



HUNGER DOESN'T TAKE A VACATION:
The Reach of Summer Meals

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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.



IN JULY 2024:

JUST UNDER 3.2 MILLION CHILDREN received a summer lunch through the Summer Meals Programs on an average day in July 2024. This was an **INCREASE** of **352,855 children** compared to July 2023.

Participation in summer lunch **INCREASED** by **12.6 percent** in July 2024 compared to July 2023.

16.2 CHILDREN received a summer lunch for every 100 who received a free or reduced-price school lunch during the 2023–2024 school year.

Participation in breakfast in July 2024 was **HIGHER** than July 2023, with **380,648 more children** participating in July 2024.

 **Executive Summary**

Summer often is one of the hungriest times of the year for families with school-age children. When the school year ends, millions of children from low-income households lose access to the school breakfasts and lunches they rely on during the school year. Although the federally funded Summer Meals Programs, which include the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), were created to fill this gap, they have historically struggled to meet the need.

Summer 2024 marked a new phase for combating summer hunger. The Summer Nutrition Programs expanded to include a Rural Non-Congregate Option, supplementing traditional congregate meal sites that often pair meals with educational or enrichment activities. In addition, the new permanent Summer EBT Program launched in 37 states. Together, these programs strengthen children’s access to nutritious food throughout the summer months.

The number of children reached by the Summer Meals Programs grew from July 2023 to July 2024, a promising sign after three years of steadily dropping participation.

KEY FINDINGS

- ▶ Just **under 3.2 million children** received a summer lunch through the Summer Meals Programs on an average day in July 2024. This was an **INCREASE of 352,855 children** compared to July 2023.
- ▶ Participation in summer lunch **INCREASED by 12.6 percent** in July 2024 compared to July 2023.
- ▶ In July 2024, **16.2 children** received a summer lunch for every 100 who received a free or reduced-price school lunch during the 2023–2024 school year.
- ▶ Participation in breakfast in July 2024 was **HIGHER** than July 2023, with **380,648 more children** participating in 2024.

While summer 2024 introduced new opportunities to expand access to nutritious meals when school is out and progress was made, there are still millions of children missing out, and more must be done to connect them to these critical nutrition supports. These programs will be even more important as the cuts and policy changes in the budget reconciliation law, H.R. 1, take effect. Millions of people are expected to lose all or some

of their Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. Already, 14.1 million children lived in food insecure households in 2024,¹ and that number will likely increase as fewer families qualify for SNAP or receive reduced benefits, underscoring the importance of the Summer Nutrition Programs when school meals are unavailable.

While several approaches for addressing summer hunger are needed to meet the need, providing summer meals alongside education and enrichment programs at sites supports children’s health, learning, and overall well-being. These sites ensure children nutritious meals while also offering opportunities for social interaction and learning. Summer programs have been shown to be effective in improving mental health, social and emotional development, and academic outcomes.² Pairing summer meals with these programs helps address children’s needs and supports their readiness to return to the classroom in the fall.

To continue moving the needle on summer meals, significant investments must be made to support the summer programs that provide the platform for summer meal sites. Because

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CONTINUED

these programs provide an important foundation for the Summer Meals Programs to operate, increased investments in summer programs at the federal, state, and local levels would allow more children from low-income households to access the summer learning opportunities and the summer meals they need for a healthy summer and a strong start to the next school year.

Summer 2024 provides an important case study of what is possible when it comes to the Summer Meals Programs. The addition of the permanent Rural Non-Congregate option helped boost participation across the country in regions that previously lacked summer meal access. Additionally, continued outreach, collaboration, and tackling barriers to participation in rural, suburban, and urban areas will be key in maintaining this momentum.



About *The Reach of Summer Meals Report*

This report measures the reach of the Summer Meals Programs in July 2024, nationally and in each state, compared to July 2023. 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 Meals 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 lunch in the preceding school year as a benchmark against which to compare the reach of summer lunch. For breakfast, the report uses average daily participation in summer lunch as a benchmark to compare the reach of summer breakfast.

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 Meals 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 does not meet this goal.

The Summer Meals Programs

The federal Summer Meals 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.

SITE ELIGIBILITY

To qualify as a summer meals site and serve all children for free, locations must meet one of the following criteria:

- ▶ at least 50 percent of the children in the geographic area are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals; or
- ▶ at least 50 percent of the children participating in the program at the site have been individually determined eligible for free or reduced-price school meals; or
- ▶ the children served are primarily migrant.

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.

THE RURAL NON-CONGREGATE OPTION

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 included a permanent non-congregate meals service option for rural areas. These meals are provided and claimed through either SFSP or NSLP. For areas to be eligible to operate the Rural Non-Congregate option, sites must be in an area that is designated as rural by USDA, qualify through the same metrics for site eligibility as SFSP and NSLP, and serve children in areas that are not reached by congregate sites. Meals served through this option do not have to be consumed onsite.

These sites have options for meal service, including:

- ▶ **Multiday meal distribution:** A site may distribute up to 10 calendar days' worth of meals per child. For example, a site could provide 10 breakfasts and 10 lunches every two weeks.
- ▶ **Bulk meal distribution:** For bulk items, such as loaves of bread and gallons of milk, a site can generally distribute up to five days' worth of food at a time.
- ▶ **Parent/guardian pickup:** Meals can be issued to a parent or guardian without the presence of the eligible child as long as the sponsor or site can track the pickup to prevent duplicate issuances.
- ▶ **Home delivery:** Meals can be delivered directly to the home address of eligible children after sites obtain written consent from the eligible child's parent or guardian. Each delivery route is counted as a site as opposed to each child's house. Eligibility is determined individually for this model, meaning children must be individually eligible for free or reduced-price school meals.

SUMMER SPONSORS

A sponsor works with their state agency to run the programs and is reimbursed for each eligible meal or snack served at meal sites. Sites operate under the sponsor, and the funding comes from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) through state agencies, typically through the department of education, health, or agriculture.



- ▶ **Eligible SFSP sponsors:** Public and private nonprofit schools, local government agencies, National Youth Sports Programs, and private nonprofit organizations can sponsor summer meal sites.
- ▶ **Eligible NSLP sponsors:** Only schools are eligible to participate in NSLP; however, schools can use the NSLP Seamless Summer Option to provide meals and snacks at non-school and school sites.*

* During summer school, NSLP also reimburses schools under the regular school rules, providing reimbursement for free, reduced-price, and paid meals served. The free and reduced-price breakfasts and lunches are included in the data in this report.



National Findings for July 2024



In July 2024, on an average day the summer lunch program served just under **3.2 million children**, an **INCREASE** of **352,855 children** compared to July 2023.



Participation in lunch in July 2024 was **HIGHER** than pre-pandemic levels. More than **383,000 additional children** participated in July 2024 when compared to July 2019 (the last summer before the pandemic).³



In July 2024, **16.2 children** received summer lunch for every 100 children who received a free or reduced-price lunch in the 2023–2024 school year.



In 2024, all three summer months saw an **INCREASE** in SFSP lunches served when compared to the same month in 2023: **2.7 million** more meals were served in June 2024 (**10.5 percent** increase), **8.3 million** more meals were served in July 2024 (**27.2 percent** increase), and **1.3 million** more meals were served in August 2024 (**12.2 percent** increase).



The number of SFSP sponsors and sites slightly **DECREASED** from July 2023 to July 2024. Nationally, **4,665 sponsors** (a negligible **DECREASE** of **six sponsors** from 2023) and **35,018 sites** (a **decrease of 560 sites**, or 1.6 percent, from 2023) participated in July 2024.

Snapshot of Breakfast Participation in July 2024

- ▶ Just under **1.9 million** children received a breakfast through the Summer Meals Programs on an average day in July 2024. This was an **INCREASE** of **380,648 children** (25.1 percent) compared to July 2023.
- ▶ Nationally, **60.1 children** received a breakfast for every 100 who received a lunch through the Summer Meals Programs in July 2024.
- ▶ Participation in breakfast in July 2024 was **HIGHER** than pre-pandemic levels: **377,761 more children** received a summer breakfast in July 2024 compared to July 2019 (the last summer before the pandemic).⁴
- ▶ **Eleven states** more than **DOUBLED** their summer breakfast participation from July 2023 to July 2024: **Alaska** (537.3 percent), **Idaho** (106.0 percent), **Iowa** (110.2 percent), **Louisiana** (207.8 percent), **Maryland** (174.3 percent), **Michigan** (106.7 percent), **Nebraska** (106.1 percent), **Oklahoma** (143.6 percent), **South Dakota** (458.5 percent), **Utah** (114.2 percent), and **Wyoming** (143.7 percent).



State Findings for July 2024



One state met FRAC's goal of reaching 40 children with summer lunch for every 100 children who received a free or reduced-price school lunch during the 2023–2024 school year: **Vermont** (59.3 of 100).



The top state performers were: **Vermont** (59.3 of 100), **Hawaii** (38.9 of 100), **New Mexico** (36.0 of 100), **Maryland** (33.5 of 100), **Montana** (30.6 of 100), and **Maine** (30.0 of 100).



Forty-three states and the **District of Columbia** **INCREASED** their average daily participation in summer lunch from July 2023 to July 2024 with the top five percentage increases being: **Alaska** (371 percent), **Louisiana** (153.5 percent), **Alabama** (84.3 percent), **Tennessee** (77.1 percent), and **Iowa** (69.9 percent).



Thirty-three states provided summer lunch to **FEWER** than one child for every five children from households with low incomes who participated in free or reduced-price school lunch during the 2023–2024 school year.



Seven states saw a **DECREASE** in average daily participation in summer lunch in July 2024 compared to July 2023: **Arkansas** (18.8 percent), **Texas** (14.8 percent), **Massachusetts** (9.7 percent), **New Jersey** (9.3 percent), **Connecticut** (4.9 percent), **Maine** (3.2 percent), and **Mississippi** (0.1 percent).



Three states missed out on the most federal funding and failed to serve the most children by not reaching FRAC's 40 to 100 ratio: **California** (\$46.2 million; 409,546 children), **Florida** (\$46.4 million; 411,153 children), and **Texas** (\$97.9 million; 867,667 children).

The Summer EBT Program

In December 2022, Congress created a nationwide, permanent Summer EBT Program through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023. The program builds on the success of the previous [Summer EBT demonstration projects](#) and the Pandemic EBT Program and is available to children who are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals during the school year. The program began in summer 2024, reaching over 21 million children and distributing over \$2.5 billion in benefits. In its inaugural year, 37 states, the District of Columbia, all five U.S. territories and two Indian Tribal Organizations — the Cherokee Nation and

the Chickasaw Nation — chose to operate the program. Children and families in the 13 states that failed to operate the program — a total of 9.5 million children — missed out on this important resource that has been shown to reduce food insecurity and improve nutrition.

Summer EBT and Summer Meals

Summer EBT provides an important opportunity to reach all children who rely on free and reduced-price school meals during the school year and helps fill the nutrition gap during summer break. Summer EBT is an important nutrition support for

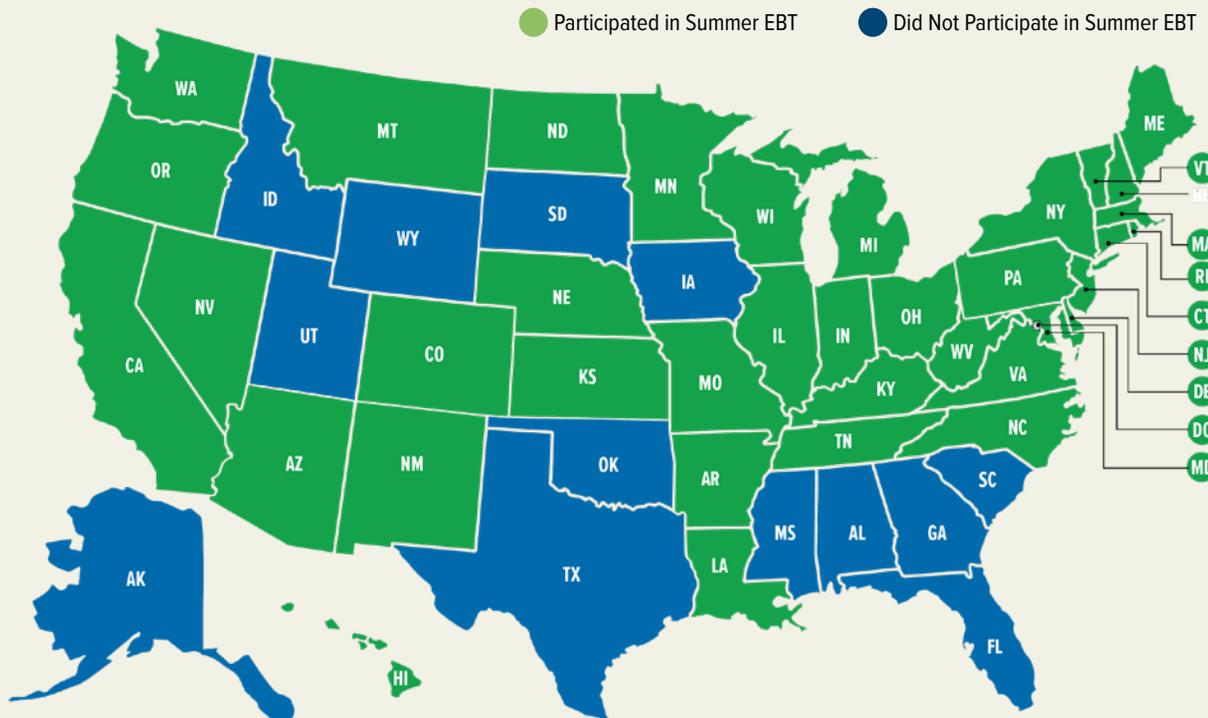
families, but it works out to be about \$1.33 per child per day and is not enough to cover a child’s nutritional needs. Summer EBT is an important complement to the Summer Meals Programs which provide a maximum of two meals each day at most sites, less than the breakfast, lunch, supper, and snack that children can receive on school days during the school year.

Millions of children in the 13 states missed out on both Summer EBT and summer meals. Two states that did not participate in Summer EBT also saw drops in summer lunch participation, Mississippi and Texas. In Mississippi, 237,420 children received a free or reduced-price lunch on an average school day in school year 2023–2024, and only 61,593 received a summer lunch. This means that 175,828 children missed out on receiving nutrition benefits during the summer of 2024 in the state. For Texas, over 2.5 million children received a free or reduced-price school lunch on an average school day in school year 2023–2024, and only 145,616 received a summer lunch, meaning that almost 2.4 million children missed out on any summer nutrition benefits.

Alaska, the highest-performing state in Summer Meals Programs out of those who opted out of Summer EBT in 2024, reached just over one child for every four who received a free or reduced-price school lunch during the 2023–2024 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](#).

State Participation in Summer 2024



Expanding Access to the Summer Meals Programs

Programmatic Opportunities

- ▶ **Support and retain sponsors and sites:** The number of sponsors and sites stayed mostly constant in 2024. State agencies and advocates can play a key role by promoting the program and doing outreach. They can also stay in touch with sponsors — through surveys or regular communication — to offer support, address challenges, and explore ways to expand the program.
- ▶ **Engage governors and elected officials:** Governors and other elected leaders have a key role to play in expanding and strengthening the Summer Meals Programs across the state. They can partner with state agencies to set goals, establish a statewide summer meals workgroup, and raise public awareness about meal availability. Their leadership will be especially valuable as states continue to execute federal initiatives like the Summer EBT Program and the Rural Non-Congregate option. Learn more about strategies to engage governors [here](#).

Policy Opportunities

- ▶ **Lower the area eligibility threshold:** Lowering the eligibility threshold from 50 percent free and reduced-price eligible children to 40 percent — or even lower — would expand access to summer meals for more children in need. The current 50 percent requirement prevents many communities from participating in the program. Addressing this barrier would help ensure families facing hardship aren't left out simply because they live in areas where poverty is less concentrated.

Combatting the Impact of H.R. 1

In July 2025, Congress passed the budget reconciliation law, [H.R. 1](#), which is expected to reduce or eliminate SNAP benefits for millions of people. Children impacted by these changes will need increased access to summer meals and Summer EBT. Additionally, cuts to SNAP can have an [impact on the Summer Nutrition Programs](#). Children who lose their SNAP benefits will no longer be automatically eligible for free school meals (directly certified), which may artificially lower an area's poverty rate, resulting in some sites no longer being eligible to operate the Summer Meals Programs. The most direct way to address these harmful effects is for Congress to repeal the SNAP cuts.

In the interim, the following strategies can help to mitigate the harm:

- ▶ Coordinated outreach, supportive public policies, and strategic community partnerships are key tactics to increase participation in summer and afterschool meals.
- ▶ States can optimize their applications for Summer EBT to ensure streamlined access and improve their outreach and communication to families to ensure the program reaches as many children as possible.
- ▶ Since sites are eligible for the Summer Meals Programs for five years, sponsors should reevaluate their sites' eligibility this summer. Similarly, summer meal sites should utilize all available data sources for establishing area eligibility, including using census data.



► **Streamline the Summer Food Service Program and Afterschool Meal Program:**

Many sites that operate SFSP 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:** This would align summer meal service with the school year, when children often receive breakfast and lunch at school and an additional meal or snack as part of afterschool programs. Currently, most summer sites are limited to serving just two meals per day, which leaves a gap in nutrition support during the summer months.

► **Maintain and increase federal funding for summer (and afterschool) programs:** Recently, there have been proposals in Congress to reduce funding for 21st Century Community Learning Centers. Instead of cutting funding, Congress should be increasing its investment in these important programs to ensure that all children have access to the nutritious meals and high-quality enrichment programming they need during the summer (and after school).

Conclusion

Participation in the Summer Meals Programs increased in July 2024 when compared to July 2023. Some states were able to use the new Rural Non-Congregate option to increase access in underserved rural areas, which, when paired with traditional models, allowed participation to increase. With the attacks on SNAP through H.R. 1 set to impact millions of

families now and in the coming years, it is vital that all states work to expand access to summer meals and implement Summer EBT, so that they take full advantage of all the options available through the Summer Nutrition Programs. And by combining summer programming and summer meals, children will return to school well-nourished and ready to learn.





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 Meals 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 Data

USDA provided the number of Summer Food Service Program (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 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 (NSLP), as described below. FRAC uses July data because it

is impossible to determine for June and August how many days were regular school days and how many were summer vacation days. It is important 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 2023–2024](#).

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 (\$5.13 per lunch for July 2024).

Endnotes

- 1 Rabbitt, M., et al. (December 2025). *Household food security in the United States in 2024*. United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. <https://ers.usda.gov/publications/pubdetails?pubid=113622>
- 2 National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine; Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education; Board on Children, Youth, and Families; Committee on Summertime Experiences and Child and Adolescent Education, Health, and Safety. *Shaping summertime experiences: Opportunities to promote healthy development and well-being for children and youth*. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2019 Sep 26. 4. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK552656/>
- 3 Food Research & Action Center. (2020). *Hunger doesn't take a vacation: Summer breakfast status report*. <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/FRAC-SummerBreakfastReport2020.pdf>
- 4 Food Research & Action Center. (2022). *Hunger doesn't take a vacation: Summer nutrition status report*. https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/Summer-Report-2022_final.pdf

Table 1: Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Lunch¹ in July 2024, Compared to ADP in Summer Lunch in July 2023 and Regular School Year Free and Reduced-Price National School Lunch Program (NSLP)² ADP for School Year 2023–2024, by State

State	Summer Lunch ADP July 2023	Summer Lunch ADP July 2024	Free and Reduced-Price NSLP ADP 2023–2024	Ratio ³ of Summer Lunch to NSLP 2023–2024	Rank 2024	Percent Change in Summer Lunch ADP 2023 to 2024
Alabama	24,309	44,811	402,556	11.1	45	84.3%
Alaska	1,690	7,961	28,089	28.3	7	371.0%
Arizona	65,728	109,649	399,794	27.4	8	66.8%
Arkansas	34,484	28,001	207,136	13.5	37	-18.8%
California	421,193	430,393	2,099,849	20.5	18	2.2%
Colorado	18,773	23,082	201,109	11.5	42	23.0%
Connecticut	34,501	32,797	184,483	17.8	24	-4.9%
Delaware	10,015	10,667	51,583	20.7	17	6.5%
District of Columbia	8,896	9,898	36,519	27.1	11	11.3%
Florida	147,046	153,803	1,412,389	10.9	46	4.6%
Georgia ⁴	124,471	128,753	797,123	16.2	30	3.4%
Hawaii	13,267	20,960	53,919	38.9	2	58.0%
Idaho	10,711	12,555	66,048	19.0	21	17.2%
Illinois	73,399	80,593	689,075	11.7	41	9.8%
Indiana	72,267	73,210	445,979	16.4	28	1.3%
Iowa	19,975	33,939	178,447	19.0	20	69.9%
Kansas	23,551	25,042	172,986	14.5	34	6.3%
Kentucky	62,995	85,760	398,206	21.5	15	36.1%
Louisiana	30,323	76,858	405,207	19.0	22	153.5%
Maine	12,672	12,263	40,899	30.0	6	-3.2%
Maryland	63,882	99,755	298,137	33.5	4	56.2%
Massachusetts	61,892	55,912	344,648	16.2	29	-9.7%
Michigan	69,422	101,251	554,600	18.3	23	45.8%
Minnesota	44,997	45,560	274,763	16.6	27	1.3%
Mississippi	61,628	61,593	237,420	25.9	12	-0.1%
Missouri	23,253	31,801	281,827	11.3	44	36.8%
Montana	11,215	13,144	42,912	30.6	5	17.2%
Nebraska	4,826	8,081	126,478	6.4	50	67.4%
Nevada	9,483	11,740	161,405	7.3	49	23.8%
New Hampshire	4,124	4,666	24,105	19.4	19	13.1%
New Jersey	103,642	93,975	405,100	23.2	13	-9.3%
New Mexico	44,325	50,172	139,381	36.0	3	13.2%
New York	346,645	351,698	1,294,480	27.2	10	1.5%
North Carolina	65,488	71,312	626,672	11.4	43	8.9%
North Dakota	4,174	4,583	29,797	15.4	31	9.8%
Ohio	65,572	76,461	562,581	13.6	36	16.6%
Oklahoma	16,185	25,072	271,181	9.2	47	54.9%
Oregon	25,042	29,612	167,843	17.6	25	18.2%
Pennsylvania	73,549	77,518	656,137	11.8	40	5.4%
Rhode Island	5,486	5,737	38,603	14.9	32	4.6%
South Carolina	84,264	85,089	393,179	21.6	14	1.0%
South Dakota	5,338	5,791	39,453	14.7	33	8.5%
Tennessee	64,828	114,801	421,480	27.2	9	77.1%
Texas	170,901	145,616	2,533,207	5.7	51	-14.8%
Utah	17,282	22,400	128,059	17.5	26	29.6%
Vermont	10,319	15,753	26,546	59.3	1	52.7%
Virginia	57,314	62,813	473,830	13.3	38	9.6%
Washington	25,549	26,969	293,885	9.2	48	5.6%
West Virginia	16,146	16,398	130,108	12.6	39	1.6%
Wisconsin	34,549	36,946	258,911	14.3	35	6.9%
Wyoming	3,126	4,356	20,934	20.8	16	39.3%
U.S.	2,804,716	3,157,571	19,529,059	16.2		12.6%

- 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.

Table 2: Change in Summer Food Service Program Average Daily Lunch Participation (ADP); and in National School Lunch Program (NSLP) ADP¹ from July 2023 to July 2024, by State

State	SFSP Lunch ADP July 2023	SFSP Lunch ADP July 2024	SFSP ADP Percent Change 2023–2024	NSLP ADP July 2023	NSLP ADP July 2024	NSLP ADP Percent Change 2023–2024
Alabama	15,862	21,885	38.0%	8,447	22,927	171.4%
Alaska	1,261	7,534	497.5%	429	427	-0.5%
Arizona	8,470	11,936	40.9%	57,257	97,713	70.7%
Arkansas	9,365	9,509	1.5%	25,119	18,492	-26.4%
California	42,992	35,630	-17.1%	378,201	394,763	4.4%
Colorado	17,456	21,538	23.4%	1,317	1,545	17.3%
Connecticut	25,444	23,127	-9.1%	9,057	9,670	6.8%
Delaware	9,630	10,186	5.8%	385	481	25.0%
District of Columbia	7,384	7,345	-0.5%	1,512	2,554	68.9%
Florida	98,195	107,933	9.9%	48,851	45,870	-6.1%
Georgia	36,165	37,490	3.7%	88,306	91,263	3.3%
Hawaii	13,071	15,329	17.3%	196	5,630	2,778.3%
Idaho	10,241	12,078	17.9%	470	477	1.4%
Illinois	56,743	61,856	9.0%	16,656	18,737	12.5%
Indiana	22,033	26,769	21.5%	50,234	46,441	-7.5%
Iowa	18,661	32,525	74.3%	1,314	1,414	7.7%
Kansas	21,671	23,602	8.9%	1,880	1,440	-23.4%
Kentucky	61,988	84,228	35.9%	1,008	1,532	52.1%
Louisiana	26,782	73,947	176.1%	3,541	2,911	-17.8%
Maine	12,290	11,865	-3.5%	382	398	4.1%
Maryland	62,515	98,760	58.0%	1,368	995	-27.2%
Massachusetts	50,749	46,064	-9.2%	11,143	9,849	-11.6%
Michigan	58,561	88,175	50.6%	10,861	13,076	20.4%
Minnesota	34,688	36,797	6.1%	10,309	8,763	-15.0%
Mississippi	7,875	7,565	-3.9%	53,753	54,028	0.5%
Missouri	17,271	26,652	54.3%	5,982	5,149	-13.9%
Montana	10,741	12,537	16.7%	474	606	27.8%
Nebraska	4,229	7,348	73.8%	598	733	22.6%
Nevada	7,840	10,977	40.0%	1,642	764	-53.5%
New Hampshire	3,382	3,975	17.5%	742	691	-6.9%
New Jersey	86,820	73,219	-15.7%	16,821	20,756	23.4%
New Mexico	10,450	9,938	-4.9%	33,876	40,234	18.8%
New York	258,451	255,986	-1.0%	88,194	95,711	8.5%
North Carolina	45,744	47,044	2.8%	19,744	24,268	22.9%
North Dakota	4,008	4,430	10.5%	166	153	-7.7%
Ohio	46,927	56,156	19.7%	18,645	20,305	8.9%
Oklahoma	13,989	23,293	66.5%	2,196	1,779	-19.0%
Oregon	21,966	23,553	7.2%	3,076	6,059	97.0%
Pennsylvania	44,436	46,070	3.7%	29,114	31,448	8.0%
Rhode Island	5,149	4,472	-13.1%	336	1,264	275.8%
South Carolina	15,360	15,506	1.0%	68,904	69,582	1.0%
South Dakota	3,870	4,671	20.7%	1,468	1,120	-23.7%
Tennessee	26,363	42,881	62.7%	38,465	71,920	87.0%
Texas	42,492	39,853	-6.2%	128,409	105,763	-17.6%
Utah	2,262	3,725	64.7%	15,020	18,675	24.3%
Vermont	10,236	15,667	53.1%	83	86	3.8%
Virginia	44,723	49,030	9.6%	12,591	13,783	9.5%
Washington	22,790	24,632	8.1%	2,759	2,337	-15.3%
West Virginia	15,316	15,308	-0.1%	831	1,090	31.2%
Wisconsin	30,733	33,700	9.7%	3,816	3,246	-15.0%
Wyoming	2,921	3,831	31.2%	206	525	155.3%
U.S.	1,528,559	1,768,126	15.7%	1,276,157	1,389,445	8.9%

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

Table 3: Change in Number of Summer Food Service Program Sponsors and Sites from July 2023 to July 2024, by State

State	Sponsors July 2023	Sponsors July 2024	Sponsors Percent Change	Sites July 2023	Sites July 2024	Sites Percent Change
Alabama	47	37	-21.3%	355	290	-18.3%
Alaska	15	15	0.0%	70	87	24.3%
Arizona	24	31	29.2%	274	336	22.6%
Arkansas	61	57	-6.6%	213	275	29.1%
California	114	100	-12.3%	1,135	1,045	-7.9%
Colorado	65	71	9.2%	467	499	6.9%
Connecticut	40	39	-2.5%	462	435	-5.8%
Delaware	31	29	-6.5%	290	271	-6.6%
District of Columbia	10	12	20.0%	173	177	2.3%
Florida	90	94	4.4%	2,442	2,475	1.4%
Georgia	69	65	-5.8%	966	828	-14.3%
Hawaii	10	13	30.0%	115	120	4.3%
Idaho	72	52	-27.8%	258	229	-11.2%
Illinois	125	134	7.2%	1,509	1,550	2.7%
Indiana	164	162	-1.2%	810	832	2.7%
Iowa	119	145	21.8%	400	446	11.5%
Kansas	119	126	5.9%	417	424	1.7%
Kentucky	139	152	9.4%	1,441	1,619	12.4%
Louisiana	63	61	-3.2%	464	364	-21.6%
Maine	106	100	-5.7%	410	406	-1.0%
Maryland	39	40	2.6%	1,326	1,277	-3.7%
Massachusetts	116	122	5.2%	1,091	1,088	-0.3%
Michigan	368	358	-2.7%	1,372	1,325	-3.4%
Minnesota	154	152	-1.3%	690	696	0.9%
Mississippi	50	51	2.0%	193	213	10.4%
Missouri	122	137	12.3%	515	573	11.3%
Montana	94	101	7.4%	236	284	20.3%
Nebraska	59	78	32.2%	156	165	5.8%
Nevada	15	18	20.0%	242	247	2.1%
New Hampshire	20	21	5.0%	179	105	-41.3%
New Jersey	168	166	-1.2%	1,253	1,233	-1.6%
New Mexico	28	22	-21.4%	344	247	-28.2%
New York	448	437	-2.5%	2,555	2,530	-1.0%
North Carolina	120	117	-2.5%	1,751	1,786	2.0%
North Dakota	36	33	-8.3%	155	93	-40.0%
Ohio	130	122	-6.2%	1,204	1,261	4.7%
Oklahoma	47	45	-4.3%	441	471	6.8%
Oregon	107	107	0.0%	592	542	-8.4%
Pennsylvania	214	200	-6.5%	1,750	1,504	-14.1%
Rhode Island	25	23	-8.0%	183	176	-3.8%
South Carolina	42	44	4.8%	729	580	-20.4%
South Dakota	32	32	0.0%	68	57	-16.2%
Tennessee	40	41	2.5%	953	1,137	19.3%
Texas	100	88	-12.0%	1,439	1,277	-11.3%
Utah	7	7	0.0%	98	113	15.3%
Vermont	55	53	-3.6%	252	275	9.1%
Virginia	116	116	0.0%	994	1,099	10.6%
Washington	149	144	-3.4%	774	760	-1.8%
West Virginia	89	82	-7.9%	563	373	-33.7%
Wisconsin	169	188	11.2%	720	752	4.4%
Wyoming	29	25	-13.8%	89	71	-20.2%
U.S.	4,671	4,665	-0.1%	35,578	35,018	-1.6%

Table 4: Number of Summer Food Service Program Lunches Served in June, July¹, and August 2023 and 2024, by State

State	Lunches June 2023	Lunches June 2024	Percent Change June	Lunches July 2023	Lunches July 2024	Percent Change July	Lunches August 2023	Lunches August 2024	Percent Change August
Alabama	570,243	539,729	-5.4%	317,240	481,462	51.8%	18,785	17,773	-5.4%
Alaska	49,032	155,229	216.6%	25,218	165,746	557.3%	8,578	68,328	696.5%
Arizona	513,927	640,844	24.7%	169,409	262,586	55.0%	6,008	2,251	-62.5%
Arkansas	196,982	285,511	44.9%	187,300	209,197	11.7%	51,030	45,811	-10.2%
California	708,302	525,401	-25.8%	859,841	783,870	-8.8%	221,303	157,087	-29.0%
Colorado	587,639	620,174	5.5%	349,123	473,826	35.7%	52,553	55,534	5.7%
Connecticut	78,917	58,991	-25.2%	508,884	508,790	0.0%	145,468	110,530	-24.0%
Delaware	71,357	64,289	-9.9%	192,595	224,081	16.3%	74,065	69,776	-5.8%
District of Columbia	17,941	5,456	-69.6%	147,677	161,585	9.4%	55,267	31,710	-42.6%
Florida	2,950,090	2,779,340	-5.8%	1,963,898	2,374,521	20.9%	123,238	11,157	-90.9%
Georgia	762,123	880,309	15.5%	723,301	824,774	14.0%	22,694	20,988	-7.5%
Hawaii	183,732	249,316	35.7%	261,420	337,242	29.0%	15,653	12,509	-20.1%
Idaho	314,498	312,045	-0.8%	204,815	265,726	29.7%	43,182	42,174	-2.3%
Illinois	742,765	809,652	9.0%	1,134,868	1,360,841	19.9%	195,380	183,079	-6.3%
Indiana	887,905	966,180	8.8%	440,668	588,912	33.6%	27,039	28,126	4.0%
Iowa	499,780	743,476	48.8%	373,226	715,544	91.7%	84,078	192,350	128.8%
Kansas	796,408	798,738	0.3%	433,422	519,249	19.8%	27,107	41,060	51.5%
Kentucky	1,368,923	1,933,921	41.3%	1,239,756	1,853,018	49.5%	205,453	293,568	42.9%
Louisiana	1,276,197	2,071,172	62.3%	535,634	1,626,834	203.7%	33,579	113,799	238.9%
Maine	57,543	65,749	14.3%	245,791	261,035	6.2%	98,409	88,021	-10.6%
Maryland	181,121	445,651	146.1%	1,250,291	2,172,709	73.8%	643,005	1,627,094	153.0%
Massachusetts	87,588	65,823	-24.8%	1,014,987	1,013,399	-0.2%	452,226	372,287	-17.7%
Michigan	637,597	960,072	50.6%	1,171,219	1,939,852	65.6%	603,961	871,790	44.3%
Minnesota	494,029	556,809	12.7%	693,759	809,533	16.7%	358,894	326,876	-8.9%
Mississippi	520,657	529,938	1.8%	157,494	166,419	5.7%	2,122	483	-77.2%
Missouri	1,338,935	1,362,520	1.8%	345,423	586,345	69.7%	132,626	208,899	57.5%
Montana	210,807	199,308	-5.5%	214,822	275,824	28.4%	106,385	106,452	0.1%
Nebraska	327,529	382,269	16.7%	84,574	161,663	91.1%	8,770	9,046	3.1%
Nevada	472,890	205,266	-56.6%	156,806	241,486	54.0%	61,364	96,609	57.4%
New Hampshire	10,796	13,401	24.1%	67,633	87,446	29.3%	34,639	54,904	58.5%
New Jersey	123,771	60,485	-51.1%	1,736,409	1,610,816	-7.2%	837,324	733,722	-12.4%
New Mexico	330,346	267,240	-19.1%	208,994	218,640	4.6%	4,773	5,638	18.1%
New York	251,027	89,663	-64.3%	5,169,014	5,631,699	9.0%	3,418,294	3,383,241	-1.0%
North Carolina	831,684	790,240	-5.0%	914,873	1,034,971	13.1%	280,573	203,167	-27.6%
North Dakota	155,442	163,454	5.2%	80,165	97,460	21.6%	25,854	22,595	-12.6%
Ohio	967,980	1,071,309	10.7%	938,538	1,235,429	31.6%	353,508	377,810	6.9%
Oklahoma	496,022	682,255	37.5%	279,789	512,446	83.2%	41,364	100,922	144.0%
Oregon	145,879	141,207	-3.2%	439,329	518,170	17.9%	218,675	235,997	7.9%
Pennsylvania	401,340	431,497	7.5%	888,711	1,013,546	14.0%	438,963	464,310	5.8%
Rhode Island	9,240	9,840	6.5%	102,981	98,391	-4.5%	52,035	44,205	-15.0%
South Carolina	347,132	396,842	14.3%	307,204	341,141	11.0%	46,017	18,484	-59.8%
South Dakota	114,457	108,976	-4.8%	77,392	102,763	32.8%	20,308	24,867	22.4%
Tennessee	1,072,965	1,622,433	51.2%	527,250	943,382	78.9%	26,184	13,059	-50.1%
Texas	1,818,068	1,351,055	-25.7%	849,842	876,775	3.2%	218,220	150,981	-30.8%
Utah	59,922	88,351	47.4%	45,233	81,942	81.2%	12,906	17,444	35.2%
Vermont	35,057	49,657	41.6%	204,714	344,864	68.5%	107,923	162,623	50.7%
Virginia	464,781	666,549	43.4%	894,456	1,078,656	20.6%	199,273	194,858	-2.2%
Washington	145,271	136,299	-6.2%	455,795	541,894	18.9%	210,773	206,611	-2.0%
West Virginia	226,381	228,334	0.9%	306,314	336,776	9.9%	61,509	74,761	21.5%
Wisconsin	695,288	700,024	0.7%	614,663	741,406	20.6%	231,262	324,643	40.4%
Wyoming	68,655	86,928	26.6%	58,413	84,284	44.3%	18,057	21,378	18.4%
U.S.	25,676,961	28,369,217	10.5%	30,571,173	38,898,966	27.2%	10,736,656	12,041,387	12.2%

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.

Table 5: Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Lunch¹ and Additional ADP and Additional Federal Reimbursement if States Reached FRAC's Goal of 40 Summer Lunch Participants per 100 Regular School Year Lunch Participants²

State	Summer Lunch ADP, July 2024	Ratio of Summer Lunch to NSLP ³	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 ⁴
Alabama	44,811	11.1	161,022	116,211	\$13,115,599
Alaska	7,961	28.3	11,236	3,275	\$369,562
Arizona	109,649	27.4	159,918	50,269	\$5,673,341
Arkansas	28,001	13.5	82,855	54,854	\$6,190,770
California	430,393	20.5	839,939	409,546	\$46,221,412
Colorado	23,082	11.5	80,444	57,362	\$6,473,822
Connecticut	32,797	17.8	73,793	40,997	\$4,626,892
Delaware	10,667	20.7	20,633	9,966	\$1,124,793
District of Columbia	9,898	27.1	14,608	4,709	\$531,485
Florida	153,803	10.9	564,956	411,153	\$46,402,729
Georgia	128,753	16.2	318,849	190,096	\$21,454,227
Hawaii	20,960	38.9	21,568	608	\$68,612
Idaho	12,555	19.0	26,419	13,864	\$1,564,710
Illinois	80,593	11.7	275,630	195,037	\$22,011,892
Indiana	73,210	16.4	178,392	105,181	\$11,870,764
Iowa	33,939	19.0	71,379	37,439	\$4,225,412
Kansas	25,042	14.5	69,194	44,152	\$4,983,037
Kentucky	85,760	21.5	159,282	73,522	\$8,297,705
Louisiana	76,858	19.0	162,083	85,225	\$9,618,476
Maine	12,263	30.0	16,360	4,097	\$462,346
Maryland	99,755	33.5	119,255	19,500	\$2,200,776
Massachusetts	55,912	16.2	137,859	81,947	\$9,248,537
Michigan	101,251	18.3	221,840	120,589	\$13,609,658
Minnesota	45,560	16.6	109,905	64,345	\$7,261,959
Mississippi	61,593	25.9	94,968	33,375	\$3,766,753
Missouri	31,801	11.3	112,731	80,930	\$9,133,733
Montana	13,144	30.6	17,165	4,021	\$453,826
Nebraska	8,081	6.4	50,591	42,510	\$4,797,684
Nevada	11,740	7.3	64,562	52,821	\$5,961,431
New Hampshire	4,666	19.4	9,642	4,976	\$561,599
New Jersey	93,975	23.2	162,040	68,065	\$7,681,772
New Mexico	50,172	36.0	55,752	5,580	\$629,759
New York	351,698	27.2	517,792	166,094	\$18,745,420
North Carolina	71,312	11.4	250,669	179,357	\$20,242,252
North Dakota	4,583	15.4	11,919	7,336	\$827,908
Ohio	76,461	13.6	225,032	148,572	\$16,767,789
Oklahoma	25,072	9.2	108,472	83,400	\$9,412,555
Oregon	29,612	17.6	67,137	37,525	\$4,235,036
Pennsylvania	77,518	11.8	262,455	184,936	\$20,871,918
Rhode Island	5,737	14.9	15,441	9,705	\$1,095,250
South Carolina	85,089	21.6	157,271	72,183	\$8,146,535
South Dakota	5,791	14.7	15,781	9,990	\$1,127,480
Tennessee	114,801	27.2	168,592	53,791	\$6,070,891
Texas	145,616	5.7	1,013,283	867,667	\$97,924,885
Utah	22,400	17.5	51,223	28,824	\$3,253,042
Vermont	15,753	59.3	10,619	Met Goal	Met Goal
Virginia	62,813	13.3	189,532	126,719	\$14,301,517
Washington	26,969	9.2	117,554	90,585	\$10,223,426
West Virginia	16,398	12.6	52,043	35,645	\$4,022,929
Wisconsin	36,946	14.3	103,564	66,618	\$7,518,562
Wyoming	4,356	20.8	8,374	4,018	\$453,422
U.S.	3,157,571	16.2	7,811,624	4,654,053	\$525,256,413

- 1 Summer Lunch 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 Lunch to NSLP is the number of children in Summer Lunch per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch through the 2023–2024 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 (\$5.13 per lunch), and were served 22 days in July 2024.

Table 6: Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Breakfast¹ and Summer Lunch² in July 2023 and July 2024 and Ratio³ and Rank, by State

State	Summer Breakfast ADP July 2023	Summer Lunch ADP July 2023	Ratio 2023	Rank 2023	Summer Breakfast ADP July 2024	Summer Lunch ADP July 2024	Ratio 2024	Rank 2024	Percent Change in Breakfast ADP 2023 to 2024
Alabama	13,341	24,309	54.9	30	21,765	44,811	48.6	38	63.1%
Alaska	1,139	1,690	67.4	20	7,259	7,961	91.2	6	537.3%
Arizona	21,346	65,728	32.5	46	28,201	109,649	25.7	50	32.1%
Arkansas	23,579	34,484	68.4	19	27,003	28,001	96.4	4	14.5%
California	156,411	421,193	37.1	43	139,762	430,393	32.5	47	-10.6%
Colorado	9,568	18,773	51.0	33	14,270	23,082	61.8	29	49.1%
Connecticut	25,408	34,501	73.6	11	24,078	32,797	73.4	20	-5.2%
Delaware	7,719	10,015	77.1	9	8,721	10,667	81.8	11	13.0%
District of Columbia	7,516	8,896	84.5	2	8,208	9,898	82.9	10	9.2%
Florida	72,996	147,046	49.6	34	78,621	153,803	51.1	37	7.7%
Georgia	56,644	124,471	45.5	40	69,881	128,753	54.3	34	23.4%
Hawaii	11,235	13,267	84.7	1	14,218	20,960	67.8	26	26.6%
Idaho	2,402	10,711	22.4	48	4,947	12,555	39.4	44	106.0%
Illinois	35,935	73,399	49.0	36	38,884	80,593	48.2	39	8.2%
Indiana	15,157	72,267	21.0	50	20,760	73,210	28.4	48	37.0%
Iowa	12,711	19,975	63.6	24	26,718	33,939	78.7	15	110.2%
Kansas	16,467	23,551	69.9	16	19,066	25,042	76.1	17	15.8%
Kentucky	49,792	62,995	79.0	6	74,903	85,760	87.3	7	50.4%
Louisiana	23,728	30,323	78.3	7	73,033	76,858	95.0	5	207.8%
Maine	9,292	12,672	73.3	12	9,034	12,263	73.7	18	-2.8%
Maryland	49,956	63,882	78.2	8	137,038	99,755	137.4	2	174.3%
Massachusetts	37,672	61,892	60.9	25	34,604	55,912	61.9	28	-8.1%
Michigan	49,162	69,422	70.8	15	101,625	101,251	100.4	3	106.7%
Minnesota	24,815	44,997	55.1	29	24,212	45,560	53.1	36	-2.4%
Mississippi	13,538	61,628	22.0	49	12,932	61,593	21.0	51	-4.5%
Missouri	13,923	23,253	59.9	26	22,290	31,801	70.1	23	60.1%
Montana	8,065	11,215	71.9	14	9,292	13,144	70.7	22	15.2%
Nebraska	2,206	4,826	45.7	39	4,547	8,081	56.3	33	106.1%
Nevada	6,505	9,483	68.6	18	8,566	11,740	73.0	21	31.7%
New Hampshire	3,042	4,124	73.8	10	3,814	4,666	81.7	12	25.4%
New Jersey	75,754	103,642	73.1	13	75,781	93,975	80.6	14	0.0%
New Mexico	20,958	44,325	47.3	38	21,887	50,172	43.6	42	4.4%
New York	274,277	346,645	79.1	5	275,675	351,698	78.4	16	0.5%
North Carolina	36,920	65,488	56.4	28	41,639	71,312	58.4	31	12.8%
North Dakota	2,059	4,174	49.3	35	2,208	4,583	48.2	40	7.3%
Ohio	41,948	65,572	64.0	23	52,725	76,461	69.0	25	25.7%
Oklahoma	8,313	16,185	51.4	32	20,249	25,072	80.8	13	143.6%
Oregon	12,168	25,042	48.6	37	15,999	29,612	54.0	35	31.5%
Pennsylvania	47,897	73,549	65.1	21	53,594	77,518	69.1	24	11.9%
Rhode Island	3,119	5,486	56.9	27	3,296	5,737	57.4	32	5.7%
South Carolina	24,191	84,264	28.7	47	30,096	85,089	35.4	46	24.4%
South Dakota	2,146	5,338	40.2	41	11,984	5,791	206.9	1	458.5%
Tennessee	33,604	64,828	51.8	31	52,839	114,801	46.0	41	57.2%
Texas	55,831	170,901	32.7	45	55,945	145,616	38.4	45	0.2%
Utah	2,815	17,282	16.3	51	6,028	22,400	26.9	49	114.2%
Vermont	8,335	10,319	80.8	4	13,545	15,753	86.0	8	62.5%
Virginia	39,985	57,314	69.8	17	46,207	62,813	73.6	19	15.6%
Washington	10,070	25,549	39.4	42	11,021	26,969	40.9	43	9.4%
West Virginia	13,189	16,146	81.7	3	13,875	16,398	84.6	9	5.2%
Wisconsin	22,127	34,549	64.0	22	23,261	36,946	63.0	27	5.1%
Wyoming	1,059	3,126	33.9	44	2,581	4,356	59.2	30	143.7%
U.S.	1,518,036	2,804,716	54.1		1,898,683	3,157,571	60.1		25.1%

- 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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