



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

AUGUST 2024 | [WWW.FRAC.ORG](http://WWW.FRAC.ORG)

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## **Summer Nutrition Status Report**

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### **Acknowledgments**

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- ▶ **The Annie E. Casey Foundation**
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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](http://www.frac.org).



## IN JULY 2023:

**JUST OVER 2.8 MILLION CHILDREN** participated in the Summer Nutrition Programs on an average day in July 2023. This was a **DECREASE** of almost **170,926 children** compared to July 2022.

Participation in summer lunch **DECREASED** by **5.7 percent** in July 2023 compared to July 2022.

**15.3 CHILDREN** received a summer lunch for every 100 who received a free or reduced-price school lunch during the 2022–2023 school year.

Participation in lunch in July 2023 was slightly **HIGHER** than pre-pandemic levels. **30,533 additional children** participated in July 2023 when compared to July 2019 (the last summer before the pandemic).

**1.5 MILLION CHILDREN** participated in breakfast in July 2023, **287,096 FEWER** children than in July 2022.

## Executive Summary

The Summer Nutrition Programs<sup>1</sup> are designed to replace the school breakfasts and lunches that millions of children lose access to when the school year ends. These programs play a vital role in helping to reduce food insecurity. Many summer meals sites also provide important educational and enrichment activities that keep children learning, engaged, active, and safe during summer break.

The summer of 2023 marked the return to normal operations for most summer meals sites. The nationwide pandemic-era waivers that allowed summer meals sites to operate in every community, and provided operational flexibilities, including a non-congregate waiver for families to pick up meals to take home instead of children eating meals at the site, were no longer available. The only remaining flexibility was non-congregate meal service in rural areas.<sup>2</sup> At the same time, many summer programs still struggled with staffing shortages resulting from both staff retention and staff burnout.<sup>3</sup> The end of the waivers, as well as additional challenges that many summer programs faced, impacted access to summer meals.

As a result, participation in the Summer Nutrition Programs decreased in July 2023

compared to July 2022 — and was only slightly higher than that of July 2019, the last summer before the pandemic.

### KEY FINDINGS

- ▶ Just over **2.8 million children** participated in the Summer Nutrition Programs on an average day in July 2023. This was a **decrease of 170,926 children** compared to July 2022.
- ▶ Participation in summer lunch **decreased by 5.7 percent** in July 2023 compared to July 2022.
- ▶ In July 2023, **15.3 children** received a summer lunch for every 100 who received a free or reduced-price school lunch during the 2022–2023 school year.
- ▶ Participation in lunch in July 2023 was slightly **higher** than pre-pandemic levels. **30,533 additional children** participated in July 2023 when compared to July 2019 (the last summer before the pandemic).<sup>4</sup>
- ▶ 1.5 million children participated in breakfast in July 2023, **287,096 fewer children** than in July 2022.

Summer 2024 offers important and exciting opportunities to support access to summer nutrition and reverse the 2023 drop in participation. The new, nationwide

Summer EBT Program (also called SUN Bucks) provides families with \$120 in grocery benefits on an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card for every eligible child to offset the loss of school meals. The non-congregate option for rural communities (also called Sun Meals To-Go) provides an additional avenue to reach underserved children with limited access to summer meals.

As these new opportunities roll out, it is important that providing summer meals in combination with education and enrichment programming at sites remains the gold standard. Summer meals sites provide a place for children to socialize, learn, and be engaged while receiving a healthy meal, which can help counter both summer hunger and summer learning loss. Summer programming can also help foster social and emotional learning.<sup>5</sup>

On the federal level, Congress can make important improvements by allowing more communities to offer summer meals, streamlining program requirements so that sites can operate year-round, and allowing all sites to provide three meals a day. They can also provide additional funding to support summer programs, including through the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program.



**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** CONTINUED

As the first summer without the pandemic-era waiver options, summer 2023 data provides key insights into the function of the Summer Nutrition Programs and the role that they can and should play in supporting children and families during the summer, a time of increased childhood food insecurity<sup>6</sup> and learning loss for children from households with low incomes.<sup>7</sup> With the launch of the Summer EBT Program and the rural non-congregate option, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has taken the opportunity to recommit and reinvest in the summer feeding programs and has been engaging state child nutrition agencies, policymakers, educators, and anti-hunger advocates, to reenergize summer meals. This collaboration and investment are critical in ensuring that all children can access the nutrition and enrichment they need during the summer months.



## About the *Summer Nutrition Status Report*

This report measures the reach of the Summer Nutrition Programs in July 2023, nationally and in each state<sup>8</sup>, compared to July 2022. It is based on a variety of metrics and examines the impact of trends and policies on program participation.

First, this report looks at average weekday July 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 uses average daily participation in free or reduced-price school meals in the preceding school year as a benchmark against which to compare summer.

Second, this report looks at the number of sponsors and sites operating SFSP in July, as this is an important indicator of access to the program for children from households with low incomes.

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 free and reduced-price 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 (NSLP) and the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) — provide funding to serve meals and snacks to children at sites during summer vacation or the extended breaks of year-round schools. The programs also can be used to feed children during unanticipated school closures.

To qualify as a summer meals site, at least 50 percent of the children in the geographic area have to be eligible for free or reduced-price school meals; or at least 50 percent of the children participating in the program at the site have to be individually determined eligible for free or reduced-price school meals; or the

children served have to be primarily migrant.<sup>9</sup> Once a site is determined eligible, all children who come to the site can 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. Rural non-congregate sites can provide summer meals to children who are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals in areas that do not meet the 50 percent eligibility threshold. During summer school, NSLP also reimburses schools under the regular school rules, providing reimbursement for free, reduced-price, and paid meals served.

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). 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. 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 July 2023



In July 2023, on an average weekday, the Summer Nutrition Programs served lunch to just over **2.8 million children**, a **DECREASE** of **170,926 children** compared to July 2022.



Participation in lunch in July 2023 was slightly **HIGHER** than pre-pandemic levels. **30,533 additional children** participated in July 2023 when compared to July 2019 (the last summer before the pandemic).<sup>10</sup>



In July 2023, **15.3 children** received summer lunch for every 100 children who received a free or reduced-price lunch in the 2022–2023 school year.



The number of SFSP sponsors and sites **INCREASED** from July 2022 to July 2023. Nationally, **4,671 sponsors** (an increase of 119 sponsors from 2022) and 35,578 sites (**an increase of 21 sites** from 2022) participated in July 2023.



The number of SFSP sponsors and sites operating in July 2023 was lower than that of pre-pandemic levels. When comparing July 2023 and July 2019, there is a **DECREASE** of **876 sponsors and 11,967 sites**.<sup>11</sup>



## State Findings for July 2023



**One state** met the Food Research & Action Center's (FRAC) goal of reaching 40 children with summer lunch for every 100 children who received a school lunch during the 2022–2023 regular school year: **Vermont (54.4 to 100)**. Only one state hitting the benchmark could be a result of states adjusting to the end of pandemic-era waivers for summer meals and challenges faced by summer programs.



The **top state** performers were: **Vermont** (54.4 to 100), **New Mexico** (32.3 to 100), **Maine** (31.8 to 100), **Montana** (29.7 to 100), **New Jersey** (29.5 to 100), and **New York** (29.0 to 100).



**Thirty-nine states** provided summer lunch to **FEWER** than one child for every five children who participated in free or reduced-price school lunch during the 2022–2023 school year.



**28 states and the District of Columbia** saw a **DECREASE** in the average daily participation in the Summer Nutrition Programs in July 2023 compared to July 2022.<sup>12</sup>



### Snapshot of Breakfast Participation in July 2023

- ▶ Just over **1.5 million children** received a breakfast through the Summer Nutrition Programs on an average day in July 2023. This was a **DECREASE** of **287,096 children** (15.9 percent) compared to July 2022.
- ▶ Nationally, **54.1 children** received a breakfast for every 100 who received a lunch through the Summer Nutrition Programs.
- ▶ Participation in breakfast in July 2023 was also slightly **LOWER** than pre-pandemic levels: **2,886 fewer children** received a summer breakfast in July 2023 compared to July 2019 (the last summer before the pandemic).<sup>13</sup>



## 2024 and Beyond: Expanding Access to the Summer Nutrition Programs

### Programmatic Opportunities

- ▶ **Leverage summer learning funding:** The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 included \$30 billion in funding that could be used to support summer and afterschool programs. By making this historic increased investment in federal afterschool and summer programs funding, more families with low incomes will have access to the enrichment and educational programs that provide an important foundation for summer meals. This is the last year for states to distribute this funding, and many still have dollars on the table.
- ▶ **Engage governors and elected officials:** Governors and elected officials can play a critical role in establishing and strengthening statewide summer meals expansion efforts. For example, governors can work with the state agency to set expansion goals, create a statewide summer meals workgroup, and help raise awareness about the availability of summer meals. This will be especially important as states utilize federal funding for the roll out of the new Summer EBT Program and the rural non-congregate option. Learn more about strategies to engage governors [here](#).
- ▶ **Support and retain sponsors and sites:** Sponsors and sites increased in 2023. To help ensure that they continue to participate, state agencies and advocates can help with outreach and promotion. They also can survey and connect with sponsors to provide additional support to overcome challenges and identify opportunities for growth.

### The Permanent Summer EBT Program

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022 created a nationwide, permanent Summer EBT Program that builds on the success of Summer EBT demonstration projects.

Summer EBT — which provides families with eligible children grocery benefits to purchase food — was piloted to test new ways to reach children during the summer due to the limited access children had to summer meals and the seasonal increase in food insecurity in households with school-age children. Evaluations of Summer EBT have shown that it reduces food insecurity and improves nutrition.<sup>14</sup> Families in [participating states](#) will receive \$120 per eligible child beginning in summer 2024.



Summer EBT complements the existing Summer Nutrition Programs; together, these two programs work to decrease summer hunger. Summer EBT is an important nutrition support for families, but it works out to be about \$1.33 per child per day and is not enough to cover a child's nutritional needs. The Summer Nutrition Programs provide a maximum of two meals each day at most sites, which is less than the breakfast, lunch, supper, and snack that children can receive on school days during the school year. In addition, most summer meals sites also provide educational, enrichment, or recreational activities that keep children learning.

Children only have access to Summer EBT benefits if their state opts in to the program. In summer 2024, 13 states are not implementing the Summer EBT Program. This report shows the limited reach of summer meals: Mississippi, the highest performing state in the Summer Nutrition Programs out of those opting out of Summer EBT, only reached one child in 2023 for every four who received a free or reduced-price school lunch during the 2022–2023 school year, further highlighting the need for all states to implement Summer EBT.

To learn more, read FRAC's fact sheet: [\*The Importance of Summer EBT: Why States Must Operate Summer EBT and Summer Nutrition Programs.\*](#)

## Policy Opportunities

- ▶ **Lower the area eligibility threshold:** [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 50 percent threshold for participating keeps many communities where poverty is less concentrated, such as rural and suburban areas, from participating.
- ▶ **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 \(CACFP\)](#). 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. Currently, sponsors must apply for and operate two separate programs despite the fact they often serve the same children.
- ▶ **Allow all summer meals sites to serve three meals:** Allowing all summer sites to serve three meals 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. Presently, most sites can only provide a maximum of two meals per day.
- ▶ **Permanently increase federal funding for summer (and afterschool) programs:** This will help ensure that all children have access to the nutritious meals and high-quality programming they need during the summer (and after school).

## Updating the Summer Food Nutrition Standards

In April 2024, USDA [published updates to the school nutrition standards](#) that better align school meals with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020–2025*. These research-based standards improve the nutritional quality of school meals by limiting sodium content, maintaining whole grain requirements, and, for the first time, implementing a limit on the added sugar content of meals served. Schools participating in the Seamless Summer Option will be required to adhere to these updated nutrition standards. While substantive nutrition changes were not made to the Summer Food Service Program in the new rule, USDA communicated in the proposed rule that they intend to comprehensively address the SFSP meal pattern in a future rulemaking. Updating the SFSP meal pattern creates an important opportunity to ensure that healthier meals are being served during the summer months, a time when rates of obesity and food insecurity increase for too many children. It is important for USDA to move swiftly on the rulemaking process for SFSP to ensure that all children have access to healthy, high-quality meals year-round.







## Non-Congregate in Rural Areas

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022 included a permanent non-congregate meals service option for rural areas. The goal of this option is to fill gaps in rural communities that do not have congregate meals sites. USDA issued an Interim Final Rule in December 2023, which supports the implementation of rural non-congregate meals service and [expands the definition of rural](#), allowing more communities to provide non-congregate meals in summer 2024.

## Conclusion

Participation in the Summer Nutrition Programs decreased in summer 2023 from 2022. The pandemic child nutrition waivers, which allowed all communities to operate summer meals sites and to offer widespread non-congregate meals, came to an end, limiting access to summer meals.

Summer 2024 offers important opportunities to increase access to summer nutrition through efforts to support and expand summer programming, the provision of non-congregate meals in underserved rural areas, and the permanent Summer EBT Program. Maximizing the opportunities that are available this summer and beyond will be critical to ensuring that children have the nutrition, and the education and enrichment programming, they need to return to school well-nourished and ready to learn. Now is the time to recommit to ending summer hunger.

## Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) 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 Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) lunches and SFSP breakfasts served in each state to the Food Research & Action Center (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 Fourth).

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 on the next page. FRAC uses July data, as the start and end dates for summer vacation vary by state and school district, making the number of serving days in those months inconsistent. It is important



**TECHNICAL NOTES** CONTINUED

to note that children served meals in rural areas through the non-congregate option can impact the average daily participation since multiple meals can be provided to the same child, increasing the number of meals a child receives as opposed to increasing the number of children served.

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 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.

**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 meals numbers include all free and reduced-price lunches served through NSLP during July, which includes lunches served during 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.

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 *The Reach of School Meals* 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 *The Reach of School Meals, School Year 2022–2023*.

**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 (\$4.87 per lunch for July 2023).

**Data Table Changes**

Note that unlike in previous reports Table 1 does not include data for school year 2021–2022 lunch participation or the ratio of 2022 summer lunch participation compared to school year 2021–2022 lunch participation. This is due to changes in program operations that make it difficult to compare school year 2021–2022 data to school year 2022–2023 data. During school year



2021–2022, schools were able to offer meals to all students at no charge, and the breakfasts and lunches served were counted as “free meals.” This was available through the pandemic child nutrition waivers. In the 2022–2023 school year, schools returned to claiming meals as free, reduced-price, or paid. Therefore, the ratio of summer lunch to NSLP, and rank, do not allow for a consistent comparison. Included in Table 1 of this report is the 2022–2023 NSLP average daily participation (ADP) for free and reduced-price meals, the ratio of summer nutrition to that ADP, and the state rank based on that ratio. The NSLP data points for school year 2021–2022 can be found in [Table 1 in last year's report](#).

## Endnotes

- 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 This designation refers to the rural definition in 2023. USDA redefined its definition of rural in 2024 to expand what areas are covered by the non-congregate option.
- 3 Early Learning Resource Center (2024). Afterschool Alliance and NAA Partner for Afterschool Workforce Initiative. Available at: <https://elrc5.alleghenycounty.us/news/afterschool-alliance-and-naa-partner-for-afterschool-workforce-initiative>.
- 4 Food Research & Action Center. (2020). *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Breakfast Status Report*. Available at: <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/FRAC-SummerBreakfastReport2020.pdf>.
- 5 National Summer Learning Association. (2022). The Evidence Base for Summer Enrichment and Comprehensive Afterschool Opportunities. Available at: <https://www.summerlearning.org/knowledge-center/investing-arp-funds/>.
- 6 Huang, J., Barnidge, E., & Kim, Y. (2015). Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price School Lunch Have Higher Food Insecurity Rates in Summer. *The Journal of Nutrition*, 145(9), 2161–2168. <https://doi.org/10.3945/jn.115.214486>.
- 7 Hartline-Grafton, Heather. Food Research & Action Center (2019). *Summer Nutrition and Enrichment Programs: Effective Tools to Support Child Food Security, Health, and Learning During the Summertime*. Available at: <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/summer-nutrition-and-enrichment-programs.pdf>.
- 8 This report does not include Minnesota data from summer 2022, which was under review by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service at the time of publication.
- 9 During summer 2022, USDA extended the pandemic child nutrition waiver that allowed summer meal sites to operate in any community without meeting the 50 percent eligibility threshold.
- 10 Food Research & Action Center. (2020). *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Breakfast Status Report*. Available at: <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/FRAC-SummerBreakfastReport2020.pdf>.
- 11 Food Research & Action Center. (2020). *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Breakfast Status Report*. Available at: <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/FRAC-SummerBreakfastReport2020.pdf>.
- 12 This report does not include Minnesota data from summer 2022, which was under review by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service at the time of publication.
- 13 Food Research & Action Center. (2022). *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report*. Available at: [https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/Summer-Report-2022\\_final.pdf](https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/Summer-Report-2022_final.pdf).
- 14 U.S. Department of Agriculture (2024). Summary of the Evaluation of the USDA Summer EBT (Electronic Benefits Transfer) Demonstrations: Lessons Learned From More Than a Decade of Research. Available at: <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/resource-files/ops-sebt-summary.pdf>.

**Table 1: Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Lunch<sup>1</sup> in July 2023, Compared to ADP in Summer Lunch in July 2022 and Regular School Year Free and Reduced-Price National School Lunch Program (NSLP)<sup>2</sup> ADP for School Year 2022–2023, by State**

State	Summer Lunch ADP July 2022	Summer Lunch ADP July 2023	Free and Reduced-Price NSLP ADP 2022–2023	Ratio <sup>3</sup> of Summer Lunch to NSLP 2022–2023	Rank 2023	Percent Change in Summer Lunch ADP 2022 to 2023
Alabama	29,461	24,309	347,785	7.0	46	-17.5%
Alaska	2,104	1,690	29,003	5.8	50	-19.7%
Arizona	54,068	65,728	351,757	18.7	16	21.6%
Arkansas	31,390	34,484	202,165	17.1	20	9.9%
California	453,014	421,193	2,034,321	20.7	12	-7.0%
Colorado	21,169	18,773	176,135	10.7	42	-11.3%
Connecticut	36,034	34,501	179,922	19.2	15	-4.3%
Delaware	10,107	10,015	50,134	20.0	13	-0.9%
District of Columbia	9,685	8,896	37,538	23.7	11	-8.1%
Florida	162,002	147,046	1,323,506	11.1	41	-9.2%
Georgia <sup>4</sup>	147,875	124,471	730,350	17.0	21	-15.8%
Hawaii	6,518	13,267	52,140	25.4	9	103.5%
Idaho	12,487	10,711	66,357	16.1	26	-14.2%
Illinois	68,012	73,399	646,033	11.4	40	7.9%
Indiana	54,445	72,267	418,515	17.3	19	32.7%
Iowa	18,353	19,975	173,365	11.5	39	8.8%
Kansas	34,220	23,551	164,544	14.3	28	-31.2%
Kentucky	47,169	62,995	388,247	16.2	25	33.6%
Louisiana	17,764	30,323	383,522	7.9	45	70.7%
Maine	14,395	12,672	39,826	31.8	3	-12.0%
Maryland	90,846	63,882	267,707	23.9	10	-29.7%
Massachusetts	71,176	61,892	318,197	19.5	14	-13.0%
Michigan	68,790	69,422	523,037	13.3	33	0.9%
Minnesota <sup>5</sup>	NA	44,997	255,543	17.6	18	NA
Mississippi	30,187	61,628	238,472	25.8	8	104.2%
Missouri	31,298	23,253	280,374	8.3	44	-25.7%
Montana	10,014	11,215	37,702	29.7	4	12.0%
Nebraska	4,682	4,826	122,159	4.0	51	3.1%
Nevada	15,252	9,483	160,636	5.9	49	-37.8%
New Hampshire	5,860	4,124	23,403	17.6	17	-29.6%
New Jersey	266,223	103,642	351,084	29.5	5	-61.1%
New Mexico	40,864	44,325	137,330	32.3	2	8.5%
New York	425,114	346,645	1,194,259	29.0	6	-18.5%
North Carolina	70,092	65,488	545,596	12.0	38	-6.6%
North Dakota	3,755	4,174	29,914	14.0	30	11.2%
Ohio	52,946	65,572	512,461	12.8	36	23.8%
Oklahoma	16,155	16,185	251,206	6.4	48	0.2%
Oregon	26,881	25,042	149,106	16.8	22	-6.8%
Pennsylvania	74,976	73,549	611,058	12.0	37	-1.9%
Rhode Island	8,550	5,486	39,833	13.8	32	-35.8%
South Carolina	41,609	84,264	313,375	26.9	7	102.5%
South Dakota	5,597	5,338	38,358	13.9	31	-4.6%
Tennessee	48,227	64,828	387,019	16.8	23	34.4%
Texas	143,716	170,901	2,454,027	7.0	47	18.9%
Utah	16,951	17,282	119,805	14.4	27	1.9%
Vermont	13,127	10,319	18,959	54.4	1	-21.4%
Virginia	68,699	57,314	436,215	13.1	34	-16.6%
Washington	30,880	25,549	283,925	9.0	43	-17.3%
West Virginia	14,200	16,146	124,991	12.9	35	13.7%
Wisconsin	39,307	34,549	247,022	14.0	29	-12.1%
Wyoming	9,400	3,126	18,836	16.6	24	-66.7%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>2,975,642</b>	<b>2,804,716</b>	<b>18,286,774</b>	<b>15.3</b>		<b>-5.7%</b>

1 Summer Lunch includes the lunches served through the Summer Food Service Program and the free and reduced-price lunches served through National School Lunch Program, including the Seamless Summer Option.

2 School Year NSLP numbers reflect free and reduced-price lunch participation during the regular school year.

3 Ratio of Summer Lunch to NSLP is the number of children in Summer Lunch per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch through NSLP.

4 NSLP ADP includes free and reduced-price lunches, including the Seamless Summer Option.

5 2022 data for Minnesota is not available.



**Table 2:** Change in Summer Food Service Program Average Daily Lunch Participation (ADP); and in National School Lunch Program (NSLP) ADP<sup>1</sup> from July 2022 to July 2023, by State

State	SFSP Lunch ADP July 2022	SFSP Lunch ADP July 2023	SFSP ADP Percent Change 2022–2023	NSLP ADP July 2022	NSLP ADP July 2023	NSLP ADP Percent Change 2022–2023
Alabama	15,710	15,862	1.0%	13,751	8,447	-38.6%
Alaska	1,759	1,261	-28.3%	345	429	24.5%
Arizona	8,329	8,470	1.7%	45,739	57,257	25.2%
Arkansas	7,467	9,365	25.4%	23,923	25,119	5.0%
California	103,385	42,992	-58.4%	349,629	378,201	8.2%
Colorado	20,895	17,456	-16.5%	274	1,317	380.9%
Connecticut	25,850	25,444	-1.6%	10,184	9,057	-11.1%
Delaware	9,251	9,630	4.1%	855	385	-55.0%
District of Columbia	7,165	7,384	3.1%	2,520	1,512	-40.0%
Florida	117,200	98,195	-16.2%	44,802	48,851	9.0%
Georgia	37,491	36,165	-3.5%	110,383	88,306	-20.0%
Hawaii	2,094	13,071	524.2%	4,424	196	-95.6%
Idaho	11,761	10,241	-12.9%	726	470	-35.3%
Illinois	51,507	56,743	10.2%	16,505	16,656	0.9%
Indiana	23,028	22,033	-4.3%	31,417	50,234	59.9%
Iowa	12,617	18,661	47.9%	5,736	1,314	-77.1%
Kansas	21,180	21,671	2.3%	13,040	1,880	-85.6%
Kentucky	40,870	61,988	51.7%	6,299	1,008	-84.0%
Louisiana	14,625	26,782	83.1%	3,139	3,541	12.8%
Maine	13,515	12,290	-9.1%	879	382	-56.5%
Maryland	89,667	62,515	-30.3%	1,180	1,368	15.9%
Massachusetts	51,613	50,749	-1.7%	19,563	11,143	-43.0%
Michigan	58,103	58,561	0.8%	10,687	10,861	1.6%
Minnesota <sup>2</sup>	NA	34,688	NA	NA	10,309	NA
Mississippi	9,458	7,875	-16.7%	20,730	53,753	159.3%
Missouri	20,551	17,271	-16.0%	10,747	5,982	-44.3%
Montana	9,508	10,741	13.0%	507	474	-6.4%
Nebraska	4,207	4,229	0.5%	474	598	25.9%
Nevada	13,160	7,840	-40.4%	2,092	1,642	-21.5%
New Hampshire	4,160	3,382	-18.7%	1,700	742	-56.3%
New Jersey	108,913	86,820	-20.3%	157,309	16,821	-89.3%
New Mexico	9,599	10,450	8.9%	31,265	33,876	8.4%
New York	354,258	258,451	-27.0%	70,856	88,194	24.5%
North Carolina	47,702	45,744	-4.1%	22,389	19,744	-11.8%
North Dakota	3,598	4,008	11.4%	157	166	5.3%
Ohio	37,797	46,927	24.2%	15,149	18,645	23.1%
Oklahoma	12,874	13,989	8.7%	3,280	2,196	-33.1%
Oregon	22,639	21,966	-3.0%	4,242	3,076	-27.5%
Pennsylvania	51,299	44,436	-13.4%	23,677	29,114	23.0%
Rhode Island	6,500	5,149	-20.8%	2,050	336	-83.6%
South Carolina	14,081	15,360	9.1%	27,528	68,904	150.3%
South Dakota	3,917	3,870	-1.2%	1,680	1,468	-12.6%
Tennessee	22,024	26,363	19.7%	26,202	38,465	46.8%
Texas	57,313	42,492	-25.9%	86,403	128,409	48.6%
Utah	1,941	2,262	16.5%	15,010	15,020	0.1%
Vermont	12,997	10,236	-21.2%	130	83	-36.0%
Virginia	51,185	44,723	-12.6%	17,514	12,591	-28.1%
Washington	27,689	22,790	-17.7%	3,191	2,759	-13.5%
West Virginia	13,423	15,316	14.1%	777	831	7.0%
Wisconsin	31,229	30,733	-1.6%	8,078	3,816	-52.8%
Wyoming	7,301	2,921	-60.0%	2,099	206	-90.2%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>1,704,406</b>	<b>1,528,559</b>	<b>-10.3%</b>	<b>1,271,236</b>	<b>1,276,157</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

1 NSLP ADP includes free and reduced-price lunches, including the Seamless Summer Option.

2 2022 data for Minnesota is not available.

**Table 3:** Change in Number of Summer Food Service Program Sponsors and Sites from July 2022 to July 2023, by State

State	Sponsors July 2022	Sponsors July 2023	Sponsors Percent Change	Sites July 2022	Sites July 2023	Sites Percent Change
Alabama	57	47	-17.5%	517	355	-31.3%
Alaska	15	15	0.0%	81	70	-13.6%
Arizona	19	24	26.3%	203	274	35.0%
Arkansas	65	61	-6.2%	179	213	19.0%
California	117	114	-2.6%	1,739	1,135	-34.7%
Colorado	61	65	6.6%	441	467	5.9%
Connecticut	40	40	0.0%	481	462	-4.0%
Delaware	29	31	6.9%	284	290	2.1%
District of Columbia	9	10	11.1%	205	173	-15.6%
Florida	96	90	-6.3%	2,627	2,442	-7.0%
Georgia	60	69	15.0%	773	966	25.0%
Hawaii	13	10	-23.1%	88	115	30.7%
Idaho	53	72	35.8%	178	258	44.9%
Illinois	130	125	-3.8%	1,570	1,509	-3.9%
Indiana	163	164	0.6%	818	810	-1.0%
Iowa	108	119	10.2%	365	400	9.6%
Kansas	103	119	15.5%	374	417	11.5%
Kentucky	128	139	8.6%	1,385	1,441	4.0%
Louisiana	69	63	-8.7%	449	464	3.3%
Maine	116	106	-8.6%	445	410	-7.9%
Maryland	39	39	0.0%	1,389	1,326	-4.5%
Massachusetts	112	116	3.6%	1,101	1,091	-0.9%
Michigan	351	368	4.8%	1,398	1,372	-1.9%
Minnesota <sup>1</sup>	NA	154	NA	NA	690	NA
Mississippi	57	50	-12.3%	230	193	-16.1%
Missouri	126	122	-3.2%	703	515	-26.7%
Montana	91	94	3.3%	243	236	-2.9%
Nebraska	58	59	1.7%	141	156	10.6%
Nevada	20	15	-25.0%	266	242	-9.0%
New Hampshire	21	20	-4.8%	142	179	26.1%
New Jersey	152	168	10.5%	1,187	1,253	5.6%
New Mexico	23	28	21.7%	328	344	4.9%
New York	488	448	-8.2%	2,278	2,555	12.2%
North Carolina	110	120	9.1%	1,564	1,751	12.0%
North Dakota	33	36	9.1%	100	155	55.0%
Ohio	130	130	0.0%	1,213	1,204	-0.7%
Oklahoma	53	47	-11.3%	499	441	-11.6%
Oregon	113	107	-5.3%	659	592	-10.2%
Pennsylvania	222	214	-3.6%	1,582	1,750	10.6%
Rhode Island	28	25	-10.7%	200	183	-8.5%
South Carolina	41	42	2.4%	787	729	-7.4%
South Dakota	36	32	-11.1%	77	68	-11.7%
Tennessee	42	40	-4.8%	757	953	25.9%
Texas	123	100	-18.7%	1,983	1,439	-27.4%
Utah	11	7	-36.4%	87	98	12.6%
Vermont	58	55	-5.2%	261	252	-3.4%
Virginia	113	116	2.7%	1,111	994	-10.5%
Washington	164	149	-9.1%	795	774	-2.6%
West Virginia	88	89	1.1%	442	563	27.4%
Wisconsin	174	169	-2.9%	757	720	-4.9%
Wyoming	24	29	20.8%	75	89	18.7%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>4,552</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>35,557</b>	<b>35,578</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

<sup>1</sup> 2022 data for Minnesota is not available.

**Table 4:** Number of Summer Food Service Program Lunches Served in June, July<sup>1</sup>, and August 2022 and 2023, by State

State	Lunches June 2022	Lunches June 2023	Percent Change June	Lunches July 2022	Lunches July 2023	Percent Change July	Lunches August 2022	Lunches August 2023	Percent Change August
Alabama	629,841	570,243	-9.5%	314,207	317,240	1.0%	7,570	18,785	148.2%
Alaska	54,239	49,032	-9.6%	35,180	25,218	-28.3%	11,634	8,578	-26.3%
Arizona	210,842	513,927	143.7%	166,585	169,409	1.7%	3,840	6,008	56.5%
Arkansas	171,997	196,982	14.5%	149,334	187,300	25.4%	64,050	51,030	-20.3%
California	1,326,248	708,302	-46.6%	2,067,706	859,841	-58.4%	554,345	221,303	-60.1%
Colorado	681,719	587,639	-13.8%	417,909	349,123	-16.5%	77,804	52,553	-32.5%
Connecticut	53,048	78,917	48.8%	517,008	508,884	-1.6%	202,987	145,468	-28.3%
Delaware	64,442	71,357	10.7%	185,027	192,595	4.1%	78,726	74,065	-5.9%
District of Columbia	787	17,941	2,179.7%	143,301	147,677	3.1%	61,900	55,267	-10.7%
Florida	4,256,797	2,950,090	-30.7%	2,344,002	1,963,898	-16.2%	72,348	123,238	70.3%
Georgia	704,536	762,123	8.2%	749,829	723,301	-3.5%	40,011	22,694	-43.3%
Hawaii	66,274	183,732	177.2%	41,882	261,420	524.2%	0	15,653	
Idaho	318,849	314,498	-1.4%	235,226	204,815	-12.9%	67,194	43,182	-35.7%
Illinois	420,450	742,765	76.7%	1,030,136	1,134,868	10.2%	287,465	195,380	-32.0%
Indiana	785,198	887,905	13.1%	460,556	440,668	-4.3%	27,115	27,039	-0.3%
Iowa	221,121	499,780	126.0%	252,345	373,226	47.9%	64,874	84,078	29.6%
Kansas	645,528	796,408	23.4%	423,600	433,422	2.3%	33,239	27,107	-18.4%
Kentucky	690,597	1,368,923	98.2%	817,396	1,239,756	51.7%	200,108	205,453	2.7%
Louisiana	451,191	1,276,197	182.9%	292,506	535,634	83.1%	15,612	33,579	115.1%
Maine	43,159	57,543	33.3%	270,309	245,791	-9.1%	114,037	98,409	-13.7%
Maryland	6,753	181,121	2,582.1%	1,793,331	1,250,291	-30.3%	1,467,216	643,005	-56.2%
Massachusetts	77,796	87,588	12.6%	1,032,257	1,014,987	-1.7%	613,197	452,226	-26.3%
Michigan	442,636	637,597	44.0%	1,162,061	1,171,219	0.8%	706,241	603,961	-14.5%
Minnesota <sup>2</sup>	NA	494,029	NA	NA	693,759	NA	NA	358,894	NA
Mississippi	330,075	520,657	57.7%	189,153	157,494	-16.7%	3,397	2,122	-37.5%
Missouri	1,103,571	1,338,935	21.3%	411,011	345,423	-16.0%	182,995	132,626	-27.5%
Montana	174,864	210,807	20.6%	190,150	214,822	13.0%	94,187	106,385	13.0%
Nebraska	269,850	327,529	21.4%	84,145	84,574	0.5%	8,770	8,770	0.0%
Nevada	473,826	472,890	-0.2%	263,198	156,806	-40.4%	119,652	61,364	-48.7%
New Hampshire	11,743	10,796	-8.1%	83,194	67,633	-18.7%	37,345	34,639	-7.2%
New Jersey	92,827	123,771	33.3%	2,178,263	1,736,409	-20.3%	2,403,311	837,324	-65.2%
New Mexico	258,916	330,346	27.6%	191,979	208,994	8.9%	7,103	4,773	-32.8%
New York	131,366	251,027	91.1%	7,085,159	5,169,014	-27.0%	8,306,078	3,418,294	-58.8%
North Carolina	617,067	831,684	34.8%	954,046	914,873	-4.1%	326,924	280,573	-14.2%
North Dakota	109,703	155,442	41.7%	71,953	80,165	11.4%	26,166	25,854	-1.2%
Ohio	830,702	967,980	16.5%	755,944	938,538	24.2%	319,942	353,508	10.5%
Oklahoma	221,127	496,022	124.3%	257,482	279,789	8.7%	46,128	41,364	-10.3%
Oregon	139,912	145,879	4.3%	452,783	439,329	-3.0%	287,802	218,675	-24.0%
Pennsylvania	388,002	401,340	3.4%	1,025,974	888,711	-13.4%	1,304,088	438,963	-66.3%
Rhode Island	11,394	9,240	-18.9%	130,009	102,981	-20.8%	67,397	52,035	-22.8%
South Carolina	373,791	347,132	-7.1%	281,610	307,204	9.1%	81,689	46,017	-43.7%
South Dakota	109,745	114,457	4.3%	78,331	77,392	-1.2%	24,372	20,308	-16.7%
Tennessee	613,253	1,072,965	75.0%	440,487	527,250	19.7%	11,080	26,184	136.3%
Texas	2,037,568	1,818,068	-10.8%	1,146,263	849,842	-25.9%	347,195	218,220	-37.1%
Utah	40,063	59,922	49.6%	38,827	45,233	16.5%	12,411	12,906	4.0%
Vermont	33,909	35,057	3.4%	259,936	204,714	-21.2%	108,898	107,923	-0.9%
Virginia	369,389	464,781	25.8%	1,023,693	894,456	-12.6%	271,044	199,273	-26.5%
Washington	170,016	145,271	-14.6%	553,773	455,795	-17.7%	246,166	210,773	-14.4%
West Virginia	179,641	226,381	26.0%	268,463	306,314	14.1%	159,779	61,509	-61.5%
Wisconsin	607,867	695,288	14.4%	614,581	614,663	-1.6%	260,677	231,262	-11.3%
Wyoming	111,411	68,655	-38.4%	146,019	58,413	-60.0%	23,910	18,057	-24.5%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>22,135,646</b>	<b>25,676,961</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>34,088,119</b>	<b>30,571,173</b>	<b>-10.3%</b>	<b>19,860,019</b>	<b>10,736,656</b>	<b>-45.9%</b>

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.

2 2022 data for Minnesota is not available.



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

State	Summer Lunch ADP, July 2023	Ratio of Summer Lunch to NSLP <sup>3</sup>	Total Summer Lunch ADP if Summer Lunch to NSLP Ratio Reached 40:100	Additional Summer Lunch ADP if Summer Lunch to NSLP Ratio Reached 40:100	Additional Federal Reimbursement Dollars if Summer Lunch to NSLP Ratio Reached 40:100 <sup>4</sup>
Alabama	24,309	7.0	139,114	114,805	\$11,182,008
Alaska	1,690	5.8	11,601	9,911	\$965,340
Arizona	65,728	18.7	140,703	74,975	\$7,302,552
Arkansas	34,484	17.1	80,866	46,382	\$4,517,606
California	421,193	20.7	813,729	392,535	\$38,232,915
Colorado	18,773	10.7	70,454	51,681	\$5,033,756
Connecticut	34,501	19.2	71,969	37,468	\$3,649,363
Delaware	10,015	20.0	20,054	10,039	\$977,792
District of Columbia	8,896	23.7	15,015	6,119	\$596,001
Florida	147,046	11.1	529,402	382,356	\$37,241,485
Georgia	124,471	17.0	292,140	167,669	\$16,330,926
Hawaii	13,267	25.4	20,856	7,589	\$739,204
Idaho	10,711	16.1	26,543	15,832	\$1,542,079
Illinois	73,399	11.4	258,413	185,014	\$18,020,381
Indiana	72,267	17.3	167,406	95,139	\$9,266,504
Iowa	19,975	11.5	69,346	49,371	\$4,808,756
Kansas	23,551	14.3	65,818	42,266	\$4,116,740
Kentucky	62,995	16.2	155,299	92,303	\$8,990,344
Louisiana	30,323	7.9	153,409	123,086	\$11,988,555
Maine	12,672	31.8	15,930	3,259	\$317,383
Maryland	63,882	23.9	107,083	43,201	\$4,207,740
Massachusetts	61,892	19.5	127,279	65,386	\$6,368,618
Michigan	69,422	13.3	209,215	139,792	\$13,615,783
Minnesota	44,997	17.6	102,217	57,220	\$5,573,262
Mississippi	61,628	25.8	95,389	33,761	\$3,288,291
Missouri	23,253	8.3	112,150	88,896	\$8,658,478
Montana	11,215	29.7	15,081	3,865	\$376,497
Nebraska	4,826	4.0	48,864	44,037	\$4,289,252
Nevada	9,483	5.9	64,255	54,772	\$5,334,768
New Hampshire	4,124	17.6	9,361	5,237	\$510,124
New Jersey	103,642	29.5	140,433	36,791	\$3,583,489
New Mexico	44,325	32.3	54,932	10,607	\$1,033,096
New York	346,645	29.0	477,704	131,059	\$12,765,121
North Carolina	65,488	12.0	218,239	152,751	\$14,877,921
North Dakota	4,174	14.0	11,966	7,792	\$758,913
Ohio	65,572	12.8	204,984	139,412	\$13,578,734
Oklahoma	16,185	6.4	100,483	84,297	\$8,210,564
Oregon	25,042	16.8	59,642	34,600	\$3,370,031
Pennsylvania	73,549	12.0	244,423	170,874	\$16,643,139
Rhode Island	5,486	13.8	15,933	10,448	\$1,017,609
South Carolina	84,264	26.9	125,350	41,086	\$4,001,762
South Dakota	5,338	13.9	15,343	10,005	\$974,518
Tennessee	64,828	16.8	154,808	89,980	\$8,764,049
Texas	170,901	7.0	981,611	810,710	\$78,963,108
Utah	17,282	14.4	47,922	30,640	\$2,984,362
Vermont	10,319	54.4	7,583	Met Goal	Met Goal
Virginia	57,314	13.1	174,486	117,172	\$11,412,526
Washington	25,549	9.0	113,570	88,021	\$8,573,235
West Virginia	16,146	12.9	49,996	33,850	\$3,296,993
Wisconsin	34,549	14.0	98,809	64,259	\$6,258,859
Wyoming	3,126	16.6	7,534	4,408	\$429,332
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>2,804,716</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>7,314,710</b>	<b>4,509,994</b>	<b>\$439,273,439</b>

- 1 Summer Nutrition includes the Summer Food Service Program and free and reduced-price National School Lunch Program (NSLP) participation during July. The Seamless Summer Option lunches are claimed and included in the NSLP free lunch category.
- 2 Regular School Year Lunch participants includes participation in the free and reduced-price NSLP.
- 3 Ratio of Summer Nutrition to NSLP is the number of children in Summer Nutrition per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch through the 2022–2023 school year NSLP program.
- 4 Additional federal reimbursement dollars were calculated assuming that the state's sponsors were reimbursed for each child each weekday only for lunch (not breakfast or a snack), at the lowest rate for an SFSP lunch (\$4.87 per lunch), and were served 20 days in July 2023

**Table 6:** Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Breakfast<sup>1</sup> and Summer Lunch<sup>2</sup> in July 2022 and July 2023 and Ratio<sup>3</sup> and Rank, by State

State	Summer Breakfast ADP July 2022	Summer Lunch ADP July 2022	Ratio 2022	Rank 2022	Summer Breakfast ADP July 2023	Summer Lunch ADP July 2023	Ratio 2023	Rank 2023	Percent Change in Breakfast ADP 2022 to 2023
Alabama	13,626	29,461	46.2	40	13,341	24,309	54.9	30	-2.1%
Alaska	1,038	2,104	49.3	35	1,139	1,690	67.4	20	9.7%
Arizona	21,497	54,068	39.8	44	21,346	65,728	32.5	46	-0.7%
Arkansas	17,802	31,390	56.7	21	23,579	34,484	68.4	19	32.5%
California	191,801	453,014	42.3	43	156,411	421,193	37.1	43	-18.5%
Colorado	12,990	21,169	61.4	17	9,568	18,773	51.0	33	-26.3%
Connecticut	26,534	36,034	73.6	9	25,408	34,501	73.6	11	-4.2%
Delaware	7,484	10,107	74.0	8	7,719	10,015	77.1	9	3.1%
District of Columbia	7,947	9,685	82.1	4	7,516	8,896	84.5	2	-5.4%
Florida	82,862	162,002	51.1	31	72,996	147,046	49.6	34	-11.9%
Georgia	65,885	147,875	44.6	41	56,644	124,471	45.5	40	-14.0%
Hawaii	735	6,518	11.3	50	11,235	13,267	84.7	1	1429.1%
Idaho	4,380	12,487	35.1	46	2,402	10,711	22.4	48	-45.2%
Illinois	33,182	68,012	48.8	36	35,935	73,399	49.0	36	8.3%
Indiana	13,601	54,445	25.0	48	15,157	72,267	21.0	50	11.4%
Iowa	9,397	18,353	51.2	30	12,711	19,975	63.6	24	35.3%
Kansas	23,364	34,220	68.3	12	16,467	23,551	69.9	16	-29.5%
Kentucky	30,090	47,169	63.8	16	49,792	62,995	79.0	6	65.5%
Louisiana	10,592	17,764	59.6	20	23,728	30,323	78.3	7	124.0%
Maine	9,814	14,395	68.2	13	9,292	12,672	73.3	12	-5.3%
Maryland	89,393	90,846	98.4	1	49,956	63,882	78.2	8	-44.1%
Massachusetts	43,174	71,176	60.7	18	37,672	61,892	60.9	25	-12.7%
Michigan	46,279	68,790	67.3	15	49,162	69,422	70.8	15	6.2%
Minnesota <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	24,815	44,997	55.129	NA	NA
Mississippi	9,117	30,187	30.2	47	13,538	61,628	22.0	49	48.5%
Missouri	16,789	31,298	53.6	26	13,923	23,253	59.9	26	-17.1%
Montana	5,153	10,014	51.5	29	8,065	11,215	71.9	14	56.5%
Nebraska	2,063	4,682	44.1	42	2,206	4,826	45.7	39	6.9%
Nevada	11,909	15,252	78.1	7	6,505	9,483	68.6	18	-45.4%
New Hampshire	4,299	5,860	73.4	10	3,042	4,124	73.8	10	-29.2%
New Jersey	243,072	266,223	91.3	2	75,754	103,642	73.1	13	-68.8%
New Mexico	19,058	40,864	46.6	39	20,958	44,325	47.3	38	10.0%
New York	345,118	425,114	81.2	6	274,277	346,645	79.1	5	-20.5%
North Carolina	39,351	70,092	56.1	22	36,920	65,488	56.4	28	-6.2%
North Dakota	1,831	3,755	48.8	37	2,059	4,174	49.3	35	12.5%
Ohio	29,654	52,946	56.0	23	41,948	65,572	64.0	23	41.5%
Oklahoma	9,695	16,155	60.0	19	8,313	16,185	51.4	32	-14.3%
Oregon	12,752	26,881	47.4	38	12,168	25,042	48.6	37	-4.6%
Pennsylvania	54,834	74,976	73.1	11	47,897	73,549	65.1	21	-12.7%
Rhode Island	4,766	8,550	55.7	24	3,119	5,486	56.9	27	-34.6%
South Carolina	21,585	41,609	51.9	27	24,191	84,264	28.7	47	12.1%
South Dakota	2,781	5,597	49.7	34	2,146	5,338	40.2	41	-22.8%
Tennessee	24,287	48,227	50.4	33	33,604	64,828	51.8	31	38.4%
Texas	73,301	143,716	51.0	32	55,831	170,901	32.7	45	-23.8%
Utah	3,038	16,951	17.9	49	2,815	17,282	16.3	51	-7.4%
Vermont	11,052	13,127	84.2	3	8,335	10,319	80.8	4	-24.6%
Virginia	46,569	68,699	67.8	14	39,985	57,314	69.8	17	-14.1%
Washington	11,923	30,880	38.6	45	10,070	25,549	39.4	42	-15.5%
West Virginia	11,536	14,200	81.2	5	13,189	16,146	81.7	3	14.3%
Wisconsin	21,284	39,307	54.1	25	22,127	34,549	64.0	22	4.0%
Wyoming	4,849	9,400	51.6	28	1,059	3,126	33.9	44	-78.2%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>1,805,132</b>	<b>2,975,642</b>	<b>60.7</b>		<b>1,518,036</b>	<b>2,804,716</b>	<b>54.1</b>		<b>-15.9%</b>

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.

4 2022 data for Minnesota is not available.



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