FRAC
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HUNGER DOESN'T TAKE A VACATION
Summer Nutrition Status Report

JANUARY 2023 | WWW.FRAC.ORG

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Acknowledgments

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About FRAC

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) 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. For more information about FRAC, or to sign up for FRAC's e-newsletters, go to www.frac.org.

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Executive Summary

The Summer Nutrition Programs[1] provide funding to offer healthy meals at sites that typically provide educational and recreational activities when the school year has ended. This important combination helps combat summertime food insecurity, weight gain, and learning loss, all of which can increase during the summer months for children from households with low incomes when school meals are not available.

These same programs have played an important role in responding to the nutritional needs of children during the COVID-19 pandemic. When schools and out-of-school time programs shuttered in March 2020, they quickly shifted to serving summer meals in place of school meals. This continuity from the school year into the summer months — along with the extension of flexibilities for meal service, an influx of private dollars to support meal access, and a coordinated response by communities across the country — resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of meals being served in July 2020 and July 2021, compared to July 2019 (the last summer before the pandemic).

KEY FINDINGS

- Participation in summer lunch increased by **123 percent** in July 2020 and by **101 percent** in July 2021 compared to July 2019.
- Almost **5.6 million children** participated in the Summer Nutrition Programs on an average weekday in July 2021. This was an increase in the number of children served in July 2019 — by **2.8 million** — and a decrease of almost **600,000** compared to July 2020.
- In July 2021, **30.4 children** received a summer lunch for every 100 children who received a lunch during the 2020–2021 school year.
- In July 2021, just over 5 million children received a summer breakfast on an average weekday in July, which is a **229 percent** increase from summer 2019, bringing the ratio of summer breakfast to summer lunch up to 89.5:100, highlighting the opportunity for sponsors in every community to more fully utilize the meal service options available.

While the COVID-19 pandemic has helped to shine a light on the inherent strengths of the Summer Nutrition Programs and their flexibility to respond during times of crisis, it also underscored existing and new challenges. The flexibilities offered during the pandemic had a significant impact on access to summer meals. Beginning in the spring of 2020, summer meals sites could be located in any community, overcoming the area eligibility requirement that keeps many communities from participating and creating the opportunity for all households with low incomes to access meals. The "grab and go" meals offered an important strategy to overcome the health and safety concerns created by the pandemic, but transportation and access to sites remained a barrier for some families in the spring and early summer 2020.[3] For some schools and community sponsors, the cost of delivering meals in rural areas was prohibitive and administratively burdensome.[4]

1 The Summer Nutrition Programs include the Summer Food Service Program and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), which includes the Seamless Summer Option available through NSLP.

2 It is important to note that COVID-19 program flexibilities — such as the waiver that allows sites to serve up to seven days' worth of meals at one time — is not uniquely reflected in the methodology used for this data analysis. This means that an increase in the total number of meals served does not necessarily directly correlate to a growth in average daily participation; instead, it is possible that the same children participated for more "days" — through the multiple-day meal option — than they would have during a typical summer.

3 Bauer, Lauren and Parsons, Jana. (2020). Why extend Pandemic EBT? When schools are closed, many fewer eligible children receive meals. Available at: https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2020/09/21/why-extend-pandemic-ebt-when-schools-are-closed-many-fewer-eligible-children-receive-meals/

4 School Nutrition Association. (2020). Impact of COVID-19 on School Nutrition Programs: Part II. Available at: https://schoolnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/COVID-19-Impact-on-School-Nutrition-Programs-Part2.pdf

The summers of 2020 and 2021 also demonstrated that children miss out on more than just healthy meals when the Summer Nutrition Programs — and the underlying summer enrichment programs — are not available to them. Early studies show the detrimental impacts of COVID-19 on children's health and well-being. Confined to their homes, children faced a higher risk of obesity and a lack of socialization.[5] Rates of child abuse and toxic stress also rose.[6] Pre-pandemic, summer meal sites frequently served meals alongside educational and enrichment programming, which combined, help keep children healthy, engaged, active, and learning.

The Summer Nutrition Programs are at a critical crossroads. Now is the time to consider the role that these programs should play moving forward in supporting children's health and well-being during the summer months and make the strategic investments needed to keep summer hunger at bay.

The upcoming Child Nutrition Reauthorization (CNR) offers Congress an important opportunity to strengthen the Summer Nutrition Programs by streamlining program requirements and increasing access. The pandemic also has reinforced the value of providing nutrition benefits on an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card to families when they lose access to school meals. The Pandemic EBT (P-EBT) Program was built upon the success of the Summer EBT Program. Both programs provide an important complement to summer meals and have been shown to reduce food insecurity. This offers an approach that overcomes the many barriers and additional transportation costs that too often limit access to summer meals.

> *"I was struggling not knowing when our next meal would be. When they did notify me [about Summer P-EBT], I called to make sure I wasn't dreaming; I cried on the phone to the operator. Thank you so much for your gift; my family has been so blessed. Thank you."* **— New Mexico parent**

It will take years for communities to fully recover from COVID-19, and the Summer Nutrition Programs will remain a critical nutrition support to millions of children across the country during that time. While participation grew in July 2021 compared to 2019, participation decreased from 2020 to 2021, despite the same flexibilities being available. This demonstrates that there is not a more opportune time than now to fully leverage the lessons learned during the pandemic to make these programs stronger, streamlined, and more accessible moving forward.

The Role of Private Dollars in Supporting the Summer Nutrition Programs During the Pandemic

Private philanthropic dollars have played a critical role in allowing schools and community-based organizations to leverage the federal funding available through the Summer Nutrition Programs during the pandemic. For example, the Albertsons[7] and Kellogg[8] companies committed millions of dollars to support summer meal programs.

As schools and community sponsors were forced to adapt their meal service operations due to the unprecedented and unique circumstances created by the pandemic, foundations and other grant-makers provided millions of dollars to support new and unexpected transportation, equipment, and staffing costs. As the dust settles from COVID-19, it is important to recognize the critical role this funding has played in supporting meal services during the pandemic and consider the need to increase the reimbursement rates and for additional federal funding, including for transportation, to support the sustainability of the Summer Nutrition Programs moving forward.

5 Browne, N. T., Snethen, J. A., Smith Greenberg, C., Frenn, M., Kilanowski, J. F., Gance-Cleveland, B., Burke, P. J., & Lewnadowski, L. (2021). When Pandemics Collide: The Impact of COVID-19 on Childhood Obesity. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7657263/. Accessed on June 17, 2021.

6 Fegert, J. M., Vitiello, B., Plener, P. L., & Clemens, V. (2020). Challenges and burden of the Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic for child and adolescent mental health: a narrative review to highlight clinical and research needs in the acute phase and the long return to normality. Available at: https://capmh.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13034-020-00329-3

7 Zboraj, Marian (2021). Albertsons Cos. Raises $18M to Feed Families. https://progressivegrocer.com/albertsons-cos-raises-18m-feed-families. Accessed on August 31, 2022.

8 Kellogg Company, its customers and community partners join forces to help fight summer hunger (2020). https://newsroom.kelloggcompany.com/2020-07-16-Kellogg-Company-its-customers-and-community-partners-join-forces-to-help-fight-summer-hunger. Accessed on August 31, 2022.

About the Summer Nutrition Status Report

This report measures the reach of the Summer Nutrition Programs in July 2021, nationally and in each state, compared to July 2019 and July 2020. It is based on a variety of metrics and examines the impact of trends and policies on program participation. This three-year analysis allows for a closer look at participation in lunch and breakfast prior to the pandemic compared to participation during the first two summers that were impacted by COVID-19.

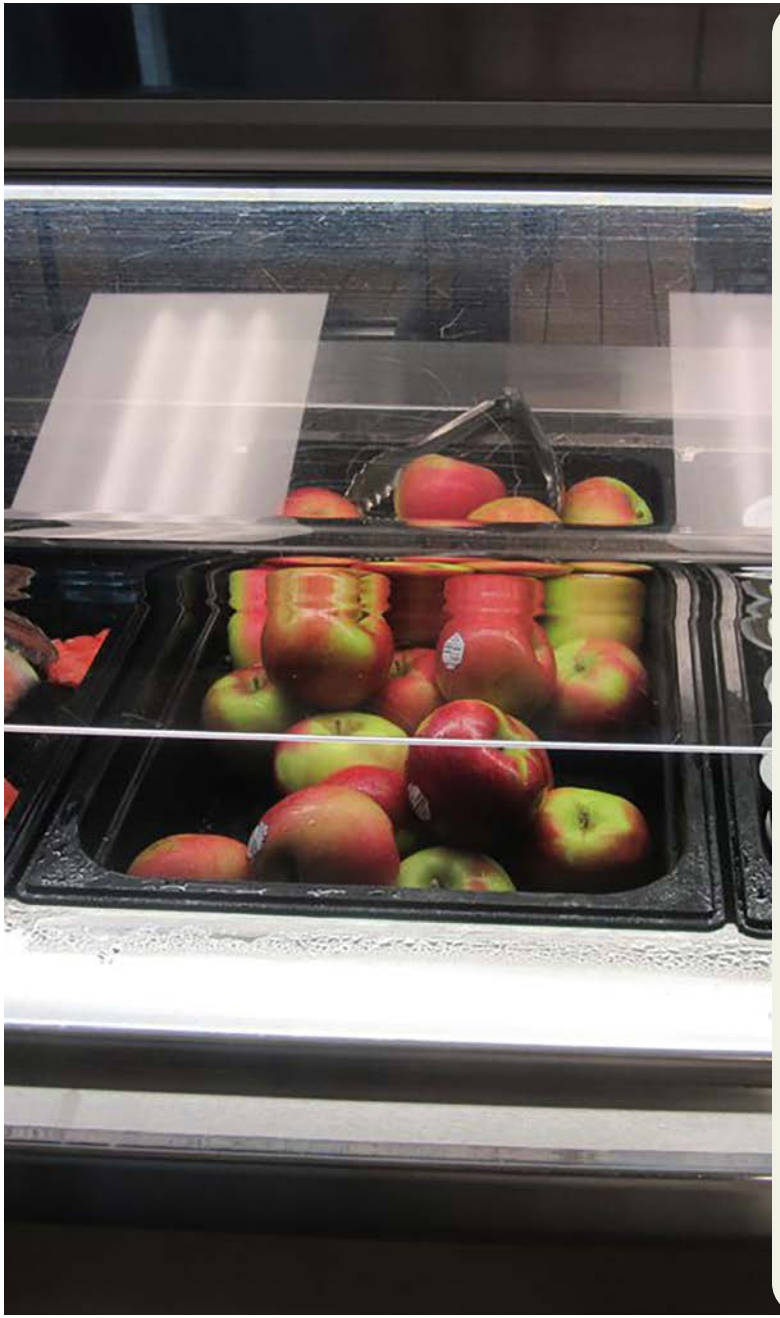
First, this report looks at average weekday lunch and breakfast participation in the Summer Nutrition Programs — the combined participation in the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), which includes children participating through the NSLP Seamless Summer Option and those certified for free and reduced-price meals. For lunch, the report then uses free and reduced-price participation in NSLP and the Summer Food Service Program in the prior regular school year as a benchmark against which to compare summer. Even during the pandemic, the reach of free and reduced-price meals in the regular school year lunch program was significantly higher compared to the reach of the Summer Nutrition Programs and offers a useful comparison by which to measure how many students could and should be benefiting from the Summer Nutrition Programs. For breakfast, the reach is assessed by comparing participation to participation in summer lunch.

Second, this report looks at the number of sponsors and sites operating SFSP, as this is an important indicator of access to the program for low-income children. Data on the number of Seamless Summer Option sites is not available.

SUMMER PROGRAMS
An Essential Piece of COVID-19 Recovery

While summer meals and summer learning have always gone hand in hand, this combination is especially important looking ahead. Summer programs will be necessary to counter the educational inequities that the pandemic has exacerbated. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 included $30 billion in funding to support summer and afterschool programs. By making this historic increased investment in federal afterschool and summer program funding, more families with low incomes will have access to the enrichment and educational programs that provide an important foundation for summer meals. States have until 2024 to distribute this funding, and many still have dollars on the table. Moving forward, Congress should permanently increase federal funding for summer (and afterschool) programs to help ensure that all children have access to the nutritious meals and high-quality programming they need during the summer.

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



The Summer Nutrition Programs

The two federal Summer Nutrition Programs — the National School Lunch Program Seamless Summer Option and the Summer Food Service Program — provide funding to serve meals and snacks to children at sites during summer vacation or the extended breaks of year-round schools. They also can be used to feed children during unexpected school closures, and were the primary programs used to feed children during the pandemic.

Prior to the pandemic, to qualify as a summer meal site, at least 50 percent of the children in the geographic area had to be eligible for free or reduced-price school meals; at least 50 percent of the children participating in the program at the site had to be individually determined eligible for free or reduced-price school meals; or the children served had to be primarily migrant. Once a site was determined eligible, all children who came to the site could eat for free. Summer camps also can participate, but they are only reimbursed for the meals served to children who are individually eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. NSLP also reimburses schools under the regular school rules, providing reimbursement for free, reduced-price, and paid meals served during summer school.

During the pandemic and through the summer of 2022 (officially ending September 30, 2022), states could utilize a nationwide child nutrition waiver that allowed any community to have a summer meal site. To support further access, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) also issued the following waivers:

- **MEAL TIMES**, which allows meals to be served outside traditional times to maximize flexibility for meal pickup, including multiple days of service;
- **NON-CONGREGATE FEEDING**, which allows meals to be served in a non-group setting (i.e., allowing for “grab and go” and delivered meals); and
- **PARENT/GUARDIAN MEAL PICKUP**, which allows parents/guardians to pick up meals for the child without the child being present.

Public and private nonprofit schools, local government agencies, National Youth Sports Programs, and private nonprofit organizations can participate in SFSP and sponsor one or more sites. Only schools are eligible to participate in NSLP (but the schools can use the NSLP Seamless Summer Option to provide meals and snacks at non-school and school sites over the summer). A sponsor enters into an agreement with their state agency to run the program and receives reimbursement for each eligible meal and snack served at meal sites. A site is the physical location where children receive meals during the summer. Sites work directly with sponsors.

The USDA provides the funding for these programs through a state agency in each state, usually the state department of education, health, or agriculture.

National Findings for 2021

In July 2021, on an average weekday, the Summer Nutrition Programs served lunch to almost **5.6 million children**, an **INCREASE** of just over **2.8 million**, more than double the number of children served in July 2019.

Participation in July 2021 — the second summer impacted by COVID-19 — was **less than July 2020**. Just under **600,000 FEWER** children participated in the Summer Nutrition Programs, despite the same flexibilities being available to sponsors. This may be attributable to the scaling back of philanthropic funding and the sense that the height of the crisis was over.[9]

In July 2021, **30.4 children** received summer lunch for every 100 children who received a free or reduced-price lunch in the 2020–2021 school year.

The number of **SFSP sponsors and sites INCREASED from July 2019 to July 2021**. Nationally, 6,425 sponsors (an increase of 878 sponsors from 2019) and 47,975 sites (an increase of 430 sites from 2019) participated in July 2021. Site data is not available for meals served through the National School Lunch Program during the summer months, but the program reached 2,013,146 children in 2021 — growing from reaching 974,533 children in 2019 and 1,953,060 in 2020 — which suggests some growth in sites.

While there was significant growth in the Summer Nutrition Programs in July 2020 and 2021 compared to July 2019, participation in 2021 did not maintain the same increase experienced in 2020, leading to a **10 percent** drop in participation between 2020 and 2021.

State Findings for 2021[10]

Nine states and the District of Columbia met the Food Research & Action Center's goal of reaching 40 children with summer lunch for every 100 children who received free or reduced-price lunch during the 2020–2021 regular school year. The top performers included the District of Columbia (**106.2 to 100**), New Jersey (**80.4 to 100**), Maryland (**73.8 to 100**), Hawaii (**61.5 to 100**), New York (**61.1 to 100**), Delaware (**48.8 to 100**), California (**47.3 to 100**), Vermont (**46.2 to 100**), Minnesota (**42.6 to 100**), and Massachusetts (**41.2 to 100**).

One state — New Mexico (**39.5 to 100**) — was less than one point away from meeting that goal.

Ten states provided summer lunch to fewer than one child for every five low-income children who participated in school lunch: Nebraska (**9.2 to 100**), Oklahoma (**14.0 to 100**), Texas (**14.0 to 100**), North Dakota (**14.5 to 100**), South Dakota (**14.8 to 100**), Mississippi (**15.0 to 100**), Arkansas (**15.0 to 100**), Utah (**17.3 to 100**), Kansas (**17.9 to 100**), and Idaho (**18.2 to 100**).

Every state but the District of Columbia (**-24.9 percent**)[11] and New Mexico (**-5.0 percent**)[12] saw an increase in the average daily participation in the Summer Nutrition Programs when compared to pre-pandemic levels (July 2019).

9 The Nonprofit Times. (2022). Foundation Funding For COVID Dropped Mid-Pandemic. Available at: https://www.thenonprofittimes.com/report/foundation-funding-for-covid-dropped-mid-pandemic/

10 The school year leading up to summer 2021 was the first full school year under the pandemic waivers, with some schools in session, some operating in a hybrid system, and others operating fully remotely. These factors compounded and were reflected in average daily participation numbers in NSLP during the school year. Lower NSLP average daily participation numbers when combined with increases in or steady summer meals participation numbers could result in inflated ratios of summer to NSLP average daily participation.

11 District of Columbia is noted above as having a high ratio of Summer ADP to NSLP ADP but saw a decrease in summer meals participation over pre-pandemic levels. This is likely due to low NSLP participation during the 2020–2021 school year where the district saw a drop of over 29,000 participants over pre-pandemic levels.

12 New Mexico is noted above as having a high ratio of Summer ADP to NSLP ADP but saw a decrease in summer meals participation over pre-pandemic levels. This is likely due to low NSLP participation during the 2020–2021 school year where the district saw a drop of over 54,000 participants over pre-pandemic levels.

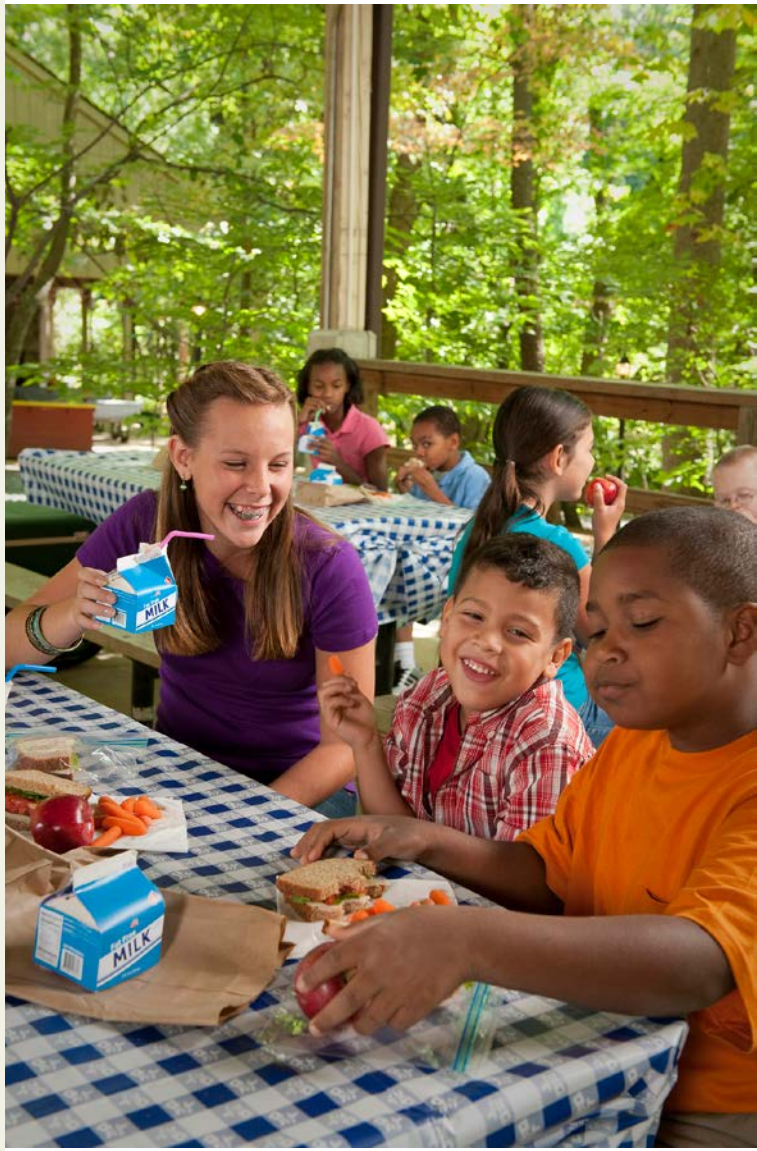
A Snapshot of Summer 2022

In the spring of 2022, the nationwide summer nutrition waivers, which have been available since March 2020, were set to expire on June 30, 2022. This meant that states organized their summer 2022 operations without access to the same flexibilities that were available in the summers of 2020 and 2021. The U.S. Department of Agriculture took important steps to help mitigate the impact by allowing state child nutrition agencies to request operational waivers only when access to summer meals was limited by COVID-19.

On June 25, the Keep Kids Fed Act was signed by President Biden into law. The act allowed USDA to extend the nationwide waivers through summer 2022. However, for many states, this came too late, limiting the positive impact that the waivers likely would have had on increasing participation in summer meals.

To understand the impact of the Keep Kids Fed Act, FRAC sent out a survey to all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Thirty-seven states responded, though not every state had the data available to answer every question.

- **Before the Keep Kids Fed Act passed, states were individually opting into the waivers.** Of the 37 states that responded to our survey, 30 opted into Offer versus Serve; 28 states opted into area eligibility for closed enrolled sites; 28 states opted into meal-time service restrictions; 28 states opted into first week site visit; 26 states opted into parent/guardian pickup; and 25 opted into non-congregate.
- **After the act was passed, most states utilized the nationwide waivers.** Of the 37 respondents, 37 states opted into area eligibility; 37 states opted into non-congregate; 37 states opted into parent/guardian pickup; 36 states opted into meal-time service restrictions; 34 states opted into area eligibility for closed enrolled sites; and 31 states opted into Summer Food Service Program rates for schools operating the Seamless Summer Option.
- **One major challenge during the pandemic was supply chain disruptions.** Of the 31 states that responded to this question, over half said that meal quality had been reduced due to the disruptions in the supply chain. Most of these states described an increase in the use of processed or shelf-stable items as a result.
- **Another difficulty states faced during the pandemic was staffing challenges.** Of the 37 respondents, almost two-thirds (24) of respondents stated that sponsors had reduced the number of sites they served due to staffing challenges.
- **Additionally, of the 37 respondents, over three-quarters (29) of respondents stated that they faced challenges or had concerns with the rollout** or implementation of the nationwide waivers during summer 2021 or summer 2022, specifically about the timing of the extensions and the additional training and oversight needed.
- **Looking ahead to summer 2023, states expressed concern about reacclimating families and staff to normal summer operations.** Some states flagged in the survey that communicating with families and retraining staff on pre-pandemic operations will be key in returning to regular summer meal service moving forward.



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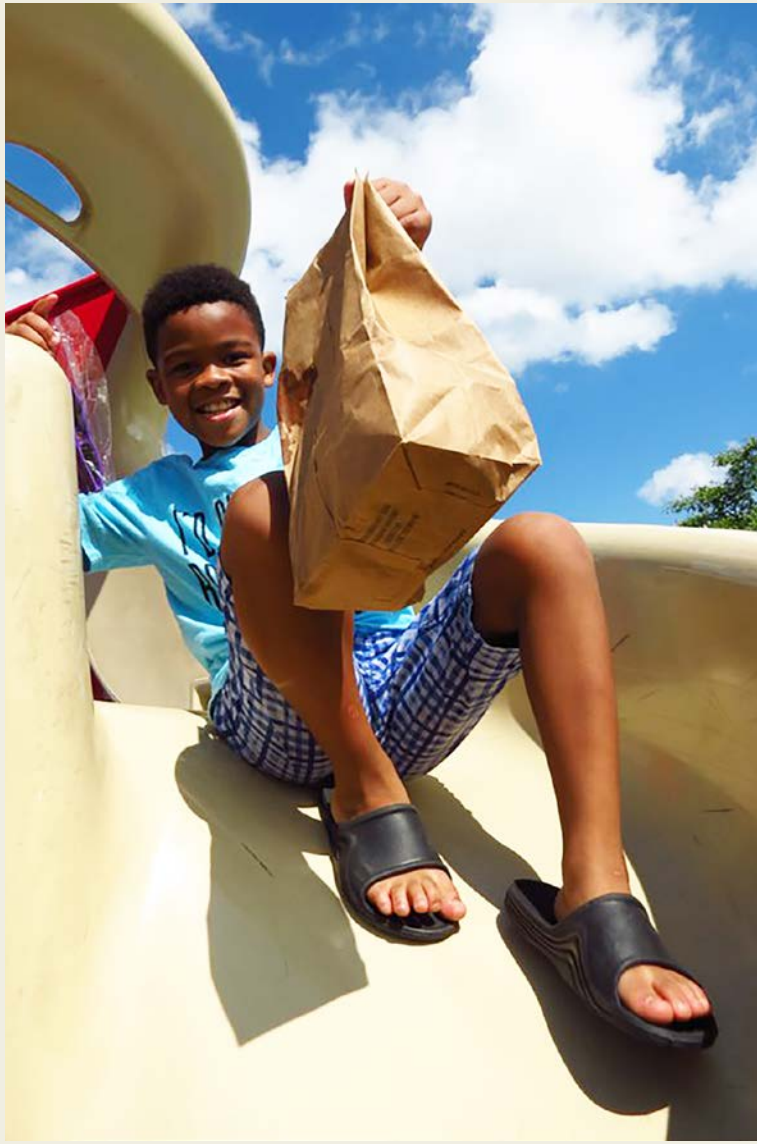
A Look at Summer Breakfast in July 2021

The Summer Nutrition Programs provide funding to serve two meals a day at most sites (with some types of sites being able to serve three meals). Historically, far too many sites have provided just lunch or lunch and a snack, causing participation in summer breakfast to lag behind participation in summer lunch. Last summer, a dramatic increase in breakfast participation made breakfast's reach more aligned with lunch. The growth was driven by the fact that most sites provided breakfast and lunch to families at the same time through "grab and go" or other alternative delivery models.

As the country continues to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, advocates and stakeholders on the national, state, and local level must redouble efforts to ensure that the Summer Nutrition Programs more fully meet children's daily nutritional needs when the emergency waivers are no longer available. Those efforts include maintaining the summer breakfast growth. Data from July 2021 shows that huge gains can be made by adding breakfast to existing lunch sites. Another important strategy under the regular summer nutrition rules that limit children to a maximum of two meals or two meals and a snack is to serve a breakfast instead of a snack.

For additional strategies to help increase participation in summer breakfast, check out FRAC's *How It Works: Increasing Summer Breakfast Participation*.



KEY FINDINGS

Just over **5 MILLION CHILDREN received a breakfast** through the Summer Nutrition Programs on an average weekday in July 2021, compared to the almost **5.6 MILLION CHILDREN who received a lunch**.

Every state but the **District of Columbia** saw a dramatic increase in the number of breakfasts served when compared to July 2019. **Alaska, Idaho, and Indiana were the only states that reached FEWER than 70 children** with a breakfast for every 100 who received a lunch through the Summer Nutrition Programs in July 2021.

Nationally, **89.5 CHILDREN received a breakfast for every 100 who received a lunch** through the Summer Nutrition Programs.

Average daily participation in summer breakfast increased by over **3.4 MILLION CHILDREN** in July 2021 compared to July 2019 but decreased by just over 900,000 students compared to July 2020.

Child Nutrition Reauthorization: The Key to Strengthening the Summer Nutrition Programs

Congress has an important opportunity in 2022 to pass a strong Child Nutrition Reauthorization bill that improves access to summer nutrition. The reauthorization should make new investments in the Summer Nutrition Programs to increase access to summer meals while doing no harm to the current structure of the program. The Healthy Meals, Healthy Kids Act passed by the House Education and Labor Committee in August 2022 includes provisions to combat summer hunger. Here are six ways that Congress can invest in reaching that goal.

1. **Lower the area eligibility threshold.** During normal times, most summer sites qualify by demonstrating that they are in a low-income area in which at least 50 percent of the children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. This keeps many communities where poverty is less concentrated, such as rural and suburban areas, from participating. Lowering the eligibility threshold from 50 percent to 40 percent, or setting an even lower threshold, would allow more communities to serve children whose families are struggling and would improve access to summer meals in every state. The nationwide waiver that allowed summer food sponsors to operate sites in areas that did not meet the 50 percent threshold was essential to reaching children who rely on school meals when schools close and highlights the limitations of the 50 percent threshold in reaching children who need summer meals.
2. **Streamline the Summer Food Service Program and Afterschool Meal Program.** Many sites that operate the Summer Food Service Program also serve meals after school during the school year through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Currently, sponsors must apply for and operate two separate programs despite the fact they often serve the same children. Allowing SFSP sponsors to operate year-round would encourage overall program retention as well as eliminate duplicative and burdensome paperwork while supporting sponsors' efforts to serve more children in their community.
3. **Allow all summer meal sites to serve three meals.** Most sites can only provide a maximum of two meals per day. When schools closed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, USDA allowed sponsors to provide children three nutritious meals per day by combining the breakfast and lunch available through the Summer Nutrition Programs with the supper (and snack) available through the CACFP Afterschool Meal Program. This also would align summer with the school year when children can receive breakfast and lunch at school and a supper and snack at an afterschool program.
4. **Update the SFSP nutrition standards.** Unlike school meals and the Child and Adult Care Food Program, the SFSP nutrition standards have not been updated in decades. Updating the SFSP nutrition standards in alignment with the updated Dietary Guidelines for Americans and taking into account the informal structure of the program would increase meal quality and draw more children into summer meal sites.

5. **Provide additional resources to support the Summer Nutrition Programs.** The pandemic highlighted the need to increase resources supporting the Summer Nutrition Programs, such as funding for transportation costs which limits access to meals particularly in rural and suburban areas, and increasing the federal reimbursement rates. In a recent USDA study, 89 percent of sites surveyed reported that transportation is needed to get to and from sites, but only 30 percent of sites provide it. Additionally, 85 percent of primary menu planners reported experiencing challenges planning or preparing meals, particularly food costs rising faster than reimbursement rates. The most common challenge reported was food costs (72 percent).
6. **Create a permanent Summer EBT Program that provides benefits to all children who receive free and reduced-price school meals to complement the Summer Nutrition Programs.** Providing eligible families with a summer Electronic Benefit Transfer card to purchase food at retail stores is a proven method for reducing food insecurity and improving nutrition. The current reach of a pilot program is limited to Michigan, Wisconsin, the Chickasaw Nation, and the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona. USDA announced in October 2020 that Connecticut, Missouri, Oregon, and the Cherokee Nation (which had all been included in previous years) would again be able to participate. Summer EBT has been funded through the annual agriculture appropriations process. The Healthy Meals, Healthy Kids Act would create a nationwide Summer EBT Program beginning in summer 2024 and lasting four summers. It would provide eligible children with $75 per month in the summer months, and it would allow Tribes that administer the WIC program to operate Summer EBT.

PANDEMIC EBT
A Pathway to Nationwide Summer EBT

In spring 2020, Congress created the Pandemic EBT Program. Pandemic EBT builds upon the success of Summer EBT by giving households an EBT card with the value of the free school breakfast, lunch, and snack reimbursement rates for the days that schools are closed during COVID-19. The American Rescue Plan enacted in March 2021 allows states to provide Pandemic EBT benefits for summer vacation through the length of the pandemic. Pandemic EBT, similar to Summer EBT, has been shown to help reduce food insecurity.

Looking forward, the success of Pandemic EBT provides an important foundation to permanently implement a nationwide EBT program for children. Every state has implemented Pandemic EBT, which allows states to develop the capacity and infrastructure to implement a permanent Summer EBT Program for children.

Conclusion

As they do every summer, the Summer Nutrition Programs have played a herculean role during the COVID-19 pandemic in supporting children's access to nutritious meals. In July 2021, the Summer Nutrition Programs reached almost 5.6 million children with a summer lunch and 5 million children with summer breakfast. While these are large increases compared to 2019 before the pandemic, participation in both summer lunch and breakfast decreased by 10 percent and 15 percent respectively from 2020, the first year of the pandemic. It is critical that these programs retain momentum moving forward through strategic, thoughtful investments that strengthen the programs while doing no harm to the existing program structure.

Streamlining the Summer Nutrition Programs and lowering the eligibility threshold would reduce barriers and create opportunities to reach more families. Combining the new federal funding for summer enrichment and educational activities with summer meals would provide an important opportunity to help close the summer hunger and learning gaps that too many children face each summer. In addition, updating the nutrition standards and allowing all sites to serve three meals would better support children's health and allow summer programs that provide important child care to working families to meet children's nutritional needs more fully. Similarly, the success of Pandemic EBT has ushered in a new opportunity to capitalize on the systems states have created to close the nutrition gap when summer sites aren't accessible.

Moving forward, continued collaboration among the U.S. Department of Agriculture, state child nutrition agencies, policymakers, educators, and anti-hunger advocates will be critical to ensuring all children have access to the nutrition and learning opportunities they need during the summer months.

Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Food Research & Action Center also conducted a survey of state child nutrition officials to collect information on program operations. Thirty-seven states responded to that survey.

This report does not include the Summer Nutrition Programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, or Department of Defense schools.

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

Summer Food Service Program During the Summer

USDA provided the number of SFSP lunches and SFSP breakfasts served in each state to FRAC. FRAC calculated each state's July average daily lunch participation and daily breakfast participation in SFSP by dividing the total number of SFSP lunches and breakfasts served in July by the total number of weekdays in July (excluding the Independence Day holiday or the day that it is observed if not July 4).

The average daily breakfast and lunch participation numbers for July reported in FRAC's analysis are slightly different from USDA's average daily participation numbers. FRAC's revised measure allows consistent comparisons from state to state and year to year. This measure also is more in line with the average daily lunch participation numbers in the school year National School Lunch Program, as described below. It is important to note that during the summers of 2020 and 2021 sites could distribute multiple meals for each child in the household to a family at one time. This can result in the same child receiving more meals, as opposed to additional children being served.

FRAC uses July data because it is impossible to determine for June and August how many days were regular school days and how many were summer vacation days.

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

NSLP and SFSP During the School Year

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

Using data provided by USDA, FRAC calculated the regular school year NSLP average daily attendance for students from households with low incomes for each state, based on the number of free and reduced-price meals served from September through May. For the school year 2019–2020 average daily attendance is based on the number of free and reduced-price meals served from September 2019 through February 2020. This is to account for school closures impacting participation that started in March.

It is important to note that in the spring of 2020 and during school year 2020–2021 most schools were offering all children free meals through SFSP or the summertime NSLP through the pandemic child nutrition waivers. In addition, they could distribute multiple meals for each child in the household to a family at one time. This can result in the same child receiving more meals, as opposed to more unique children being served.

NSLP During the Summer

FRAC used the July average daily attendance figures provided by USDA for the summertime NSLP and School Breakfast Program (SBP) participation data in this report. The NSLP summer meal numbers include all free and reduced-price lunches served through NSLP during July, which includes lunches served at summer school and on regular school days (during July). FRAC then included USDA-provided daily attendance data on breakfasts and lunches served through the SBP and NSLP Seamless Summer Option. The summer of 2021 was the first year that USDA was able to separate out the SSO data from the regular NSLP and SBP school year data.

Like SFSP, it is important to note that during the summers of 2020 and 2021 — as well as during the school year— sites could distribute multiple meals for each child in the household to a family at one time. This can result in the same child receiving more meals, as opposed to more unique children being served.

Note that USDA calculates average daily participation in the regular school year NSLP by dividing the average daily lunch figures by an attendance factor (0.927) to account for children who were absent from school on a particular day. FRAC's annual *School Breakfast Scorecard* reports these NSLP average daily participation numbers; that is, including the attendance factor. To make the NSLP numbers consistent with the SFSP numbers, for which there is no analogous attendance factor, this *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation* report does not include the attendance factor. As a result, the regular school year NSLP numbers in this report do not match the NSLP numbers in FRAC's *School Breakfast Scorecard, School Year 2020–2021*.

Cost of Low Participation

For each state, FRAC calculated the average daily number of children receiving summer lunch in July for every 100 children receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the regular school year. FRAC then calculated the number of additional children who would be reached if that state achieved a 40 to 100 ratio of summer nutrition to regular school year lunch participation. FRAC then multiplied this unserved population by the summer lunch reimbursement rate for the number of weekdays (not counting the Independence Day holiday) in July. FRAC assumed each meal is reimbursed at the lowest standard rate available ($4.25 per lunch for July 2021).

Table 1: Average Daily Lunch Participation (ADP) in Summer Nutrition[1] in July 2019, July 2020, and July 2021, Compared to Lunch Participation During the Regular School Year[2] for School Years 2018–2019, 2019–2020, and 2020–2021, by State

State	Summer Nutrition ADP July 2019	Lunch ADP SY 2018–2019	Ratio[3] of Summer Nutrition to NSLP 2018–2019	Rank 2019	Summer Nutrition ADP July 2020	Lunch ADP SY 2019–2020	Ratio[3] of Summer Nutrition to Lunch 2019–2020	Rank 2020	Summer Nutrition ADP July 2021	Lunch ADP SY 2020–2021	Ratio[3] of Summer Nutrition to Lunch SY 2020–2021	Rank 2021	Percent Change in Summer Nutrition ADP 2019 to 2020	Percent Change in Summer Nutrition ADP 2020 to 2021	Percent Change in Summer Nutrition ADP 2019 to 2021
Alabama	35,691	353,827	10	40	73,927	345,637	21.4	43	78,091	368,464	21.2	38	107%	5.6%	118.8%
Alaska	4,160	37,174	11	32	8,895	34,611	25.7	34	6,142	29,386	20.9	40	114%	-31.0%	47.6%
Arizona	69,099	440,636	16	21	102,951	434,086	23.7	38	122,497	415,372	29.5	20	49%	19.0%	73.5%
Arkansas	24,577	222,134	11	34	39,979	226,602	17.6	47	34,736	232,066	15.0	45	63%	-13.1%	41.3%
California	398,577	2,418,693	16	17	941,750	2,381,473	39.5	13	777,994	1,644,978	47.3	7	136%	-17.4%	95.2%
Colorado	19,773	208,617	9	42	61,901	211,684	29.2	28	57,205	241,668	23.7	32	213%	-7.6%	189.2%
Connecticut	34,736	183,027	19	9	51,171	184,948	27.7	32	51,358	150,551	34.1	14	47%	0.4%	47.9%
Delaware	10,673	60,650	18	14	25,807	60,497	42.7	9	24,293	49,738	48.8	6	142%	-5.9%	126.1%
District of Columbia	14,983	39,776	38	1	6,575	43,415	15.1	50	11,397	10,733	106.2	1	-56%	73.3%	-24.9%
Florida	189,431	1,371,006	14	27	310,311	1,357,728	22.9	41	249,704	1,179,659	21.2	39	64%	-19.5%	31.8%
Georgia	112,495	829,176	14	28	175,799	818,013	21.5	42	195,371	776,471	25.2	28	56%	11.1%	73.7%
Hawaii	5,230	60,079	9	44	15,050	58,836	25.6	35	22,504	36,610	61.5	4	188%	49.5%	330.3%
Idaho	16,154	85,659	19	10	26,340	81,301	32.4	23	21,167	116,050	18.2	42	63%	-19.6%	31.0%
Illinois	86,772	739,267	12	31	234,328	718,289	32.6	22	176,459	572,894	30.8	17	170%	-24.7%	103.4%
Indiana	63,377	420,416	15	24	91,215	427,601	21.3	44	112,145	492,251	22.8	34	44%	22.9%	75.5%
Iowa	18,466	178,321	10	37	61,744	184,185	33.5	19	65,085	286,174	22.7	35	234%	5.4%	244.9%
Kansas	16,744	176,132	10	41	49,069	175,325	28.0	31	44,571	248,528	17.9	43	193%	-9.2%	166.2%
Kentucky	41,449	402,568	10	38	141,313	412,327	34.3	18	90,330	324,898	27.8	24	241%	-36.1%	116.4%
Louisiana	21,419	422,890	5	50	150,378	433,491	34.7	15	92,331	383,035	24.1	30	602%	-38.6%	328.6%
Maine	14,216	53,673	26	5	23,488	51,299	45.8	7	22,187	61,017	36.4	13	65%	-5.5%	56.1%
Maryland	65,366	282,772	23	6	69,130	280,827	24.6	36	104,330	141,319	73.8	3	6%	50.9%	59.6%
Massachusetts	52,392	317,337	17	16	89,900	320,130	28.1	30	117,395	285,070	41.2	10	72%	30.6%	124.1%
Michigan	60,720	548,381	11	33	175,638	562,961	31.2	25	159,934	547,107	29.2	21	189%	-8.9%	163.4%
Minnesota	48,114	261,705	18	12	172,663	254,167	67.9	3	222,644	522,645	42.6	9	259%	28.9%	362.7%
Mississippi	20,316	276,586	7	46	23,253	277,248	8.4	51	36,054	240,873	15.0	46	14%	55.1%	77.5%
Missouri	30,036	332,241	9	43	115,504	333,062	34.7	16	152,538	471,687	32.3	15	285%	32.1%	407.9%
Montana	8,955	45,058	20	8	18,458	43,799	42.1	10	16,930	65,250	25.9	27	106%	-8.3%	83.6%
Nebraska	8,761	120,184	7	48	38,581	122,405	31.5	24	17,662	192,863	9.2	51	340%	-54.2%	101.5%
Nevada	13,731	171,812	8	45	28,375	183,971	15.4	49	23,654	102,240	23.1	33	107%	-16.6%	72.2%
New Hampshire	4,848	31,875	15	23	7,116	30,043	23.7	40	9,542	44,831	21.3	37	47%	34.1%	96.8%
New Jersey	91,698	409,752	22	7	217,584	389,394	55.9	5	439,722	546,613	80.4	2	137%	102.1%	378.5%
New Mexico	44,973	162,650	28	3	60,915	161,344	37.8	14	42,710	108,110	39.5	11	35%	-29.9%	-5.0%
New York	354,712	1,288,283	28	4	733,220	1,301,378	56.3	4	577,930	946,517	61.1	5	107%	-21.2%	62.9%
North Carolina	85,055	612,905	14	26	209,595	605,175	34.6	17	155,373	419,129	37.1	12	146%	-25.9%	82.7%
North Dakota	3,172	31,272	10	39	10,458	31,969	32.7	21	11,267	77,534	14.5	48	230%	7.7%	255.2%
Ohio	61,575	590,442	10	36	143,099	582,196	24.6	37	144,427	674,162	21.4	36	132%	0.9%	134.4%
Oklahoma	14,501	295,742	5	51	52,781	293,025	18.0	46	48,071	342,796	14.0	50	264%	-8.9%	231.5%
Oregon	30,030	187,194	16	18	52,086	178,511	29.2	29	41,520	137,555	30.2	19	73%	-20.3%	37.6%
Pennsylvania	83,734	638,671	13	29	152,243	642,530	23.7	39	151,348	532,050	28.4	23	82%	-0.6%	80.7%
Rhode Island	8,047	48,074	17	15	9,061	48,833	18.6	45	10,452	35,831	29.2	22	13%	15.3%	29.9%
South Carolina	53,772	337,473	16	19	112,296	335,340	33.5	20	80,677	305,784	26.4	26	109%	-28.2%	50.0%
South Dakota	7,131	45,163	16	20	18,782	45,102	41.6	11	13,279	89,567	14.8	47	163%	-29.3%	85.3%
Tennessee	55,011	451,656	12	30	182,747	453,265	40.3	12	92,695	445,373	20.8	41	232%	-49.3%	68.2%
Texas	182,871	2,497,687	7	47	439,289	2,586,129	17.0	48	282,831	2,013,692	14.0	49	140%	-35.6%	54.7%
Utah	26,870	147,666	18	13	63,296	143,013	44.3	8	45,111	261,192	17.3	44	136%	-28.7%	66.0%
Vermont	7,928	23,701	33	2	16,062	22,344	71.9	1	16,490	35,728	46.2	8	103%	2.7%	108.0%
Virginia	60,598	423,640	14	25	116,740	428,413	27.2	33	113,837	372,665	30.5	18	93%	-2.5%	87.9%
Washington	35,688	327,328	11	35	96,871	321,565	30.1	26	75,159	284,011	26.5	25	171%	-22.4%	110.6%
West Virginia	8,923	134,804	7	49	67,537	139,728	48.3	6	40,234	129,012	31.2	16	657%	-40.4%	343.9%
Wisconsin	42,470	273,343	16	22	81,937	272,070	30.1	27	76,364	320,362	23.8	31	93%	-6.8%	79.8%
Wyoming	4,161	22,275	19	11	15,346	22,131	69.3	2	11,505	46,660	24.7	29	269%	-25.0%	176.5%
U.S.	**2,774,183**	**20,041,391**	**14**		**6,182,556**	**20,053,415**	**30.8**		**5,587,252**	**18,358,772**	**30.4**		**123%**	**-9.6%**	**101.4%**

1 Summer Nutrition includes the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and free and reduced-price National School Lunch Program (NSLP), including the Seamless Summer Option.

2 School Years 2018–2019 and 2019–2020 Lunch numbers reflect the free and reduced-price lunch participation in NSLP during the Regular School Year. The 2019–2020 school year includes data from September through February to account for COVID-19. The School Year 2020–2021 data includes lunch participation in SFSP and free and reduced-price NSLP, including the Seamless Summer Option.

3 Ratio of Summer Nutrition to Lunch is the number of children in Summer Nutrition per 100 in Lunch during the Regular School Year.

Table 2: Change in Summer Food Service Program Average Daily Participation (ADP); and in National School Lunch Program (NSLP)[1] ADP July 2019, 2020, and 2021, by State

State	SFSP ADP July 2019	SFSP ADP July 2020	SFSP ADP July 2021	SFSP ADP Percent Change 2019 to 2020	SFSP ADP Percent Change 2020 to 2021	SFSP ADP Percent Change 2019 to 2021	NSLP ADP July 2019	NSLP ADP July 2020	NSLP ADP July 2021	NSLP ADP Percent Change 2019 to 2020	NSLP ADP Percent Change 2020 to 2021	NSLP ADP Percent Change 2019 to 2021
Alabama	30,763	69,660	63,131	126.4%	-9.4%	105%	4,927	4,266	14,960	-13.4%	250.6%	204%
Alaska	3,631	8,535	5,562	135.1%	-34.8%	53.2%	529	360	580	-31.9%	61.0%	9.6%
Arizona	11,411	41,378	34,136	262.6%	-17.5%	199.2%	57,689	61,572	88,361	6.7%	43.5%	53.2%
Arkansas	10,941	10,683	8,578	-2.4%	-19.7%	-21.6%	13,636	29,296	26,158	114.8%	-10.7%	91.8%
California	93,801	240,260	134,479	156.1%	-44.0%	43.4%	304,776	701,491	643,515	130.2%	-8.3%	111.1%
Colorado	18,050	61,135	56,744	238.7%	-7.2%	214.4%	1,723	766	461	-55.6%	-39.8%	-73.3%
Connecticut	25,804	38,632	35,944	49.7%	-7.0%	39.3%	8,932	12,540	15,414	40.4%	22.9%	72.6%
Delaware	10,019	25,580	23,995	155.3%	-6.2%	139.5%	654	227	298	-65.4%	31.5%	-54.4%
District of Columbia	12,846	5,721	10,143	-55.5%	77.3%	-21.0%	2,137	854	1,254	-60.0%	46.8%	-41.3%
Florida	161,928	266,487	185,373	64.6%	-30.4%	14.5%	27,503	43,824	64,331	59.3%	46.8%	133.9%
Georgia	52,250	42,465	47,508	-18.7%	11.9%	-9.1%	60,245	133,335	147,863	121.3%	10.9%	145.4%
Hawaii	1,671	4,609	14,170	175.9%	207.5%	748.2%	3,560	10,441	8,334	193.3%	-20.2%	134.1%
Idaho	15,601	25,782	19,864	65.3%	-23.0%	27.3%	553	558	1,303	0.9%	133.4%	135.6%
Illinois	71,293	224,194	171,455	214.5%	-23.5%	140.5%	15,478	10,134	5,004	-34.5%	-50.6%	-67.7%
Indiana	27,635	76,858	47,471	178.1%	-38.2%	71.8%	35,743	14,357	64,674	-59.8%	350.5%	80.9%
Iowa	16,897	60,851	62,420	260.1%	2.6%	269.4%	1,569	893	2,665	-43.1%	198.4%	69.9%
Kansas	15,601	47,452	43,878	204.2%	-7.5%	181.3%	1,144	1,617	693	41.4%	-57.2%	-39.4%
Kentucky	38,227	140,426	88,976	267.4%	-36.6%	132.8%	3,222	887	1,354	-72.5%	52.7%	-58.0%
Louisiana	19,232	147,330	90,849	666.1%	-38.3%	372.4%	2,187	3,049	1,482	39.4%	-51.4%	-32.2%
Maine	13,865	23,353	22,092	68.4%	-5.4%	59.3%	351	136	95	-61.3%	-30.0%	-72.9%
Maryland	63,509	68,664	103,743	8.1%	51.1%	63.4%	1,858	466	587	-74.9%	26.0%	-68.4%
Massachusetts	43,820	71,437	83,318	63.0%	16.6%	90.1%	8,572	18,463	34,077	115.4%	84.6%	297.5%
Michigan	50,764	173,054	156,166	240.9%	-9.8%	207.6%	9,956	2,585	3,768	-74.0%	45.8%	-62.2%
Minnesota	42,333	171,499	200,464	305.1%	16.9%	373.5%	5,780	1,165	22,180	-79.9%	1,804.5%	283.7%
Mississippi	18,350	22,588	20,896	23.1%	-7.5%	13.9%	1,966	665	15,158	-66.2%	2,181.1%	671.1%
Missouri	25,332	77,106	130,001	204.4%	68.6%	413.2%	4,704	38,398	22,537	716.3%	-41.3%	379.1%
Montana	8,346	17,984	16,250	115.5%	-9.6%	94.7%	608	474	680	-22.2%	43.6%	11.8%
Nebraska	7,625	38,042	16,928	398.9%	-55.5%	122.0%	1,136	540	734	-52.5%	36.0%	-35.4%
Nevada	7,632	25,806	22,603	238.1%	-12.4%	196.2%	6,100	2,570	1,051	-57.9%	-59.1%	-82.8%
New Hampshire	4,133	2,579	3,516	-37.6%	36.3%	-14.9%	715	4,537	6,026	534.5%	32.8%	742.7%
New Jersey	70,880	120,561	189,828	70.1%	57.5%	167.8%	20,818	97,023	249,894	366.0%	157.6%	1,100.4%
New Mexico	20,663	29,856	18,984	44.5%	-36.4%	-8.1%	24,311	31,059	23,726	27.8%	-23.6%	-2.4%
New York	276,439	725,998	535,063	162.6%	-26.3%	93.6%	78,273	7,222	42,867	-90.8%	493.5%	-45.2%
North Carolina	63,352	208,789	137,858	229.6%	-34.0%	117.6%	21,703	806	17,515	-96.3%	2,073.7%	-19.3%
North Dakota	2,942	10,255	11,070	248.6%	7.9%	276.3%	230	203	197	-11.8%	-3.0%	-14.4%
Ohio	49,889	81,139	79,583	62.6%	-1.9%	59.5%	11,687	61,960	64,844	430.2%	4.7%	454.9%
Oklahoma	13,311	34,123	40,384	156.3%	18.3%	203.4%	1,190	18,658	7,687	1,468.5%	-58.8%	546.2%
Oregon	27,030	47,030	34,501	74.0%	-26.6%	27.6%	3,000	5,056	7,019	68.6%	38.8%	134.0%
Pennsylvania	58,620	76,324	83,718	30.2%	9.7%	42.8%	25,114	75,919	67,630	202.3%	-10.9%	169.3%
Rhode Island	7,570	8,824	7,941	16.6%	-10.0%	4.9%	477	238	2,511	-50.2%	956.1%	426.2%
South Carolina	27,215	47,540	32,669	74.7%	-31.3%	20.0%	26,558	64,756	48,008	143.8%	-25.9%	80.8%
South Dakota	5,813	10,029	8,826	72.5%	-12.0%	51.8%	1,317	8,753	4,453	564.4%	-49.1%	238.0%
Tennessee	29,112	45,453	28,332	56.1%	-37.7%	-2.7%	25,899	137,295	64,363	430.1%	-53.1%	148.5%
Texas	79,963	188,919	135,647	136.3%	-28.2%	69.6%	102,909	250,370	147,184	143.3%	-41.2%	43.0%
Utah	2,005	5,119	4,307	155.3%	-15.9%	114.8%	24,865	58,176	40,804	134.0%	-29.9%	64.1%
Vermont	7,743	15,923	16,331	105.6%	2.6%	110.9%	184	139	159	-24.4%	14.1%	-13.8%
Virginia	52,047	107,615	103,723	106.8%	-3.6%	99.3%	8,551	9,125	10,114	6.7%	10.8%	18.3%
Washington	30,876	85,125	64,198	175.7%	-24.6%	107.9%	4,812	11,746	10,961	144.1%	-6.7%	127.8%
West Virginia	7,599	67,013	39,608	781.9%	-40.9%	421.3%	1,325	524	626	-60.4%	19.4%	-52.7%
Wisconsin	39,439	68,899	59,985	74.7%	-12.9%	52.1%	3,031	13,038	16,379	330.2%	25.6%	440.4%
Wyoming	3,832	14,816	11,347	286.6%	-23.4%	196.1%	329	530	158	61.3%	-70.2%	-51.9%
U.S.	**1,799,650**	**4,229,497**	**3,564,556**	**135.0%**	**-15.7%**	**98.1%**	**974,533**	**1,953,060**	**2,022,696**	**100.4%**	**3.6%**	**107.6%**

1 National School Lunch Program (NSLP), includes free and reduced-price participation and the Seamless Summer Option.

Table 3: Change in Number of Summer Food Service Program Sponsors and Sites From July 2019 to July 2021, by State[1]

State	Sponsors July 2019	Sponsors July 2020	Sponsors July 2021	Sponsors Percent Change 2019 to 2020	Sponsors Percent Change 2020 to 2021	Sponsors Percent Change 2019 to 2021	Sites July 2019	Sites July 2020	Sites July 2021	Sites Percent Change 2019 to 2020	Sites Percent Change 2020 to 2021	Sites Percent Change 2019 to 2021
Alabama	96	74	110	-22.9%	48.6%	14.6%	935	688	981	-26.4%	42.6%	4.9%
Alaska	27	26	23	-3.7%	-11.5%	-14.8%	153	155	132	1.3%	-14.8%	-13.7%
Arizona	41	51	72	24.4%	41.2%	75.6%	347	410	607	18.2%	48.0%	74.9%
Arkansas	107	54	60	-49.5%	11.1%	-43.9%	271	203	199	-25.1%	-2.0%	-26.6%
California	174	109	113	-37.4%	3.7%	-35.1%	2,221	1,047	1,891	-52.9%	80.6%	-14.9%
Colorado	80	79	101	-1.3%	27.8%	26.3%	537	652	749	21.4%	14.9%	39.5%
Connecticut	41	36	41	-12.2%	13.9%	0.0%	511	428	573	-16.2%	33.9%	12.1%
Delaware	32	28	37	-12.5%	32.1%	15.6%	341	347	382	1.8%	10.1%	12.0%
District of Columbia	15	9	15	-40.0%	66.7%	0.0%	300	117	250	-61.0%	113.7%	-16.7%
Florida	134	106	107	-20.9%	0.9%	-20.1%	3,547	2,605	3,110	-26.6%	19.4%	-12.3%
Georgia	77	58	68	-24.7%	17.2%	-11.7%	1,137	704	845	-38.1%	20.0%	-25.7%
Hawaii	21	13	13	-38.1%	0.0%	-38.1%	98	78	87	-20.4%	11.5%	-11.2%
Idaho	58	50	51	-13.8%	2.0%	-12.1%	236	194	215	-17.8%	10.8%	-8.9%
Illinois	140	320	459	128.6%	43.4%	227.9%	1,804	1,717	2,547	-4.8%	48.3%	41.2%
Indiana	216	169	221	-21.8%	30.8%	2.3%	1,217	1,001	1,131	-17.7%	13.0%	-7.1%
Iowa	148	174	219	17.6%	25.9%	48.0%	488	610	703	25.0%	15.2%	44.1%
Kansas	148	154	191	4.1%	24.0%	29.1%	525	555	683	5.7%	23.1%	30.1%
Kentucky	163	143	165	-12.3%	15.4%	1.2%	2,220	1,497	1,766	-32.6%	18.0%	-20.5%
Louisiana	57	41	104	-28.1%	153.7%	82.5%	436	308	671	-29.4%	117.9%	53.9%
Maine	114	112	131	-1.8%	17.0%	14.9%	446	730	861	63.7%	17.9%	93.0%
Maryland	43	33	40	-23.3%	21.2%	-7.0%	1,338	990	1,483	-26.0%	49.8%	10.8%
Massachusetts	110	100	112	-9.1%	12.0%	1.8%	1,111	869	1,278	-21.8%	47.1%	15.0%
Michigan	327	379	574	15.9%	51.5%	75.5%	1,583	1,647	2,203	4.0%	33.8%	39.2%
Minnesota	195	201	231	3.1%	14.9%	18.5%	900	718	976	-20.2%	35.9%	8.4%
Mississippi	116	79	102	-31.9%	29.1%	-12.1%	598	244	389	-59.2%	59.4%	-34.9%
Missouri	130	197	158	51.5%	-19.8%	21.5%	814	992	1,036	21.9%	4.4%	27.3%
Montana	85	95	109	11.8%	14.7%	28.2%	232	236	255	1.7%	8.1%	9.9%
Nebraska	71	97	105	36.6%	8.2%	47.9%	188	252	294	34.0%	16.7%	56.4%
Nevada	29	13	21	-55.2%	61.5%	-27.6%	201	129	403	-35.8%	212.4%	100.5%
New Hampshire	28	21	26	-25.0%	23.8%	-7.1%	182	127	153	-30.2%	20.5%	-15.9%
New Jersey	135	127	135	-5.9%	6.3%	0.0%	1,444	732	1,142	-49.3%	56.0%	-20.9%
New Mexico	53	36	37	-32.1%	2.8%	-30.2%	536	400	354	-25.4%	-11.5%	-34.0%
New York	381	389	581	2.1%	49.4%	52.5%	2,968	2,433	2,331	-18.0%	-4.2%	-21.5%
North Carolina	138	155	161	12.3%	3.9%	16.7%	2,157	1,516	2,290	-29.7%	51.1%	6.2%
North Dakota	35	47	48	34.3%	2.1%	37.1%	97	73	179	-24.7%	145.2%	84.5%
Ohio	182	136	144	-25.3%	5.9%	-20.9%	1,630	1,267	1,554	-22.3%	22.7%	-4.7%
Oklahoma	76	64	83	-15.8%	29.7%	9.2%	596	771	1,131	29.4%	46.7%	89.8%
Oregon	137	110	119	-19.7%	8.2%	-13.1%	785	555	720	-29.3%	29.7%	-8.3%
Pennsylvania	293	215	251	-26.6%	16.7%	-14.3%	2,458	1,567	1,750	-36.2%	11.7%	-28.8%
Rhode Island	26	28	24	7.7%	-14.3%	-7.7%	216	152	201	-29.6%	32.2%	-6.9%
South Carolina	77	56	54	-27.3%	-3.6%	-29.9%	1,590	1,194	1,057	-24.9%	-11.5%	-33.5%
South Dakota	44	34	28	-22.7%	-17.6%	-36.4%	87	60	63	-31.0%	5.0%	-27.6%
Tennessee	43	44	41	2.3%	-6.8%	-4.7%	1,286	890	1,005	-30.8%	12.9%	-21.9%
Texas	204	167	167	-18.1%	0.0%	-18.1%	2,697	2,299	2,877	-14.8%	25.1%	6.7%
Utah	13	9	12	-30.8%	33.3%	-7.7%	82	55	82	-32.9%	49.1%	0.0%
Vermont	58	56	62	-3.4%	10.7%	6.9%	268	252	307	-6.0%	21.8%	14.6%
Virginia	142	136	145	-4.2%	6.6%	2.1%	1,518	855	1,541	-43.7%	80.2%	1.5%
Washington	161	178	219	10.6%	23.0%	36.0%	846	853	1,015	0.8%	19.0%	20.0%
West Virginia	104	79	90	-24.0%	13.9%	-13.5%	445	291	442	-34.6%	51.9%	-0.7%
Wisconsin	193	176	211	-8.8%	19.9%	9.3%	827	665	927	-19.6%	39.4%	12.1%
Wyoming	29	36	34	24.1%	-5.6%	17.2%	95	187	154	96.8%	-17.6%	62.1%
U.S.	**5,547**	**5,299**	**6,425**	**-4.5%**	**21.2%**	**15.8%**	**47,545**	**37,317**	**47,975**	**-21.5%**	**28.6%**	**0.9%**

1 Sponsor and site data is not available for the National School Lunch Program.

Table 4: Number of Summer Food Service Program Lunches Served in June, July,[1] and August 2019, 2020, and 2021, by State

State	Lunches June 2019	Lunches June 2020	Lunches June 2021	Percent Change June 2019 to 2020	Percent Change June 2020 to 2021	Percent Change June 2019 to 2021	Lunches July 2019	Lunches July 2020	Lunches July 2021	Percent Change July 2019 to 2020	Percent Change July 2020 to 2021	Percent Change July 2019 to 2021	Lunches August 2019	Lunches August 2020	Lunches August 2021	Percent Change 2019 to 2020	Percent Change August 2020 to 2021	Percent Change August 2019 to 2021
Alabama	1,037,950	1,610,869	1,820,191	55.2%	13.0%	75.4%	676,792	1,532,526	1,325,743	126.4%	-13.5%	95.9%	24,190	1,221,263	44,327	4948.6%	-96.4%	83.2%
Alaska	93,628	213,247	169,138	127.8%	-20.7%	80.6%	79,884	187,769	116,801	135.1%	-37.8%	46.2%	24,519	97,839	48,849	299.0%	-50.1%	99.2%
Arizona	442,852	1,210,744	1,694,870	173.4%	40.0%	282.7%	251,035	910,326	716,847	262.6%	-21.3%	185.6%	1,658	475,619	3,658	28586.3%	-99.2%	120.6%
Arkansas	285,644	236,479	181,823	-17.2%	-23.1%	-36.3%	240,697	235,032	180,145	-2.4%	-23.4%	-25.2%	28,186	104,314	49,034	270.1%	-53.0%	74.0%
California	1,422,754	5,042,741	3,710,869	254.4%	-26.4%	160.8%	2,063,625	5,285,711	2,824,068	156.1%	-46.6%	36.8%	328,624	3,376,605	1,205,920	927.5%	-64.3%	267.0%
Colorado	530,811	1,535,286	1,622,307	189.2%	5.7%	205.6%	397,097	1,344,972	1,191,623	238.7%	-11.4%	200.1%	43,569	1,038,915	251,133	2284.5%	-75.8%	476.4%
Connecticut	86,067	846,002	1,302,917	883.0%	54.0%	1,413.8%	567,697	849,897	754,819	49.7%	-11.2%	33.0%	151,510	668,072	345,196	340.9%	-48.3%	127.8%
Delaware	94,829	558,093	609,065	488.5%	9.1%	542.3%	220,415	562,763	503,904	155.3%	-10.5%	128.6%	94,790	367,541	229,189	287.7%	-37.6%	141.8%
District of Columbia	43,767	130,104	186,938	197.3%	43.7%	327.1%	282,612	125,851	213,005	-55.5%	69.3%	-24.6%	40,371	99,540	85,123	146.6%	-14.5%	110.9%
Florida	3,400,708	5,429,961	6,874,190	59.7%	26.6%	102.1%	3,562,425	5,862,722	3,892,823	64.6%	-33.6%	9.3%	160,528	839,777	234,250	423.1%	-72.1%	45.9%
Georgia	1,304,144	1,175,383	916,952	-9.9%	-22.0%	-29.7%	1,149,502	934,220	997,673	-18.7%	6.8%	-13.2%	69,949	386,917	39,562	453.1%	-89.8%	-43.4%
Hawaii	34,543	83,161	190,631	140.7%	129.2%	451.9%	36,754	101,391	297,565	175.9%	193.5%	709.6%	1,395	28,084	4,099	1913.2%	-85.4%	193.8%
Idaho	410,135	790,948	714,229	92.9%	-9.7%	74.1%	343,214	567,204	417,135	65.3%	-26.5%	21.5%	83,582	200,470	120,438	139.8%	-39.9%	44.1%
Illinois	630,909	5,400,940	4,790,813	756.1%	-11.3%	659.4%	1,568,453	4,932,263	3,600,559	214.5%	-27.0%	129.6%	357,332	3,482,169	1,437,737	874.5%	-58.7%	302.4%
Indiana	909,891	2,067,794	1,708,175	127.3%	-17.4%	87.7%	607,959	1,690,871	996,890	178.1%	-41.0%	64.0%	37,639	2,165,000	58,199	5652.0%	-97.3%	54.6%
Iowa	410,880	1,782,716	1,776,945	333.9%	-0.3%	332.5%	371,739	1,338,720	1,310,827	260.1%	-2.1%	252.6%	97,988	390,712	394,011	298.7%	0.8%	302.1%
Kansas	588,412	1,373,217	1,363,143	133.4%	-0.7%	131.7%	343,213	1,043,945	921,447	204.2%	-11.7%	168.5%	29,107	830,715	85,384	2754.0%	-89.7%	193.3%
Kentucky	906,884	3,511,858	2,475,421	287.2%	-29.5%	173.0%	840,986	3,089,382	1,868,499	267.4%	-39.5%	122.2%	114,447	1,944,706	282,876	1599.2%	-85.5%	147.2%
Louisiana	872,440	3,599,770	2,630,088	312.6%	-26.9%	201.5%	423,094	3,241,255	1,907,834	666.1%	-41.1%	350.9%	3,196	1,618,745	281,308	50549.1%	-82.6%	8,701.9%
Maine	31,576	920,280	845,253	2814.5%	-8.2%	2,576.9%	305,038	513,761	463,929	68.4%	-9.7%	52.1%	111,435	353,743	234,905	217.4%	-33.6%	110.8%
Maryland	36,754	1,563,288	2,731,080	4153.4%	74.7%	7,330.7%	1,397,189	1,510,598	2,178,603	8.1%	44.2%	55.9%	346,060	1,151,925	1,676,289	232.9%	45.5%	384.4%
Massachusetts	97,230	1,454,100	2,847,066	1395.5%	95.8%	2,828.2%	964,040	1,571,607	1,749,668	63.0%	11.3%	81.5%	395,081	1,442,428	1,047,435	265.1%	-27.4%	165.1%
Michigan	422,905	7,082,724	5,789,268	1574.8%	-18.3%	1,268.9%	1,116,812	3,807,180	3,279,477	240.9%	-13.9%	193.6%	501,949	3,091,910	2,043,287	516.0%	-33.9%	307.1%
Minnesota	701,454	4,198,121	3,411,576	498.5%	-18.7%	386.4%	931,335	3,772,972	4,209,750	305.1%	11.6%	352.0%	403,169	3,067,290	4,828,247	660.8%	57.4%	1,097.6%
Mississippi	799,431	948,505	1,143,442	18.6%	20.6%	43.0%	403,702	496,936	438,822	23.1%	-11.7%	8.7%	693	1,382,398	7,034	199380.2%	-99.5%	915.0%
Missouri	1,761,991	1,988,658	3,356,095	12.9%	68.8%	90.5%	557,307	1,696,328	2,730,023	204.4%	60.9%	389.9%	100,794	1,182,816	1,795,978	1073.5%	51.8%	1,681.8%
Montana	162,199	432,700	478,111	166.8%	10.5%	194.8%	183,615	395,656	341,241	115.5%	-13.8%	85.8%	73,976	167,822	149,324	126.9%	-11.0%	101.9%
Nebraska	390,760	922,573	706,952	136.1%	-23.4%	80.9%	167,745	836,923	355,497	398.9%	-57.5%	111.9%	13,797	915,723	40,971	6537.1%	-95.5%	197.0%
Nevada	141,474	602,868	1,230,010	326.1%	104.0%	769.4%	167,893	567,722	474,654	238.1%	-16.4%	182.7%	47,021	460,548	68,798	879.5%	-85.1%	46.3%
New Hampshire	14,948	54,241	43,814	262.9%	-19.2%	193.1%	90,925	56,737	73,831	-37.6%	30.1%	-18.8%	62,258	41,722	40,713	-33.0%	-2.4%	-34.6%
New Jersey	53,945	2,267,889	3,955,239	4104.1%	74.4%	7,232.0%	1,559,356	2,652,350	3,986,387	70.1%	50.3%	155.6%	784,712	2,398,994	3,249,055	205.7%	35.4%	314.0%
New Mexico	508,179	641,443	543,932	26.2%	-15.2%	7.0%	454,575	656,832	398,663	44.5%	-39.3%	-12.3%	28,681	164,860	70,944	474.8%	-57.0%	147.4%
New York	111,540	9,186,028	17,987,237	8135.6%	95.8%	16,026.3%	6,081,662	15,971,961	11,236,333	162.6%	-29.6%	84.8%	3,366,184	16,336,408	9,662,677	385.3%	-40.9%	187.1%
North Carolina	799,649	5,512,840	3,908,808	589.4%	-29.1%	388.8%	1,393,753	4,593,366	2,895,019	229.6%	-37.0%	107.7%	372,257	3,892,200	482,634	945.6%	-87.6%	29.7%
North Dakota	115,180	379,224	330,703	229.2%	-12.8%	187.1%	64,725	225,614	232,469	248.6%	3.0%	259.2%	13,679	80,288	81,018	486.9%	0.9%	492.3%
Ohio	1,002,103	1,538,893	1,977,108	53.6%	28.5%	97.3%	1,097,550	1,785,053	1,671,244	62.6%	-6.4%	52.3%	285,091	1,254,077	676,614	339.9%	-46.0%	137.3%
Oklahoma	579,555	1,053,369	1,067,784	81.8%	1.4%	84.2%	292,842	750,696	848,064	156.3%	13.0%	189.6%	43,512	789,547	292,137	1714.6%	-63.0%	571.4%
Oregon	236,829	1,260,731	1,576,875	432.3%	25.1%	565.8%	594,657	1,034,663	724,528	74.0%	-30.0%	21.8%	288,345	759,009	426,751	163.2%	-43.8%	48.0%
Pennsylvania	611,832	1,179,291	2,025,050	92.7%	71.7%	231.0%	1,289,648	1,679,126	1,758,082	30.2%	4.7%	36.3%	588,622	1,160,070	938,963	97.1%	-19.1%	59.5%
Rhode Island	16,610	276,912	932,399	1567.1%	236.7%	5,513.5%	166,534	194,119	166,763	16.6%	-14.1%	0.1%	83,196	169,370	130,906	103.6%	-22.7%	57.3%
South Carolina	549,019	933,810	1,366,156	70.1%	46.3%	148.8%	598,726	1,045,874	686,052	74.7%	-34.4%	14.6%	165,948	634,228	161,329	282.2%	-74.6%	-2.8%
South Dakota	152,832	226,417	203,742	48.1%	-10.0%	33.3%	127,893	220,646	185,337	72.5%	-16.0%	44.9%	39,812	58,934	23,873	48.0%	-59.5%	-40.0%
Tennessee	1,020,621	986,369	856,291	-3.4%	-13.2%	-16.1%	640,470	999,963	594,982	56.1%	-40.5%	-7.1%	5,784	409,202	19,901	6974.7%	-95.1%	244.1%
Texas	3,205,930	4,776,064	4,492,112	49.0%	-5.9%	40.1%	1,759,180	4,156,221	2,848,590	136.3%	-31.5%	61.9%	453,090	2,063,420	775,790	355.4%	-62.4%	71.2%
Utah	50,825	68,179	85,565	34.1%	25.5%	68.4%	44,120	112,627	90,445	155.3%	-19.7%	105.0%	15,361	42,072	34,513	173.9%	-18.0%	124.7%
Vermont	29,402	518,899	507,842	1664.8%	-2.1%	1,627.2%	170,355	350,296	342,947	105.6%	-2.1%	101.3%	54,703	208,237	133,846	280.7%	-35.7%	144.7%
Virginia	469,779	2,600,052	4,222,397	453.5%	62.4%	798.8%	1,145,037	2,367,532	2,178,189	106.8%	-8.0%	90.2%	266,318	1,661,853	651,633	524.0%	-60.8%	144.7%
Washington	166,915	3,322,385	4,130,754	1890.5%	24.3%	2,374.8%	679,274	1,872,747	1,348,150	175.7%	-28.0%	98.5%	281,810	1,250,262	830,374	343.7%	-33.6%	194.7%
West Virginia	120,941	1,309,092	785,007	982.4%	-40.0%	549.1%	167,169	1,474,275	831,767	781.9%	-43.6%	397.6%	23,652	1,292,316	297,836	5363.9%	-77.0%	1,159.2%
Wisconsin	601,543	1,984,125	2,052,839	229.8%	3.5%	241.3%	867,665	1,515,781	1,259,682	74.7%	-16.9%	45.2%	250,091	988,084	604,718	295.1%	-38.8%	141.8%
Wyoming	92,128	427,575	349,138	364.1%	-18.3%	279.0%	84,309	325,951	238,290	286.6%	-26.9%	182.6%	21,278	132,337	85,103	521.9%	-35.7%	300.0%
U.S.	**28,563,327**	**97,216,958**	**110,678,350**	**240.4%**	**13.8%**	**287.5%**	**39,592,294**	**93,048,933**	**74,855,685**	**135.0%**	**-19.6%**	**89.1%**	**11,180,939**	**68,341,096**	**36,763,889**	**511.2%**	**-46.2%**	**228.8%**

1 The Average Daily Participation (ADP) in the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) is calculated by dividing the total number of SFSP lunches served in July by the total number of weekdays in July, minus the Independence Day Holiday. July 2021 had 21 days, July 2020 had 23 days, compared to the 22 days in July 2019. This can result in an increase in the number of meals served, but a decrease in the ADP.

Note: Sponsors that serve meals for no more than 10 days in June or August are allowed to claim those lunches in July to reduce paperwork. Occasionally this results in a state reporting that no meals were served in one or both of these months.

Table 5: Average Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Nutrition[1] and Additional ADP and Additional Federal Reimbursement if States Reached FRAC's Goal of 40 Summer Nutrition Participants per 100 Regular School Year Lunch Participants[2]

State	Summer Nutrition ADP, July 2021	Ratio of Summer Nutrition to NSLP[3]	Total Summer Nutrition ADP if Summer Nutrition to NSLP Ratio Reached 40:100	Additional Summer Nutrition ADP if Summer Nutrition to NSLP Ratio Reached 40:100	Additional Federal Reimbursement Dollars if Summer Nutrition to NSLP Ratio Reached 40:100[4]
Alabama	78,091	21.2	147,386	69,295	$6,184,576
Alaska	6,142	20.9	11,754	5,612	$500,907
Arizona	122,497	28.9	166,149	43,652	$3,895,962
Arkansas	34,736	15.0	92,826	58,090	$5,184,542
California	777,994	47.3	657,991	Met Goal	Met Goal
Colorado	57,205	23.7	96,667	39,462	$3,522,005
Connecticut	51,358	34.1	60,221	8,863	$791,001
Delaware	24,293	48.5	19,895	Met Goal	Met Goal
District of Columbia	11,397	104.8	4,293	Met Goal	Met Goal
Florida	249,704	21.2	471,864	222,160	$19,827,802
Georgia	195,371	25.2	310,588	115,217	$10,283,130
Hawaii	22,504	61.5	14,644	Met Goal	Met Goal
Idaho	21,167	18.2	46,420	25,254	$2,253,876
Illinois	176,459	30.8	229,158	52,699	$4,703,345
Indiana	112,145	22.6	196,900	84,755	$7,564,420
Iowa	65,085	22.3	114,470	49,384	$4,407,552
Kansas	44,571	17.9	99,411	54,840	$4,894,441
Kentucky	90,330	27.6	129,959	39,629	$3,536,884
Louisiana	92,331	24.0	153,214	60,883	$5,433,803
Maine	22,187	36.4	24,407	2,220	$198,130
Maryland	104,330	73.8	56,528	Met Goal	Met Goal
Massachusetts	117,395	41.2	114,028	Met Goal	Met Goal
Michigan	159,934	29.2	218,843	58,909	$5,257,651
Minnesota	222,644	42.6	209,058	Met Goal	Met Goal
Mississippi	36,054	15.0	96,349	60,295	$5,381,307
Missouri	152,538	32.3	188,675	36,137	$3,225,210
Montana	16,930	25.2	26,100	9,170	$818,449
Nebraska	17,662	9.2	77,145	59,483	$5,308,847
Nevada	23,654	23.1	40,896	17,242	$1,538,878
New Hampshire	9,542	21.3	17,932	8,390	$748,852
New Jersey	439,722	80.3	218,645	Met Goal	Met Goal
New Mexico	42,710	39.5	43,244	534	$47,680
New York	577,930	61.1	378,607	Met Goal	Met Goal
North Carolina	155,373	37.1	167,652	12,279	$1,095,866
North Dakota	11,267	14.5	31,014	19,747	$1,762,398
Ohio	144,427	21.4	269,665	125,238	$11,177,458
Oklahoma	48,071	14.0	137,119	89,048	$7,947,490
Oregon	41,520	30.0	55,022	13,502	$1,205,015
Pennsylvania	151,348	28.4	212,820	61,472	$5,486,352
Rhode Island	10,452	29.2	14,333	3,880	$346,329
South Carolina	80,677	26.4	122,314	41,636	$3,716,051
South Dakota	13,279	14.8	35,827	22,548	$2,012,420
Tennessee	92,695	20.8	178,149	85,454	$7,626,728
Texas	282,831	14.0	805,477	522,646	$46,646,140
Utah	45,111	17.1	104,477	59,366	$5,298,389
Vermont	16,490	46.2	14,291	Met Goal	Met Goal
Virginia	113,837	30.5	149,066	35,229	$3,144,167
Washington	75,159	26.5	113,604	38,446	$3,431,270
West Virginia	40,234	30.7	51,605	11,371	$1,014,864
Wisconsin	76,364	23.8	128,145	51,781	$4,621,447
Wyoming	11,505	24.7	18,664	7,159	$638,914
U.S.	**5,587,252**	**30.4**	**7,343,509**	**1,756,256**	**$156,745,863**

1 Summer Nutrition includes the Summer Food Service Program and free and reduced-price National School Lunch Program during the summer, including the Seamless Summer Option.

2 Regular School Year Lunch participants includes participation in SFSP and free and reduced-price NSLP, including the Seamless Summer Option.

3 Ratio of Summer Nutrition to NSLP is the number of children in Summer Nutrition per 100 in NSLP.

4 Additional federal reimbursement dollars were calculated assuming that the state's sponsors were reimbursed for each child each weekday only for lunch (not also breakfast or a snack), at the lowest rate for an SFSP lunch ($4.25 per lunch), and were served 21 days in July 2021.

Table 6: Average Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Breakfast[1] and Summer Lunch[2] in July 2019 and July 2020, and Ratio[3] and Rank, by State (Alphabetically)

State	Summer Breakfast ADP July 2019	Summer Lunch ADP July 2019	Ratio 2019	Rank 2019	Summer Breakfast ADP July 2020	Summer Lunch ADP July 2020	Ratio 2020	Rank 2020	Percent Change in Breakfast ADP 2019 to 2020	Summer Breakfast ADP July 2021	Summer Lunch ADP July 2021	Ratio 2021	Rank 2021	Percent Change in Breakfast ADP 2019 to 2020	Percent Change in Breakfast ADP 2020 to 2021	Percent Change in Breakfast ADP 2019 to 2021
Alabama	18,281	35,691	51.2	30	61,806	73,927	83.6	50	238.1%	62,867	78,091	80.5	39	238.1%	1.7%	243.9%
Alaska	1,432	4,160	34.4	47	5,044	8,895	56.7	51	252.2%	3,787	6,142	61.7	52	252.2%	-24.9%	164.4%
Arizona	35,564	69,099	51.5	28	101,823	102,951	98.9	7	186.3%	83,990	122,497	68.6	49	186.3%	-17.5%	136.2%
Arkansas	13,764	24,577	56.0	22	39,667	39,979	99.2	6	188.2%	32,503	34,736	93.6	6	188.2%	-18.1%	136.2%
California	165,411	398,577	41.5	36	914,092	941,750	97.1	13	452.6%	692,604	777,994	89.0	17	452.6%	-24.2%	318.7%
Colorado	7,622	19,773	38.5	40	57,855	61,901	93.5	36	659.0%	52,104	57,205	91.1	9	659.0%	-9.9%	583.6%
Connecticut	24,702	34,736	71.1	6	50,347	51,171	98.4	8	103.8%	43,869	51,358	85.4	26	103.8%	-12.9%	77.6%
Delaware	6,574	10,673	61.6	16	25,059	25,807	97.1	11	281.2%	22,654	24,293	93.3	8	281.2%	-9.6%	244.6%
District of Columbia	11,043	14,983	73.7	4	6,637	6,575	100.9	3	-39.9%	10,288	11,397	90.3	13	-39.9%	55.0%	-6.8%
Florida	96,145	189,431	50.8	31	295,101	310,311	95.1	26	206.9%	185,884	249,704	74.4	46	206.9%	-37.0%	93.3%
Georgia	64,357	112,495	57.2	20	166,580	175,799	94.8	29	158.8%	165,294	195,371	84.6	31	158.8%	-0.8%	156.8%
Hawaii	4,370	5,230	83.5	1	12,888	15,050	85.6	49	194.9%	17,390	22,504	77.3	44	194.9%	34.9%	298.0%
Idaho	3,612	16,154	22.4	49	23,330	26,340	88.6	47	545.9%	13,987	21,167	66.1	50	545.9%	-40.0%	287.2%
Illinois	44,499	86,772	51.3	29	223,319	234,328	95.3	25	401.9%	148,446	176,459	84.1	33	401.9%	-33.5%	233.6%
Indiana	26,157	63,377	41.3	37	85,844	91,215	94.1	34	228.2%	73,666	112,145	65.7	51	228.2%	-14.2%	181.6%
Iowa	7,083	18,466	38.4	41	55,437	61,744	89.8	45	682.7%	56,162	65,085	86.3	24	682.7%	1.3%	692.9%
Kansas	5,919	16,744	35.3	44	44,390	49,069	90.5	44	650.0%	37,781	44,571	84.8	29	650.0%	-14.9%	538.3%
Kentucky	15,556	41,449	37.5	42	136,036	141,313	96.3	21	774.5%	82,137	90,330	90.9	10	774.5%	-39.6%	428.0%
Louisiana	13,791	21,419	64.4	9	145,074	150,378	96.5	19	951.9%	86,278	92,331	93.4	7	951.9%	-40.5%	525.6%
Maine	7,719	14,216	54.3	24	21,755	23,488	92.6	40	181.8%	18,426	22,187	83.1	36	181.8%	-15.3%	138.7%
Maryland	45,113	65,366	69.0	7	70,651	69,130	102.2	2	56.6%	126,714	104,330	121.5	2	56.6%	79.4%	180.9%
Massachusetts	33,267	52,392	63.5	11	85,879	89,900	95.5	24	158.2%	103,537	117,395	88.2	20	158.2%	20.6%	211.2%
Michigan	31,664	60,720	52.1	27	176,884	175,638	100.7	4	458.6%	154,726	159,934	96.7	5	458.6%	-12.5%	388.6%
Minnesota	30,784	48,114	64.0	10	160,603	172,663	93.0	38	421.7%	306,879	222,644	137.8	1	421.7%	91.1%	896.9%
Mississippi	12,812	20,316	63.1	12	22,391	23,253	96.3	20	74.8%	27,795	36,054	77.1	45	74.8%	24.1%	116.9%
Missouri	17,675	30,036	58.8	18	122,165	115,504	105.8	1	591.2%	158,860	152,538	104.1	3	591.2%	30.0%	798.8%
Montana	3,533	8,955	39.5	38	15,854	18,458	85.9	48	348.7%	14,424	16,930	85.2	28	348.7%	-9.0%	308.3%
Nebraska	3,659	8,761	41.8	35	35,345	38,581	91.6	41	866.0%	13,692	17,662	77.5	43	866.0%	-61.3%	274.2%
Nevada	8,267	13,731	60.2	17	27,882	28,375	98.3	9	237.3%	21,486	23,654	90.8	12	237.3%	-22.9%	159.9%
New Hampshire	3,788	4,848	78.1	2	6,623	7,116	93.1	37	74.8%	8,593	9,542	90.1	14	74.8%	29.7%	126.8%
New Jersey	68,935	91,698	75.2	3	210,048	217,584	96.5	18	204.7%	438,257	439,722	99.7	4	204.7%	108.6%	535.8%
New Mexico	24,378	44,973	54.2	25	56,573	60,915	92.9	39	132.1%	37,901	42,710	88.7	18	132.1%	-33.0%	55.5%
New York	253,744	354,712	71.5	5	695,082	733,220	94.8	28	173.9%	525,112	577,930	90.9	11	173.9%	-24.5%	106.9%
North Carolina	47,427	85,055	55.8	23	198,541	209,595	94.7	30	318.6%	114,328	155,373	73.6	48	318.6%	-42.4%	141.1%
North Dakota	1,112	3,172	35.1	45	9,570	10,458	91.5	42	760.4%	9,535	11,267	84.6	30	760.4%	-0.4%	757.2%
Ohio	29,199	61,575	47.4	34	135,227	143,099	94.5	32	363.1%	126,613	144,427	87.7	22	363.1%	-6.4%	333.6%
Oklahoma	5,043	14,501	34.8	46	49,473	52,781	93.7	35	881.0%	35,429	48,071	73.7	47	881.0%	-28.4%	602.5%
Oregon	10,919	30,030	36.4	43	50,394	52,086	96.8	14	361.5%	34,534	41,520	83.2	34	361.5%	-31.5%	216.3%
Pennsylvania	44,501	83,734	53.1	26	135,030	152,243	88.7	46	203.4%	132,933	151,348	87.8	21	203.4%	-1.6%	198.7%
Rhode Island	3,855	8,047	47.9	32	8,611	9,061	95.0	27	123.4%	8,636	10,452	82.6	38	123.4%	0.3%	124.0%
South Carolina	31,603	53,772	58.8	19	109,921	112,296	97.9	10	247.8%	64,064	80,677	79.4	40	247.8%	-41.7%	102.7%
South Dakota	1,549	7,131	21.7	50	17,025	18,782	90.6	43	998.8%	10,362	13,279	78.0	42	998.8%	-39.1%	568.8%
Tennessee	26,133	55,011	47.5	33	176,737	182,747	96.7	15	576.3%	76,701	92,695	82.7	37	576.3%	-56.6%	193.5%
Texas	113,129	182,871	61.9	15	424,112	439,289	96.5	17	274.9%	239,272	282,831	84.6	32	274.9%	-43.6%	111.5%
Utah	3,896	26,870	14.5	51	61,136	63,296	96.6	16	1,469.2%	35,424	45,111	78.5	41	1,469.2%	-42.1%	809.3%
Vermont	4,930	7,928	62.2	14	15,594	16,062	97.1	12	216.3%	14,106	16,490	85.5	25	216.3%	-9.5%	186.1%
Virginia	41,592	60,598	68.6	8	117,480	116,740	100.6	5	182.5%	97,019	113,837	85.2	27	182.5%	-17.4%	133.3%
Washington	13,980	35,688	39.2	39	92,735	96,871	95.7	22	563.3%	66,657	75,159	88.7	19	563.3%	-28.1%	376.8%
West Virginia	5,615	8,923	62.9	13	63,885	67,537	94.6	31	1,037.8%	35,898	40,234	89.2	16	1,037.8%	-43.8%	539.4%
Wisconsin	24,068	42,470	56.7	21	78,337	81,937	95.6	23	225.5%	63,423	76,364	83.1	35	225.5%	-19.0%	163.5%
Wyoming	1,151	4,161	27.7	48	14,450	15,346	94.2	33	1,155.0%	10,022	11,505	87.1	23	1,155.0%	-30.6%	770.5%
U.S.	**1,520,922**	**2,774,183**	**54.8**		**5,916,320**	**6,182,556**	**95.7**		**289.0%**	**5,003,048**	**5,587,252**	**89.5**		**289.0%**	**-15.4%**	**228.9%**

1 Summer Breakfast is the sum of the average daily participation in Summer Food Service Program breakfast service in July plus the average daily free and reduced-price participation in the School Breakfast Program — including the Seamless Summer Option — in July.

2 Summer Lunch is the sum of the average daily participation in Summer Food Service Program lunch service in July plus the average daily free and reduced-price participation in the National School Lunch Program — including the Seamless Summer Option — in July.

3 Ratio of Summer Breakfast to Summer Lunch is the number of children in Summer Breakfast per 100 in Summer Lunch.

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