	8,793,449	9,637,474
Georgia	8,392,206	582,794	1,654,997	10,629,997	5,926,319	0	0	414,706	6,341,025
Hawaii	456,151	52,896	137,399	646,446	210,970	0	0	0	210,970
Idaho	879,144	135,645	406,515	1,421,304	269,127	0	0	1,175,798	1,444,925
Illinois	6,749,973	133,299	591,534	7,474,806	423,413	0	76	8,760,492	9,183,981
Indiana	3,902,757	386,537	978,997	5,268,291	1,452,722	22	22	3,328,172	4,780,938
Iowa	1,547,958	118,053	444,159	2,110,170	28,170	0	0	2,280,016	2,308,186
Kansas	1,665,690	246,171	493,909	2,405,770	864,456	0	0	1,787,733	2,652,189
Kentucky	4,712,541	48,311	537,034	5,297,886	71,147	0	0	5,516,661	5,587,808
Louisiana	4,249,528	57,387	371,506	4,678,421	948,704	0	110	2,218,457	3,167,271
Maine	512,053	63,890	231,498	807,441	8,694	950	2,374	1,329,846	1,341,864
Maryland	2,855,872	377,751	1,261,332	4,494,955	16,242	0	0	1,798,475	1,814,717
Massachusetts	3,010,063	89,129	433,943	3,533,135	870,200	15	3	1,278,727	2,148,945
Michigan	5,555,442	234,544	898,727	6,688,713	47,837	0	731	10,042,880	10,091,448
Minnesota	2,270,270	484,644	1,522,284	4,277,198	70,271	0	842	5,193,152	5,264,265
Mississippi	3,134,773	172,524	311,951	3,619,248	10,315	0	0	1,267,334	1,277,649
Missouri	4,081,058	413,448	1,310,710	5,805,216	2,216,834	0	73	3,087,012	5,303,919
Montana	506,492	45,438	180,924	732,854	30,935	1,884	4,089	688,652	725,560
Nebraska	942,102	152,649	452,376	1,547,127	15,776	467	3,974	1,378,670	1,398,887
Nevada	1,655,086	137,016	324,497	2,116,599	883,653	125	494	124,284	1,008,556
New Hampshire	240,572	25,383	119,173	385,128	461,719	173	197	77,783	539,872
New Jersey	3,949,036	296,076	942,061	5,187,173	1,955,417	500	820	778,122	2,734,859
New Mexico	2,220,180	70,137	382,250	2,672,567	1,759,361	914	1,139	553,613	2,315,027
New York	10,945,014	199,119	946,045	12,090,178	6,056,551	0	6	5,959,673	12,016,230
North Carolina	5,755,832	324,798	1,102,592	7,183,222	74,738	0	0	7,922,736	7,997,474
North Dakota	283,858	51,300	231,692	566,850	4,981	0	0	996,054	1,001,035
Ohio	6,264,637	371,257	1,546,378	8,182,272	4,428,719	0	0	1,383,364	5,812,083
Oklahoma	2,950,319	293,867	780,957	4,025,143	3,451,249	155	957	599,504	4,051,865
Oregon	1,977,990	196,528	660,778	2,835,296	509,898	16	191	1,871,618	2,381,723
Pennsylvania	6,676,489	216,019	1,156,870	8,049,378	4,418,445	1	84	944,435	5,362,965
Rhode Island	452,322	30,087	97,388	579,797	4,127	6	29	339,564	343,726
South Carolina	3,482,872	148,549	623,237	4,254,658	2,576,797	1	51	941,181	3,518,030
South Dakota	331,931	35,972	117,604	485,507	672,185	0	1,201	167,517	840,903
Tennessee	5,984,908	323,513	1,316,316	7,624,737	4,657,728	0	0	329,166	4,986,894
Texas	31,763,187	1,442,860	4,394,443	37,600,490	14,489,733	8	807	4,644,083	19,134,631
Utah	988,037	147,437	396,026	1,531,500	2,735,405	2,075	3,222	20,375	2,761,077
Vermont	251,300	38,472	121,504	411,276	2,243	0	0	749,706	751,949
Virginia	4,223,802	371,180	1,235,713	5,830,695	596,646	0	0	3,207,337	3,803,983
Washington	2,379,381	326,120	578,715	3,284,216	304,360	0	0	4,415,282	4,719,642
West Virginia	2,075,870	27,842	457,002	2,560,714	532,846	0	0	1,905,240	2,438,086
Wisconsin	2,561,684	187,738	846,955	3,596,377	1,106,950	47	456	2,471,709	3,579,162
Wyoming	177,191	38,664	98,294	314,149	6,211	0	0	559,468	565,679
US	206,800,789	13,290,864	39,837,836	259,929,489	94,968,045	21,027	148,660	115,179,745	210,317,477

¹ Not all states have participation in the reduced-price and paid breakfasts and lunch category in April 2020. This is likely due to all schools in the state switching to the Summer Food Service Program or the Seamless Summer Option (SSO).

² The April 2020 School Breakfast Program data includes the breakfasts served through the SSO in the free category.

Table 4:**Total Lunches Served by Type in April 2020¹ Compared to Total Lunches Served by Type in April 2019**

State	April 2019				April 2020				
	NSLP Free	NSLP Reduced-Price	NSLP Paid	Total	NSLP Free ²	NSLP Reduced-Price	NSLP Paid	SFSP	Total
Alabama	6,833,597	533,976	2,298,387	9,665,960	0	0	464,578	2,145,727	2,610,305
Alaska	800,455	57,457	253,808	1,111,720	10,587	0	0	651,479	662,066
Arizona	8,156,884	885,855	2,696,800	11,739,539	3,765,526	0	1,536	1,772,038	5,539,100
Arkansas	4,236,389	575,687	1,452,582	6,264,658	2,581,999	6	72	94,554	2,676,631
California	38,879,490	3,996,276	8,745,822	51,621,588	21,764,399	1,384	2,216	6,132,208	27,900,207
Colorado	3,652,151	729,424	2,562,741	6,944,316	22,948	0	17	2,114,295	2,137,260
Connecticut	2,873,546	220,322	1,329,105	4,422,973	724,157	0	0	986,079	1,710,236
Delaware	929,345	40,153	481,599	1,451,097	545,165	26,810	296,930	567,240	1,436,145
District of Columbia	641,048	11,651	136,722	789,421	20,821	0	0	95,618	116,439
Florida	27,570,037	1,841,486	4,915,418	34,326,941	912,277	961	1,510	8,882,520	9,797,268
Georgia	13,433,814	1,128,456	4,468,929	19,031,199	6,380,107	0	0	483,890	6,863,997
Hawaii	1,075,530	186,543	750,551	2,012,624	435,589	0	0	30,518	466,107
Idaho	1,497,056	315,610	1,149,060	2,961,726	310,669	0	0	1,294,033	1,604,702
Illinois	12,863,103	479,118	4,086,701	17,428,922	521,296	0	76	9,058,018	9,579,390
Indiana	7,329,356	1,042,269	4,965,111	13,336,736	1,560,802	405	484	3,326,037	4,887,728
Iowa	3,345,053	417,368	3,503,879	7,266,300	28,682	0	0	2,594,599	2,623,281
Kansas	2,931,679	624,357	2,681,255	6,237,291	928,218	0	0	1,838,622	2,766,840
Kentucky	6,897,534	100,434	1,239,429	8,237,397	71,243	0	0	5,614,782	5,686,025
Louisiana	7,114,467	161,661	1,361,649	8,637,777	970,984	0	110	2,246,881	3,217,975
Maine	772,308	105,530	558,682	1,436,520	9,649	1,035	3,300	1,332,626	1,346,610
Maryland	4,480,175	616,314	2,291,587	7,388,076	16,492	70	79	1,809,420	1,826,061
Massachusetts	5,085,871	330,581	2,853,723	8,270,175	912,381	15	25	1,348,057	2,260,478
Michigan	8,938,520	583,779	3,376,549	12,898,848	48,201	0	731	10,345,590	10,394,522
Minnesota	3,868,113	1,042,962	5,690,398	10,601,473	71,421	0	753	5,344,709	5,416,883
Mississippi	5,116,907	403,637	1,040,879	6,561,423	10,011	0	0	1,409,679	1,419,690
Missouri	6,233,006	812,184	3,923,849	10,969,039	2,258,873	0	1,760	2,740,020	5,000,653
Montana	770,297	103,382	556,979	1,430,658	35,747	3,003	5,828	741,275	785,853
Nebraska	1,997,030	401,978	2,053,480	4,452,488	27,994	536	4,873	1,510,081	1,543,484
Nevada	2,737,545	290,934	701,731	3,730,210	886,339	129	491	127,498	1,014,457
New Hampshire	479,831	75,222	724,899	1,279,952	473,269	173	200	78,148	551,790
New Jersey	6,100,246	689,102	3,571,331	10,360,679	2,385,629	683	1,160	914,504	3,301,976
New Mexico	3,181,042	130,730	622,920	3,934,692	1,871,899	914	1,070	612,296	2,486,179
New York	19,959,840	519,959	4,299,666	24,779,465	6,214,206	0	7	7,147,921	13,362,134
North Carolina	9,680,547	632,939	2,820,455	13,133,941	82,699	0	0	7,953,704	8,036,403
North Dakota	510,452	118,152	1,090,673	1,719,277	5,566	0	167	1,042,060	1,047,793
Ohio	10,486,412	978,437	6,090,030	17,554,879	4,778,335	0	0	1,370,330	6,148,665
Oklahoma	4,904,970	620,929	2,161,821	7,687,720	3,540,826	330	1,387	622,013	4,164,556
Oregon	3,501,404	409,750	1,657,285	5,568,439	528,795	17	193	1,893,612	2,422,617
Pennsylvania	11,943,531	641,146	5,863,421	18,448,098	4,773,514	8	1,143	1,110,769	5,885,434
Rhode Island	766,400	82,387	385,554	1,234,341	4,703	6	29	330,181	334,919
South Carolina	5,432,120	324,415	1,704,530	7,461,065	2,725,970	14	53	981,985	3,708,022
South Dakota	672,266	129,993	926,134	1,728,393	778,518	304	3,039	229,588	1,011,449
Tennessee	9,029,664	618,309	3,065,473	12,713,446	4,753,436	0	0	573,657	5,327,093
Texas	49,395,584	3,054,906	12,801,469	65,251,959	15,276,905	6	1,288	4,912,165	20,190,364
Utah	2,236,689	523,267	2,851,661	5,611,617	3,279,394	2,938	4,504	19,614	3,306,450
Vermont	341,311	62,716	318,531	722,558	2,237	0	0	753,698	755,935
Virginia	6,512,655	726,540	3,813,207	11,052,402	618,464	0	0	3,190,923	3,809,387
Washington	4,872,571	783,987	2,647,526	8,304,084	306,427	0	0	4,467,900	4,774,327
West Virginia	2,451,790	39,402	644,076	3,135,268	532,317	0	0	1,930,590	2,462,907
Wisconsin	4,664,587	490,671	3,815,777	8,971,035	1,284,007	48	1,590	2,501,680	3,787,325
Wyoming	338,234	100,184	416,417	854,835	6,865	0	0	583,332	590,197
US	348,522,452	29,792,527	134,420,261	512,735,240	100,056,558	39,795	801,199	119,858,763	220,756,315

¹ Not all states have participation in the reduced-price and paid breakfasts and lunch category in April 2020. This is likely due to all schools in the state switching to the Summer Food Service Program or the Seamless Summer Option (SSO).

² The April 2020 National School Lunch Program data includes the lunches served through the SSO in the free category.

Table 5:**Total Suppers¹ and Snacks² Served in April 2020 Compared to April 2019**

State	Total Snacks Served			Total Suppers Served		
	April 2019	April 2020	Percent Change	April 2019	April 2020	Percent Change
Alabama	384,053	229,302	-40.3 %	589,762	73,708	-87.5 %
Alaska	51,361	15,762	-69.3 %	31,850	19,590	-38.5 %
Arizona	698,912	68,019	-90.3 %	298,466	34,827	-88.3 %
Arkansas	183,597	90,440	-50.7 %	254,601	86,718	-65.9 %
California	3,742,748	1,097,068	-70.7 %	5,466,321	2,040,969	-62.7 %
Colorado	343,564	39,559	-88.5 %	103,911	140,239	35.0 %
Connecticut	148,336	78,136	-47.3 %	104,580	143,438	37.2 %
Delaware	45,325	18,505	-59.2 %	84,921	590	-99.3 %
District of Columbia	201,726	7,321	-96.4 %	139,837	7,760	-94.5 %
Florida	2,690,685	393,807	-85.4 %	2,360,977	939,129	-60.2 %
Georgia	1,312,684	564,966	-57.0 %	453,745	218,447	-51.9 %
Hawaii	130,682	5,128	-96.1 %	4,474	3,180	-28.9 %
Idaho	85,349	42,942	-49.7 %	33,936	19,072	-43.8 %
Illinois	535,528	161,104	-69.9 %	582,720	241,832	-58.5 %
Indiana	545,177	100,260	-81.6 %	212,523	443,669	108.8 %
Iowa	174,353	90,896	-47.9 %	24,127	41,288	71.1 %
Kansas	208,235	26,186	-87.4 %	94,383	32,164	-65.9 %
Kentucky	211,447	64,243	-69.6 %	315,926	151,073	-52.2 %
Louisiana	406,871	180,266	-55.7 %	287,294	184,080	-35.9 %
Maine	56,858	34,677	-39.0 %	21,161	43,031	103.4 %
Maryland	254,435	726,205	185.4 %	343,943	1,103,024	220.7 %
Massachusetts	544,988	101,459	-81.4 %	171,288	125,550	-26.7 %
Michigan	433,060	288,109	-33.5 %	363,253	460,580	26.8 %
Minnesota	509,245	414,609	-18.6 %	205,194	166,843	-18.7 %
Mississippi	244,417	69,772	-71.5 %	80,226	67,611	-15.7 %
Missouri	365,521	186,695	-48.9 %	477,161	942,281	97.5 %
Montana	64,993	29,078	-55.3 %	32,749	47,918	46.3 %
Nebraska	146,495	21,276	-85.5 %	75,546	10,676	-85.9 %
Nevada	74,657	6,677	-91.1 %	221,965	7,648	-96.6 %
New Hampshire	72,328	9,376	-87.0 %	19,903	9,616	-51.7 %
New Jersey	707,299	162,189	-77.1 %	355,225	64,962	-81.7 %
New Mexico	336,294	28,858	-91.4 %	148,234	57,693	-61.1 %
New York	3,124,818	156,118	-95.0 %	1,488,775	155,373	-89.6 %
North Carolina	592,496	192,352	-67.5 %	284,995	229,914	-19.3 %
North Dakota	62,850	10,019	-84.1 %	2,588	1,249	-51.7 %
Ohio	405,177	114,486	-71.7 %	301,786	193,230	-36.0 %
Oklahoma	413,278	188,402	-54.4 %	380,897	541,631	42.2 %
Oregon	151,067	30,431	-79.9 %	323,081	170,874	-47.1 %
Pennsylvania	496,335	207,292	-58.2 %	447,790	182,599	-59.2 %
Rhode Island	73,805	32,062	-56.6 %	54,368	40,653	-25.2 %
South Carolina	560,176	139,332	-75.1 %	295,090	38,889	-86.8 %
South Dakota	44,729	45,950	2.7 %	14,231	52,108	266.2 %
Tennessee	843,604	72,359	-91.4 %	585,584	71,126	-87.9 %
Texas	2,461,924	1,073,349	-56.4 %	4,523,784	2,638,024	-41.7 %
Utah	116,297	39,532	-66.0 %	75,262	71,195	-5.4 %
Vermont	28,131	13,109	-53.4 %	44,836	2,321	-94.8 %
Virginia	453,669	168,764	-62.8 %	390,775	178,478	-54.3 %
Washington	288,118	51,274	-82.2 %	155,488	5,829	-96.3 %
West Virginia	206,369	66,538	-67.8 %	151,451	36,928	-75.6 %
Wisconsin	306,157	303,920	-0.7 %	150,051	55,900	-62.7 %
Wyoming	23,660	19,123	-19.2 %	4,689	0	-100.0 %
US	26,563,883	8,277,302	-68.8 %	23,635,723	12,595,527	-46.7 %

¹ Supper data for April 2020 includes those meals served through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) At-Risk Option and Summer Food Service Program (SFSP).

² Snack data for April 2019 includes those snacks served through the CACFP At-Risk Option and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). Snack data for April 2020 includes those snacks served through the CACFP At-Risk Option, NSLP, and SFSP.

Table 6:**Daily Participation¹ in Suppers² and Snacks³ in April 2020, Compared to Supper⁴ and Snack⁵ Participation in April 2019**

State	Snacks			Suppers		
	April 2019	April 2020	Percent Change	April 2019	April 2020	Percent Change
Alabama	18,767	11,205	-40.3 %	28,819	3,602	-87.5 %
Alaska	2,323	713	-69.3 %	1,441	886	-38.5 %
Arizona	34,060	3,315	-90.3 %	14,545	1,697	-88.3 %
Arkansas	8,675	4,273	-50.7 %	12,030	4,098	-65.9 %
California	213,243	62,505	-70.7 %	311,444	116,284	-62.7 %
Colorado	16,680	1,921	-88.5 %	5,045	6,809	35.0 %
Connecticut	8,856	4,665	-47.3 %	6,244	8,564	37.2 %
Delaware	2,868	1,171	-59.2 %	5,373	37	-99.3 %
District of Columbia	12,757	463	-96.4 %	8,843	491	-94.5 %
Florida	127,915	18,722	-85.4 %	112,241	44,646	-60.2 %
Georgia	75,557	32,519	-57.0 %	26,117	12,574	-51.9 %
Hawaii	6,246	245	-96.1 %	214	152	-28.9 %
Idaho	4,024	2,025	-49.7 %	1,600	899	-43.8 %
Illinois	27,455	8,259	-69.9 %	29,875	12,398	-58.5 %
Indiana	27,753	5,104	-81.6 %	10,819	22,586	108.8 %
Iowa	8,352	4,354	-47.9 %	1,156	1,978	71.1 %
Kansas	10,226	1,286	-87.4 %	4,635	1,580	-65.9 %
Kentucky	12,315	3,742	-69.6 %	18,401	8,799	-52.2 %
Louisiana	24,109	10,682	-55.7 %	17,023	10,908	-35.9 %
Maine	3,493	2,130	-39.0 %	1,300	2,643	103.4 %
Maryland	14,217	40,579	185.4 %	19,219	61,635	220.7 %
Massachusetts	32,322	6,017	-81.4 %	10,159	7,446	-26.7 %
Michigan	24,978	16,617	-33.5 %	20,951	26,565	26.8 %
Minnesota	27,035	22,011	-18.6 %	10,893	8,857	-18.7 %
Mississippi	12,390	3,537	-71.5 %	4,067	3,427	-15.7 %
Missouri	17,660	9,020	-48.9 %	23,054	45,527	97.5 %
Montana	3,343	1,496	-55.3 %	1,685	2,465	46.3 %
Nebraska	7,289	1,059	-85.5 %	3,759	531	-85.9 %
Nevada	4,477	400	-91.1 %	13,311	459	-96.6 %
New Hampshire	4,248	551	-87.0 %	1,169	565	-51.7 %
New Jersey	43,666	10,013	-77.1 %	21,930	4,010	-81.7 %
New Mexico	16,801	1,442	-91.4 %	7,405	2,882	-61.1 %
New York	198,069	9,896	-95.0 %	94,367	9,848	-89.6 %
North Carolina	31,977	10,381	-67.5 %	15,381	12,408	-19.3 %
North Dakota	3,161	504	-84.1 %	130	63	-51.7 %
Ohio	21,008	5,936	-71.7 %	15,647	10,019	-36.0 %
Oklahoma	20,111	9,168	-54.4 %	18,535	26,356	42.2 %
Oregon	7,252	1,461	-79.9 %	15,510	8,203	-47.1 %
Pennsylvania	25,262	10,550	-58.2 %	22,791	9,294	-59.2 %
Rhode Island	4,322	1,877	-56.6 %	3,183	2,380	-25.2 %
South Carolina	32,912	8,186	-75.1 %	17,338	2,285	-86.8 %
South Dakota	2,539	2,609	2.7 %	808	2,958	266.2 %
Tennessee	41,120	3,527	-91.4 %	28,543	3,467	-87.9 %
Texas	118,017	51,453	-56.4 %	216,856	126,459	-41.7 %
Utah	6,392	2,173	-66.0 %	4,136	3,913	-5.4 %
Vermont	1,663	775	-53.4 %	2,650	137	-94.8 %
Virginia	27,064	10,068	-62.8 %	23,312	10,647	-54.3 %
Washington	16,989	3,023	-82.2 %	9,168	344	-96.3 %
West Virginia	11,573	3,732	-67.8 %	8,494	2,071	-75.6 %
Wisconsin	16,012	15,895	-0.7 %	7,848	2,924	-62.7 %
Wyoming	1,178	952	-19.2 %	234	0	-100.0 %
US	1,440,720	444,205	-69.2 %	1,259,697	659,775	-47.6 %

¹ The Estimated Daily Supper and Snack Participation for April 2020 is calculated using each state's April 2019 National School Lunch Program (NSLP) average days of operation. With schools for the most part closed in April 2020, there is no comparable days of operation for April 2020.

² The April 2020 Estimated Daily Supper Participation includes suppers served through SFSP and CACFP At-Risk.

³ The April 2020 Estimated Daily Snack Participation includes snacks served through SFSP, CACFP At-Risk, and NSLP.

⁴ The April 2019 Estimated Supper Participation includes those served through CACFP At-Risk.

⁵ The April 2019 Snack Participation includes snacks served through CACFP At-Risk and NSLP.