



# Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation:

Summer Breakfast  
Status Report

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### About FRAC

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and undernutrition. For more information about FRAC, Summer Nutrition Programs, or to sign up for FRAC's *Meals Matter Newsletter: Afterschool & Summer Meals* or FRAC's *Weekly News Digest*, visit [frac.org](http://frac.org).



# Introduction

**W**hen summer vacation begins, millions of children across the country lose access to the school breakfasts and lunches that they rely on to keep hunger at bay. The Summer Nutrition Programs<sup>1</sup> were designed to fill this gap but struggle to reach the millions of low-income children who participate in the federal School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program during the regular school year. During July 2018, only 2.9 million children received lunch through the Summer Nutrition Programs on an average day, and even fewer children — only 1.5 million — received a breakfast.

The limited reach of summer meals means that many families struggle to stretch their budgets to bridge the summer nutrition gap, and food insecurity among families with children increases during summer vacation.<sup>2</sup> This summer nutrition gap is further compounded with [summer learning loss](#), the unraveling of academic skills over the summer that leaves far too many low-income children ill-equipped for a smooth transition back to school in the fall. Summer learning and enrichment programs provide an important platform for building summer meal sites, but there are not enough programs to meet the need, and many low-income families simply cannot afford to participate. However, greater investments in the Summer Nutrition Programs would strengthen them, allow sponsors to serve more sites, and expand children's access to summer programming.

The Summer Nutrition Programs make federal funding available to serve two meals a day at most sites (with camps and sites serving primarily migrant children being allowed to offer up to three meals), but too many sites provide just lunch or lunch and a snack. Increasing



the number of children participating in summer breakfast — alongside summer lunch — is an important strategy to reduce hunger during the summer and support summer programs.

Fortunately, there are several proven strategies to increase summer breakfast participation, which include — but are not limited to — serving breakfast at lunch sites; promoting breakfast to all potential summer programs; offering breakfast instead of a morning snack; and moving breakfast to later in the morning.

Summer sites that have the capacity to serve breakfast, but do not, are missing out on federal reimbursements and the opportunity to ensure that children begin their day with a nutritious meal. By expanding children's access to summer breakfast, sponsors can ensure the sustainability of their programs by drawing down additional federal reimbursements, thereby easing the financial burden placed on low-income families, and providing children with the nutrition they need to return to school in the fall ready to learn.

<sup>1</sup> The federal Summer Nutrition Programs include the Summer Food Service Program as well as the School Breakfast Program and the National School Lunch Program, both of which include meals served under the Seamless Summer Option.

<sup>2</sup> Nord, M. & Romig, K. (2006). Hunger in the summer: seasonal food insecurity and the National School Lunch and Summer Food Service Programs. *Journal of Children and Poverty*, 12(2), 141-158.



## About This Report

This report measures the reach of breakfast through the Summer Nutrition Programs in July 2018, nationally and in each state, and is a companion report to the Food Research & Action Center's (FRAC) [Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report](#), which focuses on summer lunch participation.

This summer breakfast report is based on a variety of metrics and examines the impact of trends and policies on program participation. In this report, FRAC

- assesses national and state breakfast participation in the Summer Nutrition Programs; measures July 2018 breakfast participation against July 2018 lunch participation by calculating the ratio of children participating in summer breakfast for every 100 children participating in summer lunch, using the lunch data reported in the companion report;
- analyzes participation by placing states in one of four groups
  - states with strong participation in both summer breakfast and summer lunch;
  - states with strong breakfast participation relative to weak lunch participation;
  - states with weak breakfast participation relative to strong lunch participation; and
  - states with weak participation in both breakfast and lunch
- measures year-over-year changes in summer breakfast participation by state;
- sets an ambitious but achievable goal of reaching 70 children with summer breakfast through the Summer Nutrition Programs for every 100 participating in summer lunch, and calculates the number of unserved children and the federal dollars lost in each state that is not meeting this goal; and
- identifies best practices for providing summer breakfast.

### The Summer Nutrition Programs

The federal Summer Nutrition Programs — the Summer Food Service Program and the “Seamless Summer Option” (through the School Breakfast Program and the National School Lunch Program) — provide funding to serve meals and snacks to children at sites where at least 50 percent of the children in the geographic areas are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals; at sites where at least 50 percent of the children participating in the program are individually determined to be eligible for free or reduced-price school meals; and at sites that serve primarily migrant children. Once a site is determined eligible, all children can eat for free.

Summer camps also can participate, but they are only reimbursed for the meals served to children who are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. The School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program also reimburse schools for providing meals to children who attend summer school based on the

individual child's eligibility for free or reduced-price school meals.

Public and private nonprofit schools, local government agencies, National Youth Sports Programs, and private nonprofit organizations can participate in the Summer Food Service Program and operate one or more sites. Only schools are eligible to operate the federal School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program, but schools can provide meals and snacks at both non-school and school sites over the summer.

Most sites can provide a maximum of two meals per day — breakfast and lunch, breakfast and dinner, or a meal and a snack, but not both lunch and dinner, and not two meals and a snack. Sites that serve primarily migrant children and summer camps, however, can provide three meals.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture provides the funding for these programs through a state agency in each state, which is usually the state department of education.

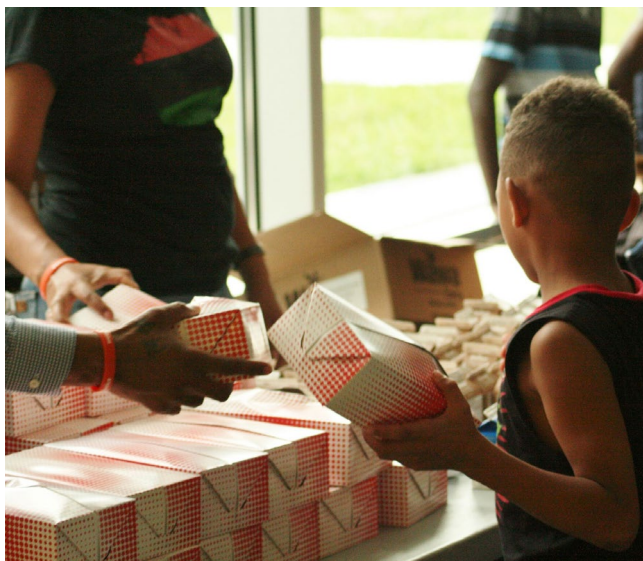
## National and State Findings

Approximately 2.9 million low-income children across the country received a lunch through the Summer Nutrition Programs on an average weekday in July 2018. A nutritious summer breakfast was served to just over half as many children (53.8 percent) — approximately 1.5 million. Participation in summer breakfast in July 2018 dropped from the previous year, serving 58,483 fewer children — a 3.7 percent decrease.

Average daily participation in the summer lunch programs varied widely across the states, and for most states, a low level of participation in summer lunch sets an artificially low bar for comparing summer breakfast participation. Likewise, strong summer lunch participation in a particular state sets a much higher bar for summer breakfast participation. To account for this, the Food Research & Action Center in this analysis groups states into four categories.

### Group 1: Strong Participation in Both Summer Breakfast and Lunch

In July 2018, the District of Columbia and seven states (New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Vermont, Maine, and New Mexico) had strong participation in



### Group 1: Strong Participation in Summer Breakfast<sup>1</sup> and Summer Lunch<sup>2</sup>

State	Children, Summer Lunch	Ratio of Summer Lunch to School Year Lunch	Children, Summer Breakfast	Ratio of Summer Breakfast to Summer Lunch
District of Columbia	15,274	34.5	12,311	80.6
New Jersey	95,512	22.7	69,523	72.8
Connecticut	33,977	20.5	24,697	72.7
New York	348,387	27.1	247,219	71.0
Maryland	65,425	22.4	45,095	68.9
Vermont	7,826	31.0	5,041	64.4
Maine	15,214	27.4	8,744	57.5
New Mexico	45,816	27.0	24,283	53.0

both summer breakfast and lunch when compared to other states. For these top performers, at least one child received summer lunch for every five low-income children who participated in school lunch during the 2017–2018 regular school year. This group of states also served more than half as many children summer breakfast as those who received summer lunch.

### Group 2: Strong Participation in Summer Breakfast But Weak Participation in Summer Lunch

Twenty-three states succeeded in providing summer breakfast to at least half as many children as those who received summer lunch. But these states fell far short of the Food Research & Action Center's benchmark for summer lunch performance, with ratios of summer-to-school-year lunch not only below the benchmark for summer lunch of 40 children to 100, but below 20 to 100.

Ten of these states (Hawaii, Louisiana, West Virginia, Nevada, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, North Dakota, and Alabama) ranked among the 20 states with the lowest ratios of summer lunch participation in the country, reaching only between 5.8 and 10.9 children

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

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

for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the prior school year. While it is encouraging that these states served summer breakfast to the majority of children eating summer lunch, too many children are still missing out on both meals. This group needs to expand breakfast and lunch programs to reach more children.

### Group 2: Strong Participation in Summer Breakfast<sup>1</sup> but Weak Participation in Summer Lunch<sup>2</sup>

State	Children, Summer Lunch	Ratio of Summer Lunch to School Year Lunch	Children, Summer Breakfast	Ratio of Summer Breakfast to Summer Lunch
New Hampshire	4,826	14.7	3,996	82.8
Hawaii	5,353	8.8	4,186	78.2
Virginia	64,294	15.1	44,688	69.5
Louisiana	24,918	5.8	17,123	68.7
Delaware	10,415	16.8	6,731	64.6
West Virginia	11,228	8.3	7,256	64.6
Minnesota	46,437	17.3	29,473	63.5
Nevada	13,688	8.0	8,290	60.6
Mississippi	24,034	8.4	14,448	60.1
Arkansas	24,246	10.9	14,326	59.1
Massachusetts	53,772	16.7	31,753	59.1
North Carolina	90,724	14.4	50,879	56.1
Missouri	29,343	8.5	16,332	55.7
Arizona	56,979	12.6	31,634	55.5
South Carolina	54,749	16.0	30,110	55.0
Wisconsin	41,996	15.7	23,086	55.0
Texas	178,430	7.2	97,966	54.9
Michigan	65,338	12.5	35,370	54.1
Pennsylvania	89,416	14.0	47,385	53.0
North Dakota	2,823	8.9	1,476	52.3
Alabama	36,351	10.3	18,857	51.9
Florida	194,458	13.5	98,632	50.7
Rhode Island	9,235	18.9	4,613	50.0

### Group 3: Weak Participation in Summer Breakfast but Strong Participation in Summer Lunch

One state lagged in serving breakfast, even while it achieved a relatively strong summer lunch participation ratio: Idaho (20 to 100). While Idaho is among the top 10 states in the country for summer lunch participation, Idaho had a summer breakfast-to-lunch ratio below 50 to 100. By adding breakfast to summer lunch sites, this state could have easily increased children's access to a morning meal and joined the other states in Group 1 that had strong participation in summer breakfast and summer lunch.

### Group 3: Weak Participation in Summer Breakfast<sup>1</sup> but Strong Participation in Summer Lunch<sup>2</sup>

State	Children, Summer Lunch	Ratio of Summer Lunch to School Year Lunch	Children, Summer Breakfast	Ratio of Summer Breakfast to Summer Lunch
Idaho	17,869	20.0	3,722	20.8

### Group 4: Weak Participation in Summer Breakfast and Summer Lunch

The remaining 19 states, similar to the states in Group 2, fell short of even a modest standard of serving summer lunch to at least one child for every five children who received a free or reduced-price lunch during the regular school year. These states also fell short in breakfast; they failed to provide summer breakfast to even half of this already small subset of eligible children. For example, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, Alaska, Kentucky and Kansas provided summer lunch to less than one-tenth of the number of children who received a free or reduced-price lunch during the prior school year,

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

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

and they served breakfast to less than half of the small lunch number. With low participation in both summer breakfast and lunch, these states leave much room for improvement to ensure that children have access to adequate nutrition when school is out during the summer.

#### Group 4: Weak Participation in Summer Breakfast<sup>1</sup> and Summer Lunch<sup>2</sup>

State	Children, Summer Lunch	Ratio of Summer Lunch to School Year Lunch	Children, Summer Breakfast	Ratio of Summer Breakfast to Summer Lunch
Illinois	87,412	11.4	43,227	49.5
Georgia	146,746	17.2	71,421	48.7
Ohio	61,926	10.1	29,355	47.4
Washington	34,867	10.6	15,980	45.8
Tennessee	69,516	14.5	30,895	44.4
Montana	9,091	19.6	3,975	43.7
Oklahoma	16,612	5.5	7,247	43.6
Colorado	19,588	9.0	8,382	42.8
Nebraska	8,470	7.1	3,551	41.9
Indiana	68,609	16.2	28,190	41.1
California	413,455	17.3	169,348	41.0
South Dakota	7,640	16.6	3,070	40.2
Alaska	3,719	9.6	1,491	40.1
Kentucky	35,528	8.9	14,070	39.6
Iowa	18,625	10.9	7,184	38.6
Oregon	30,808	15.5	10,857	35.2
Kansas	17,154	9.5	5,959	34.7
Wyoming	4,012	16.9	1,139	28.4
Utah	25,886	16.8	3,248	12.5

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

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

## Change in Summer Breakfast Participation From July 2017 to July 2018

Twenty-three states expanded participation in summer breakfast from July 2017 to July 2018, and eight of these states increased participation by at least 10 percent. Arizona led the way with a 32.3 percent increase in the number of children receiving breakfast, followed by North Dakota (26.1 percent) and Hawaii (20 percent), demonstrating that dramatic improvement is possible.

The numbers for each state are in Table 1.

#### Top 10 Increases in Summer Breakfast<sup>1</sup> Participation, July 2017 to July 2018

State	ADP, July 2017	ADP, July 2018	Percent Change
Arizona	23,909	31,634	32.3%
North Dakota	1,171	1,476	26.1%
Hawaii	3,489	4,186	20.0%
New Mexico	20,841	24,283	16.5%
Washington	14,165	15,980	12.8%
Oklahoma	6,470	7,247	12.0%
Montana	3,609	3,975	10.1%
Tennessee	28,074	30,895	10.0%
Kentucky	12,849	14,070	9.5%
West Virginia	6,712	7,256	8.1%

#### 10 States With the Largest Declines in Summer Breakfast<sup>1</sup> Average Daily Participation (ADP), July 2017 to July 2018

State	ADP, July 2017	ADP, July 2018	Percent Change
District of Columbia	15,606	12,311	-21.1%
Indiana	35,698	28,190	-21.0%
Nevada	10,001	8,290	-17.1%
New Hampshire	4,686	3,996	-14.7%
Texas	112,790	97,966	-13.1%
Louisiana	19,363	17,123	-11.6%
Missouri	18,345	16,332	-11.0%
Iowa	7,961	7,184	-9.8%
South Carolina	32,856	30,110	-8.4%
North Carolina	55,437	50,879	-8.2%

## Missed Opportunities — Children’s Well-being and Federal Dollars

On an average weekday in July 2018, five states and the District of Columbia provided nutritious breakfasts to at least 70 children per 100 participating in summer lunch. A summer breakfast ratio of 70 to 100 is an attainable

goal for the other 45 states. The Food Research & Action Center calculated how many additional children would have been served breakfast on an average weekday if they had reached this goal, and how much additional funding each state would have received in the form of federal reimbursements. The numbers for each state are in Table 2.

### Summer Breakfast Expansion Strategies

Expanding children’s access to breakfast over the summer is a vital step toward reducing hunger and closing learning gaps. Detailed below are five promising practices that can help increase the reach of children’s access to breakfast during the summer.

- **Serve breakfast instead of a morning snack to relieve children’s hunger for longer and better support the financial viability of summer meals programs by providing a significantly higher reimbursement than the snack reimbursement.**

In 2018, the federal reimbursement for a snack was \$0.91, while the breakfast reimbursement was \$2.19. By adding one additional component, sponsors can more than double the reimbursement they receive with very few added logistics or costs.

- **Offer breakfast later in the morning.** Many summer meal sites that serve breakfast early in the morning report low participation. Sites could reach more children and teens with summer breakfast by shifting the breakfast service time to 9:00 or 10:00 a.m. Of note, the [rescission by USDA of certain nationwide waivers](#) of statutory and regulatory requirements in the Summer Food Service Program reinstates meal-time restrictions (although states and sponsors can apply for a waiver). The regulations require that a minimum of three hours elapse between the beginning of breakfast service and the beginning of a snack or lunch service, allowing, for example, sites to serve breakfast at 9:00 a.m. and lunch at 12:00 p.m. It should be noted that due to meal-time restrictions, breakfast must now be served within a one-hour period unless the state or sponsor receive a waiver from this requirement.

- **Provide breakfast on weekends.** Many youth-serving and faith-based organizations run programming on weekends. Working with weekend programs to add breakfast and lunch during the summer can help sponsors draw down more in reimbursements as well as feed more children and draw them into safe and supervised weekend activities.

- **Have sponsors promote breakfast participation among sites.** To maximize meal service, sponsors can focus part of their expansion efforts on summer breakfast. Successful strategies for increasing breakfast participation include encouraging sites to expand their meal service to include breakfast, targeting outreach to those programs that provide activities in the morning, and mentioning in outreach materials and trainings the option to include breakfast in current programming.

- **Maximize economies of scale.** Operating cost-effective Summer Nutrition Programs is an important part of expanding summer breakfast. By serving two meals a day at every site, sponsors increase the total number of meals reimbursed and create a better economy of scale that helps reduce administrative costs per meal and increases purchasing power. This sets up both programs and children for success. For example, delivering breakfast and lunch to the site at the same time is just one way that sponsors can run a more efficient program. Sites also can store and reuse certain menu items if there are fluctuations in participation on a certain day.

Learn more from the Food Research & Action Center’s resource, [How it Works: Increasing Summer Breakfast Participation](#).



Cumulatively, states with summer breakfast ratios below 70 to 100 in July 2018 would have served breakfast to nearly 463,000 additional children had they all achieved the 70-to-100 goal. States would have received an additional \$21.3 million in federal reimbursements.

California, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, and Texas together would have served over half of the additional children, and claimed half of the additional reimbursements. Roughly one-quarter of the additional federal dollars would have gone to California alone (see Table 2).

## Conclusion

Too few children are receiving a summer breakfast through the Summer Nutrition Programs. Only 1.5 million children received a summer breakfast on an average weekday in July 2018, which is a little more than half — 53.8 percent — of the children who received summer lunch during the same month. Summer lunch also suffers from low participation, serving 1 in 7 of the low-income children who participated in school lunch during school year 2017–2018.

Summer breakfast can play a pivotal role in closing the summer nutrition gap for millions of low-income children, but the reach of breakfast is limited. If every state had met the Food Research & Action Center’s goal to reach 70 children with summer breakfast for every 100 who received summer lunch,<sup>13</sup> states would have served breakfast to nearly 463,000 additional children, and collectively states would have received an additional \$21.3 million in federal reimbursements.<sup>14</sup>

### It Pays to Serve Summer Breakfast

Serving breakfast is an important way to sustain the financial viability of summer nutrition programs. Sponsors can increase breakfast participation by serving breakfast instead of a snack. The 2018 Summer Food Service Program per breakfast reimbursement was more than twice the snack reimbursement (\$2.19 for breakfast, \$0.91 for a snack), but summer breakfast only requires three meal components, just one more than the two that are required for a snack. In addition, the combined breakfast and lunch reimbursement of \$6.05 enhances the cost-effectiveness of program operations. Sponsors take on higher food costs when they provide both meals, but they often are able to serve both meals without significant increases to administrative and transportation costs.

Although summer breakfast exists within a larger nutrition framework, expanding and increasing access to summer breakfast would substantially improve children’s access to nutritious meals while simultaneously enabling sponsors to draw down more in federal reimbursement dollars.

While many states experienced decreases in summer breakfast participation from July 2017 to July 2018, opportunities abound for expanding the reach of the Summer Nutrition Programs. Further investments at the federal, state, and local levels, in addition to private funding, are needed to increase children’s access to nutritious meals and combat summer learning loss.

<sup>13</sup> The ratio of summer breakfast to summer lunch is the number of children in summer breakfast per 100 in summer lunch.

<sup>14</sup> Additional federal reimbursement dollars are calculated assuming that the state’s sponsors are reimbursed for each child each weekday only for breakfast (not also breakfast or a snack) and at the lowest rate for a Summer Food Service Program breakfast (\$2.19 per breakfast), and were served 21 days in July 2018.

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## Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and from an annual survey of state child nutrition officials conducted by the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC). This report does not include data for the Summer Nutrition Programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, or Department of Defense schools.

In this report, “summer breakfast” is defined as the sum of the average daily participation in Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) breakfast service in July, plus the average daily free and reduced-price participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) in July. “Summer lunch” is the sum of the average daily participation in SFSP lunch service in July plus the average daily participation in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) in July. The SBP and NSLP numbers include participation through the Seamless Summer Option.

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. Due to limitations in USDA’s data, it also is not possible in those months to separate NSLP data to determine if meals were served as part of the Seamless Summer Option or as part of the regular school year, but the regular school meal share is likely to be smallest in July.

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

### SFSP Average Daily Participation (Table 3)

USDA provided FRAC with the number of SFSP breakfasts and lunches served in July in each state. FRAC calculated each state’s July average daily breakfast participation in SFSP by dividing the total number of SFSP breakfasts served in July by the total number of weekdays in July (excluding the Independence Day holiday). FRAC used the same method to calculate average daily SFSP lunch participation. The average daily participation numbers for July reported in FRAC’s analysis are slightly different from USDA’s average daily participation numbers, which are based on operating days instead of the total number of weekdays in July. FRAC’s revised measure allows for consistent comparisons from state to state and year to year. This measure is also more in line with the average daily NSLP lunch participation numbers in the regular school year, as described below.

For this report, FRAC gave states the opportunity to update the data on the total number of breakfasts and lunches for June, July, and August that FRAC obtained from USDA. The state changes are reflected in the tables.

### SBP and NSLP Average Daily Participation

School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program data is separate from Summer Food Service Program data. FRAC used the July average daily participation figures provided by USDA for the summertime SBP and NSLP participation data in this report. The SBP and NSLP summer meal numbers include all of the free and reduced-price breakfasts and lunches served during July. This includes meals served at summer school, meals served through the Seamless Summer Option, and meals served on regular school days (during July).

Note that USDA adjusts average daily participation in the regular school year SBP and NSLP by dividing the average daily meal figures by an attendance factor (0.927) to account for children who were absent from school on a particular day. FRAC’s *School Breakfast Scorecard* for the regular school year reports these SBP and NSLP average daily participation numbers; that is, it includes the attendance factor. To make the SBP and NSLP numbers consistent with the SFSP numbers, for which there is no analogous attendance factor, this report does not include the attendance factor. As a result, the regular school year meal participation numbers in this report do not precisely match the SBP and NSLP numbers in FRAC’s *School Breakfast Scorecard: School Year 2017–2018*.

### The Cost of Low Participation

For each state, FRAC calculated the average daily number of children receiving summer breakfasts in July for every 100 children receiving summer lunches. FRAC then calculated the number of additional children who would be reached if that state achieved a 70-to-100 ratio of summer breakfast participation to summer lunch participation. FRAC then multiplied this unserved population by the SFSP summer breakfast reimbursement rate for 21 days (the number of weekdays in July 2018, not counting the Independence Day holiday). FRAC assumed each meal is reimbursed at the lowest standard rate available (\$2.19 per breakfast for July 2018).

**Table 1:****Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Breakfast<sup>1</sup> and Summer Lunch<sup>2</sup> in July 2017 and July 2018, and Ratio and Rank, by State (Alphabetically)**

Summer Nutrition									
State	Breakfast ADP, July 2017	Lunch ADP, July 2017	Ratio <sup>3</sup>	Rank	Breakfast ADP, July 2018	Lunch ADP, July 2018	Ratio <sup>3</sup>	Rank	Percent Change in Breakfast ADP
Alabama	17,787	37,031	48.0	30	18,857	36,351	51.9	29	6.0%
Alaska	1,461	4,062	36.0	46	1,491	3,719	40.1	44	2.1%
Arizona	23,909	48,216	49.6	27	31,634	56,979	55.5	21	32.3%
Arkansas	14,814	24,302	61.0	15	14,326	24,246	59.1	16	-3.3%
California	177,752	443,214	40.1	42	169,348	413,455	41.0	42	-4.7%
Colorado	8,466	19,625	43.1	34	8,382	19,588	42.8	39	-1.0%
Connecticut	25,754	34,257	75.2	3	24,697	33,977	72.7	5	-4.1%
Delaware	7,083	10,147	69.8	8	6,731	10,415	64.6	10	-5.0%
District of Columbia	15,606	20,260	77.0	2	12,311	15,274	80.6	2	-21.1%
Florida	104,877	213,812	49.1	28	98,632	194,458	50.7	30	-6.0%
Georgia	77,246	195,233	39.6	43	71,421	146,746	48.7	33	-7.5%
Hawaii	3,489	5,861	59.5	16	4,186	5,353	78.2	3	20.0%
Idaho	3,695	18,301	20.2	50	3,722	17,869	20.8	50	0.7%
Illinois	43,199	89,065	48.5	29	43,227	87,412	49.5	32	0.1%
Indiana	35,698	79,276	45.0	32	28,190	68,609	41.1	41	-21.0%
Iowa	7,961	19,778	40.3	41	7,184	18,625	38.6	46	-9.8%
Kansas	5,726	17,637	32.5	48	5,959	17,154	34.7	48	4.1%
Kentucky	12,849	30,876	41.6	38	14,070	35,528	39.6	45	9.5%
Louisiana	19,363	28,795	67.2	9	17,123	24,918	68.7	9	-11.6%
Maine	8,697	15,682	55.5	21	8,744	15,214	57.5	18	0.5%
Maryland	45,437	63,735	71.3	6	45,095	65,425	68.9	8	-0.8%
Massachusetts	31,591	53,581	59.0	17	31,753	53,772	59.1	17	0.5%
Michigan	35,895	66,414	54.0	23	35,370	65,338	54.1	25	-1.5%
Minnesota	29,026	46,948	61.8	14	29,473	46,437	63.5	13	1.5%
Mississippi	14,157	22,656	62.5	13	14,448	24,034	60.1	15	2.1%
Missouri	18,345	31,139	58.9	18	16,332	29,343	55.7	20	-11.0%
Montana	3,609	8,599	42.0	37	3,975	9,091	43.7	37	10.1%
Nebraska	3,308	8,155	40.6	39	3,551	8,470	41.9	40	7.3%
Nevada <sup>4</sup>	10,001	15,790	63.3	11	8,290	13,688	60.6	14	-17.1%
New Hampshire	4,686	5,586	83.9	1	3,996	4,826	82.8	1	-14.7%
New Jersey	72,082	101,138	71.3	7	69,523	95,512	72.8	4	-3.6%
New Mexico	20,841	49,193	42.4	36	24,283	45,816	53.0	26	16.5%
New York	255,817	358,046	71.4	5	247,219	348,387	71.0	6	-3.4%
North Carolina	55,437	100,468	55.2	22	50,879	90,724	56.1	19	-8.2%
North Dakota	1,171	3,254	36.0	45	1,476	2,823	52.3	28	26.1%
Ohio	30,244	64,864	46.6	31	29,355	61,926	47.4	34	-2.9%
Oklahoma	6,470	14,458	44.7	33	7,247	16,612	43.6	38	12.0%
Oregon	11,302	33,475	33.8	47	10,857	30,808	35.2	47	-3.9%
Pennsylvania	48,586	93,566	51.9	25	47,385	89,416	53.0	27	-2.5%
Rhode Island	4,846	9,770	49.6	26	4,613	9,235	50.0	31	-4.8%
South Carolina	32,856	61,610	53.3	24	30,110	54,749	55.0	22	-8.4%
South Dakota	3,038	7,522	40.4	40	3,070	7,640	40.2	43	1.1%
Tennessee	28,074	65,379	42.9	35	30,895	69,516	44.4	36	10.0%
Texas	112,790	197,088	57.2	19	97,966	178,430	54.9	24	-13.1%
Utah	3,147	23,573	13.4	51	3,248	25,886	12.5	51	3.2%
Vermont	5,186	7,843	66.1	10	5,041	7,826	64.4	12	-2.8%
Virginia	47,849	66,007	72.5	4	44,688	64,294	69.5	7	-6.6%
Washington	14,165	37,660	37.6	44	15,980	34,867	45.8	35	12.8%
West Virginia	6,712	10,667	62.9	12	7,256	11,228	64.6	11	8.1%
Wisconsin	23,123	41,685	55.5	20	23,086	41,996	55.0	23	-0.2%
Wyoming	1,094	3,916	27.9	49	1,139	4,012	28.4	49	4.1%
US	1,596,314	3,029,216	52.7		1,537,831	2,858,022	53.8		-3.7%

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Ratio of Summer Breakfast to Summer Lunch is the number of children in Summer Breakfast per 100 in Summer Lunch.

<sup>4</sup> The Nevada state child nutrition agency provided updated average daily participation data for the National School Lunch Program for July 2017. The updated data resulted in Nevada's 2017 rank moving from 50 to 42. State rankings and national numbers for 2017 were adjusted accordingly.

**Table 2:****Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Breakfast<sup>1</sup> and Additional ADP and Additional Federal Reimbursement if States Reached FRAC's Goal of 70 Summer Breakfast Participants per 100 Summer Lunch<sup>2</sup> Participants**

State	Summer Breakfast ADP, July 2018	Ratio of Summer Breakfast to Summer Lunch <sup>3</sup>	Total Summer Breakfast ADP if Summer Breakfast to Summer Lunch Ratio Reached 70:100	Additional Summer Breakfast ADP if Summer Breakfast to Summer Lunch Ratio Reached 70:100	Additional Federal Reimbursement Dollars if Summer Breakfast to Summer Lunch Ratio Reached 70:100 <sup>4</sup>
Alabama	18,857	51.9	25,446	6,589	\$303,044
Alaska	1,491	40.1	2,604	1,112	\$51,157
Arizona	31,634	55.5	39,886	8,251	\$379,475
Arkansas	14,326	59.1	16,972	2,647	\$121,729
California	169,348	41.0	289,419	120,071	\$5,522,077
Colorado	8,382	42.8	13,711	5,329	\$245,092
Connecticut	24,697	72.7	23,784	met goal	met goal
Delaware	6,731	64.6	7,291	560	\$25,762
District of Columbia	12,311	80.6	10,692	met goal	met goal
Florida	98,632	50.7	136,120	37,489	\$1,724,108
Georgia	71,421	48.7	102,722	31,301	\$1,439,533
Hawaii	4,186	78.2	3,747	met goal	met goal
Idaho	3,722	20.8	12,509	8,786	\$404,090
Illinois	43,227	49.5	61,189	17,962	\$826,068
Indiana	28,190	41.1	48,026	19,836	\$912,264
Iowa	7,184	38.6	13,038	5,853	\$269,200
Kansas	5,959	34.7	12,008	6,050	\$278,217
Kentucky	14,070	39.6	24,870	10,799	\$496,667
Louisiana	17,123	68.7	17,443	320	\$14,709
Maine	8,744	57.5	10,650	1,906	\$87,639
Maryland	45,095	68.9	45,798	703	\$32,335
Massachusetts	31,753	59.1	37,640	5,887	\$270,743
Michigan	35,370	54.1	45,737	10,367	\$476,774
Minnesota	29,473	63.5	32,506	3,033	\$139,487
Mississippi	14,448	60.1	16,824	2,376	\$109,260
Missouri	16,332	55.7	20,540	4,209	\$193,558
Montana	3,975	43.7	6,364	2,389	\$109,858
Nebraska	3,551	41.9	5,929	2,378	\$109,358
Nevada	8,290	60.6	9,582	1,291	\$59,389
New Hampshire	3,996	82.8	3,378	met goal	met goal
New Jersey	69,523	72.8	66,858	met goal	met goal
New Mexico	24,283	53.0	32,071	7,788	\$358,160
New York	247,219	71.0	243,871	met goal	met goal
North Carolina	50,879	56.1	63,507	12,628	\$580,749
North Dakota	1,476	52.3	1,976	500	\$23,006
Ohio	29,355	47.4	43,348	13,993	\$643,556
Oklahoma	7,247	43.6	11,628	4,381	\$201,486
Oregon	10,857	35.2	21,565	10,709	\$492,503
Pennsylvania	47,385	53.0	62,591	15,205	\$699,295
Rhode Island	4,613	50.0	6,464	1,851	\$85,121
South Carolina	30,110	55.0	38,324	8,215	\$377,796
South Dakota	3,070	40.2	5,348	2,279	\$104,791
Tennessee	30,895	44.4	48,661	17,766	\$817,075
Texas	97,966	54.9	124,901	26,935	\$1,238,731
Utah	3,248	12.5	18,120	14,872	\$683,958
Vermont	5,041	64.4	5,478	437	\$20,099
Virginia	44,688	69.5	45,006	319	\$14,649
Washington	15,980	45.8	24,407	8,427	\$387,575
West Virginia	7,256	64.6	7,860	604	\$27,783
Wisconsin	23,086	55.0	29,398	6,312	\$290,290
Wyoming	1,139	28.4	2,809	1,670	\$76,795
US	1,537,831	53.8	2,000,616	462,784	\$21,283,451

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Ratio of Summer Breakfast to Summer Lunch is the number of children in Summer Breakfast per 100 in Summer Lunch.

<sup>4</sup> Additional federal reimbursement dollars is calculated assuming that the state's sponsors are reimbursed for each child each weekday only for breakfast (not also breakfast or a snack) and at the lowest rate for an SFSP breakfast (\$2.19 per breakfast), and were served 21 days in July 2018.



**Table 3:****Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) Breakfast and School Breakfast Program (SBP) in July 2017 and July 2018, by State**

State	SFSP Breakfast ADP, July 2017	SFSP Breakfast ADP, July 2018	Percent Change in SFSP Breakfast ADP	SBP ADP, July 2017	SBP ADP, July 2018	Percent Change in SBP ADP
Alabama	14,591	15,452	5.9%	3,196	3,405	6.5%
Alaska	808	849	5.1%	653	642	-1.7%
Arizona	4,081	5,247	28.6%	19,828	26,387	33.1%
Arkansas	10,014	7,743	-22.7%	4,800	6,583	37.1%
California	19,471	19,995	2.7%	158,281	149,352	-5.6%
Colorado	6,859	6,798	-0.9%	1,608	1,584	-1.5%
Connecticut	19,153	18,806	-1.8%	6,601	5,891	-10.8%
Delaware	5,794	5,701	-1.6%	1,289	1,030	-20.1%
District of Columbia	13,667	10,601	-22.4%	1,939	1,710	-11.8%
Florida	85,779	79,994	-6.7%	19,098	18,637	-2.4%
Georgia	32,488	34,533	6.3%	44,758	36,889	-17.6%
Hawaii	1,645	2,683	63.1%	1,844	1,502	-18.5%
Idaho	3,090	3,104	0.4%	605	619	2.2%
Illinois	25,540	25,912	1.5%	17,659	17,315	-1.9%
Indiana	11,896	9,440	-20.6%	23,803	18,750	-21.2%
Iowa	6,454	5,842	-9.5%	1,508	1,342	-11.0%
Kansas	4,485	4,658	3.9%	1,241	1,300	4.7%
Kentucky	12,085	13,352	10.5%	764	718	-5.9%
Louisiana	17,268	15,102	-12.5%	2,095	2,021	-3.5%
Maine	8,393	8,441	0.6%	304	304	0.0%
Maryland	44,200	43,892	-0.7%	1,237	1,202	-2.8%
Massachusetts	25,149	24,987	-0.6%	6,442	6,766	5.0%
Michigan	24,965	24,251	-2.9%	10,930	11,119	1.7%
Minnesota	23,214	24,987	7.6%	5,812	4,487	-22.8%
Mississippi	13,162	13,327	1.3%	996	1,122	12.6%
Missouri	13,562	12,035	-11.3%	4,783	4,297	-10.2%
Montana	3,123	3,359	7.5%	486	616	26.8%
Nebraska	2,493	2,863	14.9%	815	688	-15.7%
Nevada <sup>1</sup>	3,476	3,263	-6.2%	6,525	5,028	-22.9%
New Hampshire	3,882	3,266	-15.9%	804	730	-9.2%
New Jersey	48,545	46,960	-3.3%	23,537	22,563	-4.1%
New Mexico	11,536	10,091	-12.5%	9,305	14,193	52.5%
New York	188,327	183,367	-2.6%	67,491	63,852	-5.4%
North Carolina	34,792	34,477	-0.9%	20,645	16,402	-20.6%
North Dakota	953	1,256	31.8%	218	220	1.0%
Ohio	21,910	22,842	4.3%	8,334	6,513	-21.9%
Oklahoma	5,132	5,096	-0.7%	1,338	2,152	60.8%
Oregon	8,879	8,468	-4.6%	2,423	2,389	-1.4%
Pennsylvania	28,607	26,756	-6.5%	19,979	20,630	3.3%
Rhode Island	3,726	3,843	3.1%	1,120	771	-31.2%
South Carolina	20,948	16,224	-22.5%	11,908	13,886	16.6%
South Dakota	1,837	1,874	2.1%	1,201	1,195	-0.5%
Tennessee	15,675	14,059	-10.3%	12,399	16,836	35.8%
Texas	47,507	36,897	-22.3%	65,283	61,069	-6.5%
Utah	630	445	-29.3%	2,518	2,804	11.4%
Vermont	4,883	4,773	-2.3%	303	268	-11.3%
Virginia	34,282	36,089	5.3%	13,567	8,599	-36.6%
Washington	11,182	12,980	16.1%	2,983	2,999	0.5%
West Virginia	4,802	5,490	14.3%	1,910	1,766	-7.5%
Wisconsin	20,344	20,206	-0.7%	2,779	2,879	3.6%
Wyoming	797	847	6.3%	296	291	-1.7%
US	976,077	943,521	-3.3%	620,237	594,310	-4.2%

<sup>1</sup> The Nevada state child nutrition agency provided updated total average daily participation School Breakfast Program data for July 2017 and 2018.

**Table 4:****Breakfasts Served in Summer Food Service Program, June, July, and August 2017 and 2018, by State**

State	June 2017	June 2018	Percent Change	July 2017	July 2018	Percent Change	August 2017	August 2018	Percent Change
Alabama	490,421	571,642	16.6%	291,810	324,485	11.2%	26,084	15,785	-39.5%
Alaska	18,683	21,011	12.5%	16,168	17,838	10.3%	5,792	4,723	-18.5%
Arizona	167,692	234,057	39.6%	81,620	110,189	35.0%	2,161	2,573	19.1%
Arkansas	257,021	178,660	-30.5%	200,284	162,597	-18.8%	46,618	23,593	-49.4%
California	337,892	363,650	7.6%	389,410	419,900	7.8%	110,927	90,587	-18.3%
Colorado	228,963	234,418	2.4%	137,173	142,760	4.1%	21,392	20,281	-5.2%
Connecticut	62,154	38,039	-38.8%	383,061	394,917	3.1%	120,071	103,836	-13.5%
Delaware	50,804	48,672	-4.2%	115,880	119,720	3.3%	49,533	42,947	-13.3%
District of Columbia	1,677	48,108	2,768.7%	273,342	222,620	-18.6%	46,388	35,209	-24.1%
Florida	1,917,809	2,038,456	6.3%	1,715,579	1,679,880	-2.1%	181,895	61,988	-65.9%
Georgia	961,894	809,811	-15.8%	649,760	725,189	11.6%	39,404	41,006	4.1%
Hawaii	57,787	44,556	-22.9%	32,902	56,352	71.3%	0	309	N/A
Idaho	82,762	85,936	3.8%	61,801	65,177	5.5%	13,023	11,114	-14.7%
Illinois	298,515	276,714	-7.3%	510,797	544,146	6.5%	173,379	147,862	-14.7%
Indiana	413,427	397,397	-3.9%	237,912	198,241	-16.7%	25,314	17,958	-29.1%
Iowa	175,433	162,598	-7.3%	129,078	122,676	-5.0%	28,346	23,321	-17.7%
Kansas	235,355	231,421	-1.7%	89,693	97,827	9.1%	10,727	11,129	3.7%
Kentucky	378,858	378,309	-0.1%	241,696	280,390	16.0%	33,325	41,356	24.1%
Louisiana	622,723	640,775	2.9%	345,355	317,137	-8.2%	2,097	3,120	48.8%
Maine	13,090	9,202	-29.7%	167,864	177,253	5.6%	62,515	55,357	-11.5%
Maryland	99,071	13,034	-86.8%	884,001	921,740	4.3%	311,837	288,812	-7.4%
Massachusetts	36,527	24,042	-34.2%	502,983	524,726	4.3%	241,858	224,455	-7.2%
Michigan	182,910	182,158	-0.4%	499,303	509,275	2.0%	247,591	206,999	-16.4%
Minnesota	317,773	379,615	19.5%	464,283	524,719	13.0%	218,419	230,767	5.7%
Mississippi	508,361	530,608	4.4%	263,233	279,862	6.3%	4,656	2,559	-45.0%
Missouri	1,221,524	1,216,960	-0.4%	271,241	252,732	-6.8%	35,866	32,151	-10.4%
Montana	68,335	77,620	13.6%	62,468	70,541	12.9%	31,829	35,727	12.2%
Nebraska	204,417	201,830	-1.3%	49,853	60,130	20.6%	6,967	6,471	-7.1%
Nevada	63,617	68,167	7.2%	69,529	68,513	-1.5%	25,904	20,608	-20.4%
New Hampshire	10,517	7,538	-28.3%	77,642	68,579	-11.7%	39,187	47,873	22.2%
New Jersey	30,552	68,323	123.6%	970,902	986,166	1.6%	424,863	469,974	10.6%
New Mexico	207,975	196,132	-5.7%	230,711	211,902	-8.2%	1,104	21,317	1,830.9%
New York	100,313	290,120	189.2%	3,766,531	3,850,702	2.2%	2,628,169	2,282,621	-13.1%
North Carolina	470,070	441,896	-6.0%	695,837	724,017	4.0%	247,509	203,146	-17.9%
North Dakota	40,145	54,240	35.1%	19,056	26,378	38.4%	8,503	13,246	55.8%
Ohio	481,154	488,655	1.6%	438,196	479,691	9.5%	139,057	144,416	3.9%
Oklahoma	283,343	275,902	-2.6%	102,636	107,012	4.3%	14,635	14,170	-3.2%
Oregon	57,671	70,059	21.5%	177,577	177,825	0.1%	95,280	86,811	-8.9%
Pennsylvania	224,779	206,145	-8.3%	572,137	561,875	-1.8%	273,421	213,565	-21.9%
Rhode Island	8,762	7,373	-15.9%	74,521	80,693	8.3%	41,994	38,825	-7.5%
South Carolina	502,602	353,441	-29.7%	418,950	340,701	-18.7%	114,917	102,321	-11.0%
South Dakota	54,311	54,107	-0.4%	36,735	39,363	7.2%	20,355	16,686	-18.0%
Tennessee	555,505	581,082	4.6%	313,497	295,236	-5.8%	4,710	3,847	-18.3%
Texas	2,216,545	1,780,722	-19.7%	950,148	774,829	-18.5%	443,161	246,814	-44.3%
Utah	30,293	12,603	-58.4%	12,593	9,342	-25.8%	3,761	2,134	-43.3%
Vermont	18,447	18,220	-1.2%	97,660	100,227	2.6%	32,690	26,694	-18.3%
Virginia	249,454	285,338	14.4%	685,640	757,866	10.5%	225,286	186,444	-17.2%
Washington	68,645	79,832	16.3%	223,634	272,585	21.9%	87,069	100,226	15.1%
West Virginia	68,081	56,254	-17.4%	96,033	115,283	20.0%	6,886	7,278	5.7%
Wisconsin	391,413	374,552	-4.3%	406,871	424,336	4.3%	106,572	98,930	-7.2%
Wyoming	36,116	27,612	-23.5%	15,945	17,797	11.6%	2,869	3,823	33.3%
US	15,582,188	15,237,612	-2.2%	19,521,531	19,813,937	1.5%	7,085,916	6,133,764	-13.4%

**Table 5:****Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Nutrition Lunch<sup>1</sup> in July 2017 and July 2018; and National School Lunch Program (NSLP)<sup>2</sup> ADP for School Years 2016–2017 and 2017–2018, by State**

State	Summer Nutrition Lunch ADP July 2017	NSLP ADP 2016–2017	Ratio of Summer Nutrition Lunch to NSLP <sup>3</sup> 2016–2017	Rank 2016–2017	Summer Nutrition Lunch ADP July 2018	NSLP ADP 2017–2018	Ratio of Summer Nutrition Lunch to NSLP <sup>3</sup> 2017–2018	Rank 2017–2018	Percent Change in Summer Nutrition Lunch ADP 2017–2018
Alabama	37,031	362,235	10.2	39	36,351	353,725	10.3	36	-1.8%
Alaska	4,062	38,871	10.5	35	3,719	38,630	9.6	38	-8.4%
Arizona	48,216	462,360	10.4	36	56,979	453,132	12.6	30	18.2%
Arkansas	24,302	227,029	10.7	34	24,246	222,748	10.9	34	-0.2%
California	443,214	2,416,712	18.3	14	413,455	2,394,192	17.3	13	-6.7%
Colorado	19,625	224,547	8.7	44	19,588	217,977	9.0	40	-0.2%
Connecticut	34,257	160,455	21.3	9	33,977	165,497	20.5	8	-0.8%
Delaware	10,147	62,719	16.2	19	10,415	61,952	16.8	16	2.6%
District of Columbia	20,260	42,280	47.9	1	15,274	44,225	34.5	1	-24.6%
Florida	213,812	1,338,262	16.0	22	194,458	1,435,477	13.5	29	-9.1%
Georgia	195,233	870,584	22.4	7	146,746	854,861	17.2	14	-24.8%
Hawaii	5,861	61,112	9.6	41	5,353	61,059	8.8	43	-8.7%
Idaho	18,301	92,882	19.7	10	17,869	89,446	20.0	9	-2.4%
Illinois	89,065	767,893	11.6	31	87,412	765,565	11.4	32	-1.9%
Indiana	79,276	417,168	19.0	12	68,609	422,701	16.2	20	-13.5%
Iowa	19,778	172,114	11.5	32	18,625	170,725	10.9	33	-5.8%
Kansas	17,637	183,858	9.6	40	17,154	179,734	9.5	39	-2.7%
Kentucky	30,876	398,106	7.8	47	35,528	399,004	8.9	41	15.1%
Louisiana	28,795	425,670	6.8	50	24,918	426,783	5.8	50	-13.5%
Maine	15,682	57,272	27.4	5	15,214	55,503	27.4	3	-3.0%
Maryland	63,735	295,498	21.6	8	65,425	292,141	22.4	7	2.7%
Massachusetts	53,581	321,014	16.7	17	53,772	321,844	16.7	18	0.4%
Michigan	66,414	522,393	12.7	30	65,338	522,219	12.5	31	-1.6%
Minnesota	46,948	271,639	17.3	16	46,437	268,450	17.3	12	-1.1%
Mississippi	22,656	293,397	7.7	48	24,034	285,750	8.4	45	6.1%
Missouri	31,139	352,424	8.8	43	29,343	344,534	8.5	44	-5.8%
Montana	8,599	46,828	18.4	13	9,091	46,388	19.6	10	5.7%
Nebraska	8,155	118,849	6.9	49	8,470	119,859	7.1	49	3.9%
Nevada <sup>4</sup>	15,790	170,769	9.2	42	13,688	171,016	8.0	47	-13.3%
New Hampshire	5,586	34,854	16.0	21	4,826	32,806	14.7	25	-13.6%
New Jersey	101,138	426,413	23.7	6	95,512	420,665	22.7	6	-5.6%
New Mexico	49,193	173,400	28.4	4	45,816	169,904	27.0	5	-6.9%
New York	358,046	1,179,610	30.4	3	348,387	1,283,314	27.1	4	-2.7%
North Carolina	100,468	640,546	15.7	24	90,724	632,182	14.4	27	-9.7%
North Dakota	3,254	31,288	10.4	38	2,823	31,737	8.9	42	-13.2%
Ohio	64,864	622,186	10.4	37	61,926	610,719	10.1	37	-4.5%
Oklahoma	14,458	305,955	4.7	51	16,612	302,847	5.5	51	14.9%
Oregon	33,475	205,394	16.3	18	30,808	199,394	15.5	23	-8.0%
Pennsylvania	93,566	630,888	14.8	28	89,416	637,906	14.0	28	-4.4%
Rhode Island	9,770	50,255	19.4	11	9,235	48,855	18.9	11	-5.5%
South Carolina	61,610	345,251	17.8	15	54,749	341,803	16.0	21	-11.1%
South Dakota	7,522	48,043	15.7	25	7,640	46,024	16.6	19	1.6%
Tennessee	65,379	481,773	13.6	29	69,516	478,271	14.5	26	6.3%
Texas	197,088	2,412,221	8.2	46	178,430	2,471,624	7.2	48	-9.5%
Utah	23,573	158,817	14.8	27	25,886	154,126	16.8	17	9.8%
Vermont	7,843	25,570	30.7	2	7,826	25,236	31.0	2	-0.2%
Virginia	66,007	410,283	16.1	20	64,294	424,401	15.1	24	-2.6%
Washington	37,660	338,448	11.1	33	34,867	328,735	10.6	35	-7.4%
West Virginia	10,667	130,221	8.2	45	11,228	135,605	8.3	46	5.3%
Wisconsin	41,685	271,323	15.4	26	41,996	266,666	15.7	22	0.7%
Wyoming	3,916	24,765	15.8	23	4,012	23,677	16.9	15	2.5%
US	3,029,216	20,122,441	15.1		2,858,022	20,251,633	14.1		-5.7%

<sup>1</sup> Summer Nutrition lunch includes lunch service in the Summer Food Service Program and free and reduced-price National School Lunch Program, including the Seamless Summer Option.

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

<sup>3</sup> Ratio of Summer Nutrition lunch to NSLP is the number of children in Summer Nutrition lunch per 100 in NSLP.

<sup>4</sup> The Nevada state child nutrition agency provided updated average daily participation data for the National School Lunch Program for July 2017. The updated data resulted in Nevada's 2017 rank moving from 50 to 42. State rankings and national numbers for 2017 were adjusted accordingly.



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