

The Reach of School Breakfast and Lunch During the 2023–2024 School Year

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About FRAC

The Food Research & Action Center improves the nutrition, health, and well-being of people struggling against poverty-related hunger in the United States through advocacy, partnerships, and by advancing bold and equitable policy solutions. To learn more, visit FRAC.org and follow us on X (formerly Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, Threads, and Bluesky.

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Breakfast and Lunch Participation During the 2023-2024 School Year



children participated in school breakfast, with just over 12.2 million children receiving a free or reduced-price breakfast.

00 Free and reduced-price breakfast participation **INCREASED** by just over **900,000** children (8 percent) when compared to the 2022-2023 school year.



children participated in school lunch, with **21.1 million children** receiving a free or reduced-price lunch.



Free and reduced-price lunch participation

INCREASED by just over **1.3 million** children (6.8 percent) when compared to the 2022–2023 school year.

The gap between school breakfast and lunch participation slightly **DECREASED** in the 2023–2024 school year compared to the previous year, with **58.1 children** receiving a free or reduced-price school breakfast for every 100 children who received a school lunch, compared to 57.4 per 100 in the 2022-2023 school year.

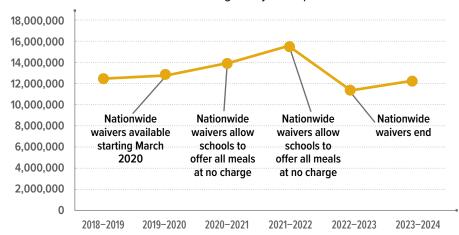
Executive Summary

The reach of the School Breakfast Program (SBP) and National School Lunch Program (NSLP) increased during the 2023-2024 school year compared to the previous school year, which means more students across the country had access to the nutritious meals that are proven to help reduce food insecurity and are linked to numerous academic, health, and behavioral benefits.

This increase in participation — following a drop during the 2022–2023 school year as the pandemic-era nationwide child nutrition waivers expired — is a strong indication that school nutrition departments are stabilizing after years of facing staffing challenges and supply shortages triggered by the COVID-19 public health crisis. This rebound also means that school nutrition departments were better positioned to implement many of the best practices that increase participation in school meals, such as breakfast in the classroom and other innovative breakfast models that help reduce the gap between school breakfast and lunch participation.

The biggest driver of the increase, however, can be attributed to the growth in the number of schools offering meals to all students through the Community Eligibility Provision and state Healthy School Meals for All policies. Offering meals at no charge to all students reduces the administrative burden on school nutrition departments, eliminates school meal debt, reduces stigma, and streamlines





the implementation of breakfast in the classroom and other innovative service models. States with Healthy School Meals for All policies and high uptake of community eligibility during the 2023-2024 school year saw the largest increases in participation, showing just what is possible when these initiatives are broadly implemented.

Despite this positive momentum, more students can and should be receiving a school breakfast and lunch. Participation in both school breakfast and school lunch by students from households with low incomes is lower than it was during the last full school year before the pandemic, which means that even though participation has increased from the prior school year, these programs have not regained all of the ground lost during the last five years. Another factor impacting participation is the notable decrease in enrollment at schools participating in school

breakfast and school lunch: Over 1.5 million fewer students were enrolled at schools participating in the National School Lunch Program in 2023 when compared to October 2018.

Ensuring that students are well-fed is part of safeguarding the health and well-being of our country's children and supporting working families in every state. Now is the time to capitalize on this positive momentum, not roll back access. Healthy School Meals for All and community eligibility create a strong, sustainable foundation for schools to implement proven best practices like breakfast in the classroom and other alternative breakfast models. Moving forward, collaboration among the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), state child nutrition agencies, policymakers, educators, and anti-hunger advocates will be necessary to ensure all students are able to access these critical nutrition supports.





How School Nutrition Programs Worked During the 2023-2024 School Year

How Can Breakfasts and Lunches Be Served?

Any public school, nonprofit private school, or residential child care institution can participate in the School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program and receive federal funds for each breakfast and lunch served. These programs are administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and in each state by a state child nutrition agency, typically located in the state department of education or agriculture.

Who Can Eat School Meals?

Any student attending a school that operates the School Breakfast Program or the National School Lunch Program can participate in the meal service. What the federal government covers, and what a student pays, depends on family income.

- Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) are eligible for free school meals.
- ▶ Children from families with incomes between 130 to 185 percent of the FPL qualify for reduced-price meals and can be charged no more than \$0.30 per breakfast and no more than \$0.40 for lunch.
- Children from families with incomes above **185 percent of the FPL** pay school breakfast and lunch fees (referred to as "paid meals"), which are set by the school.

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

Most children are certified for free or reducedprice meals via applications collected by the school district at the beginning of the school year or during the year. However, children in households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), as well as foster youth, migrant, homeless, or runaway youth, and Head Start participants are "categorically eligible" (automatically eligible) for free school meals and can be certified without submitting a school meal application.

School districts are required to "directly certify" children in households participating in SNAP for free school meals through data matching of SNAP records with school enrollment lists. School districts have the option of directly certifying other categorically eligible children as well. Forty-one states also use income information from Medicaid to directly certify students as eligible for free or reduced-price school meals: two additional states use Medicaid to directly certify students as eligible for free school meals.

Schools should use data from the state to certify other categorically eligible students when it is available. Schools also can coordinate with other personnel, such as the school district's homeless liaisons, to obtain documentation to certify children for free school meals. Some categorically eligible children may be missed in

(continued on next page)



About This Report

This report measures the reach of breakfast and lunch in the 2023-2024 school year from September through May — nationally and in each state — based on a variety of metrics and examines the impact of select trends and policies on program participation. The report compares breakfast and lunch participation in the 2023–2024 to the 2022– 2023 school year.

The broad participation in the National School Lunch Program by students across the states offers a useful comparison by which to measure how many students could and should be benefiting from school breakfast each day. The Food Research & Action Center sets an ambitious but achievable goal of reaching 70 students from households with low incomes with breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch.



this process, requiring the household to submit a school meal application. However, these households are not required to complete the income information section of the application.

How Are School Districts Reimbursed?

The federal reimbursement rate schools receive for each meal served depends on whether a student is receiving free, reduced-price, or paid meals.

For the 2023–2024 school year, schools received reimbursements at the following rates:

- ▶ \$2.28 per free breakfast and \$4.50 per free lunch
- ▶ \$1.98 per reduced-price breakfast and \$4.10 per reduced-price lunch
- \$0.38 per paid breakfast and \$0.56 per paid lunch

"Severe-need" schools received an additional \$0.45 for each free or reduced-price breakfast served. Schools are considered severe-need if at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price.

Offering Breakfast and Lunch Free to All

Offering free meals to all students reduces the stigma often associated with means-tested school breakfast and school lunch, opens the program to children from families who would struggle to pay the reduced-price copayment or the paid breakfast and lunch charges, and streamlines the implementation of breakfast in the classroom and other innovative service models.

From March 2020 through June 2022, schools were able to offer free meals to all students through nationwide waivers available during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Schools can still offer free meals to all through the following federal options, which were available prior to and during the pandemic. Schools in states that have passed Healthy School Meals for All policies utilize the following options to offer free meals to all students and receive the maximum federal reimbursements.

- Community Eligibility Provision: Community eligibility schools are high-poverty schools that offer free breakfast and lunch to all students and do not have to collect, process, or verify school meal applications, or keep track of meals-by-fee category, resulting in less administrative burden for school food service staff and increased participation.
- Provision 2: Schools using Provision 2 (referring to a provision of the National School Lunch Act) do not need to collect, process, or verify school meal applications or keep track of meals-by-fee category for at least three out of every four years. Schools collect school meal applications and count and claim meals- by-fee category during year one of the multiyear cycle, called the "base vear." That data will then determine the federal reimbursement and are used for future years in the cycle. Provision 2 schools have the option to serve only breakfast or lunch, or both breakfast and lunch, to all students at no charge, and use economies of scale from increased participation and significant administrative savings to offset the cost of offering free meals to all students.

- Provision 3: Schools using Provision 3 are required to serve breakfast and lunch to participating students at no charge and have a reduced application burden and meal counting and claiming procedures. Schools receive a comparable level of federal cash and commodity assistance as the school received in the last year in which free and reduced-price eligibility determinations were made, adjusted for enrollment, inflation, and operating days if applicable, for a period of up to four years.
- Non-pricing: No fees are collected from students while schools continue to receive federal reimbursements for the meals¹ served under the three-tier federal fee categories (free, reduced-price, and paid).







School Breakfast During the 2023-2024 School Year

- ▶ On an average school day during the 2023–2024 school year, nearly 15.4 million children received a school breakfast — an increase of nearly 1.1 million children (7.4 percent) when compared to the 2022–2023 school year.
- ▶ Of the total number of children participating in school breakfast, just over 11.8 million (76.7 percent) received a free breakfast, 430,040 (2.8 percent) received a reduced-price breakfast, and nearly 3.2 million (20.5 percent) received a paid breakfast.
- Just over 2.3 billion total breakfasts were served through the School Breakfast Program during the 2023–2024 school year — **an increase of 155.9** million breakfasts when compared to the 2022-2023 school year.
- ▶ Only four states Alaska (1.3 percent), Idaho (3 percent), Mississippi (1.2 percent), and Missouri (0.5 percent) — saw a decrease in free and reduced-price breakfast participation during the 2023-2024 school year.
- ▶ Six states Alaska (1 percent), Idaho (3 percent), Mississippi (1.2 percent), Missouri (0.5 percent), Vermont (1.8 percent), and Wyoming (2.3 percent) - saw a decrease in overall (free, reduced-price, and paid) breakfast participation during the 2023-2024 school year.
- ▶ Two states New Mexico and West Virginia and the District of Columbia reached at least 70. children from households with low incomes with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch. Fourteen states were not far behind.

- reaching at least 60 children from households with low incomes with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch.
- ▶ The gap between free and reduced-price school breakfast and lunch participation decreased in the 2023–2024 school year compared to the previous year, with 58.1 children receiving a free or reduced-price school breakfast for every 100 children who received a free or reduced-price school lunch, compared to 57.4 per 100 in the 2022-2023 school year.
- ▶ Three states Colorado (37 percent), Minnesota (36.2 percent), and Michigan (23.5 percent) — had more than a 20 percent increase in **overall breakfast participation**. These states implemented Healthy School Meals for All policies in the 2023–2024 school year.



Breakfast After the Bell Boosts Participation

Implementing a breakfast-after-the-bell service model has been shown to increase participation and can help reduce any stigma associated with eating breakfast at school. There are three primary options for serving breakfast after the bell:

- ▶ Breakfast in the classroom: Meals are delivered to and eaten in the classroom at the start of the school day.
- "Grab and go": Children (particularly older students) can quickly grab their breakfast from carts or kiosks in the hallway or the cafeteria line to eat in their classroom or in common areas.
- ▶ Second chance breakfast: Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after the school day starts. Many middle and high school students are not hungry first thing in the morning but are ready to eat breakfast after their first class of the day, helping them to focus on their classes until lunch time.

The Fiscal Cost of Low Participation

Low participation in the School Breakfast Program is costly on many levels. Students miss out on the educational and health benefits associated with eating school breakfast, while states and school districts miss out on substantial federal funding. Only two states and the District of Columbia met the Food Research & Action Center's challenging but attainable goal of reaching 70 students from households with low incomes with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, proving there is ample opportunity for growth in many states. For the 48 states that did not meet this goal, the Food Research & Action Center measures the number of additional children who would have started the school day with a nutritious breakfast, as well as the additional funding that the state would have received if it had achieved this goal. In total, nearly \$754 million in federal funding was left on the table in the 2023–2024 school year. The three most populous states — California, Florida, and New York — together missed out on just over \$264 million.



School Lunch During the 2023–2024 School Year

- ▶ On an average school day during the 2023–2024 school year, nearly **29.4 million children received a school lunch** an increase of 1.2 million (4.4 percent) children when compared to the 2022–2023 school year.
- Of the total number of children participating in school lunch during the 2023–2024 school year,
 20.1 million (68.5 percent) received a free lunch,
 946,257 (3.2 percent) received a reduced-price lunch, and 8.3 million (28.2 percent) received a paid lunch.
- ▶ Just over 4.4 billion total lunches were served through the National School Lunch Program during the 2023–2024 school year an increase of just over 187.3 million lunches compared to the 2022–2023 school year.
- ▶ Five states Alaska (3.2 percent), Idaho (0.5 percent), Mississippi (0.4 percent), North Dakota (0.4 percent), and Rhode Island (3.1 percent) and the District of Columbia (2.7 percent) saw a decrease in free and reduced-price lunch participation during the 2023–2024 school year.
- ▶ Eight states Alaska (2.3 percent), Connecticut (6.0 percent), Idaho (2.0 percent), Missouri (0.3 percent), Nebraska (0.1 percent), Nevada (0.7 percent), South Dakota (0.6 percent), and Wyoming (2.3 percent) saw a decrease in overall (free, reduced-price, and paid) lunch participation on an average day in the 2023–2024 school year compared to the 2022–2023 school year.





Maximizing Momentum: Increasing Access to School Breakfast and Lunch

The 2023–2024 school year provides an important blueprint on how to increase access to school meals moving forward. The data is clear: More students participate in school breakfast and school lunch when meals are available at no charge. Additional investments in these strategies — combined with support for innovative breakfast models — will ensure the programs continue to grow to meet the need.

Healthy School Meals for All

Momentum around Healthy School Meals for All continued to grow on the state level during the 2023–2024 school year, with eight states operating permanent Healthy School Meals for All policies. On the federal level, several bills have previously been introduced in Congress to support Healthy School Meals for All. The following strategies would ensure meals are available to all children, at no cost to families.

- **Federal legislation.** Enacting federal legislation is the most effective way to make free school meals accessible to all students throughout the country. Congress should pass legislation that would make Healthy School Meals for All a reality nationwide.
- ▶ State legislation. Much of the momentum toward Healthy School Meals for All is on the state level. Eight states have passed permanent legislation, and over 20 states have introduced legislation. To learn more, visit the Healthy School Meals for All website.
- **▶** Maximizing the Community Eligibility Provision.

Maximizing participation in CEP remains an important strategy for Healthy School Meals for All for schools and states. In October 2023, the U.S. Department of Agriculture expanded CEP eligibility by reducing the participation threshold from 40 percent "identified

students" (ISP) — children who are eligible for free school meals and already identified by means other than an individual household application — to 25 percent. Many schools with a low ISP (often 25 percent to 40 percent) currently do not use CEP because it does not make financial sense for them to do so. Congress should help make CEP financially feasible for more schools

Certification process improvements and expansion. Increasing the number of children from households with low incomes who are directly certified to receive free school meals without an

application would ensure more eligible children do not fall through the cracks. At this time, 43 states are now participating in Medicaid Direct Certification, including the five states — Idaho, Maine, New Jersey, North Dakota, and Rhode Island — implementing in the 2024–2025 school year. USDA continues to accept applications from states for the 2025–2026 school year. Performing direct certification matches as often as possible is an important strategy to ensure children are certified to receive free school meals as soon as they become categorically eligible. Some states perform direct certification matches monthly, weekly, or daily.

開 Community Eligibility

The Community Eligibility Provision allows high-poverty schools to offer breakfast and lunch free of charge to all students. During the 2023–2024 school year, any district, group of schools in a district, or school with 40 percent or more "identified students" — children eligible for free school meals who already are identified by means other than an individual household application — could choose to participate. Under the new USDA rule, schools could participate with 25 percent or more "identified students."

"Identified students" include those who are in two categories:

- by children who are directly certified for free school meals through data matching because their households receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations benefits, or in many states, Medicaid benefits; and
- by children who are certified for free meals without an application because they are homeless, migrant, enrolled in Head Start, runaway youth, or in foster care.

The percentage of students that meet these criteria is considered the school's "identified student percentage," or ISP. If a school has at least a 25 percent ISP, it can use CEP. This is a subset of the poverty level in the school as more children would be certified for free or reduced-price school meals if the school collected school meal applications. CEP schools use their ISP to calculate their federal reimbursements.

School districts also are able to choose to participate districtwide or group schools however they choose, as long as the district or group has an overall identified student percentage of 25 percent or higher. Community eligibility is a local choice made by school districts. School districts determine if one, multiple, or all schools participate. This local decision-making should remain with school districts. School and district leaders know the needs of their students and buildings best and should manage their programs and finances accordingly. Find out which schools in your state or community are participating or eligible for the Community Eligibility Provision in FRAC's database.





Explaining the Drop in Reduced-Price Meals

During the 2023-2024 school year, 39 states saw a drop in reduced-price breakfast participation, and 41 states saw a decrease in reduced-price lunch participation. Community eligibility schools only claim meals at the free and paid reimbursement rates. The school multiplies the percentage of "identified students" who are automatically certified for free school meals (such as through direct certification) by 1.6 to determine the percentage of meals reimbursed at the free rate, and the rest of the meals are reimbursed at the paid rate. As more schools opt in to CEP, meals that would have been claimed at the reduced-price rate are claimed at the free or paid rate depending on the identified student percentage.

Conclusion

Breakfast and lunch participation increased in the 2023–2024 school year compared to the 2022–2023 school year, and while there remained a gap between breakfast and lunch participation, the gap decreased. While this growth is certainly worth celebrating, now is the time to build on this momentum.

As community eligibility and state Healthy School Meals for All policies continue to ensure that all children have access to the school meals they need to learn and thrive — reducing stigma and supporting the removal of further barriers, such as convenience, timing, and meal quality — there is a role for every child nutrition partner to work collaboratively on increasing access to these critical nutrition supports.

The Impact of Dropping Enrollment on School Meals Participation

Since 2019, the number of students attending public schools has been steadily decreasing due to a combination of population changes and shifts to private school alternatives and homeschooling.2 Over 1.5 million fewer children were enrolled at an NSLP-participating school in October 2023 compared to October 2018; and 262,000 fewer children were enrolled at schools that participated in NSLP in October 2023 compared to October 2022. As students move away from schools participating in school breakfast and school lunch, access to nutritious meals may be negatively impacted. It is critical that all schools eligible to serve school meals — public, nonprofit private schools, and charter schools — participate to help mitigate these changes.



, Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and an annual survey of state child nutrition officials conducted by the Food Research and Action Center (FRAC). 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. Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up to 100 percent.

For consistency, all USDA data used in this report are from the states' 90-day revisions of the monthly reports. The 90-day revisions are the final required reports from the states, but states have the option to update numbers at any time after that point.

Student Participation

The student participation data in each state is based on daily averages of the number of breakfasts and lunches served through the available program options on school days during the nine months from September through May. FRAC calculated the number of children reached in each state during each school year by dividing the total number of breakfasts and lunches served by each state's average number of serving days during the corresponding school year.

During the 2023–2024 school year, average daily participation is based on the number of breakfasts and lunches served through the School



Breakfast Program (SBP) and National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and each state's average number of serving days in SBP and NSLP during the 2023–2024 school year.

Based on information from USDA, FRAC applies a formula (divide average daily participation by an attendance factor) to adjust numbers upwards to account for children who were absent from school on a particular day. FRAC uses an attendance factor of 0.927 to adjust the average daily participation numbers in breakfast and lunch.

The number of participating schools is reported by states to USDA in October of the relevant school year. The number includes not only public schools, but also nonprofit private schools, residential child care institutions, and other institutions that operate school meals programs. FRAC's Reach of School Breakfast and Lunch report uses the October number, which is verified by FRAC with state officials, and FRAC provides an opportunity for state officials to update or correct the school numbers.

Additional Reimbursement

For each state, FRAC calculates the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts for every 100 children who were receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the same school year. Based on the top states' performance, FRAC has set an attainable benchmark of every state reaching a ratio of 70 children receiving free or reduced-price school breakfast for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price school lunch. FRAC then calculates the number of additional children who would be reached if each state reached this 70-to-100 ratio. FRAC multiplies this unserved population by the reimbursement rate for breakfast for

each state's average number of school days of breakfast during the 2023–2024 school year. FRAC assumes each state's mix of free and reduced-price students would apply to any new participants, and conservatively assumes that no additional students' meals are reimbursed at the somewhat higher rate that severe-need schools receive for breakfast. Severe-need schools are those where more than 40 percent of lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price.

Endnotes

- 1 School lunch fees are required to be equitable to the federal free reimbursement rate. States and school districts can provide non-federal funds to eliminate or keep school lunch fees low. This rule does not apply to breakfast fees.
- 2 https://www.edweek.org/leadership/whats-going-onwith-public-school-enrollment-all-the-big-questionsanswered/2024/06



 Table 1: Free and Reduced-Price Average Daily Participation in School Breakfast and Lunch, School Years 2022–2023 and 2023–2024

| | Scl | hool Year 2022–2023 | | | School Year 2023–2024 | % Change: SY 2022-2023 to 2023-2024 | | |
|----------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| State | Free and Reduced-Price Average Daily Participation in Breakfast | Free and Reduced-Price Average Daily Participation in Lunch | Breakfast to Lunch Participation Ratio | Free and Reduced-Price Average Daily Participation in Breakfast | Free and Reduced-Price Average Daily Participation in Lunch | Breakfast to Lunch Participation Ratio | % Change in Breakfast Average Daily Participation | % Change in Lunch Average Daily Participation |
| Alabama | 223,379 | 375,173 | 59.5 | 256,898 | 434,257 | 59.2 | 15.0% | 15.7% |
| Alaska | 16,748 | 31,287 | 53.5 | 16,527 | 30,301 | 54.5 | -1.3% | -3.2% |
| Arizona | 198,404 | 379,457 | 52.3 | 224,958 | 431,277 | 52.2 | 13.4% | 13.7% |
| Arkansas | 147,004 | 218,086 | 67.4 | 148,434 | 223,448 | 66.4 | 1.0% | 2.5% |
| California | 1,218,924 | 2,194,521 | 55.5 | 1,321,806 | 2,265,209 | 58.4 | 8.4% | 3.2% |
| Colorado | 100,313 | 190,005 | 52.8 | 113,714 | 216,946 | 52.4 | 13.4% | 14.2% |
| Connecticut | 104,285 | 194,090 | 53.7 | 111,620 | 199,011 | 56.1 | 7.0% | 2.5% |
| Delaware | 33,576 | 54,082 | 62.1 | 35,019 | 55,645 | 62.9 | 4.3% | 2.9% |
| District of Columbia | 31,020 | 40,494 | 76.6 | 32,711 | 39,395 | 83.0 | 5.5% | -2.7% |
| Florida | 690,757 | 1,427,730 | 48.4 | 737,974 | 1,523,613 | 48.4 | 6.8% | 6.7% |
| Georgia | 494,959 | 787,864 | 62.8 | 532,250 | 859,895 | 61.9 | 7.5% | 9.1% |
| Hawaii | 20,214 | 56,246 | 35.9 | 22,838 | 58,165 | 39.3 | 13.0% | 3.4% |
| Idaho | 35,282 | 71,583 | 49.3 | 34,233 | 71,249 | 48.0 | -3.0% | -0.5% |
| Illinois | 360,876 | 696,907 | 51.8 | 394,886 | 743,339 | 53.1 | 9.4% | 6.7% |
| Indiana | 244,514 | 451,472 | 54.2 | 261,193 | 481,099 | 54.3 | 6.8% | 6.6% |
| lowa | 87,341 | 187,017 | 46.7 | 91,834 | 192,499 | 47.7 | 5.1% | 2.9% |
| Kansas | 91,980 | 177,501 | 51.8 | 98,204 | 186,608 | 52.6 | 6.8% | 5.1% |
| Kentucky | 279,616 | 418,821 | 66.8 | 286,247 | 429,564 | 66.6 | 2.4% | 2.6% |
| Louisiana | 245,952 | 413,724 | 59.4 | 256,343 | 437,117 | 58.6 | 4.2% | 5.7% |
| Maine | 28,268 | 42,962 | 65.8 | 29,996 | 44,120 | 68.0 | 6.1% | 2.7% |
| Maryland | 166,145 | 288,789 | 57.5 | 191,155 | 321,615 | 59.4 | 15.1% | 11.4% |
| Massachusetts | 194,645 | 343,254 | 56.7 | 214,829 | 371,789 | 57.8 | 10.4% | 8.3% |
| Michigan | 346,261 | 564,225 | 61.4 | 387,441 | 598,274 | 64.8 | 11.9% | 6.0% |
| Minnesota | 141,402 | 275,666 | 51.3 | 165,999 | 296,400 | 56.0 | 17.4% | 7.5% |
| Mississippi | 161,994 | 257,251 | 63.0 | 160,021 | 256,117 | 62.5 | -1.2% | -0.4% |
| Missouri | 200,851 | 302,453 | 66.4 | 199,795 | 304,021 | 65.7 | -0.5% | 0.5% |
| Montana | 25,733 | 40,671 | 63.3 | 27,962 | 46,291 | 60.4 | 8.7% | 13.8% |
| Nebraska | 61,977 | 131,779 | 47.0 | 63,701 | 136,438 | 46.7 | 2.8% | 3.5% |
| Nevada | 97,125 | 173,286 | 56.0 | 99,005 | 174,115 | 56.9 | 1.9% | 0.5% |
| New Hampshire | 11,756 | 25,246 | 46.6 | 12,230 | 26,003 | 47.0 | 4.0% | 3.0% |
| New Jersey | 248,591 | 378,731 | 65.6 | 285,495 | 437,001 | 65.3 | 14.8% | 15.4% |
| New Mexico | 104,390 | 148,144 | 70.5 | 108,827 | 150,357 | 72.4 | 4.3% | 1.5% |
| New York | 715,960 | 1,288,306 | 55.6 | 765,911 | 1,396,419 | 54.8 | 7.0% | 8.4% |
| North Carolina | 356,582 | 588,561 | 60.6 | 411,490 | 676,022 | 60.9 | 15.4% | 14.9% |
| North Dakota | 17,462 | 32,270 | 54.1 | 17,642 | 32,143 | 54.9 | 1.0% | -0.4% |
| Ohio | 329,204 | 552,816 | 59.6 | 359,713 | 606,883 | 59.3 | 9.3% | 9.8% |
| Oklahoma | 152,863 | 270,989 | 56.4 | 163,805 | 292,536 | 56.0 | 7.2% | 8.0% |
| Oregon | 86,474 | 160,848 | 53.8 | 95,688 | 181,060 | 52.8 | 10.7% | 12.6% |
| Pennsylvania | 376,048 | 659,178 | 57.0 | 421,434 | 707,807 | 59.5 | 12.1% | 7.4% |
| Rhode Island | 23,480 | 42,970 | 54.6 | 24,344 | 41,643 | 58.5 | 3.7% | -3.1% |
| South Carolina | 210,692 | 338,053 | 62.3 | 252,942 | 424,141 | 59.6 | 20.1% | 25.5% |
| South Dakota | 19,608 | 41,379 | 47.4 | 20,714 | 42,560 | 48.7 | 5.6% | 2.9% |
| Tennessee | 272,320 | 417,496 | 65.2 | 288,109 | 454,671 | 63.4 | 5.8% | 8.9% |
| Texas | 1,582,136 | 2,647,278 | 59.8 | 1,636,755 | 2,732,694 | 59.9 | 3.5% | 3.2% |
| Utah | 46,910 | 129,239 | 36.3 | 49,402 | 138,143 | 35.8 | 5.3% | 6.9% |
| Vermont | 14,763 | 20,452 | 72.2 | 19,448 | 28,637 | 67.9 | 31.7% | 40.0% |
| Virginia | 300,009 | 470,566 | 63.8 | 333,174 | 511,144 | 65.2 | 11.1% | 8.6% |
| Washington | 150,618 | 306,284 | 49.2 | 163,651 | 317,028 | 51.6 | 8.7% | 3.5% |
| West Virginia | 113,050 | 134,834 | 83.8 | 122,226 | 140,354 | 87.1 | 8.1% | 4.1% |
| Wisconsin | 133,156 | 266,474 | 50.0 | 150,326 | 279,300 | 53.8 | 12.9% | 4.8% |
| Wyoming | 9,449 | 20,319 | 46.5 | 10,359 | 22,583 | 45.9 | 9.6% | 11.1% |
| Total | 11,325,064 | 19,726,833 | 57.4 | 12,231,279 | 21,066,946 | 58.1 | 8.0% | 6.8% |

Table 2: Average Daily Participation in Breakfast by Fee Type, School Years 2022–2023 and 2023–2024

| State | Students Receiving a Free Breakfast | | | | Students Receiving a Reduced-Price Breakfast | | | | Students Receiving a Paid Breakfast | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--|------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | 2022–2023 | % of Total | 2023–2024 | % of Total | 2022–2023 | % of Total | 2023–2024 | % of Total | 2022–2023 | % of Total | 2023–2024 | % of Total |
| Alabama | 213,812 | 79.7% | 252,583 | 89.4% | 9,567 | 3.6% | 4,315 | 1.5% | 44,943 | 16.7% | 25,691 | 9.1% |
| Alaska | 15,843 | 73.9% | 15,666 | 73.8% | 906 | 4.2% | 861 | 4.1% | 4,696 | 21.9% | 4,694 | 22.1% |
| Arizona | 179,550 | 70.9% | 212,048 | 78.9% | 18,855 | 7.4% | 12,910 | 4.8% | 54,805 | 21.6% | 43,791 | 16.3% |
| Arkansas | 126,745 | 65.6% | 126,436 | 65.3% | 20,259 | 10.5% | 21,998 | 11.4% | 46,310 | 24.0% | 45,264 | 23.4% |
| California | 1,186,969 | 67.9% | 1,290,247 | 68.3% | 31,955 | 1.8% | 31,559 | 1.7% | 530,287 | 30.3% | 568,657 | 30.1% |
| Colorado | 85,344 | 60.9% | 108,884 | 56.7% | 14,969 | 10.7% | 4,830 | 2.5% | 39,784 | 28.4% | 78,226 | 40.8% |
| Connecticut | 101,013 | 70.9% | 107,759 | 69.1% | 3,272 | 2.3% | 3,862 | 2.5% | 38,090 | 26.8% | 44,265 | 28.4% |
| Delaware | 32,372 | 63.6% | 34,003 | 63.4% | 1,203 | 2.4% | 1,016 | 1.9% | 17,338 | 34.1% | 18,585 | 34.7% |
| District of Columbia | 30,773 | 84.1% | 32,513 | 83.8% | 246 | 0.7% | 198 | 0.5% | 5,589 | 15.3% | 6,105 | 15.7% |
| Florida | 676,635 | 86.4% | 726,765 | 87.0% | 14,121 | 1.8% | 11,209 | 1.3% | 92,062 | 11.8% | 97,239 | 11.6% |
| Georgia | 459,536 | 74.5% | 497,129 | 76.7% | 35,423 | 5.7% | 35,120 | 5.4% | 121,643 | 19.7% | 115,875 | 17.9% |
| Hawaii | 18,540 | 69.0% | 21,088 | 69.5% | 1,674 | 6.2% | 1,750 | 5.8% | 6,670 | 24.8% | 7,502 | 24.7% |
| Idaho | 29,295 | 55.0% | 28,701 | 55.5% | 5,987 | 11.2% | 5,532 | 10.7% | 18,027 | 33.8% | 17,493 | 33.8% |
| Illinois | 356,908 | 88.8% | 388,932 | 89.6% | 3,968 | 1.0% | 5,954 | 1.4% | 40,902 | 10.2% | 39,122 | 9.0% |
| Indiana | 229,571 | 74.7% | 249,277 | 78.3% | 14,943 | 4.9% | 11,915 | 3.7% | 62,938 | 20.5% | 57,332 | 18.0% |
| lowa | 82,265 | 69.0% | 86,657 | 69.8% | 5,076 | 4.3% | 5,177 | 4.2% | 31,835 | 26.7% | 32,231 | 26.0% |
| Kansas | 81,357 | 66.2% | 89,321 | 70.0% | 10,623 | 8.6% | 8,883 | 7.0% | 30,933 | 25.2% | 29,332 | 23.0% |
| Kentucky | 277,974 | 89.5% | 285,083 | 89.8% | 1,642 | 0.5% | 1,165 | 0.4% | 30,990 | 10.0% | 31,129 | 9.8% |
| Louisiana | 243,687 | 89.0% | 254,571 | 91.0% | 2,264 | 0.8% | 1,772 | 0.6% | 27,964 | 10.2% | 23,266 | 8.3% |
| Maine | 25,467 | 38.1% | 26,980 | 38.0% | 2,801 | 4.2% | 3,015 | 4.2% | 38,536 | 57.7% | 40,989 | 57.7% |
| Maryland | 152,108 | 68.5% | 182,458 | 72.5% | 14,037 | 6.3% | 8,697 | 3.5% | 55,929 | 25.2% | 60,602 | 24.1% |
| Massachusetts | 192,081 | 72.4% | 212,539 | 72.7% | 2,564 | 1.0% | 2,290 | 0.8% | 70,719 | 26.6% | 77,391 | 26.5% |
| Michigan | 338,220 | 82.7% | 383,753 | 75.9% | 8,040 | 2.0% | 3,688 | 0.7% | 62,909 | 15.4% | 117,896 | 23.3% |
| Minnesota | 120,178 | 52.8% | 147,386 | 47.6% | 21,224 | 9.3% | 18,613 | 6.0% | 86,072 | 37.8% | 143,898 | 46.4% |
| Mississippi | 150,511 | 82.0% | 149,621 | 82.5% | 11,483 | 6.3% | 10,400 | 5.7% | 21,542 | 11.7% | 21,384 | 11.8% |
| Missouri | 178,014 | 62.3% | 177,533 | 62.4% | 22,837 | 8.0% | 22,262 | 7.8% | 85,055 | 29.7% | 84,918 | 29.8% |
| Montana | 23,510 | 62.3% | 26,145 | 68.5% | 2,223 | 5.9% | 1,817 | 4.8% | 12,008 | 31.8% | 10,198 | 26.7% |
| Nebraska | 56,526 | 70.1% | 58,635 | 71.9% | 5,451 | 6.8% | 5,066 | 6.2% | 18,631 | 23.1% | 17,890 | 21.9% |
| Nevada | 96,585 | 78.5% | 98,518 | 78.5% | 540 | 0.4% | 487 | 0.4% | 25,959 | 21.1% | 26,551 | 21.1% |
| New Hampshire | 9,758 | 41.5% | 10,283 | 42.1% | 1,998 | 8.5% | 1,947 | 8.0% | 11,753 | 50.0% | 12,173 | 49.9% |
| New Jersey | 223,842 | 65.9% | 256,546 | 66.0% | 24,748 | 7.3% | 28,950 | 7.5% | 91,090 | 26.8% | 103,034 | 26.5% |
| New Mexico | 102,741 | 81.9% | 107,719 | 76.5% | 1,650 | 1.3% | 1,108 | 0.8% | 21,107 | 16.8% | 31,977 | 22.7% |
| New York | 707,736 | 89.3% | 763,753 | 87.9% | 8,224 | 1.0% | 2,158 | 0.2% | 76,895 | 9.7% | 103,084 | 11.9% |
| North Carolina | 343,270 | 79.8% | 405,683 | 86.5% | 13,312 | 3.1% | 5,807 | 1.2% | 73,353 | 17.1% | 57,638 | 12.3% |
| North Dakota | 14,596 | 43.9% | 14,794 | 43.6% | 2,866 | 8.6% | 2,848 | 8.4% | 15,759 | 47.4% | 16,318 | 48.1% |
| Ohio | 308,494 | 69.7% | 336,446 | 72.5% | 20,710 | 4.7% | 23,267 | 5.0% | 113,339 | 25.6% | 104,389 | 22.5% |
| Oklahoma | 136,844 | 67.8% | 150,223 | 72.7% | 16,019 | 7.9% | 13,582 | 6.6% | 49,104 | 24.3% | 42,761 | 20.7% |
| Oregon | 83,987 | 64.1% | 93,842 | 68.5% | 2,487 | 1.9% | 1,846 | 1.3% | 44,514 | 34.0% | 41,377 | 30.2% |
| Pennsylvania | 370,129 | 74.7% | 414,570 | 74.7% | 5,918 | 1.2% | 6,864 | 1.2% | 119,222 | 24.1% | 133,220 | 24.0% |
| Rhode Island | 21,872 | 71.6% | 22,701 | 66.6% | 1,608 | 5.3% | 1,643 | 4.8% | 7,078 | 23.2% | 9,730 | 28.6% |
| South Carolina | 202,887 | 78.3% | 250,955 | 90.7% | 7,805 | 3.0% | 1,987 | 0.7% | 48,566 | 18.7% | 23,758 | 8.6% |
| South Dakota | 16,924 | 57.1% | 17,865 | 58.4% | 2,685 | 9.1% | 2,849 | 9.3% | 10,008 | 33.8% | 9,901 | 32.3% |
| Tennessee | 255,042 | 70.6% | 276,947 | 74.5% | 17,278 | 4.8% | 11,162 | 3.0% | 88,863 | 24.6% | 83,770 | 22.5% |
| Texas | 1,530,337 | 84.3% | 1,588,700 | 85.5% | 51,800 | 2.9% | 48,055 | 2.6% | 232,940 | 12.8% | 221,196 | 11.9% |
| Utah | 40,072 | 55.6% | 43,131 | 59.0% | 6,838 | 9.5% | 6,271 | 8.6% | 25,133 | 34.9% | 23,745 | 32.5% |
| Vermont | 13,477 | 38.2% | 18,427 | 53.2% | 1,286 | 3.6% | 1,021 | 2.9% | 20,493 | 58.1% | 15,174 | 43.8% |
| Virginia | 291,888 | 75.5% | 326,809 | 78.2% | 8,122 | 2.1% | 6,365 | 1.5% | 86,511 | 22.4% | 84,513 | 20.2% |
| Washington | 145,083 | 71.8% | 158,575 | 70.3% | 5,534 | 2.7% | 5,076 | 2.3% | 51,491 | 25.5% | 61,907 | 27.4% |
| West Virginia | 112,361 | 82.7% | 121,667 | 85.3% | 689 | 0.5% | 559 | 0.4% | 22,816 | 16.8% | 20,345 | 14.3% |
| Wisconsin | 124,648 | 65.4% | 141,625 | 67.4% | 8,507 | 4.5% | 8,701 | 4.1% | 57,569 | 30.2% | 59,829 | 28.5% |
| Wyoming | 7,387 | 46.7% | 8,747 | 56.6% | 2,061 | 13.0% | 1,613 | 10.4% | 6,370 | 40.3% | 5,099 | 33.0% |
| Total | 10,824,765 | 75.6% | 11,801,238 | 76.7% | 500,299 | 3.5% | 430,040 | 2.8% | 2,997,140 | 20.9% | 3,152,452 | 20.5% |

Table 3: Average Daily Participation in Lunch by Fee Type, School Years 2022–2023 and 2023–2024

| | Students Receiving a Free ¹ Lunch | | | | Students Receiving a Reduced-Price ² Lunch | | | | Students Receiving a Paid Lunch | | | |
|----------------------|--|------------|------------|---|---|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| State | Juliania notaring arrect Editori | | | Statement receiving a neaded a rice Lanen | | | | Students Receiving a Faid Editor | | | | |
| | 2022–2023 | % of Total | 2023–2024 | % of Total | 2022–2023 | % of Total | 2023–2024 | % of Total | 2022–2023 | % of Total | 2023–2024 | % of Total |
| Alabama | 356,588 | 74.0% | 424,599 | 83.5% | 18,584 | 3.9% | 9,657 | 1.9% | 106,900 | 22.2% | 74,382 | 14.6% |
| Alaska | 29,300 | 68.8% | 28,290 | 68.0% | 1,988 | 4.7% | 2,011 | 4.8% | 11,324 | 26.6% | 11,316 | 27.2% |
| Arizona | 334,472 | 61.3% | 400,472 | 69.7% | 44,985 | 8.2% | 30,804 | 5.4% | 166,493 | 30.5% | 143,403 | 25.0% |
| Arkansas | 184,808 | 60.5% | 187,184 | 60.2% | 33,278 | 10.9% | 36,264 | 11.7% | 87,359 | 28.6% | 87,385 | 28.1% |
| California | 2,134,682 | 66.6% | 2,207,137 | 67.0% | 59,839 | 1.9% | 58,072 | 1.8% | 1,010,893 | 31.5% | 1,029,748 | 31.3% |
| Colorado | 156,973 | 45.9% | 204,238 | 46.3% | 33,032 | 9.7% | 12,708 | 2.9% | 151,680 | 44.4% | 224,089 | 50.8% |
| Connecticut | 185,495 | 58.8% | 190,473 | 64.3% | 8,595 | 2.7% | 8,537 | 2.9% | 121,255 | 38.5% | 97,351 | 32.8% |
| Delaware | 51,527 | 56.4% | 53,508 | 56.5% | 2,556 | 2.8% | 2,137 | 2.3% | 37,254 | 40.8% | 39,110 | 41.3% |
| District of Columbia | 40,077 | 82.9% | 38,339 | 75.6% | 417 | 0.9% | 1,056 | 2.1% | 7,849 | 16.2% | 11,350 | 22.4% |
| Florida | 1,390,519 | 82.3% | 1,491,547 | 83.6% | 37,212 | 2.2% | 32,066 | 1.8% | 262,229 | 15.5% | 259,728 | 14.6% |
| Georgia | 720,593 | 66.5% | 798,145 | 70.8% | 67,271 | 6.2% | 61,750 | 5.5% | 295,966 | 27.3% | 266,883 | 23.7% |
| Hawaii | 49,706 | 55.3% | 52,011 | 56.5% | 6,540 | 7.3% | 6,153 | 6.7% | 33,620 | 37.4% | 33,932 | 36.8% |
| Idaho | 56,309 | 42.2% | 57,199 | 43.7% | 15,274 | 11.4% | 14,050 | 10.7% | 61,875 | 46.4% | 59,537 | 45.5% |
| Illinois | 682,101 | 75.0% | 720,546 | 76.8% | 14,807 | 1.6% | 22,793 | 2.4% | 211,959 | 23.3% | 194,974 | 20.8% |
| Indiana | 412,919 | 58.4% | 449,077 | 62.4% | 38,553 | 5.5% | 32,023 | 4.4% | 255,169 | 36.1% | 239,109 | 33.2% |
| lowa | 171,837 | 47.6% | 177,155 | 48.9% | 15,180 | 4.2% | 15,345 | 4.2% | 173,945 | 48.2% | 169,913 | 46.9% |
| Kansas | 153,103 | 48.8% | 165,833 | 52.4% | 24,399 | 7.8% | 20,775 | 6.6% | 136,033 | 43.4% | 129,766 | 41.0% |
| Kentucky | 415,286 | 85.5% | 426,848 | 86.2% | 3,534 | 0.7% | 2,716 | 0.5% | 67,114 | 13.8% | 65,567 | 13.2% |
| Louisiana | 407,334 | 82.5% | 431,999 | 85.1% | 6,390 | 1.3% | 5,118 | 1.0% | 80,037 | 16.2% | 70,656 | 13.9% |
| Maine | 38,612 | 34.3% | 39,566 | 34.1% | 4,350 | 3.9% | 4,554 | 3.9% | 69,699 | 61.9% | 71,950 | 62.0% |
| Maryland | 261,522 | 63.4% | 304,058 | 67.5% | 27,267 | 6.6% | 17,557 | 3.9% | 123,578 | 30.0% | 129,120 | 28.6% |
| Massachusetts | 335,798 | 56.6% | 365,572 | 59.0% | 7,456 | 1.3% | 6,217 | 1.0% | 249,642 | 42.1% | 247,423 | 40.0% |
| Michigan | 543,916 | 70.3% | 589,616 | 67.4% | 20,309 | 2.6% | 8,659 | 1.0% | 209,586 | 27.1% | 277,136 | 31.7% |
| Minnesota | 226,629 | 39.4% | 258,012 | 39.8% | 49,037 | 8.5% | 38,388 | 5.9% | 299,413 | 52.1% | 352,175 | 54.3% |
| Mississippi | 234,899 | 75.3% | 234,991 | 75.2% | 22,352 | 7.2% | 21,126 | 6.8% | 54,805 | 17.6% | 56,194 | 18.0% |
| Missouri | 261,136 | 49.7% | 263,743 | 50.4% | 41,317 | 7.9% | 40,278 | 7.7% | 222,873 | 42.4% | 219,763 | 42.0% |
| Montana | 35,968 | 48.2% | 41,865 | 55.7% | 4,703 | 6.3% | 4,426 | 5.9% | 33,963 | 45.5% | 28,858 | 38.4% |
| Nebraska | 114,596 | 47.7% | 120,004 | 50.0% | 17,183 | 7.2% | 16,435 | 6.8% | 108,478 | 45.2% | 103,659 | 43.2% |
| Nevada | 171,397 | 72.8% | 172,533 | 73.8% | 1,890 | 0.8% | 1,582 | 0.7% | 62,129 | 26.4% | 59,591 | 25.5% |
| New Hampshire | 20,664 | 27.7% | 21,571 | 28.6% | 4,582 | 6.1% | 4,432 | 5.9% | 49,289 | 66.1% | 49,415 | 65.5% |
| New Jersey | 330,258 | 52.6% | 382,491 | 54.0% | 48,472 | 7.7% | 54,510 | 7.7% | 249,028 | 39.7% | 271,917 | 38.4% |
| New Mexico | 144,875 | 78.6% | 148,416 | 73.7% | 3,270 | 1.8% | 1,942 | 1.0% | 36,208 | 19.6% | 51,106 | 25.4% |
| New York | 1,267,716 | 80.3% | 1,389,307 | 81.7% | 20,590 | 1.3% | 7,112 | 0.4% | 290,226 | 18.4% | 303,484 | 17.9% |
| North Carolina | 561,566 | 74.5% | 663,227 | 81.3% | 26,995 | 3.6% | 12,795 | 1.6% | 165,095 | 21.9% | 139,317 | 17.1% |
| North Dakota | 25,871 | 27.8% | 26,003 | 27.9% | 6,399 | 6.9% | 6,140 | 6.6% | 60,758 | 65.3% | 61,208 | 65.6% |
| Ohio | 504,364 | 54.4% | 555,292 | 58.6% | 48,452 | 5.2% | 51,591 | 5.4% | 373,523 | 40.3% | 341,472 | 36.0% |
| Oklahoma | 237,626 | 60.9% | 263,692 | 66.4% | 33,363 | 8.6% | 28,844 | 7.3% | 119,073 | 30.5% | 104,531 | 26.3% |
| Oregon | 155,054 | 58.5% | 176,366 | 63.7% | 5,793 | 2.2% | 4,694 | 1.7% | 104,386 | 39.4% | 95,633 | 34.6% |
| Pennsylvania | 645,358 | 67.8% | 693,929 | 70.8% | 13,820 | 1.5% | 13,877 | 1.4% | 292,190 | 30.7% | 272,312 | 27.8% |
| Rhode Island | 38,649 | 55.1% | 37,487 | 52.3% | 4,321 | 6.2% | 4,156 | 5.8% | 27,187 | 38.8% | 29,972 | 41.9% |
| South Carolina | 321,133 | 71.2% | 419,171 | 85.6% | 16,920 | 3.8% | 4,970 | 1.0% | 112,840 | 25.0% | 65,764 | 13.4% |
| South Dakota | 33,818 | 33.7% | 34,615 | 34.7% | 7,561 | 7.5% | 7,945 | 8.0% | 58,947 | 58.8% | 57,115 | 57.3% |
| Tennessee | 385,104 | 62.9% | 432,260 | 68.1% | 32,393 | 5.3% | 22,411 | 3.5% | 194,323 | 31.8% | 180,406 | 28.4% |
| Texas | 2,528,786 | 75.8% | 2,625,641 | 77.4% | 118,492 | 3.6% | 107,053 | 3.2% | 687,557 | 20.6% | 661,409 | 19.5% |
| Utah | 104,856 | 34.0% | 114,186 | 35.7% | 24,383 | 7.9% | 23,957 | 7.5% | 178,958 | 58.1% | 181,767 | 56.8% |
| Vermont | 18,484 | 33.8% | 26,922 | 49.2% | 1,968 | 3.6% | 1,715 | 3.1% | 34,252 | 62.6% | 26,097 | 47.7% |
| Virginia | 452,287 | 64.8% | 496,973 | 68.1% | 18,279 | 2.6% | 14,170 | 1.9% | 227,262 | 32.6% | 219,073 | 30.0% |
| Washington | 290,194 | 62.4% | 302,544 | 62.0% | 16,090 | 3.5% | 14,484 | 3.0% | 158,475 | 34.1% | 171,314 | 35.1% |
| West Virginia | 133,898 | 80.4% | 139,646 | 83.6% | 936 | 0.6% | 709 | 0.4% | 31,670 | 19.0% | 26,650 | 16.0% |
| Wisconsin | 244,329 | 51.8% | 258,104 | 53.8% | 22,146 | 4.7% | 21,196 | 4.4% | 204,989 | 43.5% | 200,819 | 41.8% |
| Wyoming | 15,087 | 34.3% | 18,284 | 42.6% | 5,232 | 11.9% | 4,299 | 10.0% | 23,610 | 53.7% | 20,335 | 47.4% |
| Total | 18,618,078 | 66.2% | 20,120,690 | 68.5% | 1,108,755 | 3.9% | 946,257 | 3.2% | 8,392,967 | 29.8% | 8,285,185 | 28.2% |

Table 4: School Breakfasts Served by Type, School Years 2022–2023 and 2023–20241



| | Free | | Reduc | ed-Price | P | Paid | Total Breakfasts Served | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| State | 2022–2023 | 2023–2024 | 2022–2023 | 2023–2024 | 2022–2023 | 2023–2024 | 2022–2023 | 2023–2024 | |
| Alabama | 31,472,138 | 35,917,055 | 1,408,195 | 613,541 | 6,615,401 | 3,653,188 | 39,495,734 | 40,183,784 | |
| Alaska | 2,326,923 | 2,312,999 | 133,007 | 127,072 | 689,808 | 693,086 | 3,149,738 | 3,133,157 | |
| Arizona | 25,929,793 | 30,497,419 | 2,722,897 | 1,856,831 | 7,914,640 | 6,298,130 | 36,567,330 | 38,652,380 | |
| Arkansas | 18,918,701 | 18,706,079 | 3,023,953 | 3,254,540 | 6,912,454 | 6,696,719 | 28,855,108 | 28,657,338 | |
| California | 180,084,393 | 197,404,824 | 4,845,241 | 4,828,483 | 80,404,992 | 87,003,216 | 265,334,626 | 289,236,523 | |
| Colorado | 12,526,464 | 15,872,800 | 2,197,063 | 704,072 | 5,839,426 | 11,403,525 | 20,562,953 | 27,980,397 | |
| Connecticut | 15,807,905 | 16,948,239 | 512,060 | 607,339 | 5,960,893 | 6,962,025 | 22,280,858 | 24,517,603 | |
| Delaware | 4,802,864 | 5,028,869 | 178,538 | 150,329 | 2,572,319 | 2,748,727 | 7,553,721 | 7,927,925 | |
| District of Columbia | 4,666,084 | 5,026,323 | 37,326 | 30,614 | 847,473 | 943,831 | 5,550,883 | 6,000,768 | |
| Florida | 101,087,992 | 111,193,360 | 2,109,709 | 1,714,967 | 13,753,912 | 14,877,300 | 116,951,613 | 127,785,627 | |
| Georgia | 66,531,665 | 71,335,999 | 5,128,474 | 5,039,588 | 17,611,451 | 16,627,646 | 89,271,590 | 93,003,233 | |
| Hawaii | 2,715,048 | 3,135,695 | 245,200 | 260,199 | 976,754 | 1,115,547 | 3,937,002 | 4,511,441 | |
| Idaho | 4,181,866 | 4,059,550 | 854,651 | 782,530 | 2,573,409 | 2,474,261 | 7,609,926 | 7,316,341 | |
| Illinois | 54,945,289 | 60,001,290 | 610,851 | 918,600 | 6,296,790 | 6,035,362 | 61,852,930 | 66,955,252 | |
| Indiana | 33,714,324 | 36,528,017 | 2,194,484 | 1,746,043 | 9,242,886 | 8,401,189 | 45,151,694 | 46,675,249 | |
| lowa | 12,711,828 | 13,263,219 | 784,292 | 792,366 | 4,919,292 | 4,933,027 | 18,415,412 | 18,988,612 | |
| Kansas | 11,775,315 | 12,623,216 | 1,537,535 | 1,255,381 | 4,477,181 | 4,145,296 | 17,790,031 | 18,023,893 | |
| Kentucky | 40,101,819 | 40,792,064 | 236,873 | 166,681 | 4,470,795 | 4,454,184 | 44,809,487 | 45,412,929 | |
| Louisiana | 34,826,630 | 35,534,216 | 323,584 | 247,395 | 3,996,426 | 3,247,514 | 39,146,640 | 39,029,125 | |
| Maine | 3,832,523 | 4,052,101 | 421,544 | 452,894 | 5,799,281 | 6,156,094 | 10,053,348 | 10,661,089 | |
| Maryland | 23,676,868 | 27,931,807 | 2,184,979 | 1,331,325 | 8,705,860 | 9,277,360 | 34,567,707 | 38,540,492 | |
| Massachusetts | 29,526,372 | 32,937,029 | 394,058 | 354,847 | 10,870,792 | 11,993,255 | 40,791,222 | 45,285,131 | |
| Michigan | 50,724,701 | 58,387,615 | 1,205,860 | 561,105 | 9,434,786 | 17,937,799 | 61,365,347 | 76,886,519 | |
| Minnesota | 18,019,436 | 22,827,069 | 3,182,321 | 2,882,816 | 12,905,552 | 22,286,895 | 34,107,309 | 47,996,780 | |
| Mississippi | 22,304,056 | 21,521,538 | 1,701,667 | 1,495,898 | 3,192,281 | 3,075,859 | 27,198,004 | 26,093,295 | |
| Missouri | 25,984,472 | 25,600,863 | 3,333,467 | 3,210,305 | 12,415,291 | 12,245,413 | 41,733,230 | 41,056,581 | |
| Montana | 3,655,064 | 4,066,652 | 345,613 | 282,666 | 1,866,962 | 1,586,195 | 5,867,639 | 5,935,513 | |
| Nebraska | 8,216,219 | 8,523,726 | 792,262 | 736,473 | 2,708,056 | 2,600,639 | 11,716,537 | 11,860,838 | |
| Nevada | 14,629,516 | 15,135,916 | 81,814 | 74,835 | 3,932,030 | 4,079,223 | 18,643,360 | 19,289,974 | |
| New Hampshire | 1,479,142 | 1,584,042 | 302,882 | 299,909 | 1,781,462 | 1,875,191 | 3,563,486 | 3,759,142 | |
| New Jersey | 34,142,208 | 36,643,292 | 3,774,805 | 4,134,965 | 13,893,706 | 14,716,723 | 51,810,719 | 55,494,980 | |
| New Mexico | 14,752,175 | 15,445,589 | 236,860 | 158,897 | 3,030,631 | 4,585,187 | 18,019,666 | 20,189,673 | |
| New York | 108,725,268 | 118,264,496 | 1,263,404 | 334,230 | 11,812,939 | 15,962,133 | 121,801,611 | 134,560,859 | |
| North Carolina | 53,525,668 | 63,216,842 | 2,075,770 | 904,885 | 11,437,891 | 8,981,694 | 67,039,329 | | |
| | 2,208,820 | 2,311,776 | 433,681 | 445,076 | 2,384,762 | 2,549,947 | 5,027,263 | 73,103,421 5,306,799 | |
| North Dakota Ohio | 47,343,266 | 50,798,216 | 3,178,350 | 3,512,910 | 17,393,725 | 15,761,179 | 67,915,341 | 70,072,305 | |
| | 18,835,596 | | 2,204,902 | 1,868,411 | 6,758,771 | 5,882,408 | 27,799,269 | 28,416,386 | |
| Oklahoma | 12,242,325 | 20,665,567 13,687,701 | | 269,256 | 6,488,542 | | 19,093,316 | 19,992,162 | |
| Oregon | | | 362,449 | | | 6,035,205 | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 58,288,028 | 65,504,499 | 932,024 | 1,084,595 | 18,775,040 | 21,049,598 | 77,995,092 | 87,638,692 | |
| Rhode Island | 3,301,635 | 3,488,694 | 242,810 | 252,468 | 1,068,400 | 1,495,227 | 4,612,845 | 5,236,389 | |
| South Carolina | 30,886,786 | 38,023,719 | 1,188,269 | 300,993 | 7,393,578 | 3,599,659 | 39,468,633 | 41,924,371 | |
| South Dakota | 2,443,996 | 2,646,583 | 387,683 | 422,008 | 1,445,210 | 1,466,782 | 4,276,889 | 4,535,373 | |
| Tennessee | 36,451,384 | 38,487,773 | 2,469,464 | 1,551,189 | 12,700,604 | 11,641,625 | 51,621,452 | 51,680,587 | |
| Texas | 227,474,575 | 235,062,843 | 7,699,671 | 7,110,242 | 34,625,050 | 32,727,925 | 269,799,296 | 274,901,010 | |
| Utah | 6,063,182 | 6,580,418 | 1,034,597 | 956,744 | 3,802,846 | 3,622,661 | 10,900,625 | 11,159,823 | |
| Vermont | 2,016,905 | 2,788,194 | 192,486 | 154,464 | 3,066,939 | 2,296,038 | 5,276,330 | 5,238,696 | |
| Virginia | 44,074,822 | 49,102,407 | 1,226,363 | 956,288 | 13,063,059 | 12,697,842 | 58,364,244 | 62,756,537 | |
| Washington | 24,880,698 | 27,399,108 | 949,122 | 877,123 | 8,830,366 | 10,696,510 | 34,660,186 | 38,972,741 | |
| West Virginia | 17,028,444 | 17,223,318 | 104,414 | 79,106 | 3,457,796 | 2,880,065 | 20,590,654 | 20,182,489 | |
| Wisconsin | 19,440,208 | 22,205,840 | 1,326,820 | 1,364,219 | 8,978,462 | 9,380,711 | 29,745,490 | 32,950,770 | |
| Wyoming | 1,117,825 | 1,327,764 | 311,933 | 244,790 | 963,899 | 774,072 | 2,393,657 | 2,346,626 | |
| Total | 1,626,419,224 | 1,769,624,230 | 74,626,277 | 63,762,503 | 451,060,871 | 474,630,887 | 2,152,106,372 | 2,308,017,620 | |

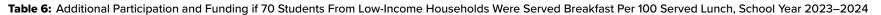
¹ Year-to-year fluctuations in the number of days of service can cause average daily participation to increase, even though fewer breakfasts or lunches are served (or vice versa).

Table 5: School Lunches Served by Type, School Years 2022–2023 and 2023–20241



| | | by Type, School fo | | | - | naid | Total Lunches Convod | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--|
| State | · | ree | Reduc | ed-Price | ŀ | Paid | Total Lunches Served | | |
| State | 2022–2023 | 2023–2024 | 2022–2023 | 2023–2024 | 2022–2023 | 2023–2024 | 2022–2023 | 2023–2024 | |
| Alabama | 52,451,311 | 60,597,516 | 2,733,630 | 1,378,267 | 15,724,161 | 10,615,591 | 70,909,102 | 72,591,374 | |
| Alaska | 4,266,200 | 4,138,458 | 289,427 | 294,127 | 1,648,904 | 1,655,428 | 6,204,531 | 6,088,013 | |
| Arizona | 48,032,673 | 57,183,136 | 6,460,236 | 4,398,499 | 23,909,582 | 20,476,431 | 78,402,491 | 82,058,066 | |
| Arkansas | 27,629,717 | 27,688,593 | 4,975,181 | 5,364,186 | 13,060,609 | 12,926,193 | 45,665,507 | 45,978,972 | |
| California | 323,448,437 | 337,573,582 | 9,066,825 | 8,881,922 | 153,171,148 | 157,496,185 | 485,686,410 | 503,951,689 | |
| Colorado | 23,313,161 | 30,350,707 | 4,905,843 | 1,888,427 | 22,527,069 | 33,300,587 | 50,746,073 | 65,539,721 | |
| Connecticut | 29,031,897 | 30,051,792 | 1,345,248 | 1,346,987 | 18,977,695 | 15,359,435 | 49,354,840 | 46,758,214 | |
| Delaware | 7,662,139 | 7,962,738 | 380,015 | 318,044 | 5,539,679 | 5,820,198 | 13,581,833 | 14,100,980 | |
| District of Columbia | 6,078,083 | 5,904,137 | 63,217 | 162,625 | 1,190,407 | 1,747,917 | 7,331,707 | 7,814,679 | |
| Florida | 207,292,677 | 228,078,246 | 5,547,364 | 4,903,351 | 39,092,027 | 39,716,029 | 251,932,068 | 272,697,626 | |
| Georgia | 104,192,178 | 114,362,290 | 9,726,942 | 8,847,892 | 42,794,411 | 38,240,390 | 156,713,531 | 161,450,572 | |
| Hawaii | 7,228,513 | 7,710,217 | 951,137 | 912,191 | 4,889,265 | 5,030,098 | 13,068,915 | 13,652,506 | |
| Idaho | 8,125,558 | 8,162,170 | 2,204,004 | 2,004,955 | 8,928,684 | 8,495,809 | 19,258,246 | 18,662,934 | |
| Illinois | 103,434,359 | 109,346,898 | 2,245,316 | 3,458,945 | 32,141,690 | 29,588,358 | 137,821,365 | 142,394,201 | |
| Indiana | 60,889,586 | 66,108,030 | 5,685,086 | 4,714,013 | 37,627,607 | 35,198,949 | 104,202,279 | 106,020,992 | |
| lowa | 26,701,164 | 27,239,589 | 2,358,749 | 2,359,427 | 27,028,604 | 26,126,171 | 56,088,517 | 55,725,187 | |
| Kansas | 22,001,016 | 23,342,780 | 3,506,101 | 2,924,341 | 19,548,134 | 18,265,920 | 45,055,251 | 44,533,041 | |
| Kentucky | 60,070,466 | 61,254,928 | 511,250 | 389,791 | 9,707,968 | 9,409,223 | 70,289,684 | 71,053,942 | |
| Louisiana | 58,198,932 | 60,384,403 | 912,994 | 715,335 | 11,435,539 | 9,876,228 | 70,547,465 | 70,975,966 | |
| Maine | 5,818,478 | 5,960,852 | 655,582 | 686,046 | 10,503,036 | 10,839,583 | 16,977,096 | 17,486,481 | |
| Maryland | 40,689,712 | 46,551,912 | 4,242,424 | 2,687,963 | 19,227,237 | 19,768,524 | 64,159,373 | 69,008,399 | |
| Massachusetts | 51,144,069 | 56,240,868 | 1,135,664 | 956,414 | 38,022,009 | 38,064,382 | 90,301,742 | 95,261,664 | |
| Michigan | 80,174,758 | 91,819,802 | 2,993,642 | 1,348,377 | 30,893,565 | 43,157,826 | 114,061,965 | 136,326,005 | |
| Minnesota | 34,150,955 | 39,985,287 | 7,389,509 | 5,949,133 | 45,118,827 | 54,578,210 | 86,659,291 | 100,512,630 | |
| Mississippi | 34,771,307 | 33,814,485 | 3,308,747 | 3,039,983 | 8,112,657 | 8,086,195 | 46,192,711 | 44,940,663 | |
| Missouri | 38,309,295 | 38,057,389 | 6,061,256 | 5,811,983 | 32,695,925 | 31,711,158 | 77,066,476 | 75,580,530 | |
| Montana | 5,586,772 | 6,473,660 | 730,542 | 684,438 | 5,275,406 | 4,462,360 | 11,592,720 | 11,620,458 | |
| Nebraska | 16,674,537 | 17,423,665 | 2,500,202 | 2,386,202 | 15,784,258 | 15,050,499 | 34,958,997 | 34,860,366 | |
| Nevada | 26,010,071 | 26,485,275 | 286,743 | 242,789 | 9,428,234 | 9,147,678 | 35,725,048 | 35,875,742 | |
| New Hampshire | 3,106,610 | 3,303,666 | 688,857 | 678,726 | 7,409,975 | 7,567,988 | 11,205,442 | 11,550,380 | |
| New Jersey | 54,053,985 | 57,810,494 | 7,933,570 | 8,238,714 | 40,758,837 | 41,098,179 | 102,746,392 | 107,147,387 | |
| New Mexico | 21,250,423 | 21,280,969 | 479,634 | 278,413 | 5,311,045 | 7,327,984 | 27,041,102 | 28,887,366 | |
| New York | 189,741,022 | 209,592,330 | 3,081,697 | 1,072,914 | 43,438,547 | 45,783,947 | 236,261,266 | 256,449,191 | |
| North Carolina | 87,851,324 | 104,198,879 | 4,223,163 | 2,010,257 | 25,827,392 | 21,887,905 | 117,901,879 | 128,097,041 | |
| North Dakota | 3,934,734 | 4,074,651 | 973,143 | 962,059 | 9,240,598 | 9,591,189 | 14,148,475 | 14,627,899 | |
| Ohio | 77,743,183 | 84,266,009 | 7,468,417 | 7,828,915 | 57,575,118 | 51,818,690 | 142,786,718 | 143,913,614 | |
| Oklahoma | 32,914,007 | 36,515,326 | 4,621,125 | 3,994,215 | 16,493,041 | 14,475,088 | 54,028,173 | 54,984,629 | |
| Oregon | 22,661,646 | 25,765,127 | 846,727 | 685,702 | 15,256,371 | 13,970,894 | 38,764,744 | 40,421,723 | |
| Pennsylvania | 101,449,225 | 109,446,427 | 2,172,484 | 2,188,736 | 45,931,801 | 42,949,018 | 149,553,510 | 154,584,181 | |
| Rhode Island | 5,856,665 | 5,766,363 | 654,770 | 639,300 | 4,119,783 | 4,610,326 | 10,631,218 | 11,015,989 | |
| South Carolina | 48,860,368 | 63,507,154 | 2,574,304 | 752,921 | 17,168,639 | 9,963,658 | 68,603,311 | 74,223,733 | |
| South Dakota | 4,963,217 | 5,160,264 | 1,109,691 | 1,184,428 | 8,651,296 | 8,514,605 | 14,724,204 | 14,859,297 | |
| Tennessee | 55,171,468 | 60,328,838 | 4,640,678 | 3,127,752 | 27,839,519 | 25,178,485 | 87,651,665 | 88,635,075 | |
| Texas | 374,271,958 | 387,454,821 | 17,537,390 | 15,797,409 | 101,761,558 | 97,601,382 | 493,570,906 | 500,853,612 | |
| Utah | 15,809,095 | 17,363,018 | 3,676,156 | 3,642,968 | 26,981,366 | 27,639,435 | 46,466,617 | 48,645,421 | |
| Vermont | 2,762,105 | 4,066,254 | 294,046 | 259,073 | 5,118,396 | 3,941,617 | 8,174,547 | 8,266,944 | |
| Virginia | 68,107,438 | 74,744,137 | 2,752,483 | 2,131,204 | 34,222,168 | 32,948,367 | 105,082,089 | 109,823,708 | |
| Washington | 49,085,340 | 51,621,690 | 2,721,559 | 2,471,323 | 26,805,479 | 29,230,433 | 78,612,378 | 83,323,446 | |
| West Virginia | 20,350,925 | 20,872,998 | 142,277 | 105,934 | 4,813,522 | 3,983,380 | 25,306,724 | 24,962,312 | |
| Wisconsin | 37,749,484 | 40,397,847 | 3,421,608 | 3,317,561 | 31,671,328 | 31,431,720 | 72,842,420 | 75,147,128 | |
| Wyoming | 2,242,397 | 2,801,454 | 777,718 | 658,709 | 3,509,203 | 3,115,737 | 6,529,318 | 6,575,900 | |
| Total | 2,793,314,640 | 3,020,592,121 | 165,964,373 | 141,083,886 | 1,263,909,319 | 1,248,841,582 | 4,223,188,332 | 4,410,517,589 | |

¹ Year-to-year fluctuations in the number of days of service can cause average daily participation to increase, even though fewer breakfasts or lunches are served (or vice versa).





| State | Actual Total Free and Reduced- Price (F&RP) SBP Students | (F&RP) Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP | Total F&RP Students if 70 SBP Per 100 NSLP | Additional F&RP Students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP | Additional Annual Funding if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 256,898 | 59.2 | 303,980 | 47,082 | 15,715,846 |
| Alaska | 16,527 | 54.5 | 21,210 | 4,683 | 1,332,997 |
| Arizona | 224,958 | 52.2 | 301,894 | 76,935 | 23,519,469 |
| Arkansas | 148,434 | 66.4 | 156,413 | 7,980 | 2,206,426 |
| California | 1,321,806 | 58.4 | 1,585,646 | 263,840 | 67,672,391 |
| Colorado | 113,714 | 52.4 | 151,862 | 38,148 | 8,270,368 |
| Connecticut | 111,620 | 56.1 | 139,307 | 27,687 | 7,262,284 |
| Delaware | 35,019 | 62.9 | 38,951 | 3,932 | 941,735 |
| District of Columbia | 32,711 | 83.0 | 27,577 | Met Goal | Met Goal |
| Florida | 737,974 | 48.4 | 1,066,529 | 328,555 | 106,615,718 |
| Georgia | 532,250 | 61.9 | 601,927 | 69,677 | 20,873,658 |
| Hawaii | 22,838 | 39.3 | 40,715 | 17,877 | 4,902,079 |
| Idaho | 34,233 | 48.0 | 49,875 | 15,642 | 3,728,394 |
| Illinois | 394,886 | 53.1 | 520,337 | 125,451 | 41,920,375 |
| Indiana | 261,193 | 54.3 | 336,770 | 75,577 | 22,668,969 |
| lowa | 91,834 | 47.7 | 134,750 | 42,915 | 11,603,003 |
| Kansas | 98,204 | 52.6 | 130,626 | 32,422 | 9,077,652 |
| Kentucky | 286,247 | 66.6 | 300,695 | 14,448 | 4,792,578 |
| Louisiana | 256,343 | 58.6 | 305,982 | 49,638 | 16,731,355 |
| Maine | 29,996 | 68.0 | 30,884 | 889 | 136,346 |
| Maryland | 191,155 | 59.4 | 225,130 | 33,975 | 9,436,180 |
| Massachusetts | 214,829 | 57.8 | 260,252 | 45,424 | 12,271,372 |
| Michigan | 387,441 | 64.8 | 418,792 | 31,351 | 8,834,215 |
| Minnesota | 165,999 | 56.0 | 207,480 | 41,481 | 8,056,021 |
| | 160,021 | 62.5 | 179,282 | 19,261 | 6,198,984 |
| Mississippi Missouri | 199,795 | 65.7 | 212,815 | 13,020 | 3,312,844 |
| Montana | 27,962 | 60.4 | 32,404 | 4,442 | 1,187,434 |
| Nebraska | 63,701 | 46.7 | 95,507 | 31,805 | 9,042,209 |
| | | 56.9 | | | |
| Nevada | 99,005 | | 121,880 | 22,875 | 6,633,489 |
| New Hampshire | 12,230 | 47.0 | 18,202 | 5,973 | 1,078,408 |
| New Jersey | 285,495 | 65.3 | 305,900 | 20,405 | 5,444,079 |
| New Mexico | 108,827 | 72.4 | 105,250 | Met Goal | Met Goal |
| New York | 765,911 | 54.8 | 977,493 | 211,582 | 68,726,150 |
| North Carolina | 411,490 | 60.9 | 473,216 | 61,726 | 19,923,389 |
| North Dakota | 17,642 | 54.9 | 22,500 | 4,858 | 910,417 |
| Ohio | 359,713 | 59.3 | 424,818 | 65,105 | 18,443,526 |
| Oklahoma | 163,805 | 56.0 | 204,775 | 40,970 | 11,845,699 |
| Oregon | 95,688 | 52.8 | 126,742 | 31,054 | 7,972,151 |
| Pennsylvania | 421,434 | 59.5 | 495,465 | 74,030 | 20,692,753 |
| Rhode Island | 24,344 | 58.5 | 29,150 | 4,806 | 1,254,517 |
| South Carolina | 252,942 | 59.6 | 296,899 | 43,957 | 14,798,936 |
| South Dakota | 20,714 | 48.7 | 29,792 | 9,078 | 2,223,028 |
| Tennessee | 288,109 | 63.4 | 318,270 | 30,161 | 8,570,341 |
| Texas | 1,636,755 | 59.9 | 1,912,886 | 276,131 | 89,332,023 |
| Utah | 49,402 | 35.8 | 96,700 | 47,298 | 11,577,950 |
| Vermont | 19,448 | 67.9 | 20,046 | 598 | 122,956 |
| Virginia | 333,174 | 65.2 | 357,801 | 24,627 | 7,223,743 |
| Washington | 163,651 | 51.6 | 221,920 | 58,268 | 15,521,768 |
| West Virginia | 122,226 | 87.1 | 98,248 | Met Goal | Met Goal |
| Wisconsin | 150,326 | 53.8 | 195,510 | 45,184 | 11,824,024 |
| Wyoming | 10,359 | 45.9 | 15,808 | 5,449 | 1,318,317 |
| Total | 12,231,279 | 58.1 | 14,746,862 | 2,515,584 | 753,748,566 |

Table 7: School Participation in School Lunch (NSLP) and School Breakfast (SBP), School Years 2022–2023 and 2023–2024



| | | School Year 2022–2023 | | School Year 2023–2024 | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| State | SBP Schools | NSLP Schools | SBP Schools as % of NSLP Schools | SBP Schools | NSLP Schools | SBP Schools as % of NSLP | | |
| Alabama | 1,443 | 1,468 | 98.3% | 1,433 | 1,451 | 98.8% | | |
| Alaska | 351 | 379 | 92.6% | 371 | 398 | 93.2% | | |
| Arizona | 1,743 | 1,794 | 97.2% | 1,746 | 1,796 | 97.2% | | |
| Arkansas | 1,061 | 1,073 | 98.9% | 1,071 | 1,073 | 99.8% | | |
| California | 9,756 | 9,808 | 99.5% | 9,843 | 9,899 | 99.4% | | |
| Colorado | 1,543 | 1,787 | 86.3% | 1,628 | 1,799 | 90.5% | | |
| Connecticut | 950 | 1,024 | 92.8% | 960 | 1,024 | 93.8% | | |
| Delaware | 253 | 252 | 100.4% | 252 | 252 | 100.0% | | |
| District of Columbia | 243 | 244 | 99.6% | 276 | 276 | 100.0% | | |
| Florida | 3,920 | 3,970 | 98.7% | 3,926 | 3,976 | 98.7% | | |
| Georgia | 2,339 | 2,345 | 99.7% | 2,269 | 2,242 | 101.2% | | |
| Hawaii | 254 | 257 | 98.8% | 285 | 288 | 99.0% | | |
| Idaho | 647 | 675 | 95.9% | 649 | 674 | 96.3% | | |
| Illinois | 3,533 | 4,028 | 87.7% | 3,567 | 4,044 | 88.2% | | |
| Indiana | 1,955 | 2,087 | 93.7% | 1,957 | 2,083 | 94.0% | | |
| Iowa | 1,259 | 1,340 | 94.0% | 1,263 | 1,339 | 94.3% | | |
| Kansas | 1,265 | 1,335 | 94.8% | 1,258 | 1,325 | 94.9% | | |
| Kentucky | 1,287 | 1,316 | 97.8% | 1,281 | 1,310 | 97.8% | | |
| Louisiana | 1,377 | 1,437 | 95.8% | 1,393 | 1,450 | 96.1% | | |
| Maine | 571 | 584 | 97.8% | 569 | 579 | 98.3% | | |
| Maryland | 1,432 | 1,446 | 99.0% | 1,423 | 1,435 | 99.2% | | |
| Massachusetts | 1,775 | 1,905 | 93.2% | 1,982 | 2,106 | 94.1% | | |
| Michigan | 3,101 | 3,224 | 96.2% | 3,191 | 3,286 | 97.1% | | |
| Minnesota | 1,743 | 1,908 | 91.4% | 1,979 | 1,974 | 100.3% | | |
| | 853 | 877 | 97.3% | 868 | | 97.4% | | |
| Mississippi | | | | | 891 | | | |
| Missouri | 2,295 | 2,390 | 96.0% | 2,277 746 | 2,371 | 96.0% | | |
| Montana | 734 | 781 | 94.0% | | 789 | 94.6% | | |
| Nebraska | 788 | 926 | 85.1% | 816 | 946 | 86.3% | | |
| Nevada | 572 | 597 | 95.8% | 623 | 673 | 92.6% | | |
| New Hampshire | 417 | 443 | 94.1% | 427 | 457 | 93.4% | | |
| New Jersey | 2,239 | 2,617 | 85.6% | 2,264 | 2,629 | 86.1% | | |
| New Mexico | 837 | 882 | 94.9% | 881 | 895 | 98.4% | | |
| New York | 4,767 | 4,973 | 95.9% | 4,787 | 4,977 | 96.2% | | |
| North Carolina | 2,527 | 2,555 | 98.9% | 2,562 | 2,585 | 99.1% | | |
| North Dakota | 376 | 405 | 92.8% | 376 | 405 | 92.8% | | |
| Ohio | 3,235 | 3,526 | 91.7% | 3,245 | 3,549 | 91.4% | | |
| Oklahoma | 1,819 | 1,830 | 99.4% | 1,815 | 1,819 | 99.8% | | |
| Oregon | 1,206 | 1,237 | 97.5% | 1,233 | 1,262 | 97.7% | | |
| Pennsylvania | 3,132 | 3,260 | 96.1% | 3,238 | 3,260 | 99.3% | | |
| Rhode Island | 328 | 333 | 98.5% | 328 | 333 | 98.5% | | |
| South Carolina ¹ | 1,174 | 1,175 | 99.9% | 1,178 | 1,179 | 99.9% | | |
| South Dakota | 162 | 185 | 87.6% | 618 | 680 | 90.9% | | |
| Tennessee | 1,742 | 1,759 | 99.0% | 1,775 | 1,791 | 99.1% | | |
| Texas | 8,559 | 8,521 | 100.4% | 8,589 | 8,544 | 100.5% | | |
| Utah | 923 | 956 | 96.5% | 969 | 982 | 98.7% | | |
| Vermont | 321 | 325 | 98.8% | 314 | 318 | 98.7% | | |
| Virginia | 1,958 | 1,961 | 99.8% | 1,944 | 1,948 | 99.8% | | |
| Washington | 2,054 | 2,131 | 96.4% | 1,918 | 1,967 | 97.5% | | |
| West Virginia | 682 | 689 | 99.0% | 682 | 682 | 100.0% | | |
| Wisconsin | 2,092 | 2,367 | 88.4% | 2,101 | 2,362 | 89.0% | | |
| Wyoming | 307 | 318 | 96.5% | 285 | 299 | 95.3% | | |
| Total | 89,900 | 93,705 | 95.9% | 91,431 | 94,672 | 96.6% | | |



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