



**AFTERSCHOOL SUPPERS:**  
A Snapshot of Participation — October 2023

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# AFTERSCHOOL SUPPERS: A Snapshot of Participation —

**October 2023**

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## About FRAC

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) improves the nutrition, health, and well-being of people struggling against poverty-related hunger in the United States through advocacy, partnerships, and by advancing bold and equitable policy solutions. For more information about FRAC, or to [sign up](#) for FRAC's e-newsletters, go to [www.frac.org](http://www.frac.org).



## KEY FINDINGS

**1.23 MILLION CHILDREN**

were served an afterschool supper on an average school day in October 2023.



Participation in afterschool suppers **INCREASED** by **73,878 children, or 6.4 percent**, in October 2023 when compared to October 2022.



**Just 1 child for every 16 children** who received a **free or reduced-price lunch** in October 2023 was served by the Afterschool Supper Program.

**1.25 MILLION CHILDREN**

were served an afterschool snack, an **INCREASE** of **63,112 children** from October 2022.

**46,308**

sites served afterschool suppers and/or snacks in 2023, an **INCREASE** of 8,075 sites from 2022.

## Executive Summary

The Afterschool Nutrition Programs<sup>1</sup> offer nutritious meals and snacks to children participating in educational and enrichment activities after school. Initiated in 1998 as the Afterschool Snack Program, it was expanded to include suppers nationwide in 2010 through the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act. This expansion of the program offers the opportunity to address children's nutritional needs more effectively after school, on weekends, and during school holidays. It also better supports families by reducing pressure on the household's food budget. Furthermore, these programs help keep children engaged, safe, and supervised while their parents are at work.

Prior to the pandemic, participation in afterschool suppers had been increasing each year, resulting in 1.42 million children being served a supper on an average school day in October 2019.<sup>2</sup> Participation in the program began to plateau in 2019, however, and many eligible sites were still not participating. The pandemic waiver flexibilities from spring 2020 through the 2021–2022 school year allowed the pre-pandemic level of participation to be maintained and even slightly increase, reaching an all-time high of 1.49 million children in October 2021.<sup>3</sup> But even with those flexibilities, the program

fell short at a time of heightened food insecurity as 20 states had a decrease in afterschool supper participation that year.<sup>4</sup>

October 2022 marked the first year that participation in afterschool suppers decreased since the program became available nationwide in 2010, due to the end of the pandemic waivers and the operational challenges afterschool programs were experiencing. Sponsors and program operators had to adapt to and reinstate participation rules that had been suspended for nearly three years. They also continued to face many of the same challenges experienced during the pandemic, such as staffing shortages and rising food costs. Additionally, many afterschool programs either closed during the pandemic and never reopened or had to drastically reduce their capacity.<sup>5</sup>

Participation in the afterschool programs increased from October 2022 to October 2023. In October 2023, 1.23 million children throughout the country received a supper on an average school day, a slight increase of 73,878 from October 2022. 1.25 million children received an afterschool snack, an increase of 63,112 children from October 2022. These changes in participation indicate that while afterschool programs are beginning

to recover from the pandemic, the end of the waiver flexibilities and continuing pre-pandemic challenges continue to affect overall participation.

### KEY FINDINGS

- ▶ **1.23 million children were served an afterschool supper on an average school day in October 2023.**
- ▶ **Participation in afterschool suppers increased by 73,878 children, or 6.4 percent**, in October 2023 when compared to October 2022.
- ▶ Just **1 child for every 16 children** who received a free or reduced-price school lunch in October 2023 was served by the Afterschool Supper Program.
- ▶ **1.25 million children were served an afterschool snack, an increase of 63,112 children from October 2022.**
- ▶ **46,308 sites served afterschool suppers and/or snacks in 2023**, an increase of 8,075 sites from 2022.

With the overall participation numbers slightly increasing for afterschool suppers in 2023 compared to 2022, securing increased funding for afterschool programs remains crucial as it underpins the ability to provide nutritious suppers and snacks.



**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** CONTINUED

While the American Rescue Plan, signed into law in 2021,<sup>6</sup> made significant investments in afterschool programs, there is still a high, unmet demand, especially among families with low incomes who are frequently priced out of the limited available programs. Fortunately, there is increasing recognition of the crucial role that afterschool programs play. In July 2022, the U.S. Department of Education introduced the [Engage Every Student Initiative](#), aimed at guaranteeing that every student who desires a place in a high-quality out-of-school time program can secure one. To ensure that afterschool programs are available and provide the platform for offering afterschool suppers, it is essential to advocate for support and expansion of afterschool programs at the sponsor, state, and federal levels.

Significant investments are essential to ensure the program can reach the millions of children in need of afterschool meals and activities. During the pandemic, eliminating the area eligibility threshold proved transformative, allowing all families with low incomes in every community to access afterschool meals and snacks. This experience underscored that the 50 percent threshold excludes many programs serving families with low incomes and should be reduced. Additionally, streamlining the Afterschool Nutrition Programs for Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) sponsors and schools is an important way to boost participation in suppers and simplify program operations.

Moving forward, strategic and deliberate investments, along with collaboration at all levels, will be crucial to help the Afterschool Nutrition Programs not only recover lost ground but also expand effectively to meet increasing needs.



## About This Report

This report measures the reach of the Afterschool Nutrition Programs, which include the Afterschool Supper Program and the Afterschool Snack Programs. The Afterschool Supper Program is funded through the federal Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP); the Afterschool Snack Programs are funded through both CACFP and the federal National School Lunch Program (NSLP).<sup>7</sup> This report focuses on participation in October 2023, with comparisons to October 2022, nationally and in each state. Based on a variety of metrics, this report examines trends and the impacts of policies on participation in the programs.

The focus is on afterschool supper participation through CACFP, using the extent of free and reduced-price school lunch participation in NSLP in October as a benchmark against which to compare afterschool supper participation. Because there is broad participation in the regular school-year lunch program by students from households with low incomes across the states, this is a useful comparison by which to measure how many students are and could be benefiting from the Afterschool Supper Program.

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) set the goal of reaching 15 children with the Afterschool Supper Program for every 100 children participating in free or reduced-price school lunch and calculates the shortfall in terms of the number

of unserved children and the federal dollars lost in October 2023 in each state that is not meeting this goal. Some states have fewer schools that meet the area eligibility requirement for the Afterschool Supper Program, which can impact the program's reach. Setting a modest goal helps ensure that states can reach it.

In addition to afterschool supper participation, this report examines afterschool snack participation through CACFP and NSLP. It looks at the number of sites (i.e., afterschool programs) providing suppers, snacks, or both through CACFP, and snacks through NSLP. The number of sites in a state is an important indicator of access to afterschool nutrition.

Finally, this report identifies and describes effective strategies for increasing the reach of the Afterschool Supper Program.





## How the Afterschool Nutrition Programs Work

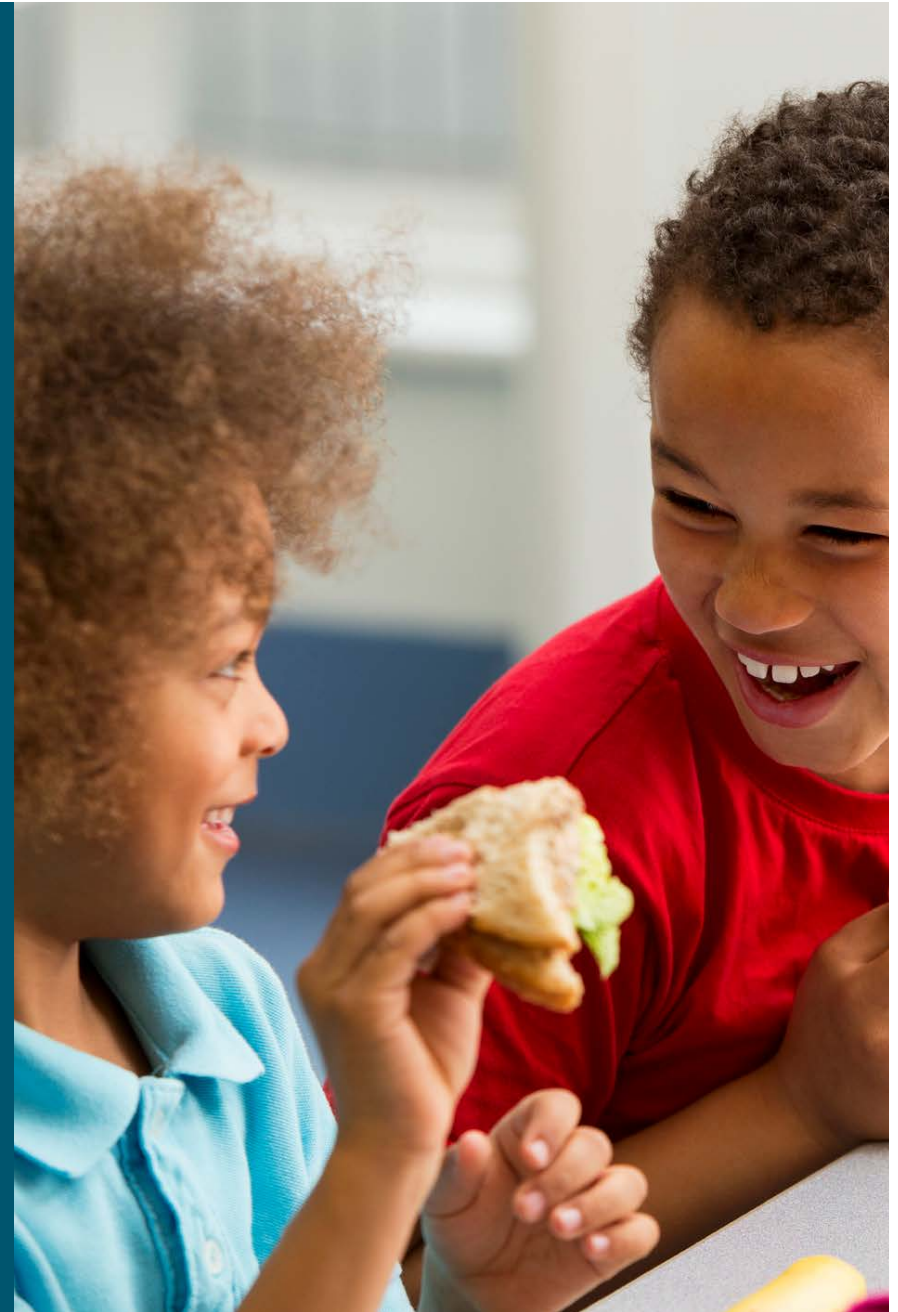
Two federal Afterschool Nutrition Programs — the Child and Adult Care Food Program and the National School Lunch Program — provide funding to serve suppers and snacks to children at educational and enrichment programs. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides the funding for these programs through a state agency in each state, usually the state department of education, health, or agriculture.

The **CACFP** At-Risk Afterschool Supper and Snack Program reimburses public and private nonprofit schools, local government agencies, and private nonprofit organizations for providing a supper, snack, or both to children 18 years old and younger<sup>8</sup> at educational or enrichment programming after school, on weekends, and during school holidays throughout the school year.<sup>9</sup> For-profit centers also may be able to participate if they meet additional requirements. Eligible entities can provide suppers and snacks at one or multiple sites. For example, a school, park and recreation department, a youth service nonprofit (like a YMCA or a Boys & Girls Club), or a food bank, can provide meals, snacks, or both at multiple sites throughout the community.

**NSLP** reimburses public and private nonprofit schools for providing snacks (but not suppers) to children 18 years old and younger who

participate in school-sponsored educational or enrichment programming after school. Schools also can provide snacks in community programs that they designate as school-sponsored. The afterschool program does not need to be operated by a school or be located on school grounds to receive NSLP snacks.

Sites qualify to provide afterschool meals and snacks by being in the attendance area of an elementary, middle, or high school that had at least 50 percent of its student enrollment certified to receive free or reduced-price school meals. Once a site meets this threshold, it receives the “free” (higher reimbursement) rate for all the meals and snacks served. For NSLP, a site that is not located in an eligible area can provide snacks through NSLP, but the reimbursement rate is based on the participating children’s eligibility for free or reduced-price school meals.





## National Findings for October 2023

After participation in both afterschool suppers and snacks dropped dramatically in October 2022 due in part to the loss of pandemic-era waivers, participation in suppers increased in October 2023. For snacks, the NSLP snack program also saw an increase, though the CACFP snack program saw slight decreases.



**1.23 million children** were served by the **Afterschool Supper Program on an average weekday in October 2023**; an **increase of 73,878 children, or 6.4 percent**, from October 2022.



Participation in afterschool suppers remained low when compared to pre-pandemic levels, serving **193,731 less children** in October 2023 than in October 2019.<sup>10</sup>



**JUST OVER 1.25 million children** were served by the **Afterschool Snack Programs on an average weekday in October 2023**; 942,235 through NSLP and 308,007 through CACFP.

While afterschool snack participation increased overall by 63,112 children, there was a **drop in participation in CACFP snacks**, with 27,059 fewer children receiving a CACFP snack in October 2023. **Participation in NSLP snacks in October 2023 increased by 90,170 children.**



**Just 1 child for every 16 children** who participated in the free or reduced-price school lunch program in October 2023 were served by the Afterschool Supper Program.

**46,308 afterschool programs participated in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs** in October 2023, with participation higher in CACFP (26,969 sites) compared to NSLP (19,339 sites).



There was a **23.1 percent increase (5,062 sites) in CACFP afterschool sites** and a **18.5 percent increase (3,013) in NSLP afterschool sites.**



## State Findings for October 2023

Participation in afterschool suppers varied significantly by state in October 2023, and almost half of states saw growth. Both the level of participation and the drops in participation in October 2023 highlight the need to increase participation in nearly all states moving forward.

**31** moved in the right direction and **increased their participation rate in afterschool suppers** when comparing October 2023 to October 2022; 7 of these states increased by more than 25 percent.

**19** states saw a **decrease in supper participation** when comparing October 2023 to October 2022 data; 13 of which dropped by more than 10 percent.

**33** states served supper to **fewer than 1 child for every 20 children from households with low incomes who participated in school lunch**; 3 of them served fewer than one out of 100.

In October 2023, only **California and the District of Columbia** reached **FRAC's goal for states to serve supper to at least 15 children for every 100 who received a free or reduced-price school lunch.**

**7** additional states reached more children with afterschool suppers than the national average of 6.2 to 100: Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas.





## Missed Opportunities

The Afterschool Supper Program offers a crucial opportunity to access federal funding designated for providing suppers and addressing the significant rise in child food insecurity seen over the last few years. In 2023, 13.8 million children lived in households that experienced food insecurity, 400,000 more than 2022, and 4.5 million more than in 2021.<sup>11</sup> When states did not utilize these funds, children and families missed out on nutritious meals that could have alleviated hunger. Additionally, schools, local government agencies, and private nonprofits lost out on vital federal support that could have bolstered their financial stability during the pandemic and the subsequent transition period.



**MORE THAN**  
**1.7 million children**  
missed a nutritious meal



**\$144.8 million**  
missed in additional federal funding



**3 states**  
lost out on more than **\$8 million each**  
in federal reimbursements

If every state had served supper to 15 children for every 100 children from households with low incomes who participated in school lunch in October 2023, then more than 1.7 million additional children would have received a nutritious meal after school, and an additional \$144.8 million in federal funding would have supported the provision of afterschool suppers in October 2023 alone.

Three states each lost out on more than \$8 million in federal reimbursements in October 2023: Florida, New York, and Texas.

### SPOTLIGHT ON DISTRICTS

#### Sacramento City Unified School District

**District Enrollment:** 41,297 students

**Average Daily Participation, Free and Reduced-Price Lunch, October 2023:** 21,631 students

**Average Daily Participation, CACFP Suppers, October 2023:** 6,500 students

Sacramento City Unified School District (SCUSD) served supper to **1 student for every 3** who participated in the free or reduced-price school lunch program in October 2023. They face challenges in preparing the correct number of meals, as all meals come from a central kitchen. To mitigate this, they keep shelf-stable meals on hand for higher attendance and adjust meal counts to minimize leftovers, which are then used as alternate options for lunch the next day. SCUSD has also collaborated with their Expanded Learning Department to ensure that all afterschool programs participate in the CACFP Supper Program, providing a snack if the program runs past 4:45 p.m. To address staffing and budget constraints, afterschool coordinators have been trained to conduct the necessary meal counts, reducing the need for extra personnel.



#### Expanding Access to Afterschool Nutrition: Policy Recommendations

Congress has not reauthorized the Child Nutrition Programs since 2010, and while the American Rescue plan provided a significant boost to federal funding for afterschool programs, that increased investment has not continued. The following recommendations are important ways for Congress to support the Afterschool Nutrition Programs.

##### Streamline the Afterschool and Summer Nutrition Programs

Many community-based organizations and local government agencies that run the Afterschool

#### The School District of Philadelphia

**District Enrollment:** 117,629 students

**Average Daily Participation, Free and Reduced-Price Lunch, October 2023:** 60,122 students

**Average Daily Participation, CACFP Suppers, October 2023:** 9,823 students

The School District of Philadelphia served supper to **1 student for every 6** who participated in the free or reduced-price school lunch program in October 2023. The district has encountered costly challenges related to staffing and personnel. Despite these issues, they have successfully attracted students and maintained an effective program by implementing a streamlined application process and targeted marketing strategies. The nutrition staff actively collaborates with various interdisciplinary partners who manage the afterschool programs to increase participation in the meal programs. They also prioritize disseminating comprehensive information about the program to all teaching staff, so that they can help promote the afterschool suppers and programming.

Meal Program under the Child and Adult Care Food Program also provide summer meals to the same children through the Summer Food Service Program. This requires sponsors to manage two separate programs with different eligibility criteria and requirements to offer meals year-round. Consolidating these into a single year-round program under SFSP would reduce redundant paperwork and support sponsors in serving more children effectively. During part of the COVID-19 pandemic, schools and sponsors could operate both programs simultaneously, providing up to three meals and a snack per day while schools were closed. The Omnibus in 2022 directed the USDA Food and Nutrition Service to consider allowing

sponsors in good standing to submit a single application to operate both CACFP and SFSP. While this is a step toward streamlining, further efforts are needed to fully integrate these two programs.

### Allow School Food Authorities to Serve Suppers Through the National School Lunch Program

Under the National School Lunch Program, schools are limited to providing snacks after school. To offer a full meal instead of just a snack, or to serve children on weekends and school holidays, schools must operate CACFP, which imposes a significant and unnecessary administrative burden. This often results in schools only providing snacks. To address this issue, any future Child Nutrition Reauthorization should streamline the Afterschool Nutrition Programs by allowing schools to provide up to a meal and a snack any day during the regular school year through the NSLP, similar to the flexibility offered through CACFP.

### Lower the Area Eligibility Threshold

To participate in CACFP's afterschool programs, sites must demonstrate they are in a low-income area where at least 50 percent of children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. While NSLP sites can use individual student eligibility, this method does not provide free reimbursement for snacks, making it financially less feasible. The current 50 percent threshold excludes many communities with less concentrated poverty, such as rural and suburban areas. During the pandemic, the requirement to meet the 50 percent threshold was waived, which increased access and reduced administrative burdens. Lowering the eligibility threshold to 40 percent would enhance access to suppers across all states and align site eligibility with the 40 percent threshold used for 21st Century Community Learning Centers programs and Title I schools.



## State and Local Policy and Program Opportunities to Expand Afterschool Suppers

While federal investments and improvements are needed to support broader access to the Afterschool Nutrition Programs, there are a number of ways that states and localities can expand the reach of the Afterschool Nutrition Programs and afterschool programs. These include:

- ▶ **Mandate participation.** Many states have advanced efforts to mandate participation in the School Breakfast Program and Summer Food Service Program to ensure that schools in low-income areas provide meals to eligible children. This trend is gaining traction in afterschool nutrition as well, with Virginia and Maine leading the way by passing legislation that requires schools running afterschool programs to participate.
- ▶ **Allocate funding.** A few states allocate funding to support school and summer meal programs, including supplementing the federal reimbursement or providing grants for start-up or equipment costs. States should also consider including funding for afterschool suppers and snacks. Now that the American Rescue Plan funding has ended, it is vital that state funding for afterschool programming is prioritized.
- ▶ **Recruit school districts.** School nutrition departments are well-equipped and experienced in running federal child nutrition programs effectively. Many schools already host formal afterschool programs as well as informal activities and clubs that fulfill the requirement

to provide educational or enrichment opportunities. To increase participation among school nutrition departments, state agencies and advocates can reach out to eligible schools, identify any obstacles to participation, and help schools address these challenges.

- ▶ **Serve suppers instead of (or in addition to) snacks.** One of the most straightforward ways to combat student hunger and enhance nutrition is for afterschool programs to offer supper. If the program runs long enough, it can provide both supper and a snack. Additionally, by not including supper, sponsors and sites forfeit the opportunity for significantly higher federal reimbursements, which could make the afterschool nutrition program more financially sustainable.
- ▶ **Improve meal quality and appeal.** All suppers and snacks provided through the Afterschool Nutrition Programs must adhere to federal nutrition standards. Sponsors can enhance the quality of the meals they offer by following [FRAC's Afterschool Standards of Excellence](#), as well as by incorporating fresh, seasonal produce through [Farm to Afterschool](#) initiatives.
- ▶ **Reduce barriers.** For instance, long travel distances can make it difficult for some children to stay after school, even if programs are available. To address this issue, schools can adjust bus schedules to accommodate meal service and enrichment activities before buses depart. Additionally, schools can consider combining meals in the classroom with homework help after the bell rings, and delay the time that the school buses depart.



## Maximizing and Leveraging Afterschool Program Funding

Public funding through federal, state, and local dollars are key to ensuring that families with low incomes have access to high-quality afterschool programs and the suppers that these programs can provide. The American Rescue Plan of 2021 (ARP) significantly increased the federal investment for afterschool and summer programs, allocating \$30 billion. The ARP funds had to be obligated by September 30, 2024, and the Afterschool Alliance has reported that program sponsors were worried that the end of ARP funding could lead to fewer programs and activities, decreased staffing and operating hours, and a diminished capacity to serve students.<sup>12</sup>

The Afterschool Alliance reports that even with the additional ARP funding, 24.7 million children are not enrolled in afterschool programs but would participate if these programs were available.<sup>13</sup> With demand for afterschool programming already outpacing supply, the end of ARP funding could worsen this issue. To address these challenges, it is crucial to prioritize and maintain federal funding for afterschool programs. Increasing investments in initiatives like the 21st Century Community Learning Centers will help ensure ongoing access and sustainability for these vital services.

### Conclusion

While participation in afterschool suppers slightly increased and participation in snacks was mostly maintained in October 2023 when compared to October 2022, participation levels remain below pre-pandemic levels. In October 2023, 1.23 million children, received a supper each school day, a decrease of 193,731 (14 percent) from October 2019.<sup>14</sup>



Even prior to the pandemic, afterschool suppers were falling short: Only 1.42 million children, less than one child for every 10 who received a free or reduced-price school lunch, received a supper on an average day in October 2019.<sup>15</sup> As afterschool programs have yet to fully recover to previous levels, Congress should take steps to improve access to suppers by lowering area eligibility requirements, thus allowing more communities to participate; streamlining the programs for schools and summer food sponsors to reduce the unnecessary and duplicative administrative burden that reduces their participation; and increasing federal funding for afterschool programs, which

is crucial to provide access to these programs to more children from households with low incomes.

As sponsors and afterschool programs continue to adapt and recover from the challenges of the past four years, the lessons learned both before and during the pandemic must be applied to strengthen and streamline these programs. Now is the time to make afterschool suppers and programs more accessible. Alongside Congressional action, enhanced outreach, technical assistance, and a renewed commitment to expanding programs, can help ensure that all children have equitable access to the nutrition and learning opportunities they need after school.



## Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and from a survey of state child nutrition officials conducted by the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC). This report does not include the Afterschool Nutrition Programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Department of Defense schools. It also does not include Outside-School-Hours Care Centers, due to data limitations.

Total afterschool nutrition participation is defined as the sum of average daily participation in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) At-Risk Afterschool Supper and Snack Program plus average daily participation in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Afterschool Snack Program.

The data are based on meals and snacks served and sites operating in October of each year. FRAC focuses on October because USDA requires states to report CACFP at-risk meal data every October and March. Focusing on October reporting made it possible to complete a more complete 2023–2024 school year report with the most accurate data.

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

USDA obtains the October numbers of sites serving snacks and suppers from the states and reports them as the states provide them. For this report, FRAC gave states the opportunity to update the supper, snack, and site data.

Minnesota’s data for 2022 was under review by USDA at the time of the report and is not included in the report. Minnesota data for 2023 is reported and included in the U.S. totals. The 2023 Minnesota CACFP Supper Average Daily Participation (ADP) increases the percent change by 0.8 percent from 2022, because the 2022 data is not available. The 2023 Minnesota ADP is

included in the 2023 U.S. participation to provide accurate 2023 ADP for the U.S.

### Afterschool Suppers and Snacks

USDA provided FRAC with the number of CACFP suppers and snacks, and NSLP snacks for October 2023. Average daily participation in each component of afterschool nutrition — CACFP snacks, CACFP suppers, NSLP snacks — was based on the number of snacks or suppers served in October of each year divided by each state’s average number of lunch serving days in NSLP in October of that year.

Participation in afterschool suppers is the total average daily participation in CACFP suppers. Participation in afterschool snacks is the total of the average daily participation in CACFP snacks and the average participation in NSLP snacks.

### NSLP Lunches

FRAC calculated each state’s October average daily free and reduced-price school lunch participation by dividing the number of free and reduced-price lunches served in October by each state’s average number of October serving days in the corresponding school year.

Note that USDA adjusts the average daily lunch participation by dividing the average daily lunch participation figures by an attendance factor (0.927) to account for children who were absent from school on a particular day. To ensure comparability between the average daily lunch participation figures and the average daily supper and snack figures, FRAC does not apply the attendance factor adjustment to the lunch participation estimates.

### The Cost of Low Participation

For each state, FRAC calculated the average daily number of children receiving afterschool suppers

in October for every 100 children receiving free or reduced-price NSLP lunches in the same month. FRAC then calculated the number of additional children who would be reached if that state achieved a 15-to-100 ratio of afterschool supper participation to free and reduced-price lunch participation. FRAC then multiplied this unserved population by the afterschool supper reimbursement rate, and multiplied this total by 21, the national average number of NSLP serving days in October 2023. FRAC assumed each supper is reimbursed at the [standard rate for school year 2023–2024](#): \$4.25. Reimbursement estimates do not include the additional value of commodities, or cash-in-lieu-of commodities, which also are provided by USDA for each supper served.

### States’ Ability to Meet FRAC’s Goal

The number of students from households with low incomes who participated in school lunch provides an important baseline for the need for afterschool meals. The CACFP Afterschool Meal Program’s eligibility rules require that at least 50 percent of the students attending the local elementary, middle, or high school serving the area where the afterschool program is located are certified for free or reduced-price school meals. This requirement significantly limits the areas that are eligible to participate, resulting in students from households with low incomes in every state not having access to afterschool meals. In addition, the eligibility requirement makes it more difficult for states with lower concentrations of poverty within their schools’ enrollment to provide afterschool meals to children from households with low incomes. FRAC’s modest afterschool supper benchmark is designed to reflect the limitations of the program, and data analysis has shown that all states could meet the benchmark.

## Endnotes

- 1 The Afterschool Nutrition Programs include the At-Risk Afterschool Supper and Snack Program through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and snacks through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).
- 2 Food Research & Action Center. (2023). *Afterschool Suppers: A Snapshot of Participation October 2021 and October 2022*. <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/afterschool-report-2023.pdf>.
- 3 Food Research & Action Center. (2023). *Afterschool Suppers: A Snapshot of Participation October 2021 and October 2022*. <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/afterschool-report-2023.pdf>.
- 4 Food Research & Action Center. (2023). *Afterschool Suppers: A Snapshot of Participation October 2021 and October 2022*. <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/afterschool-report-2023.pdf>.
- 5 Then and Now: A Retrospective on the Afterschool in the Time of COVID-19 Survey Series. Afterschool Alliance. <http://afterschoolalliance.org/covid/Afterschool-in-the-Time-of-COVID-19-Spring-2023.cfm>.
- 6 Peterson, Eric. (2021). *The American Rescue Plan's Impact on Out-of-School Time Meals and Programming*. Food Research & Action Center. <https://frac.org/blog/the-american-rescue-plans-impact-on-out-of-school-time-meals-and-programming>.
- 7 Participation in a separate provision called the CACFP Outside-School-Hours Care Option is not included in the report, due to data limitations. The U.S. Department of Agriculture collects the number of meals served by and site participation data on Child Care Centers. Those data include Outside-School-Hours Care as well as a number of other options within CACFP (mostly participation in meals in early childhood programs). This means that the number of afterschool suppers or snacks provided through Outside-School-Hours Care, or the number of sites operating that program, cannot be specified. Additional information on the methodology can be found in the Technical Notes section.
- 8 Children who turn 19 during the school year can continue participating in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs for the remainder of the year.
- 9 Programs operating on weekends or school holidays during the school year can choose to serve breakfast or lunch instead of supper. The Child and Adult Care Food Program breakfast and lunch participation data are not included in this report.
- 10 Food Research & Action Center. (2023). *Afterschool Suppers: A Snapshot of Participation October 2021 and October 2022*. <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/afterschool-report-2023.pdf>.
- 11 Rabbitt, M. P., Reed-Jones, M., Hales, L. J., & Burke, M. P. (2024). Household food security in the United States in 2023 (Report No. ERR-337). U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. <https://doi.org/10.32747/2024.8583175.ers>.
- 12 Afterschool Alliance. (2024). *Afterschool Programs Support Learning Recovery But Struggle with Staffing and Program Costs*. <https://afterschoolalliance.org/documents/Afterschool-Programs-Support-Learning-Recovery-Wave-10.pdf>.
- 13 Afterschool Alliance. (2023). *Access to Afterschool Programs Remains a Challenge for Many Families*. <https://afterschoolalliance.org/documents/Afterschool-COVID-19-Parent-Survey-2022-Brief.pdf>.
- 14 Food Research & Action Center. (2023). *Afterschool Suppers: A Snapshot of Participation October 2021 and October 2022*. <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/afterschool-report-2023.pdf>.
- 15 Food Research & Action Center. (2023). *Afterschool Suppers: A Snapshot of Participation October 2021 and October 2022*. <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/afterschool-report-2023.pdf>.



**Table 1:** Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Suppers<sup>1</sup> Compared to Free and Reduced-Price National School Lunch Program (NSLP),<sup>2</sup> October 2022 and 2023, by State

State	Supper ADP, October 2022	Free and Reduced-Price Lunch ADP, October 2022	Ratio <sup>3</sup>	Supper ADP, October 2023	Free and Reduced-Price Lunch ADP, October 2023	Ratio	% Change in Supper ADP: Oct. 22 to Oct. 23
Alabama	19,150	353,659	5.4	13,737	415,549	3.3	-28.3 %
Alaska	938	28,116	3.3	808	28,797	2.8	-13.9 %
Arizona	15,744	339,194	4.6	19,287	390,569	4.9	22.5 %
Arkansas	16,176	200,649	8.1	15,953	212,947	7.5	-1.4 %
California	299,425	2,046,720	14.6	367,258	2,115,227	17.4	22.7 %
Colorado	5,386	170,722	3.2	5,183	191,228	2.7	-3.8 %
Connecticut	5,944	185,516	3.2	5,006	187,678	2.7	-15.8 %
Delaware	4,847	51,260	9.5	4,396	52,719	8.3	-9.3 %
District of Columbia	5,578	36,019	15.5	6,345	40,004	15.9	13.8 %
Florida	106,489	1,333,502	8.0	106,853	1,415,731	7.5	0.3 %
Georgia	25,542	716,366	3.6	27,228	800,874	3.4	6.6 %
Hawaii	226	53,892	0.4	234	56,438	0.4	3.6 %
Idaho	1,769	66,933	2.6	1,962	64,637	3.0	10.9 %
Illinois	28,068	643,084	4.4	33,434	689,339	4.9	19.1 %
Indiana	7,310	412,423	1.8	9,813	445,770	2.2	34.2 %
Iowa	1,133	173,818	0.7	1,043	180,871	0.6	-8.0 %
Kansas	3,373	163,078	2.1	4,260	173,510	2.5	26.3 %
Kentucky	15,318	389,570	3.9	17,509	406,558	4.3	14.3 %
Louisiana	12,786	388,643	3.3	22,221	416,022	5.3	73.8 %
Maine	1,660	41,214	4.0	1,611	41,778	3.9	-2.9 %
Maryland	12,487	261,552	4.8	15,248	297,703	5.1	22.1 %
Massachusetts	8,595	331,397	2.6	8,603	347,095	2.5	0.1 %
Michigan	13,800	520,365	2.7	14,883	594,068	2.5	7.8 %
Minnesota <sup>4</sup>	—	265,040	—	9,629	284,520	—	—
Mississippi	4,260	238,109	1.8	3,768	247,073	1.5	-11.6 %
Missouri	48,783	277,870	17.6	30,448	278,231	10.9	-37.6 %
Montana	1,208	37,699	3.2	890	43,133	2.1	-26.3 %
Nebraska	2,924	120,997	2.4	3,145	127,701	2.5	7.6 %
Nevada	7,290	160,025	4.6	11,097	168,666	6.6	52.2 %
New Hampshire	601	23,171	2.6	458	24,347	1.9	-23.8 %
New Jersey	14,610	386,753	3.8	15,792	409,727	3.9	8.1 %
New Mexico	9,043	142,033	6.4	8,059	141,748	5.7	-10.9 %
New York	58,714	1,224,039	4.8	66,348	1,316,244	5.0	13.0 %
North Carolina	12,155	536,632	2.3	15,870	643,022	2.5	30.6 %
North Dakota	211	29,540	0.7	144	29,471	0.5	-31.5 %
Ohio	12,452	501,940	2.5	13,846	570,892	2.4	11.2 %
Oklahoma	22,036	258,724	8.5	23,094	273,933	8.4	4.8 %
Oregon	8,639	151,206	5.7	8,127	163,882	5.0	-5.9 %
Pennsylvania	16,892	604,031	2.8	17,325	668,527	2.6	2.6 %
Rhode Island	1,575	42,040	3.7	1,758	39,838	4.4	11.7 %
South Carolina	12,511	315,045	4.0	12,862	392,713	3.3	2.8 %
South Dakota	436	39,341	1.1	498	39,555	1.3	14.1 %
Tennessee	29,068	376,108	7.7	25,976	418,649	6.2	-10.6 %
Texas	240,268	2,435,705	9.9	212,495	2,545,701	8.3	-11.6 %
Utah	5,213	117,243	4.4	4,000	126,715	3.2	-23.3 %
Vermont	1,079	19,304	5.6	1,432	24,407	5.9	32.7 %
Virginia	12,777	431,064	3.0	15,814	476,724	3.3	23.8 %
Washington	4,215	311,682	1.4	4,704	329,279	1.4	11.6 %
West Virginia	7,687	126,678	6.1	7,995	133,057	6.0	4.0 %
Wisconsin	6,272	256,120	2.4	8,115	266,310	3.0	29.4 %
Wyoming	222	17,667	1.3	197	20,425	1.0	-11.4 %
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>1,152,884</b>	<b>18,353,498</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1,226,761</b>	<b>19,769,601</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.4 %</b>

- 1 Average daily participation in CACFP suppers is calculated by dividing the total number of suppers served in October of each year by each state's average number of days of lunch service in NSLP in October.
- 2 Average daily free and reduced-price lunch participation in the National School Lunch Program in October is calculated by dividing the number of free and reduced-price lunches served by each state's average number of days of service in NSLP in October.
- 3 Ratio of supper to lunch is the average daily number of children participating in a supper program per 100 children participating in free or reduced-price school lunch.
- 4 2022 Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.

**Table 2:** Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Supper and Additional ADP and Additional Federal Reimbursement<sup>1</sup> if States Reached FRAC's Goal of 15 Supper Participants per 100 Participants Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunch Through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)

State	Supper ADP, October 2023	Ratio of Supper ADP to NSLP ADP	Total Supper ADP if Supper to NSLP Ratio Reached 15:100	Additional Supper ADP if Supper to NSLP Ratio Reached 15:100	Additional Federal Reimbursement Dollars <sup>1</sup> if Supper to NSLP Ratio Reached 15:100
Alabama	13,737	3.3	62,332	48,596	\$4,048,027
Alaska	808	2.8	4,320	3,512	\$292,531
Arizona	19,287	4.9	58,585	39,298	\$3,273,512
Arkansas	15,953	7.5	31,942	15,989	\$1,331,860
California	367,258	17.4	317,284	<b>Met Goal</b>	<b>Met Goal</b>
Colorado	5,183	2.7	28,684	23,501	\$1,957,625
Connecticut	5,006	2.7	28,152	23,146	\$1,928,040
Delaware	4,396	8.3	7,908	3,512	\$292,520
District of Columbia	6,345	15.9	6,001	<b>Met Goal</b>	<b>Met Goal</b>
Florida	106,853	7.5	212,360	105,507	\$8,788,712
Georgia	27,228	3.4	120,131	92,904	\$7,738,865
Hawaii	234	0.4	8,466	8,231	\$685,658
Idaho	1,962	3.0	9,696	7,734	\$644,227
Illinois	33,434	4.9	103,401	69,967	\$5,828,246
Indiana	9,813	2.2	66,866	57,053	\$4,752,494
Iowa	1,043	0.6	27,131	26,087	\$2,173,087
Kansas	4,260	2.5	26,027	21,766	\$1,813,115
Kentucky	17,509	4.3	60,984	43,475	\$3,621,478
Louisiana	22,221	5.3	62,403	40,182	\$3,347,149
Maine	1,611	3.9	6,267	4,656	\$387,806
Maryland	15,248	5.1	44,655	29,407	\$2,449,636
Massachusetts	8,603	2.5	52,064	43,462	\$3,620,347
Michigan	14,883	2.5	89,110	74,227	\$6,183,128
Minnesota	9,629	—	42,678	33,049	\$2,752,990
Mississippi	3,768	1.5	37,061	33,293	\$2,773,310
Missouri	30,448	10.9	41,735	11,286	\$940,163
Montana	890	2.1	6,470	5,580	\$464,794
Nebraska	3,145	2.5	19,155	16,010	\$1,333,627
Nevada	11,097	6.6	25,300	14,203	\$1,183,126
New Hampshire	458	1.9	3,652	3,194	\$266,077
New Jersey	15,792	3.9	61,459	45,667	\$3,804,086
New Mexico	8,059	5.7	21,262	13,203	\$1,099,840
New York	66,348	5.0	197,437	131,089	\$10,919,712
North Carolina	15,870	2.5	96,453	80,583	\$6,712,586
North Dakota	144	0.5	4,421	4,277	\$356,234
Ohio	13,846	2.4	85,634	71,788	\$5,979,906
Oklahoma	23,094	8.4	41,090	17,996	\$1,499,047
Oregon	8,127	5.0	24,582	16,455	\$1,370,716
Pennsylvania	17,325	2.6	100,279	82,954	\$6,910,087
Rhode Island	1,758	4.4	5,976	4,217	\$351,295
South Carolina	12,862	3.3	58,907	46,045	\$3,835,556
South Dakota	498	1.3	5,933	5,435	\$452,766
Tennessee	25,976	6.2	62,797	36,821	\$3,067,195
Texas	212,495	8.3	381,855	169,360	\$14,107,665
Utah	4,000	3.2	19,007	15,008	\$1,250,150
Vermont	1,432	5.9	3,661	2,229	\$185,681
Virginia	15,814	3.3	71,509	55,694	\$4,639,338
Washington	4,704	1.4	49,392	44,688	\$3,722,506
West Virginia	7,995	6.0	19,959	11,963	\$996,557
Wisconsin	8,115	3.0	39,947	31,832	\$2,651,607
Wyoming	197	1.0	3,064	2,867	\$238,810
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>1,226,761</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2,965,440</b>	<b>1,738,679</b>	<b>\$144,831,931</b>

<sup>1</sup> Additional federal reimbursement dollars are calculated assuming that the sites are reimbursed for each child at the federal reimbursement rate for free suppers (\$4.25 per supper) by the national average number of service days in October 2023.

**Table 3:** Change in Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Snacks, and National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Snacks, October 2022 to 2023, by State

State	CACFP Snacks			NSLP Snacks		
	October 2022	October 2023	% Change in CACFP Snack ADP: Oct. 22 to Oct. 23	October 2022	October 2023	% Change in NSLP Snack ADP: Oct. 22 to Oct. 23
Alabama	8,155	7,206	-11.6%	12,828	14,956	16.6%
Alaska	390	345	-11.7%	1,218	1,285	5.5%
Arizona	9,657	11,777	22.0%	19,568	19,218	-1.8%
Arkansas	11,695	7,841	-33.0%	655	22,332	3310.6%
California	58,493	56,535	-3.3%	134,948	146,703	8.7%
Colorado	4,516	4,907	8.7%	14,430	16,959	17.5%
Connecticut	1,379	1,390	0.8%	4,854	4,896	0.9%
Delaware	1,613	1,209	-25.1%	534	801	50.0%
District of Columbia	159	331	108.2%	10,152	13,042	28.5%
Florida	18,138	16,064	-11.4%	94,867	92,927	-2.0%
Georgia	15,753	16,867	7.1%	52,938	51,798	-2.2%
Hawaii	333	327	-1.9%	4,574	5,672	24.0%
Idaho	1,321	1,194	-9.7%	1,904	1,874	-1.6%
Illinois	10,193	12,441	22.0%	12,713	16,048	26.2%
Indiana	4,412	5,062	14.7%	17,861	18,302	2.5%
Iowa	823	772	-6.2%	5,641	5,489	-2.7%
Kansas	1,112	1,089	-2.0%	7,162	7,105	-0.8%
Kentucky	5,224	6,294	20.5%	5,727	4,915	-14.2%
Louisiana	1,373	1,428	4.0%	27,552	29,451	6.9%
Maine	561	485	-13.6%	1,118	1,368	22.4%
Maryland	9,604	10,936	13.9%	761	811	6.6%
Massachusetts	7,020	6,901	-1.7%	12,851	13,830	7.6%
Michigan	5,507	5,214	-5.3%	8,501	9,887	16.3%
Minnesota <sup>1</sup>	—	8,943	—	—	10,372	—
Mississippi	2,697	1,980	-26.6%	5,424	5,191	-4.3%
Missouri	7,582	8,935	17.8%	10,868	10,234	-5.8%
Montana	363	440	21.3%	1,467	1,620	10.4%
Nebraska	670	675	0.7%	5,488	5,471	-0.3%
Nevada	2,823	2,214	-21.6%	1,562	2,206	41.3%
New Hampshire	1,510	1,116	-26.1%	1,544	1,161	-24.8%
New Jersey	3,490	3,986	14.2%	30,553	34,995	14.5%
New Mexico	1,179	879	-25.4%	20,450	19,880	-2.8%
New York	16,379	17,944	9.6%	136,113	160,719	18.1%
North Carolina	5,273	6,638	25.9%	12,577	13,882	10.4%
North Dakota	457	557	21.9%	2,958	2,713	-8.3%
Ohio	4,983	5,392	8.2%	13,267	17,299	30.4%
Oklahoma	4,492	3,621	-19.4%	9,257	9,168	-1.0%
Oregon	1,239	1,076	-13.1%	1,995	3,916	96.3%
Pennsylvania	7,049	8,468	20.1%	8,878	11,012	24.0%
Rhode Island	531	385	-27.5%	812	1,253	54.4%
South Carolina	3,334	3,394	1.8%	28,456	31,041	9.1%
South Dakota	594	534	-10.1%	1,451	1,516	4.4%
Tennessee	33,707	15,050	-55.4%	22,577	23,324	3.3%
Texas	29,662	24,522	-17.3%	56,320	49,568	-12.0%
Utah	2,741	1,213	-55.8%	3,058	3,069	0.4%
Vermont	198	289	46.3%	1,359	1,337	-1.6%
Virginia	15,082	1,736	-88.5%	2,084	1,736	-16.7%
Washington	2,832	3,389	19.7%	4,918	5,552	12.9%
West Virginia	5,049	5,197	2.9%	5,093	4,254	-16.5%
Wisconsin	3,668	2,780	-24.2%	9,178	9,149	-0.3%
Wyoming	52	43	-17.1%	998	927	-7.1%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>335,066</b>	<b>308,007</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>	<b>852,065</b>	<b>942,235</b>	<b>10.6%</b>

<sup>1</sup> 2022 Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.



**Table 4:** Percent of Overall Afterschool Average Daily Participation (ADP) Coming From Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Snacks, CACFP Suppers, National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Snacks, October 2023, by State

State	CACFP Snacks ADP as Percent of Overall Afterschool ADP	CACFP Suppers ADP as Percent of Overall Afterschool ADP	NSLP Snacks ADP as Percent of Overall Afterschool ADP	Overall Afterschool ADP
Alabama	20.1%	38.3%	41.7%	35,898
Alaska	14.1%	33.1%	52.7%	2,437
Arizona	23.4%	38.4%	38.2%	50,282
Arkansas	17.0%	34.6%	48.4%	46,127
California	9.9%	64.4%	25.7%	570,496
Colorado	18.1%	19.2%	62.7%	27,050
Connecticut	12.3%	44.3%	43.4%	11,292
Delaware	18.9%	68.6%	12.5%	6,406
District of Columbia	1.7%	32.2%	66.1%	19,718
Florida	7.4%	49.5%	43.1%	215,844
Georgia	17.6%	28.4%	54.0%	95,893
Hawaii	5.2%	3.8%	91.0%	6,233
Idaho	23.7%	39.0%	37.3%	5,029
Illinois	20.1%	54.0%	25.9%	61,922
Indiana	15.3%	29.6%	55.2%	33,177
Iowa	10.6%	14.3%	75.1%	7,305
Kansas	8.7%	34.2%	57.0%	12,455
Kentucky	21.9%	61.0%	17.1%	28,718
Louisiana	2.7%	41.8%	55.5%	53,101
Maine	14.0%	46.5%	39.5%	3,464
Maryland	40.5%	56.5%	3.0%	26,996
Massachusetts	23.5%	29.3%	47.1%	29,333
Michigan	17.4%	49.6%	33.0%	29,984
Minnesota <sup>1</sup>	30.9%	33.3%	35.8%	28,944
Mississippi	18.1%	34.4%	47.5%	10,939
Missouri	18.0%	61.4%	20.6%	49,617
Montana	14.9%	30.2%	54.9%	2,950
Nebraska	7.3%	33.9%	58.9%	9,290
Nevada	14.3%	71.5%	14.2%	15,517
New Hampshire	40.8%	16.7%	42.4%	2,735
New Jersey	7.3%	28.8%	63.9%	54,772
New Mexico	3.1%	28.0%	69.0%	28,818
New York	7.3%	27.1%	65.6%	245,010
North Carolina	18.2%	43.6%	38.1%	36,389
North Dakota	16.3%	4.2%	79.5%	3,413
Ohio	14.8%	37.9%	47.3%	36,536
Oklahoma	10.1%	64.4%	25.5%	35,883
Oregon	8.2%	61.9%	29.8%	13,119
Pennsylvania	23.0%	47.1%	29.9%	36,805
Rhode Island	11.3%	51.8%	36.9%	3,397
South Carolina	7.2%	27.2%	65.6%	47,297
South Dakota	21.0%	19.5%	59.5%	2,547
Tennessee	23.4%	40.4%	36.2%	64,350
Texas	8.6%	74.1%	17.3%	286,585
Utah	14.6%	48.3%	37.1%	8,281
Vermont	9.4%	46.8%	43.7%	3,058
Virginia	9.0%	82.0%	9.0%	19,287
Washington	24.8%	34.5%	40.7%	13,645
West Virginia	29.8%	45.8%	24.4%	17,446
Wisconsin	13.9%	40.5%	45.6%	20,043
Wyoming	3.7%	16.9%	79.5%	1,167
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>49.5%</b>	<b>38.1%</b>	<b>2,477,004</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.

**Table 5:** Change<sup>1</sup> in Number of Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Snacks, National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Snacks, and CACFP Suppers, October 2022 and 2023, by State

State	CACFP Snacks		NSLP Snacks		CACFP Suppers	
	October 2022	October 2023	October 2022	October 2023	October 2022	October 2023
Alabama	146,794	139,962	230,910	290,476	344,691	266,802
Alaska	7,411	6,839	23,150	25,503	17,826	16,032
Arizona	154,514	192,086	313,092	313,448	251,901	314,582
Arkansas	233,899	159,555	13,096	454,424	323,526	324,621
California	1,169,861	1,189,606	2,698,966	3,086,938	5,988,490	7,727,869
Colorado	85,796	95,287	274,165	329,298	102,339	100,643
Connecticut	26,207	28,865	92,235	101,670	112,939	103,953
Delaware	30,646	24,736	10,153	16,402	92,097	89,973
District of Columbia	3,016	6,375	192,888	251,190	105,987	122,210
Florida	344,619	337,030	1,802,475	1,949,628	2,023,294	2,241,788
Georgia	283,560	316,331	952,889	971,472	459,757	510,649
Hawaii	4,996	5,231	68,605	90,761	3,394	3,752
Idaho	23,784	23,258	34,275	36,504	31,835	38,221
Illinois	193,673	246,315	241,544	317,727	533,284	661,955
Indiana	70,591	85,791	285,777	310,160	116,964	166,299
Iowa	16,469	15,844	112,829	112,592	22,667	21,395
Kansas	21,122	21,068	136,087	137,400	64,086	82,388
Kentucky	88,812	109,049	97,353	85,154	260,404	303,342
Louisiana	24,718	26,909	495,940	554,998	230,145	418,754
Maine	10,664	9,047	21,246	25,529	31,534	30,063
Maryland	182,482	226,500	14,461	16,803	237,256	315,801
Massachusetts	133,385	142,920	244,178	286,430	163,311	178,170
Michigan	110,139	107,826	170,028	204,468	276,002	307,778
Minnesota <sup>2</sup>	—	172,228	—	199,749	—	185,438
Mississippi	51,242	36,346	103,063	95,307	80,948	69,173
Missouri	144,062	176,101	206,498	201,709	926,879	600,124
Montana	6,891	8,528	27,874	31,406	22,943	17,259
Nebraska	12,727	13,396	104,277	108,639	55,550	62,460
Nevada	56,460	43,559	31,237	43,417	145,806	218,351
New Hampshire	30,200	22,942	30,882	23,854	12,017	9,409
New Jersey	62,822	79,716	549,957	699,893	262,987	315,834
New Mexico	21,222	16,559	368,104	374,459	162,779	151,794
New York	294,817	365,788	2,450,027	3,276,203	1,056,850	1,352,476
North Carolina	105,451	139,791	251,540	292,352	243,090	334,227
North Dakota	8,674	10,763	56,193	52,452	4,002	2,788
Ohio	99,659	110,876	265,344	355,740	249,035	284,740
Oklahoma	76,371	66,789	157,366	169,118	374,617	426,012
Oregon	23,538	21,644	37,908	78,748	164,139	163,440
Pennsylvania	140,973	176,711	177,551	229,821	337,830	361,554
Rhode Island	10,093	7,945	15,429	25,855	29,921	36,271
South Carolina	63,343	66,836	540,656	611,318	237,710	253,300
South Dakota	11,282	10,611	27,576	30,134	8,290	9,900
Tennessee	539,307	247,249	361,233	383,177	465,085	426,752
Texas	563,582	482,200	1,070,083	974,709	4,565,093	4,178,551
Utah	49,345	22,554	55,035	57,087	93,832	74,389
Vermont	3,753	5,804	25,813	26,861	20,505	28,764
Virginia	286,554	36,107	39,594	36,107	242,759	328,873
Washington	56,630	70,113	98,356	114,848	84,298	97,308
West Virginia	100,971	108,294	101,863	88,652	153,734	166,605
Wisconsin	69,699	56,820	174,375	187,003	119,166	165,865
Wyoming	1,030	873	19,956	18,961	4,443	4,025
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>6,257,856</b>	<b>6,093,573</b>	<b>15,874,132</b>	<b>18,756,554</b>	<b>21,918,037</b>	<b>24,672,722</b>

- 1 Year-to-year fluctuations in the number of days of service can cause average daily participation to increase, even though fewer suppers or snacks are served (or vice versa).
- 2 2022 Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.

**Table 6:** Change in Number of Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Sites From October 2022 to October 2023, by State

State	CACFP Sites <sup>1</sup>			NSLP Sites <sup>2</sup>		
	October 2022	October 2023	% Change in CACFP Sites: Oct. 22 to Oct. 23	October 2022	October 2023	% Change in NSLP Sites: Oct. 22 to Oct. 23
Alabama	165	327	98.2%	345	405	17.4%
Alaska	78	38	-51.3%	25	48	92.0%
Arizona	624	637	2.1%	380	381	0.3%
Arkansas	315	293	-7.0%	53	465	777.4%
California	1,467	4,785	226.2%	1,950	2,092	7.3%
Colorado	72	293	306.9%	194	257	32.5%
Connecticut	56	154	175.0%	165	151	-8.5%
Delaware	127	141	11.0%	28	31	10.7%
District of Columbia	107	115	7.5%	116	140	20.7%
Florida	590	1,834	210.8%	1,825	1,576	-13.6%
Georgia	612	619	1.1%	970	1,452	49.7%
Hawaii	727	17	-97.7%	93	112	20.4%
Idaho	112	133	18.8%	80	87	8.8%
Illinois	397	1,038	161.5%	408	517	26.7%
Indiana	362	321	-11.3%	345	410	18.8%
Iowa	51	46	-9.8%	190	395	107.9%
Kansas	612	247	-59.6%	166	217	30.7%
Kentucky	469	469	0.0%	189	177	-6.3%
Louisiana	319	359	12.5%	403	418	3.7%
Maine	107	67	-37.4%	31	68	119.4%
Maryland	292	643	120.2%	45	47	4.4%
Massachusetts	789	370	-53.1%	146	257	76.0%
Michigan	497	543	9.3%	299	341	14.0%
Minnesota <sup>3</sup>	—	362	—	—	248	—
Mississippi	51	105	105.9%	174	194	11.5%
Missouri	488	628	28.7%	230	222	-3.5%
Montana	356	20	-94.4%	79	107	35.4%
Nebraska	619	97	-84.3%	141	152	7.8%
Nevada	230	366	59.1%	36	46	27.8%
New Hampshire	563	33	-94.1%	0	44	100.0%
New Jersey	274	268	-2.2%	745	515	-30.9%
New Mexico	313	292	-6.7%	540	356	-34.1%
New York	1,487	1,587	6.7%	1,422	1,573	10.6%
North Carolina	331	432	30.5%	394	473	20.1%
North Dakota	4,159	13	-99.7%	28	102	264.3%
Ohio	619	634	2.4%	401	899	124.2%
Oklahoma	269	393	46.1%	33	525	1490.9%
Oregon	237	269	13.5%	84	171	103.6%
Pennsylvania	693	758	9.4%	253	341	34.8%
Rhode Island	131	71	-45.8%	15	16	6.7%
South Carolina	290	290	0.0%	536	663	23.7%
South Dakota	16	23	43.8%	44	47	6.8%
Tennessee	794	759	-4.4%	568	543	-4.4%
Texas	13	4,077	31261.5%	1,233	1,032	-16.3%
Utah	49	142	189.8%	73	117	60.3%
Vermont	55	67	21.8%	68	68	0.0%
Virginia	14	904	6357.1%	38	43	13.2%
Washington	112	236	110.7%	239	289	20.9%
West Virginia	324	402	24.1%	179	187	4.5%
Wisconsin	231	241	4.3%	309	292	-5.5%
Wyoming	242	11	-95.5%	18	30	66.7%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>21,907</b>	<b>26,969</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>16,326</b>	<b>19,339</b>	<b>18.5%</b>

- 1 CACFP sites offer afterschool snacks and/or suppers to students, reimbursable through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (reported by USDA as "Outlets After Sch At-Risk").
- 2 NSLP sites serve snacks through the National School Lunch Program (reported by USDA as "NSLP Total Sch and RCCI's Serving Snacks").
- 3 Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.





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