



HUNGER DOESN'T TAKE A VACATION
Summer Nutrition Status Report

JULY 2023 | WWW.FRAC.ORG

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Acknowledgments

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About FRAC

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) improves the nutrition, health, and well-being of people struggling against poverty-related hunger in the United States through advocacy, partnerships, and by advancing bold and equitable policy solutions.

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IN JULY 2022:

ALMOST 3 MILLION CHILDREN

received a lunch through the Summer Nutrition Programs on an average day. This was a **DECREASE** of almost **2.4 million children** compared to July 2021.

11 CHILDREN

received a summer lunch for every 100 who received a free or reduced-price lunch during the 2021–2022 school year.

JUST OVER 1.8 MILLION CHILDREN

received a breakfast through the Summer Nutrition Programs on an average day. This was a **DECREASE** of almost **2.9 million children** compared to July 2021.

Participation in breakfast and lunch in July 2022 was **HIGHER** than pre-pandemic levels: **201,459 additional children** received a summer lunch and **284,210 additional children** received a summer breakfast compared to July 2019.

Executive Summary

For more than 50 years the Summer Nutrition Programs¹ have helped to reduce food insecurity during the summer months, while often providing a safe place for children to learn and play. Every year, advocates and operators come together to identify gaps in access to summer food, raise awareness, and work to expand the programs' reach.

Beginning in spring 2020, these programs played a herculean role in adapting and adjusting to serve children during the school year through the nationwide COVID-19 pandemic-era waivers. Despite a return to relative normalcy in summer 2022, many communities still struggled to recover from the disruptions introduced by the pandemic. Summer enrichment programs — which have always provided a key foundation for summer meals — faced ongoing staffing shortages.² And although the pandemic-era waivers that allowed summer meal sites to operate in every community and provided flexibility for meal service operations

were technically available for summer 2022, Congress did not extend the waivers until the end of June. For many sponsors, it was too late to implement the flexibilities, and they were utilized to a much smaller extent than in previous summers, resulting in fewer sites operating.

Participation in the Summer Nutrition Programs decreased dramatically in July 2022 compared to July 2021 — and was only slightly higher than in July 2019, the last summer before the pandemic.

KEY FINDINGS

- ▶ Almost **3 million children** received a lunch through the Summer Nutrition Programs on an average day in July 2022. This was a decrease of almost **2.4 million children** (44.5 percent) compared to July 2021.
- ▶ In July 2022, **11 children** received a summer lunch for every 100 who received a free or reduced-price lunch during the 2021–2022 school year.³

- ▶ Participation in summer lunch in July 2022 was slightly higher than pre-pandemic levels: **201,459 additional children** received a summer lunch in July 2022 compared to July 2019 (the last summer before the pandemic).⁴
- ▶ Just over **1.8 million children** received a breakfast through the Summer Nutrition Programs on an average day in July 2022. This was a decrease of almost **2.9 million children** (61.6 percent) compared to July 2021.
- ▶ Participation in breakfast in July 2022 was also higher than pre-pandemic levels: **More than 284,210 additional children** received a summer breakfast in July 2022 compared to July 2019 (the last summer before the pandemic).⁵

This decrease in participation comes at a time when the Summer Nutrition Programs are changing. In December 2022, federal legislation created a new permanent program that will provide an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card to purchase food

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

2 EdSurge. (2022). Summer Learning Programs Struggle — and Devise Solutions — as Staff Shortages Persist. Available at: <https://www.edsurge.com/news/2022-07-18-summer-learning-programs-struggle-and-devise-solutions-as-staff-shortages-persist>.

3 A U.S. Department of Agriculture survey found that 90 percent of school districts utilized the nationwide waiver that allowed breakfast and lunch to be offered at no charge during the 2021–2022 school year. While the comparison of summer lunch to free and reduced-price school lunch remains an important measure, participation in free school meals was at historic levels during the 2021–2022 school year. Survey is available here: <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/resource-files/FNS-Survey-Supply-Chain-Disruptions.pdf>.

4 Food Research & Action Center. (2020). Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report. Available at: <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/FRAC-Summer-Nutrition-Report-2020.pdf>.

5 Food Research & Action Center. (2020). Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Breakfast Status Report. Available at: <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/FRAC-SummerBreakfastReport2020.pdf>.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CONTINUED

during the summer months to families eligible for free or reduced-price school meals; it also allows non-congregate meal service in underserved rural areas. Summer EBT is an important complement to the provision of summer meals, and these approaches, along with the long-standing congregate meal sites that often offer meals and enrichment, will be available to help fill the summer nutrition gap that too many families experience across the country.

Moving forward, providing summer meals at sites in combination with educational and enrichment programming should remain the gold standard. Summer food sites that provide a place for children to socialize, learn, and be engaged while receiving a healthy meal help overcome both summer hunger and summer learning loss, in addition to fostering social and emotional learning.⁶ With participation in July 2022 falling close to pre-pandemic levels, it is critical that strategic investments and increased efforts are made to ensure the Summer Nutrition Programs can meet their full potential. Retaining and supporting existing summer food programs, leveraging the \$30 billion in new federal funding that is now available for summer programs, and ratcheting up expansion plans on the state and local level should be prioritized.

Additionally, more can — and should — be done on the federal level. Congress did not pass a Child Nutrition Reauthorization (CNR) in 2022, and it has been 13 years since the passage of the Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act, the last reauthorization. As Summer EBT and non-congregate in rural areas roll

out over the next few years, CNR will provide a key opportunity to expand access to summer meals by allowing more communities to offer summer meals, streamlining program requirements so that sites can operate year-round, and allowing all sites to provide three meals a day.

The last three summers have provided a key introspection into the Summer Nutrition Programs and the role they can and should play. As momentum grows for Healthy School Meals for All during the school year, it is critical that the same attention is given to the summer months, which is often a time of increased childhood food insecurity for children, especially for those from households with low incomes.⁷ Moving forward, increased investments and continued collaboration among the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), state child nutrition agencies, policymakers, educators, and anti-hunger advocates will be critical to ensuring all children have equitable access to the nutrition and learning opportunities they need all year round.

 **About the Summer Nutrition Status Report**

This report measures the reach of the Summer Nutrition Programs in July 2022, nationally and in each state,⁸ compared to July 2021. 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 lunch and breakfast participation in the Summer Nutrition Programs — the combined participation

in the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), which includes children participating through the Seamless Summer Option (SSO) and those certified for free and reduced-price meals. For lunch, the report then uses free and reduced-price participation in NSLP in the prior regular school year as a benchmark against which to compare summer. During the pandemic, the reach of free and reduced-price meals in the regular school year lunch program was significantly higher compared to the reach of the Summer Nutrition Programs because of the uptake of nationwide waivers during the school year, which allowed all schools to offer meals to all children at no cost. However, this still provides a useful comparison by which to measure how many students could and should be benefiting from the Summer Nutrition Programs, because children should have access to meals year-round.

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 low-income children. Data on the number of SSO sites in July is not available.

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

6 National Summer Learning Association. (2022). The Evidence Base for Summer Enrichment and Comprehensive Afterschool Opportunities. Available at: <https://www.summerlearning.org/knowledge-center/investing-arp-funds/>.

7 Huang, J., Barnidge, E., & Kim, Y. (2015). Children Receiving Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch Have Higher Food Insecurity Rates in Summer. The Journal of Nutrition, 145(9), 2161–2168. <https://doi.org/10.3945/jn.115.214486>.

8 The report does not include Minnesota data, which was under review by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service at the time of publication.



The Summer Nutrition Programs

The two federal Summer Nutrition Programs — SFSP and SSO through NSLP — 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.

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

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

During the pandemic (beginning in the spring of 2020 through the summer of 2022), states could utilize a nationwide child nutrition waiver that allowed any community to have a summer meal site along with the following waivers (it is important to note that many states did not fully utilize the waivers in summer 2022 because they were not made available until late June 2022 due to a delay in Congress extending them):

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

National Findings for July 2022



In July 2022, on an average weekday, the Summer Nutrition Programs served lunch to almost **3 million children**, a **DECREASE** of almost **2.4 million children** compared to July 2021.



Participation in July 2022 was slightly **HIGHER** than pre-pandemic levels. **201,459 additional children** participated in July 2022 when compared to July 2019 (the last summer before the pandemic).⁹



In July 2022, **11 children** received a summer lunch for every 100 children who received a free or reduced-price lunch in the 2021–2022 school year.¹⁰



The number of **SFSP sponsors and sites DECREASED from July 2021 to July 2022**. Nationally, 4,552 sponsors (a decrease of 1,642 sponsors from 2021) and 35,557 sites (a decrease of 11,442 sites from 2021) participated in July 2022. This decrease in sites may be attributed to the area eligibility waiver that allowed SFSP sponsors to serve meals in areas that did not meet the 50 percent threshold not being offered until the end of June 2022, which was too late for many sponsors to successfully utilize it.



The number of SFSP sponsors and sites operating in July 2022 was **LOWER** than that of pre-pandemic levels. In July 2019, an additional 995 sponsors and 11,988 sites operated.⁹

⁹ Minnesota data is not included in the report and the state is not included in total number of states.

¹⁰ This ratio is lower than in pre-pandemic years when similar numbers of children were served, but the majority of schools were not providing free meals to all students. For comparison purposes, 2.8 million children received summer lunch in July

State Findings for 2022



No state met the Food Research & Action Center's goal of reaching 40 children with summer lunch for every 100 children who received free or reduced-price lunch in the 2021–2022 school year. The nationwide waivers, which allowed all schools to serve meals at no charge to all children, led to a **DRAMATIC INCREASE** in school year lunch participation that made it more difficult for states to hit the 40:100 benchmark.



The top performers were **New Jersey (35.3 to 100)**, **New York (27.8 to 100)**, **Vermont (27.6 to 100)**, **New Mexico (22.8 to 100)**, and **Maryland (20.5 to 100)**. **Forty-four states** and the **District of Columbia** provided summer lunch to fewer than one child for every five children from households who participated in school year lunch.¹¹



Every state saw a **DECREASE** in the average daily participation in summer lunch in July 2022 compared to July 2021.

Snapshot of Breakfast Participation in July 2022

- ▶ Just over **1.8 million children** received a breakfast through the Summer Nutrition Programs on an average day in July 2022. This was a **DECREASE** of almost **2.9 million children (61.6 percent)** compared to July 2021.
- ▶ Nationally, **60.7 children** received a breakfast for every 100 who received a lunch through the Summer Nutrition Programs.
- ▶ Participation in breakfast in July 2022 was also **HIGHER** than pre-pandemic levels: More than **284,210 additional children** received a summer breakfast in July 2022 compared to July 2019 (the last summer before the pandemic).*

* Food Research & Action Center. (2020). Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Breakfast Status Report. Available at: <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/FRAC-SummerBreakfastReport2020.pdf>.

2019 compared to 20 million receiving free or reduced-price school lunch during the 2018–2019 school year, resulting in a ratio of 13.8 even though fewer children were reached.

¹¹ Minnesota data is not included in the report and the state is not included in total number of states.



2023 and Beyond: Expanding Access to the Summer Nutrition Programs

Even before the pandemic threw the Summer Nutrition Programs into a state of flux, participation in the programs had remained stagnant for many years. While there are clear opportunities on the federal level to increase participation, it is also time for every state to reinvest and revisit the best practices that improve access.

Programmatic Opportunities

- ▶ **Leverage summer learning funding.** The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 included \$30 billion in funding to support summer and afterschool programs. By making this historic increased investment in federal afterschool and summer program funding, more families with low incomes will have access to the enrichment and educational programs that provide an important foundation for summer meals. States have until 2024 to distribute this funding, and many still have dollars on the table. Moving forward, Congress should permanently increase federal funding for summer (and afterschool) programs to help ensure that all children have access to the nutritious meals and high-quality programming they need during the summer (and after school).
- ▶ **Engage governors and elected officials.** Governors and elected officials can play a critical role in establishing and strengthening statewide summer meal expansion efforts. For example, governors can work with the state agency to set expansion goals, create a statewide summer meals workgroup, and help raise awareness about the availability of summer meals. This will be especially important as states



Summer EBT: A Permanent Program Moving Forward

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, created a nationwide, permanent Summer EBT Program that builds on the success of previous Summer EBT demonstration projects and the Pandemic EBT Program. Summer EBT — which provides families with eligible children grocery benefits to purchase food during the summer months — has been successful in reducing food insecurity when children lose access to free and reduced-price school meals during the summer. Families will receive about \$40 a month per eligible child beginning in summer 2024.¹²

Summer EBT complements the existing Summer Nutrition Programs; these two programs work together to decrease summer hunger. Forty dollars per month per child is an important nutrition support for families, but it works out to be about \$1.33 per child per day and is not enough to cover a child's nutritional needs. The Summer Nutrition Programs provide a maximum of two meals each day at most sites, which is less than the breakfast, lunch, supper, and snack that children can receive on school days during the school year. In addition, most summer meal sites also provide educational, enrichment, or recreational activities that keep children engaged. By fully implementing both programs, states can help ensure that children return to the classroom in the fall ready to learn. For more information, read FRAC's report *Looking Ahead to Permanent Summer EBT: Recommendations*.

roll out the new Summer EBT Program and the rural non-congregate option. Learn more about strategies to engage governors [here](#).

- ▶ **Support and retain sponsors.** Summer food operators have faced unprecedented changes and challenges to their operations since March

2020. As the dust settles from the pandemic, summer food sponsors will need additional support to ensure that sites can return to providing meals and programming and grow to meet the full need. State agencies and advocates can survey and connect with sponsors to determine challenges and opportunities for growth.

¹² The \$40 a month benefit will be adjusted for inflation annually beginning in summer 2024.

Policy Opportunities

▶ **Lower the area eligibility threshold.**

Currently, areas are eligible to participate in the Summer Nutrition Programs if they are in a low-income area, defined as an area with more than 50 percent of children eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. The 50 percent threshold keeps many communities where poverty is less concentrated, such as rural and suburban areas, from participating. Lowering the eligibility threshold from 50 percent to 40 percent, or setting an even lower threshold, would allow more communities to serve children whose families are struggling and would improve access to summer meals in every state.

▶ **Streamline the SFSP and the Afterschool Meal Program.** Many sites that operate SFSP also serve meals and snacks after school during the school year through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Currently, sponsors must apply for and operate two separate programs despite the fact they often serve the same children. Allowing SFSP sponsors to operate year-round would encourage overall program retention as well as eliminate duplicative and burdensome paperwork, while supporting sponsors' efforts to serve more children in their community.

▶ **Allow all summer meal sites to serve three meals.** Most sites can only provide a maximum of two meals per day. Allowing all summer sites to serve three meals would better align summer with the school year, when children can receive breakfast and lunch at school and a supper and snack at an afterschool program.

Updating the Summer Food Nutrition Standards

In February 2023, the USDA published proposed new improved nutrition standards for the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs. The new rules would strengthen school meals and improve children's health. While no substantive changes to the SFSP were included within this proposed rule, USDA communicated that they intend to comprehensively address the SFSP meal pattern in a future rulemaking. Updating the SFSP meal pattern creates an exciting opportunity to ensure that healthier meals are being served during the summer months, a time when rates of obesity and food insecurity increase for too many children. It is important for USDA to move swiftly on the rulemaking process for SFSP to ensure that all children have access to healthy, high-quality meals year-round.





Non-Congregate in Rural Areas

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, included a permanent non-congregate meal service option for rural areas. Starting in summer 2023, certain rural areas can distribute meals to kids outside of the typically required congregate settings through SFSP and SSO. The goal of this option is to fill gaps in rural communities that do not have congregate meal sites. USDA will



be issuing further guidance on this program option through an Interim Final Rule in late 2023.

[Learn more here.](#)

Conclusion

During the summers of 2020 and 2021, the Summer Nutrition Programs saw historic increases in participation. The pandemic-related child nutrition waivers allowed sponsors to serve meals in communities throughout the country and provided flexibility to meet the public health challenges of the pandemic. Summer lunch participation in July 2022 was only slightly higher than pre-pandemic levels, in large part due to the delay in extending the child nutrition waivers.

As sponsors return to pre-pandemic program operations in summer 2023, and two new summer food programs are rolled out, now is the time to take the lessons learned from prior to the pandemic and over the last three years to make these programs stronger, streamlined, and more accessible moving forward.

Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). FRAC also conducted a survey of state child nutrition officials to collect information on program operations. Thirty states responded to that survey.

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

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

SFSP

USDA provided the number of SFSP lunches and SFSP breakfasts served in each state to FRAC. FRAC calculated each state's July average daily lunch participation and daily breakfast participation in SFSP by dividing the total number

of SFSP lunches and breakfasts served in July by the total number of weekdays in July (excluding the Independence Day holiday or the day that it is observed if not July Fourth).

The average daily breakfast and lunch participation numbers for July reported in FRAC's analysis are slightly different from USDA's average daily participation numbers. FRAC's revised measure allows consistent comparisons from state to state and year to year. This measure also is more in line with the average daily lunch participation numbers in the school year National School Lunch Program, as described below. It is important to note that during the summers of 2021 and 2022 sites could distribute multiple meals for each child in the household to a family at one time; however, this option wasn't as widely

TECHNICAL NOTES CONTINUED

used in 2022. This can result in the same child receiving more meals, as opposed to additional children being served.

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

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

NSLP and SFSP During the School Year

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

It is important to note that in the 2020–2021 and 2021–2022 school years most schools were offering children free meals through SFSP (2021–2022) or the SSO (2020–2021 and 2021–2022) through the pandemic child nutrition waivers. In addition, there was some flexibility to distribute multiple meals for each child in the household to a family at one time. This can result in the same child receiving more meals, as opposed to more unique children being served.

NSLP During the Summer

FRAC used the July average daily attendance figures provided by USDA for the summertime NSLP and School Breakfast Program (SBP) participation data in this report. The NSLP summer meal numbers include all free and reduced-price lunches served through NSLP during July, which includes lunches served at summer school and

on regular school days (during July). FRAC then included USDA-provided daily attendance data on breakfasts and lunches served through the SBP and NSLP, including SSO. The summer of 2021 was the first year that USDA was able to separate out the SSO data from the regular NSLP and SBP school year data.

Like SFSP, it is important to note that during the summers of 2021 and 2022 — as well as during the school year — sites could distribute multiple meals for each child in the household to a family at one time. This can result in the same child receiving more meals, as opposed to more unique children being served.

Note that USDA calculates average daily participation in the regular school year NSLP by dividing the average daily lunch figures by an attendance factor (0.927) to account for children who were absent from school on a particular day. FRAC's annual *The Reach of School Breakfast and Lunch Report* 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 Breakfast and Lunch Report*.

Cost of Low Participation

For each state, FRAC calculated the average daily number of children receiving summer lunch in July for every 100 children receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the regular school year. FRAC then calculated the number of additional children who would be



reached if that state achieved a 40 to 100 ratio of summer nutrition to regular school year lunch participation. FRAC then multiplied this unserved population by the summer lunch reimbursement rate for the number of weekdays (not counting the Independence Day holiday) in July. FRAC assumed each meal is reimbursed at the lowest standard rate available (\$4.4875 per lunch for July 2022).

Minnesota Data

This report does not include Minnesota data for school years 2020–2021 and 2021–2022 or summers 2021 and 2022. Minnesota's data was under review by USDA at the time of publication.

Table 1: Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Lunch¹ in July 2021 and July 2022, Compared to School Lunch ADP for School Years 2020–2021² and 2021–2022³, by State

State	Summer Lunch ADP July 2021	School Lunch ADP SY 2020–2021	Ratio ⁴ of Summer Lunch to School Lunch SY 2020–2021	Rank 2021	Summer Lunch ADP July 2022	School Lunch ADP SY 2021–2022	Ratio ⁴ of Summer Lunch to School Lunch SY 2021–2022	Rank 2022	Percent Change in Summer Lunch ADP 2021 to 2022
Alabama	78,091	368,464	21.2	37	29,461	481,512	6.1	37	-62.3%
Alaska	6,142	29,386	20.9	39	2,104	46,867	4.5	46	-65.7%
Arizona	122,497	415,372	29.5	19	54,068	621,562	8.7	26	-55.9%
Arkansas	34,736	232,066	15.0	44	31,390	288,964	10.9	16	-9.6%
California	777,994	1,644,978	47.3	7	453,014	2,850,723	15.9	7	-41.8%
Colorado	57,205	241,668	23.7	31	21,169	401,828	5.3	42	-63.0%
Connecticut	51,358	150,551	34.1	13	36,034	291,883	12.3	13	-29.8%
Delaware	24,293	49,738	48.8	6	10,107	85,473	11.8	14	-58.4%
District of Columbia	11,397	10,733	106.2	1	9,685	63,101	15.3	8	-15.0%
Florida	249,704	1,179,659	21.2	38	162,002	1,633,190	9.9	21	-35.1%
Georgia	195,371	776,471	25.2	27	147,875	1,084,968	13.6	10	-24.3%
Hawaii	22,504	36,610	61.5	4	6,518	85,950	7.6	33	-71.0%
Idaho	21,167	116,050	18.2	41	12,487	155,528	8.0	29	-41.0%
Illinois	176,459	572,894	30.8	16	68,012	925,965	7.3	34	-61.5%
Indiana	112,145	492,251	22.8	33	54,445	671,849	8.1	28	-51.5%
Iowa	65,085	286,174	22.7	34	18,353	355,931	5.2	43	-71.8%
Kansas	44,571	248,528	17.9	42	34,220	327,695	10.4	19	-23.2%
Kentucky	90,330	324,898	27.8	23	47,169	435,887	10.8	17	-47.8%
Louisiana	92,331	383,035	24.1	29	17,764	444,647	4.0	49	-80.8%
Maine	22,187	61,017	36.4	12	14,395	97,500	14.8	9	-35.1%
Maryland	104,330	141,319	73.8	3	90,846	442,605	20.5	5	-12.9%
Massachusetts	117,395	285,070	41.2	9	71,176	529,917	13.4	11	-39.4%
Michigan	159,934	547,107	29.2	20	68,790	794,742	8.7	27	-57.0%
Minnesota ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	36,054	240,873	15.0	45	30,187	306,159	9.9	22	-16.3%
Missouri	152,538	471,687	32.3	14	31,298	561,903	5.6	39	-79.5%
Montana	16,930	65,250	25.9	26	10,014	80,116	12.5	12	-40.8%
Nebraska	17,662	192,863	9.2	50	4,682	236,959	2.0	50	-73.5%
Nevada	23,654	102,240	23.1	32	15,252	232,152	6.6	36	-35.5%
New Hampshire	9,542	44,831	21.3	36	5,860	88,377	6.6	35	-38.6%
New Jersey	439,722	546,613	80.4	2	266,223	754,058	35.3	1	-39.5%
New Mexico	42,710	108,110	39.5	10	40,864	178,991	22.8	4	-4.3%
New York	577,930	946,517	61.1	5	425,114	1,529,282	27.8	2	-26.4%
North Carolina	155,373	419,129	37.1	11	70,092	679,211	10.3	20	-54.9%
North Dakota	11,267	77,534	14.5	47	3,755	89,564	4.2	48	-66.7%
Ohio	144,427	674,162	21.4	35	52,946	998,738	5.3	41	-63.3%
Oklahoma	48,071	342,796	14.0	49	16,155	378,833	4.3	47	-66.4%
Oregon	41,520	137,555	30.2	18	26,881	251,234	10.7	18	-35.3%
Pennsylvania	151,348	532,050	28.4	22	74,976	936,799	8.0	30	-50.5%
Rhode Island	10,452	35,831	29.2	21	8,550	72,420	11.8	15	-18.2%
South Carolina	80,677	305,784	26.4	25	41,609	441,048	9.4	24	-48.4%
South Dakota	13,279	89,567	14.8	46	5,597	102,029	5.5	40	-57.8%
Tennessee	92,695	445,373	20.8	40	48,227	606,722	7.9	32	-48.0%
Texas	282,831	2,013,692	14.0	48	143,716	3,120,998	4.6	45	-49.2%
Utah	45,111	261,192	17.3	43	16,951	332,082	5.1	44	-62.4%
Vermont	16,490	35,728	46.2	8	13,127	47,525	27.6	3	-20.4%
Virginia	113,837	372,665	30.5	17	68,699	727,316	9.4	23	-39.7%
Washington	75,159	284,011	26.5	24	30,880	526,003	5.9	38	-58.9%
West Virginia	40,234	129,012	31.2	15	14,200	161,513	8.8	25	-64.7%
Wisconsin	76,364	320,362	23.8	30	39,307	491,602	8.0	31	-48.5%
Wyoming	11,505	46,660	24.7	28	9,400	47,830	19.7	6	-18.3%
U.S.	5,364,608	17,836,126	30.1		2,975,642	27,097,752	11.0		-44.5%

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

2 School lunch data for school year 2020–2021 includes participation in SFSP and free and reduced-price NSLP, including the Seamless Summer Option.

3 School lunch data for school year 2021–2022 includes participation in free and reduced-price NSLP, including the Seamless Summer Option.

4 Ratio of summer lunch to school lunch is the number of children in summer lunch per 100 in school lunch during the regular school year.

5 Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.

Table 2: Change in Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) Lunch Average Daily Participation (ADP); and in National School Lunch Program (NSLP)¹ ADP 2021 and 2022, by State

State	SFSP Lunch ADP July 2021	SFSP Lunch ADP July 2022	SFSP Lunch ADP Percent Change 2021 to 2022	NSLP Lunch ADP July 2021	NSLP Lunch ADP July 2022	NSLP Lunch ADP Percent Change 2021 to 2022
Alabama	63,131	15,710	-75.1%	14,960	13,751	-8.1%
Alaska	5,562	1,759	-68.4%	580	345	-40.5%
Arizona	34,136	8,329	-75.6%	88,361	45,739	-48.2%
Arkansas	8,578	7,467	-13.0%	26,158	23,923	-8.5%
California	134,479	103,385	-23.1%	643,515	349,629	-45.7%
Colorado	56,744	20,895	-63.2%	461	274	-40.6%
Connecticut	35,944	25,850	-28.1%	15,414	10,184	-33.9%
Delaware	23,995	9,251	-61.4%	298	855	187.1%
District of Columbia	10,143	7,165	-29.4%	1,254	2,520	101.0%
Florida	185,373	117,200	-36.8%	64,331	44,802	-30.4%
Georgia	47,508	37,491	-21.1%	147,863	110,383	-25.3%
Hawaii	14,170	2,094	-85.2%	8,334	4,424	-46.9%
Idaho	19,864	11,761	-40.8%	1,303	726	-44.3%
Illinois	171,455	51,507	-70.0%	5,004	16,505	229.8%
Indiana	47,471	23,028	-51.5%	64,674	31,417	-51.4%
Iowa	62,420	12,617	-79.8%	2,665	5,736	115.2%
Kansas	43,878	21,180	-51.7%	693	13,040	1,781.7%
Kentucky	88,976	40,870	-54.1%	1,354	6,299	365.2%
Louisiana	90,849	14,625	-83.9%	1,482	3,139	111.8%
Maine	22,092	13,515	-38.8%	95	879	825.4%
Maryland	103,743	89,667	-13.6%	587	1,180	101.0%
Massachusetts	83,318	51,613	-38.1%	34,077	19,563	-42.6%
Michigan	156,166	58,103	-62.8%	3,768	10,687	183.6%
Minnesota ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	20,896	9,458	-54.7%	15,158	20,730	36.8%
Missouri	130,001	20,551	-84.2%	22,537	10,747	-52.3%
Montana	16,250	9,508	-41.5%	680	507	-25.5%
Nebraska	16,928	4,207	-75.1%	734	474	-35.4%
Nevada	22,603	13,160	-41.8%	1,051	2,092	99.1%
New Hampshire	3,516	4,160	18.3%	6,026	1,700	-71.8%
New Jersey	189,828	108,913	-42.6%	249,894	157,309	-37.0%
New Mexico	18,984	9,599	-49.4%	23,726	31,265	31.8%
New York	535,063	354,258	-33.8%	42,867	70,856	65.3%
North Carolina	137,858	47,702	-65.4%	17,515	22,389	27.8%
North Dakota	11,070	3,598	-67.5%	197	157	-20.1%
Ohio	79,583	37,797	-52.5%	64,844	15,149	-76.6%
Oklahoma	40,384	12,874	-68.1%	7,687	3,280	-57.3%
Oregon	34,501	22,639	-34.4%	7,019	4,242	-39.6%
Pennsylvania	83,718	51,299	-38.7%	67,630	23,677	-65.0%
Rhode Island	7,941	6,500	-18.1%	2,511	2,050	-18.4%
South Carolina	32,669	14,081	-56.9%	48,008	27,528	-42.7%
South Dakota	8,826	3,917	-55.6%	4,453	1,680	-62.3%
Tennessee	28,332	22,024	-22.3%	64,363	26,202	-59.3%
Texas	135,647	57,313	-57.7%	147,184	86,403	-41.3%
Utah	4,307	1,941	-54.9%	40,804	15,010	-63.2%
Vermont	16,331	12,997	-20.4%	159	130	-18.3%
Virginia	103,723	51,185	-50.7%	10,114	17,514	73.2%
Washington	64,198	27,689	-56.9%	10,961	3,191	-70.9%
West Virginia	39,608	13,423	-66.1%	626	777	24.1%
Wisconsin	59,985	31,229	-47.9%	16,379	8,078	-50.7%
Wyoming	11,347	7,301	-35.7%	158	2,099	1,228.6%
U.S.	3,364,092	1,704,406	-49.3%	2,000,516	1,271,236	-36.5%

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

2 Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.

Table 3: Change in Number of Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) Sponsors and Sites From July 2021 to July 2022, by State¹

State	Sponsors July 2021	Sponsors July 2022	Sponsors Percent Change 2021 to 2022	Sites July 2021	Sites July 2022	Sites Percent Change 2021 to 2022
Alabama	110	57	-48.2%	981	517	-47.3%
Alaska	23	15	-34.8%	132	81	-38.6%
Arizona	72	19	-73.6%	607	203	-66.6%
Arkansas	60	65	8.3%	199	179	-10.1%
California	113	117	3.5%	1,891	1,739	-8.0%
Colorado	101	61	-39.6%	749	441	-41.1%
Connecticut	41	40	-2.4%	573	481	-16.1%
Delaware	37	29	-21.6%	382	284	-25.7%
District of Columbia	15	9	-40.0%	250	205	-18.0%
Florida	107	96	-10.3%	3,110	2,627	-15.5%
Georgia	68	60	-11.8%	845	773	-8.5%
Hawaii	13	13	0.0%	87	88	1.1%
Idaho	51	53	3.9%	215	178	-17.2%
Illinois	459	130	-71.7%	2,547	1,570	-38.4%
Indiana	221	163	-26.2%	1,131	818	-27.7%
Iowa	219	108	-50.7%	703	365	-48.1%
Kansas	191	103	-46.1%	683	374	-45.2%
Kentucky	165	128	-22.4%	1,766	1,385	-21.6%
Louisiana	104	69	-33.7%	671	449	-33.1%
Maine	131	116	-11.5%	861	445	-48.3%
Maryland	40	39	-2.5%	1,483	1,389	-6.3%
Massachusetts	112	112	0.0%	1,278	1,101	-13.8%
Michigan	574	351	-38.9%	2,203	1,398	-36.5%
Minnesota ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	102	57	-44.1%	389	230	-40.9%
Missouri	158	126	-20.3%	1,036	703	-32.1%
Montana	109	91	-16.5%	255	243	-4.7%
Nebraska	105	58	-44.8%	294	141	-52.0%
Nevada	21	20	-4.8%	403	266	-34.0%
New Hampshire	26	21	-19.2%	153	142	-7.2%
New Jersey	135	152	12.6%	1,142	1,187	3.9%
New Mexico	37	23	-37.8%	354	328	-7.3%
New York	581	488	-16.0%	2,331	2,278	-2.3%
North Carolina	161	110	-31.7%	2,290	1,564	-31.7%
North Dakota	48	33	-31.3%	179	100	-44.1%
Ohio	144	130	-9.7%	1,554	1,213	-21.9%
Oklahoma	83	53	-36.1%	1,131	499	-55.9%
Oregon	119	113	-5.0%	720	659	-8.5%
Pennsylvania	251	222	-11.6%	1,750	1,582	-9.6%
Rhode Island	24	28	16.7%	201	200	-0.5%
South Carolina	54	41	-24.1%	1,057	787	-25.5%
South Dakota	28	36	28.6%	63	77	22.2%
Tennessee	41	42	2.4%	1,005	757	-24.7%
Texas	167	123	-26.3%	2,877	1,983	-31.1%
Utah	12	11	-8.3%	82	87	6.1%
Vermont	62	58	-6.5%	307	261	-15.0%
Virginia	145	113	-22.1%	1,541	1,111	-27.9%
Washington	219	164	-25.1%	1,015	795	-21.7%
West Virginia	90	88	-2.2%	442	442	0.0%
Wisconsin	211	174	-17.5%	927	757	-18.3%
Wyoming	34	24	-29.4%	154	75	-51.3%
U.S.	6,194	4,552	-26.5%	46,999	35,557	-24.3%

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

2 Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.

Table 4: Number of Summer Food Service Program Lunches Served in June, July¹, and August 2021 and 2022 by State

State	Lunches June 2021	Lunches June 2022	Percent Change June 2021 to 2022	Lunches July 2021	Lunches July 2022	Percent Change July 2021 to 2022	Lunches August 2021	Lunches August 2022	Percent Change August 2021 to 2022
Alabama	1,820,191	629,841	-65.4%	1,325,743	314,207	-76.3%	44,327	7,570	-82.9%
Alaska	169,138	54,239	-67.9%	116,801	35,180	-69.9%	48,849	11,634	-76.2%
Arizona	1,694,870	210,842	-87.6%	716,847	166,585	-76.8%	3,658	3,840	5.0%
Arkansas	181,823	171,997	-5.4%	180,145	149,334	-17.1%	49,034	64,050	30.6%
California	3,710,869	1,326,248	-64.3%	2,824,068	2,067,706	-26.8%	1,205,920	554,345	-54.0%
Colorado	1,622,307	681,719	-58.0%	1,191,623	417,909	-64.9%	251,133	77,804	-69.0%
Connecticut	1,302,917	53,048	-95.9%	754,819	517,008	-31.5%	345,196	202,987	-41.2%
Delaware	609,065	64,442	-89.4%	503,904	185,027	-63.3%	229,189	78,726	-65.7%
District of Columbia	186,938	787	-99.6%	213,005	143,301	-32.7%	85,123	61,900	-27.3%
Florida	6,874,190	4,256,797	-38.1%	3,892,823	2,344,002	-39.8%	234,250	72,348	-69.1%
Georgia	916,952	704,536	-23.2%	997,673	749,829	-24.8%	39,562	40,011	1.1%
Hawaii	190,631	66,274	-65.2%	297,565	41,882	-85.9%	4,099	0	-100.0%
Idaho	714,229	318,849	-55.4%	417,135	235,226	-43.6%	120,438	67,194	-44.2%
Illinois	4,790,813	420,450	-91.2%	3,600,559	1,030,136	-71.4%	1,437,737	287,465	-80.0%
Indiana	1,708,175	785,198	-54.0%	996,890	460,556	-53.8%	58,199	27,115	-53.4%
Iowa	1,776,945	221,121	-87.6%	1,310,827	252,345	-80.7%	394,011	64,874	-83.5%
Kansas	1,363,143	645,528	-52.6%	921,447	423,600	-54.0%	85,384	33,239	-61.1%
Kentucky	2,475,421	690,597	-72.1%	1,868,499	817,396	-56.3%	282,876	200,108	-29.3%
Louisiana	2,630,088	451,191	-82.8%	1,907,834	292,506	-84.7%	281,308	15,612	-94.5%
Maine	845,253	43,159	-94.9%	463,929	270,309	-41.7%	234,905	114,037	-51.5%
Maryland	2,731,080	6,753	-99.8%	2,178,603	1,793,331	-17.7%	1,676,289	1,467,216	-12.5%
Massachusetts	2,847,066	77,796	-97.3%	1,749,668	1,032,257	-41.0%	1,047,435	613,197	-41.5%
Michigan	5,789,268	442,636	-92.4%	3,279,477	1,162,061	-64.6%	2,043,287	706,241	-65.4%
Minnesota ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	1,143,442	330,075	-71.1%	438,822	189,153	-56.9%	7,034	3,397	-51.7%
Missouri	3,356,095	1,103,571	-67.1%	2,730,023	411,011	-84.9%	1,795,978	182,995	-89.8%
Montana	478,111	174,864	-63.4%	341,241	190,150	-44.3%	149,324	94,187	-36.9%
Nebraska	706,952	269,850	-61.8%	355,497	84,145	-76.3%	40,971	8,770	-78.6%
Nevada	1,230,010	473,826	-61.5%	474,654	263,198	-44.5%	68,798	119,652	73.9%
New Hampshire	43,814	11,743	-73.2%	73,831	83,194	12.7%	40,713	37,345	-8.3%
New Jersey	3,955,239	92,827	-97.7%	3,986,387	2,178,263	-45.4%	3,249,055	2,403,311	-26.0%
New Mexico	543,932	258,916	-52.4%	398,663	191,979	-51.8%	70,944	7,103	-90.0%
New York	17,987,237	131,366	-99.3%	11,236,333	7,085,159	-36.9%	9,662,677	8,306,078	-14.0%
North Carolina	3,908,808	617,067	-84.2%	2,895,019	954,046	-67.0%	482,634	326,924	-32.3%
North Dakota	330,703	109,703	-66.8%	232,469	71,953	-69.0%	81,018	26,166	-67.7%
Ohio	1,977,108	830,702	-58.0%	1,671,244	755,944	-54.8%	676,614	319,942	-52.7%
Oklahoma	1,067,784	221,127	-79.3%	848,064	257,482	-69.6%	292,137	46,128	-84.2%
Oregon	1,576,875	139,912	-91.1%	724,528	452,783	-37.5%	426,751	287,802	-32.6%
Pennsylvania	2,025,050	388,002	-80.8%	1,758,082	1,025,974	-41.6%	938,963	1,304,088	38.9%
Rhode Island	932,399	11,394	-98.8%	166,763	130,009	-22.0%	130,906	67,397	-48.5%
South Carolina	1,366,156	373,791	-72.6%	686,052	281,610	-59.0%	161,329	81,689	-49.4%
South Dakota	203,742	109,745	-46.1%	185,337	78,331	-57.7%	23,873	24,372	2.1%
Tennessee	856,291	613,253	-28.4%	594,982	440,487	-26.0%	19,901	11,080	-44.3%
Texas	4,492,112	2,037,568	-54.6%	2,848,590	1,146,263	-59.8%	775,790	347,195	-55.2%
Utah	85,565	40,063	-53.2%	90,445	38,827	-57.1%	34,513	12,411	-64.0%
Vermont	507,842	33,909	-93.3%	342,947	259,936	-24.2%	133,846	108,898	-18.6%
Virginia	4,222,397	369,389	-91.3%	2,178,189	1,023,693	-53.0%	651,633	271,044	-58.4%
Washington	4,130,754	170,016	-95.9%	1,348,150	553,773	-58.9%	830,374	246,166	-70.4%
West Virginia	785,007	179,641	-77.1%	831,767	268,463	-67.7%	297,836	159,779	-46.4%
Wisconsin	2,052,839	607,867	-70.4%	1,259,682	624,581	-50.4%	604,718	260,677	-56.9%
Wyoming	349,138	111,411	-68.1%	238,290	146,019	-38.7%	85,103	23,910	-71.9%
U.S.	107,266,774	22,135,646	-79.4%	70,645,935	34,088,119	-51.7%	31,935,642	19,860,019	-37.8%

1 The Average Daily Participation (ADP) in the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) is calculated by dividing the total number of SFSP lunches served in July by the total number of weekdays in July, minus the Independence Day Holiday. July 2021 had 21 days and July 2022 had 20 days. This can result in an increase in the number of children served, even with a decrease in the number of meals served.

2 Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.

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

Table 5: Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Lunch¹ and Additional ADP and Federal Reimbursement if States Reached FRAC's Goal of 40 Summer Lunch Participants in July 2022 per 100 School Lunch² Participants in School Year 2021–2022

State	Summer Lunch ADP July 2022	Ratio of Summer Lunch to School Lunch ³	Total Summer Lunch ADP if Summer Lunch to School Lunch Ratio Reached 40:100	Additional Summer Lunch ADP if Summer Lunch to School Lunch Ratio Reached 40:100	Additional Federal Reimbursement Dollars if Summer Lunch to School Lunch Ratio Reached 40:100 ⁴
Alabama	29,461	6.1	192,605	163,143	\$14,642,128
Alaska	2,104	4.5	18,747	16,643	\$1,493,708
Arizona	54,068	8.7	248,625	194,557	\$17,461,461
Arkansas	31,390	10.9	115,586	84,196	\$7,556,604
California	453,014	15.9	1,140,289	687,275	\$61,682,924
Colorado	21,169	5.3	160,731	139,562	\$12,525,671
Connecticut	36,034	12.3	116,753	80,719	\$7,244,530
Delaware	10,107	11.8	34,189	24,082	\$2,161,399
District of Columbia	9,685	15.3	25,240	15,555	\$1,396,059
Florida	162,002	9.9	653,276	491,274	\$44,091,820
Georgia	147,875	13.6	433,987	286,112	\$25,678,595
Hawaii	6,518	7.6	34,380	27,862	\$2,500,611
Idaho	12,487	8.0	62,211	49,724	\$4,462,761
Illinois	68,012	7.3	370,386	302,374	\$27,138,063
Indiana	54,445	8.1	268,740	214,295	\$19,232,955
Iowa	18,353	5.2	142,372	124,019	\$11,130,698
Kansas	34,220	10.4	131,078	96,858	\$8,692,984
Kentucky	47,169	10.8	174,355	127,186	\$11,414,908
Louisiana	17,764	4.0	177,859	160,095	\$14,368,505
Maine	14,395	14.8	39,000	24,605	\$2,208,336
Maryland	90,846	20.5	177,042	86,196	\$7,736,072
Massachusetts	71,176	13.4	211,967	140,791	\$12,635,952
Michigan	68,790	8.7	317,897	249,107	\$22,357,370
Minnesota ⁵	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	30,187	9.9	122,464	92,277	\$8,281,818
Missouri	31,298	5.6	224,761	193,464	\$17,363,361
Montana	10,014	12.5	32,046	22,032	\$1,977,395
Nebraska	4,682	2.0	94,784	90,102	\$8,086,637
Nevada	15,252	6.6	92,861	77,609	\$6,965,373
New Hampshire	5,860	6.6	35,351	29,491	\$2,646,848
New Jersey	266,223	35.3	301,623	35,401	\$3,177,202
New Mexico	40,864	22.8	71,596	30,733	\$2,758,263
New York	425,114	27.8	611,713	186,599	\$16,747,290
North Carolina	70,092	10.3	271,684	201,593	\$18,092,958
North Dakota	3,755	4.2	35,826	32,071	\$2,878,337
Ohio	52,946	5.3	399,495	346,549	\$31,102,808
Oklahoma	16,155	4.3	151,533	135,379	\$12,150,251
Oregon	26,881	10.7	100,493	73,613	\$6,606,744
Pennsylvania	74,976	8.0	374,720	299,744	\$26,902,034
Rhode Island	8,550	11.8	28,968	20,418	\$1,832,511
South Carolina	41,609	9.4	176,419	134,811	\$12,099,260
South Dakota	5,597	5.5	40,812	35,215	\$3,160,524
Tennessee	48,227	7.9	242,689	194,462	\$17,452,951
Texas	143,716	4.6	1,248,399	1,104,683	\$99,145,320
Utah	16,951	5.1	132,833	115,882	\$10,400,387
Vermont	13,127	27.6	19,010	5,883	\$528,003
Virginia	68,699	9.4	290,926	222,228	\$19,944,936
Washington	30,880	5.9	210,401	179,521	\$16,112,054
West Virginia	14,200	8.8	64,605	50,405	\$4,523,883
Wisconsin	39,307	8.0	196,641	157,334	\$14,120,741
Wyoming	9,400	19.7	19,132	9,732	\$873,445
U.S.	2,975,642	11.0	10,839,101	7,863,459	\$705,745,448

- 1 Summer lunch includes participation in the Summer Food Service Program and free and reduced-price National School Lunch Program during July, including the Seamless Summer Option.
- 2 School lunch data for school year 2021–2022 includes participation in free and reduced-price NSLP, including the Seamless Summer Option.
- 3 Ratio of summer lunch to school lunch is the number of children in summer lunch per 100 in school lunch during the regular school year.
- 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 SFS lunch (\$4.4875 per lunch), and were served 20 days in July 2022.
- 5 Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.

Table 6: Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Summer Breakfast¹ and Summer Lunch² in July 2021 and July 2022, and Ratio³ and Rank, by State

State	Summer Breakfast ADP July 2021	Summer Lunch ADP July 2021	Ratio 2021	Rank 2021	Summer Breakfast ADP July 2022	Summer Lunch ADP July 2022	Ratio 2022	Rank 2022	Percent Change in Breakfast ADP 2021 to 2022
Alabama	62,867	78,091	80.5	37	13,626	29,461	46.2	40	-78.3%
Alaska	3,787	6,142	61.7	50	1,038	2,104	49.3	35	-72.6%
Arizona	83,990	122,497	68.6	47	21,497	54,068	39.8	44	-74.4%
Arkansas	32,503	34,736	93.6	5	17,802	31,390	56.7	21	-45.2%
California	692,604	777,994	89.0	15	191,801	453,014	42.3	43	-72.3%
Colorado	52,104	57,205	91.1	8	12,990	21,169	61.4	17	-75.1%
Connecticut	43,869	51,358	85.4	24	26,534	36,034	73.6	9	-39.5%
Delaware	22,654	24,293	93.3	7	7,484	10,107	74.0	8	-67.0%
District of Columbia	10,288	11,397	90.3	12	7,947	9,685	82.1	4	-22.8%
Florida	185,884	249,704	74.4	44	82,862	162,002	51.1	31	-55.4%
Georgia	165,294	195,371	84.6	29	65,885	147,875	44.6	41	-60.1%
Hawaii	17,390	22,504	77.3	42	735	6,518	11.3	50	-95.8%
Idaho	13,987	21,167	66.1	48	4,380	12,487	35.1	46	-68.7%
Illinois	148,446	176,459	84.1	31	33,182	68,012	48.8	36	-77.6%
Indiana	73,666	112,145	65.7	49	13,601	54,445	25.0	48	-81.5%
Iowa	56,162	65,085	86.3	22	9,397	18,353	51.2	30	-83.3%
Kansas	37,781	44,571	84.8	27	23,364	34,220	68.3	12	-38.2%
Kentucky	82,137	90,330	90.9	9	30,090	47,169	63.8	16	-63.4%
Louisiana	86,278	92,331	93.4	6	10,592	17,764	59.6	20	-87.7%
Maine	18,426	22,187	83.1	34	9,814	14,395	68.2	13	-46.7%
Maryland	126,714	104,330	121.5	1	89,393	90,846	98.4	1	-29.5%
Massachusetts	103,537	117,395	88.2	18	43,174	71,176	60.7	18	-58.3%
Michigan	154,726	159,934	96.7	4	46,279	68,790	67.3	15	-70.1%
Minnesota ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	27,795	36,054	77.1	43	9,117	30,187	30.2	47	-67.2%
Missouri	158,860	152,538	104.1	2	16,789	31,298	53.6	26	-89.4%
Montana	14,424	16,930	85.2	26	5,153	10,014	51.5	29	-64.3%
Nebraska	13,692	17,662	77.5	41	2,063	4,682	44.1	42	-84.9%
Nevada	21,486	23,654	90.8	11	11,909	15,252	78.1	7	-44.6%
New Hampshire	8,593	9,542	90.1	13	4,299	5,860	73.4	10	-50.0%
New Jersey	438,257	439,722	99.7	3	243,072	266,223	91.3	2	-44.5%
New Mexico	37,901	42,710	88.7	16	19,058	40,864	46.6	39	-49.7%
New York	525,112	577,930	90.9	10	345,118	425,114	81.2	6	-34.3%
North Carolina	114,328	155,373	73.6	46	39,351	70,092	56.1	22	-65.6%
North Dakota	9,535	11,267	84.6	28	1,831	3,755	48.8	37	-80.8%
Ohio	126,613	144,427	87.7	20	29,654	52,946	56.0	23	-76.6%
Oklahoma	35,429	48,071	73.7	45	9,695	16,155	60.0	19	-72.6%
Oregon	34,534	41,520	83.2	32	12,752	26,881	47.4	38	-63.1%
Pennsylvania	132,933	151,348	87.8	19	54,834	74,976	73.1	11	-58.8%
Rhode Island	8,636	10,452	82.6	36	4,766	8,550	55.7	24	-44.8%
South Carolina	64,064	80,677	79.4	38	21,585	41,609	51.9	27	-66.3%
South Dakota	10,362	13,279	78.0	40	2,781	5,597	49.7	34	-73.2%
Tennessee	76,701	92,695	82.7	35	24,287	48,227	50.4	33	-68.3%
Texas	239,272	282,831	84.6	30	73,301	143,716	51.0	32	-69.4%
Utah	35,424	45,111	78.5	39	3,038	16,951	17.9	49	-91.4%
Vermont	14,106	16,490	85.5	23	11,052	13,127	84.2	3	-21.6%
Virginia	97,019	113,837	85.2	25	46,569	68,699	67.8	14	-52.0%
Washington	66,657	75,159	88.7	17	11,923	30,880	38.6	45	-82.1%
West Virginia	35,898	40,234	89.2	14	11,536	14,200	81.2	5	-67.9%
Wisconsin	63,423	76,364	83.1	33	21,284	39,307	54.1	25	-66.4%
Wyoming	10,022	11,505	87.1	21	4,849	9,400	51.6	28	-51.6%
U.S.	4,696,169	5,364,608	87.5		1,805,132	2,975,642	60.7		-61.6%

- 1 Summer Breakfast is the sum of the average daily participation in Summer Food Service Program breakfast service in July plus the average daily free and reduced-price participation in the School Breakfast Program — including the Seamless Summer Option — in July.
- 2 Summer Lunch is the sum of the average daily participation in Summer Food Service Program lunch service in July plus the average daily free and reduced-price participation in the National School Lunch Program — including the Seamless Summer Option — in July.
- 3 Ratio of Summer Breakfast to Summer Lunch is the number of children in Summer Breakfast per 100 in Summer Lunch.
- 4 Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.



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