



AFTERSCHOOL SUPPERS:

A Snapshot of Participation in October 2024

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December 2025

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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KEY FINDINGS



1.26 MILLION CHILDREN

received an afterschool supper on an average school day in October 2024, an **INCREASE** of **34,180** (2.8 percent) children from October 2023.



1.24 MILLION CHILDREN

received an afterschool snack, a **DECREASE** of **10,770** (1 percent) children from October 2023.



Just 1 child for every 16 children who received free or reduced-price school lunch in October 2024 was served by the Afterschool Supper Program.

44,911 

sites served afterschool suppers and/or snacks in 2024, a **DECREASE** of **1,397** from 2023.

Executive Summary

The [Afterschool Nutrition Programs](#) — which include the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Afterschool Meal Program — provide funding to serve suppers and snacks to children alongside educational and enrichment programming, offering a solution to the nutritional gap that exist for too many students after the school day ends. While afterschool snacks have been available since 1998, funding for afterschool suppers only became available nationwide through the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010.

Fifteen years later, the supper component has expanded but continues to reach only a fraction of eligible children. One of the simplest strategies to reduce student hunger and improve nutrition is for afterschool programs to provide supper. In October 2024, for every 16 children who received a free or reduced-price school lunch on an average school day in October 2024, only one child received an afterschool supper. Compared to October 2023, participation in suppers increased slightly, but participation in snacks declined, the number of sites serving meals decreased, and overall participation remains below pre-pandemic levels.

Much more can and should be done to connect more students to afterschool suppers and snacks during the out-of-school time hours.

To meet the growing need and improve access, long-term policy improvements must be made. One key proposal would allow all sponsors the opportunity to provide meals year-round through the rules of the Summer Food Service Program, which is less administratively burdensome than the Child and Adult Care Food Program. Additionally, lowering the area eligibility threshold that sites must meet from 50 percent would help ensure that children from households with low incomes across the country are receiving the healthy afterschool nutrition they need.

Recent funding boosts for afterschool programs during the pandemic through the American Rescue Plan created new opportunities, which is critical for expanding afterschool meals access, but those investments have largely expired and funding remains inadequate. Significant and sustained commitments in afterschool programming at the federal, state, and local levels would provide more pathways to afterschool snacks and suppers.

At the same time, too many existing afterschool programs are still missing out on the opportunity to better meet children's nutritional needs. Too often, programs serve only a snack instead of a full supper, or do not participate in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs at all.

There are [too few afterschool programs](#) in low-income communities, and too many of the existing programs do not take advantage of available funding to serve suppers.

The Afterschool Nutrition Programs not only help stretch limited family food budgets, but they also ensure children have the nutrition they need to learn and thrive. For working parents, they provide peace of mind that children are in safe, structured environments with access to healthy food.

The 2025 budget reconciliation law made historic cuts to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). As food resources at home decrease, now is the time for federal, state, and local leaders to expand access, remove barriers, and ensure every child has access to the healthy suppers and snacks they need after the school day ends.

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; the Afterschool Snack Programs are funded through both CACFP and the federal National School Lunch Program.¹ This report focuses on participation in October 2024, with comparisons to October 2023, 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 benefit 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 2024 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 younger² at educational or enrichment programming after school, on weekends, and during school holidays throughout the school year.³ 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” (highest 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 2024



1.26 million children

The Afterschool Supper Program served 1.26 million children on an average weekday in October 2024, an increase of 34,180 children, or 2.8 percent, from October 2023.

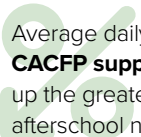


Participation in afterschool suppers remained low when compared to pre-pandemic levels, serving 173,402 fewer children in October 2024 than in October 2019.⁴



NEARLY 1.24 million children

The Afterschool Snack Programs served nearly 1.24 million children on an average weekday in October 2024; 925,766 through NSLP and 313,707 through CACFP. Afterschool snack participation decreased overall by 10,770 (1 percent) children.



Average daily participation in CACFP suppers (50.4 percent) made up the greatest percentage of overall afterschool nutrition access, followed by NSLP snacks (37 percent) and CACFP Snacks (12.6 percent).



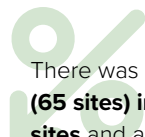
Just 1 child for every 16 children

who participated in the free or reduced-price school lunch program in October 2024 was served by the Afterschool Supper Program.

44,911

afterschool programs participated

in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs in October 2024, with participation higher in CACFP (27,034 sites) compared to NSLP (17,877 sites).



There was a 0.2 percent increase (65 sites) in CACFP afterschool sites and a 7.6 percent decrease (1,462) in NSLP afterschool sites.



State Findings for October 2024

31 states

Comparing October 2024 to October 2023, 31 states moved in the right direction and increased their participation rate in afterschool suppers; four of these states increased by more than 25 percent: Colorado (34.1 percent), Hawaii (181.2 percent), Montana (26.3 percent), and Oklahoma (25.3 percent).

20 states

20 states saw a decrease in supper participation when comparing October 2024 to October 2023 data; eight of which dropped by more than 10 percent: Idaho (13 percent), Indiana (39.4 percent), Kansas (19.4 percent), Minnesota (23.4 percent), Mississippi (22.1 percent), Rhode Island (18.4 percent), South Dakota (18 percent), and Wyoming (97.3 percent).

CA and DC

In October 2024, 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.

9 states

Nine additional states reached more children with afterschool suppers than the national average of 6.1 to 100: Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia.



Missed Opportunities

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 2024, then more than 1.8 million additional children would have received a nutritious meal after school, and an additional \$163.5 million in federal funding would have supported the provision of afterschool suppers in October 2024 alone. Four states each lost out on more than \$8 million in federal reimbursements in October 2024: Florida, Georgia, New York, and Texas.

Expanding Access to Afterschool Nutrition: Policy Recommendations

Since nationwide access to afterschool suppers was established in 2010, few meaningful improvements have been made to strengthen the Afterschool Nutrition Programs. To ensure more children have access to the healthy snacks and suppers they need, the following policy changes are recommended.

Streamline the Afterschool and Summer Nutrition Programs

Many community-based organizations and local government agencies must switch between operating the Afterschool Meal Program under the Child and Adult Care Food Program and the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), often serving the same children throughout the year. Operating two separate programs with different eligibility criteria and requirements creates duplication and administrative burden. Consolidating these into a single year-round program under SFSP would streamline operations and allow sponsors to reach more children effectively.

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. Streamlining 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, would incentivize more schools to serve meals.

Lower the Area Eligibility Threshold

Currently, afterschool sites must be in areas where at least 50 percent of children qualify for free or reduced-price school meals. This threshold excludes many rural and suburban communities with demonstrated need but less concentrated poverty. Lowering the threshold to 40 percent would extend eligibility to more communities and align afterschool nutrition with other federal education and enrichment programs, including Title I and 21st Century Community Learning Centers.



State and Local Policy and Program Opportunities to Expand Afterschool Suppers

While federal investments and policy improvements are critical to expanding access to Afterschool Nutrition Programs, states and localities also play a vital role in increasing participation. The following strategies have proven effective.

- ▶ **Mandate participation.** Several states have passed laws requiring schools in low-income areas to participate in federal child nutrition programs. Virginia and Maine have led the way by mandating that schools with afterschool programs also serve meals.
- ▶ **Allocate funding.** A handful of states supplement federal reimbursement rates or provide grants for equipment and start-up costs to support school and summer meal programs. Expanding these investments to afterschool suppers and snacks can make participation more sustainable and accessible for schools and community organizations.
- ▶ **Engage school districts.** Schools have extensive experience administering the child nutrition programs and often operate afterschool activities that are eligible to participate in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs. State agencies and advocates can boost participation by identifying eligible districts, addressing administrative challenges, and offering technical assistance.

- ▶ **Serve suppers instead of (or in addition to) snacks.** Offering a full supper — rather than just a snack — more effectively improves nutrition and significantly increases federal reimbursement, helping programs remain financially viable. When afterschool programs run for several hours, providing both supper and a snack is a best practice.
- ▶ **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 example, long travel distances may make it challenging for some children to stay after school, even when programs are offered. To alleviate this barrier, schools can work to adjust bus schedules to allow for meal service and an enrichment activity before buses leave. Schools also can consider serving meals immediately after the bell rings in the classroom, alongside homework help.
- ▶ **Build partnerships.** Collaboration with libraries, parks and recreation departments, YMCAs, and other community-based organizations can expand the number of sites offering afterschool meals. Partnerships help reach children who may not stay at school but still need a safe place to go with access to food and enrichment.
- ▶ **Increase outreach and awareness.** Parents and guardians may not be aware of meal availability. Clear communication through schools, community organizations, and local media can boost participation.

Protecting and Increasing Afterschool Program Funding

Sustained public investment at the federal, state, and local levels is critical to ensuring families with low incomes have access to high-quality afterschool programs and the healthy suppers these programs provide. The American Rescue Plan (ARP) of 2021 delivered a historic but temporary boost, investing \$30 billion in afterschool and summer programs. Those funds had to be obligated by September 30, 2024.

Even with ARP's infusion of resources, demand for afterschool programming far exceeded supply: An estimated 24.7 million children were not enrolled in afterschool programs according to data in 2022 but would participate if one were available.⁵ Without continued investment, that unmet demand is likely to grow. To prevent backsliding and to build long-term sustainability, it is essential to prioritize ongoing federal funding for afterschool programs. Protecting and expanding investments in initiatives like the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, and strengthening state and local funding streams, will be key.

Conclusion

Participation in afterschool suppers saw only modest growth in October 2024, while snack participation declined, and overall participation remains below pre-pandemic levels. Even before the pandemic, afterschool suppers were reaching far too few children: In October 2019, fewer than one in ten students receiving free or reduced-price school lunch received an afterschool supper.

To close this gap, policymakers must act. Key opportunities include lowering the area eligibility



Too Many Existing Afterschool Programs Not Serving Suppers

Data from the [National Center for Education Statistics \(NCES\)](#) show that 85 percent of the nation's public K–12 schools were estimated to have offered afterschool programs for students in the 2024–2025 school year, and that 13 percent of all K–12 students were estimated to have participated in academically focused after-school programs during that time. While area eligibility may keep some of these programs from participating in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs, this statistic — along with data in this report that shows that NSLP snack service makes up 37 percent of meals served in October 2024 — demonstrates that too many programs are not taking advantage of the opportunity to serve suppers.

threshold to allow more communities to participate, streamlining program administration to reduce duplicative burdens for schools and sponsors, and increasing federal funding for afterschool programs to expand capacity and sustainability. By pairing Congressional action with increased outreach, technical assistance, and sustained investment, states and communities can ensure that every child has access to nutritious meals and enrichment opportunities after the school day ends.

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 in October of each year. FRAC focuses on October because USDA requires states to report CACFP at-risk meal data only every October and March, and focusing on October makes it possible to include the 2024–2025 school year (based on October 2024 reporting) in this report's analysis.

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.

Afterschool Suppers and Snacks

USDA provided FRAC with the number of CACFP suppers and snacks, and NSLP snacks for October 2024. 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 2024. FRAC assumed each supper is reimbursed at the [standard rate for school year 2024–2025](#): \$4.43. 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 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.
- 2 Children who turn 19 during the school year can continue participating in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs for the remainder of the year.
- 3 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.
- 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 Afterschool Alliance. (2022). *Access to Afterschool Programs remains a challenge for many families*. <https://afterschoolalliance.org/documents/Afterschool-COVID-19-Parent-Survey-2022-Brief.pdf>

Table 1: Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Suppers¹ Compared to Free and Reduced-Price National School Lunch Program (NSLP),² October 2023 and 2024, by State

State	Supper ADP, October 2023	Free and Reduced Price Lunch ADP, October 2023	Ratio ^{3*}	Supper ADP, October 2024	Free and Reduced Price Lunch ADP, October 2024	Ratio	% Change in Supper ADP: Oct 23 to Oct 24
Alabama	13,737	415,549	3.3	15,637	397,380	3.9	13.8%
Alaska	808	28,797	2.8	811	29,442	2.8	0.4%
Arizona	19,287	390,569	4.9	21,407	450,770	4.7	11.0%
Arkansas	15,953	212,947	7.5	16,472	203,975	8.1	3.3%
California	367,258	2,115,227	17.4	380,414	2,170,495	17.5	3.6%
Colorado	5,183	191,228	2.7	6,951	259,314	2.7	34.1%
Connecticut	5,006	187,678	2.7	5,271	191,240	2.8	5.3%
Delaware	4,396	52,719	8.3	4,318	52,608	8.2	-1.8%
District of Columbia	6,345	40,004	15.9	6,620	41,908	15.8	4.3%
Florida	106,853	1,415,731	7.5	109,182	1,419,869	7.7	2.2%
Georgia	27,228	800,874	3.4	27,694	869,481	3.2	1.7%
Hawaii	234	56,438	0.4	659	50,097	1.3	181.2%
Idaho	1,962	64,637	3.0	1,706	69,595	2.5	-13.0%
Illinois	33,434	689,339	4.9	32,476	728,225	4.5	-2.9%
Indiana	9,813	445,770	2.2	9,745	456,385	2.1	-0.7%
Iowa	1,043	180,871	0.6	957	180,767	0.5	-8.3%
Kansas	4,260	173,510	2.5	3,436	171,682	2.0	-19.4%
Kentucky	17,509	406,558	4.3	17,408	416,193	4.2	-0.6%
Louisiana	22,221	416,022	5.3	22,119	417,556	5.3	-0.5%
Maine	1,611	41,778	3.9	1,726	44,188	3.9	7.1%
Maryland	15,248	297,703	5.1	16,023	319,393	5.0	5.1%
Massachusetts	8,603	347,095	2.5	9,239	372,003	2.5	7.4%
Michigan	14,883	594,068	2.5	16,127	613,974	2.6	8.4%
Minnesota ⁴	9,629	284,520	3.4	7,372	284,241	2.6	-23.4%
Mississippi	3,768	247,073	1.5	2,936	231,243	1.3	-22.1%
Missouri	30,448	278,231	10.9	32,352	283,781	11.4	6.3%
Montana	890	43,133	2.1	1,124	42,916	2.6	26.3%
Nebraska	3,145	127,701	2.5	3,156	124,566	2.5	0.3%
Nevada	11,097	168,666	6.6	10,570	169,055	6.3	-4.7%
New Hampshire	458	24,347	1.9	556	23,890	2.3	21.5%
New Jersey	15,792	409,727	3.9	17,711	473,735	3.7	12.2%
New Mexico	8,059	141,748	5.7	8,314	140,245	5.9	3.2%
New York	66,348	1,316,244	5.0	64,970	1,355,850	4.8	-2.1%
North Carolina	15,870	643,022	2.5	14,909	685,239	2.2	-6.1%
North Dakota	144	29,471	0.5	157	30,981	0.5	9.0%
Ohio	13,846	570,892	2.4	15,197	639,776	2.4	9.8%
Oklahoma	23,094	273,933	8.4	28,942	299,179	9.7	25.3%
Oregon	8,127	163,882	5.0	7,319	208,185	3.5	-9.9%
Pennsylvania	17,325	668,527	2.6	16,626	673,386	2.5	-4.0%
Rhode Island	1,758	39,838	4.4	1,435	50,843	2.8	-18.4%
South Carolina	12,862	392,713	3.3	12,193	389,943	3.1	-5.2%
South Dakota	498	39,555	1.3	408	39,873	1.0	-18.0%
Tennessee	25,976	418,649	6.2	32,210	501,430	6.4	24.0%
Texas	212,495	2,545,701	8.3	213,467	2,542,086	8.4	0.5%
Utah	4,000	126,715	3.2	4,054	123,654	3.3	1.4%
Vermont	1,432	24,407	5.9	1,495	33,112	4.5	4.4%
Virginia	15,814	476,724	3.3	15,956	493,111	3.2	0.9%
Washington	4,704	329,279	1.4	4,713	338,516	1.4	0.2%
West Virginia	7,995	133,057	6.0	8,486	135,762	6.3	6.1%
Wisconsin	8,115	266,310	3.0	7,911	266,619	3.0	-2.5%
Wyoming	197	20,425	1.0	6	21,306	0.0	-97.1%
U.S.	1,226,761	19,769,601	6.2	1,260,942	20,529,064	6.1	2.8%

- 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.

Table 2: Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Supper and Additional ADP and Additional Federal Reimbursement¹ 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 2024	Ratio	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 ¹ if Supper to NSLP Ratio Reached 15:100
Alabama	15,637	3.9	59,607	43,970	\$3,954,171
Alaska	811	2.8	4,416	3,606	\$324,254
Arizona	21,407	4.7	67,615	46,208	\$4,155,477
Arkansas	16,472	8.1	30,596	14,124	\$1,270,181
California	380,414	17.5	325,574	Met Goal	Met Goal
Colorado	6,951	2.7	38,897	31,946	\$2,872,848
Connecticut	5,271	2.8	28,686	23,415	\$2,105,693
Delaware	4,318	8.2	7,891	3,573	\$321,338
District of Columbia	6,620	15.8	6,286	Met Goal	Met Goal
Florida	109,182	7.7	212,980	103,798	\$9,334,451
Georgia	27,694	3.2	130,422	102,728	\$9,238,264
Hawaii	659	1.3	7,515	6,855	\$616,491
Idaho	1,706	2.5	10,439	8,733	\$785,345
Illinois	32,476	4.5	109,234	76,758	\$6,902,778
Indiana	9,745	2.1	68,458	58,713	\$5,279,965
Iowa	957	0.5	27,115	26,158	\$2,352,371
Kansas	3,436	2.0	25,752	22,317	\$2,006,904
Kentucky	17,408	4.2	62,429	45,021	\$4,048,697
Louisiana	22,119	5.3	62,633	40,514	\$3,643,426
Maine	1,726	3.9	6,628	4,902	\$440,818
Maryland	16,023	5.0	47,909	31,886	\$2,867,493
Massachusetts	9,239	2.5	55,800	46,561	\$4,187,181
Michigan	16,127	2.6	92,096	75,970	\$6,831,861
Minnesota	7,372	2.6	42,636	35,264	\$3,171,242
Mississippi	2,936	1.3	34,687	31,751	\$2,855,330
Missouri	32,352	11.4	42,567	10,215	\$918,643
Montana	1,124	2.6	6,437	5,313	\$477,821
Nebraska	3,156	2.5	18,685	15,529	\$1,396,527
Nevada	10,570	6.3	25,358	14,788	\$1,329,898
New Hampshire	556	2.3	3,583	3,027	\$272,220
New Jersey	17,711	3.7	71,060	53,349	\$4,797,655
New Mexico	8,314	5.9	21,037	12,723	\$1,144,162
New York	64,970	4.8	203,378	138,408	\$12,446,859
North Carolina	14,909	2.2	102,786	87,876	\$7,902,643
North Dakota	157	0.5	4,647	4,490	\$403,780
Ohio	15,197	2.4	95,966	80,770	\$7,263,544
Oklahoma	28,942	9.7	44,877	15,934	\$1,432,966
Oregon	7,319	3.5	31,228	23,909	\$2,150,099
Pennsylvania	16,626	2.5	101,008	84,381	\$7,588,337
Rhode Island	1,435	2.8	7,627	6,192	\$556,802
South Carolina	12,193	3.1	58,491	46,299	\$4,163,611
South Dakota	408	1.0	5,981	5,573	\$501,171
Tennessee	32,210	6.4	75,214	43,005	\$3,867,388
Texas	213,467	8.4	381,313	167,846	\$15,094,211
Utah	4,054	3.3	18,548	14,494	\$1,303,452
Vermont	1,495	4.5	4,967	3,472	\$312,228
Virginia	15,956	3.2	73,967	58,010	\$5,216,816
Washington	4,713	1.4	50,777	46,065	\$4,142,563
West Virginia	8,486	6.3	20,364	11,878	\$1,068,176
Wisconsin	7,911	0.2	39,993	32,082	\$2,885,127
Wyoming	6	0.0	3,196	3,190	\$286,901
U.S.	1,260,942	6.1	3,079,360	1,818,418	\$163,528,491

¹ Additional federal reimbursement dollars are calculated assuming that the sites are reimbursed for each child at the federal reimbursement rate for free suppers (\$4.43 per supper) by the national average number of service days (20.3) in October 2024.

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 2023 to 2024, by State

State	CACFP Snacks			NSLP Snacks		
	October 2023	October 2024	% Change in CACFP Snack ADP: Oct 23 to Oct 24	October 2023	October 2024	% Change in NSLP Snack ADP: Oct 23 to Oct 24
Alabama	7,206	7,565	5.0%	14,956	11,449	-23.4%
Alaska	345	160	-53.5%	1,285	1,489	15.9%
Arizona	11,777	12,306	4.5%	19,218	17,700	-7.9%
Arkansas	7,841	7,357	-6.2%	22,332	27,971	25.3%
California	56,535	52,424	-7.3%	146,703	158,536	8.1%
Colorado	4,907	1,982	-59.6%	16,959	20,582	21.4%
Connecticut	1,390	1,345	-3.3%	4,896	5,242	7.1%
Delaware	1,209	1,137	-6.0%	801	756	-5.7%
District of Columbia	331	275	-16.8%	13,042	12,901	-1.1%
Florida	16,064	16,222	1.0%	92,927	83,604	-10.0%
Georgia	16,867	15,006	-11.0%	51,798	52,636	1.6%
Hawaii	327	565	72.8%	5,672	4,181	-26.3%
Idaho	1,194	793	-33.5%	1,874	1,973	5.3%
Illinois	12,441	11,821	-5.0%	16,048	16,083	0.2%
Indiana	5,062	5,623	11.1%	18,302	18,358	0.3%
Iowa	772	656	-15.1%	5,489	5,404	-1.6%
Kansas	1,089	1,222	12.1%	7,105	6,597	-7.2%
Kentucky	6,294	3,977	-36.8%	4,915	5,120	4.2%
Louisiana	1,428	1,366	-4.3%	29,451	28,706	-2.5%
Maine	485	425	-12.3%	1,368	802	-41.3%
Maryland	10,936	11,664	6.7%	811	1,229	51.5%
Massachusetts	6,901	6,775	-1.8%	13,830	12,463	-9.9%
Michigan	5,214	5,799	11.2%	9,887	10,965	10.9%
Minnesota ¹	8,943	5,708	-36.2%	10,372	9,157	-11.7%
Mississippi	1,980	2,447	23.6%	5,191	4,755	-8.4%
Missouri	8,935	8,186	-8.4%	10,234	9,390	-8.2%
Montana	440	584	32.7%	1,620	1,651	1.9%
Nebraska	675	706	4.6%	5,471	5,534	1.2%
Nevada	2,214	2,191	-1.0%	2,206	1,545	-30.0%
New Hampshire	1,116	1,209	8.3%	1,161	1,228	5.8%
New Jersey	3,986	3,997	0.3%	34,995	40,193	16.9%
New Mexico	879	899	2.2%	19,880	18,674	-6.1%
New York	17,944	19,008	5.9%	160,719	157,999	-1.7%
North Carolina	6,638	4,294	-35.3%	13,882	14,438	4.0%
North Dakota	557	395	-29.1%	2,713	2,730	0.6%
Ohio	5,392	7,643	41.7%	17,299	11,830	-31.6%
Oklahoma	3,621	3,851	6.4%	9,168	7,134	-22.2%
Oregon	1,076	1,531	42.3%	3,916	5,579	42.5%
Pennsylvania	8,468	7,493	-11.5%	11,012	9,702	-11.9%
Rhode Island	385	408	6.0%	1,253	1,313	4.8%
South Carolina	3,394	3,291	-3.0%	31,041	27,138	-12.6%
South Dakota	534	485	-9.1%	1,516	1,114	-26.5%
Tennessee	15,050	17,858	18.7%	23,324	22,083	-5.3%
Texas	24,522	24,909	1.6%	49,568	42,376	-14.5%
Utah	1,213	1,152	-5.0%	3,069	2,423	-21.0%
Vermont	289	218	-24.4%	1,337	1,088	-18.7%
Virginia	1,736	17,816	926.1%	1,736	1,500	-13.6%
Washington	3,389	3,529	4.1%	5,552	5,149	-7.3%
West Virginia	5,197	5,278	1.6%	4,254	3,732	-12.3%
Wisconsin	2,780	2,088	-24.9%	9,149	9,861	7.8%
Wyoming	43	71	65.1%	927	980	5.6%
U.S.	308,007	313,707	1.9%	942,235	925,766	-1.7%

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 2024, 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	21.8%	45.1%	33.0%	34,650
Alaska	6.5%	33.0%	60.5%	2,460
Arizona	23.9%	41.6%	34.4%	51,413
Arkansas	14.2%	31.8%	54.0%	51,800
California	8.9%	64.3%	26.8%	591,373
Colorado	6.7%	23.6%	69.7%	29,515
Connecticut	11.3%	44.5%	44.2%	11,858
Delaware	18.3%	69.5%	12.2%	6,210
District of Columbia	1.4%	33.4%	65.2%	19,796
Florida	7.8%	52.2%	40.0%	209,008
Georgia	15.7%	29.0%	55.2%	95,337
Hawaii	10.5%	12.2%	77.3%	5,405
Idaho	17.7%	38.2%	44.1%	4,473
Illinois	19.6%	53.8%	26.6%	60,380
Indiana	16.7%	28.9%	54.4%	33,727
Iowa	9.3%	13.6%	77.0%	7,017
Kansas	10.9%	30.5%	58.6%	11,254
Kentucky	15.0%	65.7%	19.3%	26,505
Louisiana	2.6%	42.4%	55.0%	52,191
Maine	14.4%	58.4%	27.2%	2,954
Maryland	40.3%	55.4%	4.3%	28,916
Massachusetts	23.8%	32.4%	43.8%	28,478
Michigan	17.6%	49.0%	33.3%	32,890
Minnesota ¹	25.7%	33.2%	41.2%	22,238
Mississippi	24.1%	29.0%	46.9%	10,137
Missouri	16.4%	64.8%	18.8%	49,928
Montana	17.4%	33.5%	49.1%	3,358
Nebraska	7.5%	33.6%	58.9%	9,395
Nevada	15.3%	73.9%	10.8%	14,306
New Hampshire	40.4%	18.6%	41.0%	2,993
New Jersey	6.4%	28.3%	65.3%	62,621
New Mexico	3.2%	29.8%	67.0%	27,886
New York	7.9%	26.8%	65.3%	241,977
North Carolina	12.8%	44.3%	42.9%	33,641
North Dakota	12.0%	4.8%	83.2%	3,282
Ohio	22.0%	43.8%	34.1%	34,669
Oklahoma	9.6%	72.5%	17.9%	39,928
Oregon	10.6%	50.7%	38.7%	14,430
Pennsylvania	22.2%	49.2%	28.7%	33,821
Rhode Island	12.9%	45.5%	41.6%	3,157
South Carolina	7.7%	28.6%	63.7%	42,622
South Dakota	24.2%	20.3%	55.5%	2,007
Tennessee	24.8%	44.6%	30.6%	72,150
Texas	8.9%	76.0%	15.1%	280,752
Utah	15.1%	53.1%	31.8%	7,629
Vermont	7.8%	53.4%	38.8%	2,801
Virginia	50.5%	45.2%	4.3%	35,273
Washington	26.4%	35.2%	38.5%	13,391
West Virginia	30.2%	48.5%	21.3%	17,496
Wisconsin	10.5%	39.8%	49.7%	19,859
Wyoming	6.7%	0.5%	92.8%	1,056
U.S.	12.6%	50.4%	37.0%	2,500,414

Table 5: Change¹ in Number of Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Snacks, National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Snacks, and CACFP Suppers, October 2023 and 2024, by State

State	CACFP Snacks		NSLP Snacks		CACFP Suppers	
	October 2023	October 2024	October 2023	October 2024	October 2023	October 2024
Alabama	139,962	110,865	290,476	167,790	266,802	229,173
Alaska	6,839	3,284	25,503	30,503	16,032	16,608
Arizona	192,086	211,303	313,448	303,924	314,582	367,577
Arkansas	159,555	155,047	454,424	589,519	324,621	347,161
California	1,189,606	1,151,707	3,086,938	3,482,924	7,727,869	8,357,401
Colorado	95,287	39,834	329,298	413,623	100,643	139,699
Connecticut	28,865	28,624	101,670	111,608	103,953	112,213
Delaware	24,736	24,680	16,402	16,407	89,973	93,762
District of Columbia	6,375	5,608	251,190	262,763	122,210	134,842
Florida	337,030	301,267	1,949,628	1,552,645	2,241,788	2,027,672
Georgia	316,331	279,426	971,472	980,114	510,649	515,670
Hawaii	5,231	10,161	90,761	75,184	3,752	11,857
Idaho	23,258	16,146	36,504	40,149	38,221	34,724
Illinois	246,315	245,631	317,727	334,173	661,955	674,793
Indiana	85,791	100,539	310,160	328,249	166,299	174,244
Iowa	15,844	14,132	112,592	116,413	21,395	20,614
Kansas	21,068	24,757	137,400	133,680	82,388	69,621
Kentucky	109,049	73,505	85,154	94,639	303,342	321,756
Louisiana	26,909	27,084	554,998	569,184	418,754	438,580
Maine	9,047	8,946	25,529	16,876	30,063	36,306
Maryland	226,500	248,689	16,803	26,210	315,801	341,623
Massachusetts	142,920	146,276	286,430	269,074	178,170	199,475
Michigan	107,826	125,410	204,468	237,139	307,778	348,775
Minnesota ¹	172,228	114,599	199,749	183,843	185,438	148,010
Mississippi	36,346	45,285	95,307	88,008	69,173	54,337
Missouri	176,101	172,194	201,709	197,532	600,124	680,543
Montana	8,528	11,924	31,406	33,723	17,259	22,966
Nebraska	13,396	14,565	108,639	114,215	62,460	65,131
Nevada	43,559	46,881	43,417	33,047	218,351	226,149
New Hampshire	22,942	26,016	23,854	26,421	9,409	11,973
New Jersey	79,716	75,942	699,893	777,357	315,834	336,507
New Mexico	16,559	18,049	374,459	374,953	151,794	166,933
New York	365,788	376,177	3,276,203	3,126,909	1,352,476	1,285,798
North Carolina	139,791	89,633	292,352	301,410	334,227	311,243
North Dakota	10,763	8,247	52,452	57,041	2,788	3,285
Ohio	110,876	163,975	355,740	253,820	284,740	326,051
Oklahoma	66,789	74,863	169,118	138,691	426,012	562,639
Oregon	21,644	32,026	78,748	116,674	163,440	153,052
Pennsylvania	176,711	163,933	229,821	212,263	361,554	363,761
Rhode Island	7,945	8,696	25,855	27,980	36,271	30,567
South Carolina	66,836	65,406	611,318	539,389	253,300	242,332
South Dakota	10,611	10,208	30,134	23,458	9,900	8,590
Tennessee	247,249	304,168	383,177	376,145	426,752	548,627
Texas	482,200	511,342	974,709	869,910	4,178,551	4,382,140
Utah	22,554	22,471	57,087	47,282	74,389	79,097
Vermont	5,804	4,600	26,861	22,900	28,764	31,475
Virginia	36,107	374,094	36,107	31,499	328,873	335,043
Washington	70,113	76,768	114,848	111,990	97,308	102,502
West Virginia	108,294	114,336	88,652	80,859	166,605	183,847
Wisconsin	56,820	45,105	187,003	213,076	165,865	170,922
Wyoming	873	1,520	18,961	21,120	4,025	122
U.S.	6,093,573	6,325,944	18,756,554	18,554,305	24,672,722	25,847,788

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).

Table 6: Change in Number of Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Sites From October 2023 to October 2024, by State

State	CACFP Sites ¹			NSLP Sites ²		
	October 2023	October 2024	% Change in CACFP Sites: Oct 23 to Oct 24	October 2023	October 2024	% Change in NSLP Sites: Oct 23 to Oct 24
Alabama	327	207	-36.7%	405	348	-14.1%
Alaska	38	30	-21.1%	48	56	16.7%
Arizona	637	696	9.3%	381	339	-11.0%
Arkansas	293	296	1.0%	465	460	-1.1%
California	4,785	4,768	-0.4%	2,092	2,205	5.4%
Colorado	293	263	-10.2%	257	309	20.2%
Connecticut	154	160	3.9%	151	157	4.0%
Delaware	141	133	-5.7%	31	27	-12.9%
District of Columbia	115	133	15.7%	140	196	40.0%
Florida	1,834	1,911	4.2%	1,576	1,485	-5.8%
Georgia	619	612	-1.1%	1,452	1,059	-27.1%
Hawaii	17	38	123.5%	112	96	-14.3%
Idaho	133	75	-43.6%	87	67	-23.0%
Illinois	1,038	1,021	-1.6%	517	512	-1.0%
Indiana	321	327	1.9%	410	416	1.5%
Iowa	46	38	-17.4%	395	192	-51.4%
Kansas	247	238	-3.6%	217	189	-12.9%
Kentucky	469	484	3.2%	177	186	5.1%
Louisiana	359	386	7.5%	418	340	-18.7%
Maine	67	62	-7.5%	68	51	-25.0%
Maryland	643	691	7.5%	47	135	187.2%
Massachusetts	370	378	2.2%	257	262	1.9%
Michigan	543	566	4.2%	341	362	6.2%
Minnesota ¹	362	351	-3.0%	248	259	4.4%
Mississippi	105	76	-27.6%	194	143	-26.3%
Missouri	628	623	-0.8%	222	201	-9.5%
Montana	20	37	85.0%	107	93	-13.1%
Nebraska	97	88	-9.3%	152	141	-7.2%
Nevada	366	363	-0.8%	46	31	-32.6%
New Hampshire	33	33	0.0%	44	43	-2.3%
New Jersey	268	286	6.7%	515	542	5.2%
New Mexico	292	293	0.3%	356	319	-10.4%
New York	1,587	1,629	2.6%	1,573	1,595	1.4%
North Carolina	432	396	-8.3%	473	487	3.0%
North Dakota	13	16	23.1%	102	83	-18.6%
Ohio	634	652	2.8%	899	411	-54.3%
Oklahoma	393	418	6.4%	525	542	3.2%
Oregon	269	257	-4.5%	171	202	18.1%
Pennsylvania	758	753	-0.7%	341	311	-8.8%
Rhode Island	71	79	11.3%	16	17	6.3%
South Carolina	290	285	-1.7%	663	594	-10.4%
South Dakota	23	21	-8.7%	47	35	-25.5%
Tennessee	759	922	21.5%	543	502	-7.6%
Texas	4,077	3,992	-2.1%	1,032	919	-10.9%
Utah	142	140	-1.4%	117	89	-23.9%
Vermont	67	70	4.5%	68	58	-14.7%
Virginia	904	996	10.2%	43	30	-30.2%
Washington	236	242	2.5%	289	273	-5.5%
West Virginia	402	412	2.5%	187	156	-16.6%
Wisconsin	241	85	-64.7%	292	319	9.2%
Wyoming	11	6	-45.5%	30	33	10.0%
U.S.	26,969	27,034	0.2%	19,339	17,877	-7.6%

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').



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