



Afterschool Suppers: A Snapshot of Participation

2019 Afterschool Nutrition Report

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Acknowledgments

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About FRAC

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

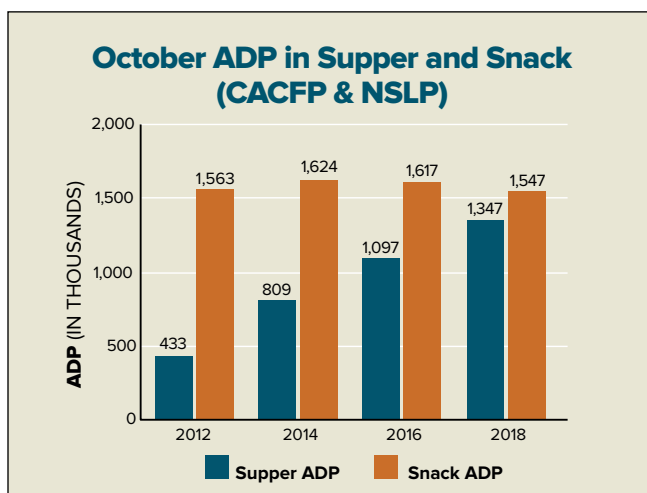


Introduction

The federal Afterschool Nutrition Programs provide funding to serve suppers and snacks to children alongside educational and enrichment programming, offering a solution to the nutritional and opportunity gaps that exist for too many students after the school day ends. The meals and snacks help draw children into those educational and enrichment activities, which support academic achievement and provide much-needed child care for working parents.

On an average day in October 2018, the Afterschool Nutrition Programs provided suppers to 1.3 million children, a 10.4 percent increase from October 2017, and snacks to 1.5 million children. Just under 48,000 afterschool programs provided a supper, a snack, or both through the Afterschool Nutrition Programs (a 5.5 percent increase from October 2017).

The federal funding for afterschool snacks has been available since 1998, but funding for afterschool suppers only became available nationwide through the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010. Since the national rollout, steady progress has been made in expanding the reach of the supper program, with participation growing each year. Still, the program is falling short of the current need. Nationally, for every 16 children who received a free or reduced-price school lunch on an average school day in October 2018, only one child received an afterschool supper.



The Child Nutrition Reauthorization process, currently being considered by Congress, provides an important opportunity to increase access to afterschool suppers. One key proposal is to allow out-of-school time sponsors (e.g., YMCAs, Boys & Girls Clubs) 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, rather than require providers to operate one program in the summer and another program during the school year. This would eliminate many barriers to participation and increase the number of sponsors participating. Sponsors would be able to focus on serving additional children instead of keeping up with redundant and burdensome administrative work.

To move the needle on reaching more children with afterschool suppers, significant investments must be made to create and support the underlying afterschool programs. Afterschool programs provide the necessary platform for afterschool suppers, and there simply are not enough afterschool enrichment programs that are available or affordable for low-income families. Federal, state, and local public funding for afterschool programs is too limited. The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program, the largest federal funding source for afterschool and summer educational and enrichment programming, supports afterschool funding for only 1.7 million children on an average day — and yet, the Trump administration has proposed cutting funding for this vital program for the past three years. At the state and local levels, only 17 states allocate state funds to support and expand access to afterschool programs, demonstrating an opportunity that exists to prioritize further investment in afterschool programs that serve low-income children.

While advocacy at the federal, state, and local levels is critical to increasing the availability and affordability of afterschool programming, there are still too many existing and eligible afterschool programs that are missing out on the opportunity to better meet the nutritional needs of children. [Proven strategies](#) to

increase participation in afterschool suppers include moving from snacks to suppers (or serving both suppers and snacks); recruiting more school districts to participate; engaging participating schools in sponsoring suppers at other sites in the community; supporting and expanding year-round participation; streamlining and simplifying the Afterschool Supper Program; serving meals during weekends, holidays, and school closures; and improving meal quality. Replicating these strategies in more communities would increase, dramatically, participation in afterschool suppers.

Now is the time to build on the momentum of the expansion of afterschool suppers to date. Together, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, state agencies, and anti-hunger, afterschool, and child advocates can work to promote afterschool suppers, reduce barriers to participation, and increase the number of programs participating. These opportunities, along with increased investments in afterschool programming, will ensure more children are receiving the support and nourishment they need to fuel both their bodies and minds.

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).¹ This report focuses on participation in October 2018, with comparisons to October 2017, 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 in particular 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 low-income students 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 sets the goal of reaching 15 children with the Afterschool Supper

Program for every 100 low-income children participating in school lunch, and calculates the shortfall in terms of the number of unserved children and the federal dollars lost in October 2018 in each state that is not meeting this goal. In some states, fewer schools meet the area eligibility requirement (at least 50 percent of the students in the elementary, middle, or high school that is serving the area where the afterschool program is located must be certified to receive free or reduced-price school meals), which can impact the reach of afterschool suppers. FRAC sets a modest goal to help ensure that all states can reach it. Additional information on the methodology can be found in the Technical Notes.

In addition to afterschool supper participation, this report examines afterschool snack participation through CACFP and NSLP. It also 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 is an important indicator of access to afterschool nutrition for low-income children at the state level.

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

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.

How the Afterschool Nutrition Programs Work

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

The CACFP program — the 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 who participate in 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. To qualify, each site must be located in the attendance area of an elementary, middle, or high school that has at least 50 percent of its student enrollment certified to receive free or reduced-price school meals. Sites can include schools or nonprofit or government agencies where educational and enrichment activities are offered to children during the school year.



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. Schools also can provide the snacks in community programs that they designate as school sponsored or school operated. The afterschool program does not need to be operated by a school or be located on school grounds in order to receive NSLP snacks. Similar to the CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Supper and Snack Program, a site is eligible to participate in NSLP — and have meals reimbursed for all children at the “free” (higher reimbursement) rate — if it is located in the attendance area of a school that has at least 50 percent of its enrollment certified to receive free or reduced-price school meals. If the site is not located in an eligible area, it still can provide snacks through NSLP, but the reimbursement rate is based on the participating children’s eligibility for free or reduced-price school meals.

² Children who turn 19 during the school year are able to 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.

National Findings for October 2018

Participation in afterschool suppers increased by 10.4 percent in October 2018 compared to the previous year. At the same time, afterschool snack participation decreased overall, with National School Lunch Program (NSLP) participation dropping by 1.5 percent, or 18,857 children, and Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) snack participation increasing by 3.4 percent, or 11,375 children. The total drop in snack participation was likely driven by some programs taking the positive step of providing suppers instead of snacks.

- The Afterschool Supper Program served 1,347,335 children on an average weekday in October 2018, an increase of 10.4 percent, or 126,393 children, from October 2017.
- Despite the growth, the Afterschool Supper Program still served only a small fraction of the low-income

students who participated in the free or reduced-price school lunch program in October 2018, reaching just one child for every 16 children who participated in school lunch.

- The Afterschool Snack Programs served 1.5 million children; 1.2 million through NSLP, and 346,237 through CACFP.
- Just under 48,000 afterschool programs participated in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs in October 2018, with participation slightly higher in CACFP (25,376 sites) compared to NSLP (22,579 sites).
- There was a 6.8 percent increase in CACFP afterschool sites and a 4.1 percent increase in NSLP afterschool sites.

State Findings for October 2018

Participation in afterschool suppers varied significantly by state, with some states making great strides to expand the reach of the Afterschool Supper Program. All states have room to grow the program in the 2019–2020 school year and beyond.

- In October 2018, the District of Columbia (22.2 to 100) reached FRAC's goal for states to serve supper to at least 15 children for every 100 who participated in the school-day free or reduced-price school lunch program. Two additional states came close to reaching that same goal: California (13.8 to 100) and Vermont (10.9 to 100).
- Ten additional states reached more children with afterschool suppers than the national average of 6.2 to 100: Texas (8.5 to 100); Delaware (8.4 to 100); Alabama (8.3 to 100); Oregon (8.2 to 100); Florida (8.0 to 100); Nevada (7.8 to 100); West Virginia (6.8 to 100); New York (6.6 to 100); Maryland (6.4 to 100); and Tennessee (6.4 to 100).
- Thirty-three states served supper to fewer than one child for every 20 low-income children who participated in school lunch; eight of them served fewer than 2.0 to 100: Idaho (1.9 to 100); Maine (1.8 to

100); South Dakota (1.6 to 100); Mississippi (1.3 to 100); Iowa (0.6 to 100); North Dakota (0.6 to 100); Wyoming (0.6 to 100); and Hawaii (0.4 to 100).

- Comparing October 2018 to October 2017, 34 states moved in the right direction and increased the participation rate in afterschool suppers; 25 of these states increased their average daily participation by more than 10 percent.
- Four states increased the number of children participating in supper by more than 50 percent: North Dakota (262.2 percent); Maine (225 percent); Kansas (69.7 percent); and Mississippi (50.5 percent).
- Seventeen states saw a decrease in supper participation when comparing October 2018 to October 2017 data; five states dropped by more than 10 percent: Massachusetts (-24.7 percent); Virginia (-14.3 percent); Pennsylvania (-13.8 percent); Nebraska (-11.4 percent); and Rhode Island (-10.6 percent).
- Three large states together served afterschool suppers to more than half of the 1.3 million children who participated nationwide: California (364,241 children); Texas (231,396 children); and Florida (119,397 children).

Missed Opportunities

The Child and Adult Care Food Program provides federal funding to serve suppers at afterschool programs in low-income communities. When states fail to use these funds, children lose the opportunity to receive a nutritious meal, an opportunity they may not have again until school breakfast the next morning. Similarly, afterschool programs miss out on federal funding that would support their financial sustainability and help strengthen their programs.

If every state had served supper to 15 children for every 100 low-income children who participated in school lunch in October 2018, then 1,935,890 additional children would have received a nutritious meal after school, and an additional \$125.9 million in federal funding would have supported the provision of afterschool suppers in October 2018 alone.

Eight states each lost out on more than \$5 million in federal reimbursements in October 2018 and failed to serve the most children: Texas (\$11.5 million; 177,391 children); New York (\$7.7 million; 118,982 children); Georgia (\$7.1 million; 109,630 children); Florida (\$6.7 million; 103,118 children); Illinois (\$6.2 million; 94,602 children); North Carolina (\$5.7 million; 88,118 children); Pennsylvania (\$5.4 million; 82,887 children); and Ohio (\$5.2 million; 80,424 children).

Anti-Hunger and Program Partnership: New Mexico

In many states, coordinated networks of afterschool program providers and advocates are working together to improve access to high-quality, affordable programs. Along with offering technical assistance and professional development opportunities, many of these statewide organizations — recognizing the important role that nutrition plays in supporting children — also work to connect eligible afterschool programs to afterschool suppers and snacks. In New Mexico, the New Mexico Out-of-School Time Network partners closely with New Mexico Appleseed to promote the availability of suppers and snacks, identify eligible afterschool programs, and convene partners to discuss best practices for implementation and expansion. As a result, more children in New Mexico received an afterschool supper in the 2017–2018 school year. For information on state-level out-of-school time networks, visit the [Afterschool Alliance's website](#).



Opportunities to Boost Participation in Afterschool Suppers

Child Nutrition Reauthorization

Congress is in the process of reauthorizing the federal child nutrition programs, which creates an important opportunity to improve access to nutrition when the school day ends. Reauthorization, which generally happens every five years, is when Congress reviews the laws governing the child nutrition programs and has the opportunity to make changes to strengthen and improve the programs. The last reauthorization — the Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 — expanded the Afterschool Supper Program nationwide.

Congress is overdue to pass new legislation. This time around, it should make additional investments in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs to overcome barriers to participation and increase the number of programs that can participate.

Streamline the Afterschool Meal Program and Summer Food Service Program

Many community-based organizations and local government agencies operating the Afterschool Meal Program through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) also serve summer meals to the same children through the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP). This means that sponsors must apply for and operate two distinct programs with different eligibility criteria and program requirements in order to provide meals 365 days a year. Allowing sponsors to operate one program year-round through SFSP would eliminate duplicative and burdensome paperwork while supporting sponsors' efforts to serve more children in their community and to do it better.

Allow School Food Authorities to Serve Suppers Through NSLP

Schools can provide only snacks after school through NSLP, which requires them to operate CACFP if they

want to serve a meal instead of just a snack or if they want to feed children on weekends and school holidays. This creates a significant and unnecessary administrative burden for schools. The reauthorization should streamline the Afterschool Nutrition Programs to allow schools to provide up to a meal and a snack during the regular school year through NSLP, as sponsors are allowed to do through CACFP.

Case Study: Austin Independent School District (Texas)

On an average day, the Austin Independent School District serves afterschool suppers to up to 5,000 students across 70 school-based sites. To receive afterschool meals, the school's afterschool program coordinator submits a request to the school nutrition department. The school nutrition department provides either hot meals prepared on site or "Fast and Fresh" ready-to-serve meals, which are prepared at a central location and delivered to schools. The "Fast and Fresh" meals offer the flexibility to serve meals based on program needs and meal time preferences. For example, if an afterschool program has scheduled activities from 2:30 to 5 p.m., "Fast and Fresh" meals can be served at 5 p.m. without any additional cafeteria staff time. To make the "Fast and Fresh" model more accessible, the district installed portable refrigerators in some schools. "Fast and Fresh" meals have addressed staffing concerns by freeing up meal preparation and staff time, ensuring a sustainable afterschool supper program across the district.

Lower the Area Eligibility Threshold From 50 to 40 Percent

Most afterschool sites qualify by demonstrating that they are located in a low-income area in which at least 50 percent of the children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. This keeps many communities where poverty is less concentrated, such as rural and suburban areas, from participating. Lowering the eligibility threshold from 50 to 40 percent would improve access to suppers in every state. It also would align site eligibility with eligibility criteria in various federal education funding sources that can support afterschool programs, such as the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program. More information on this proposal can be found in the text box on this page.

Funding for Afterschool Programs

While participation in the Afterschool Supper Program has grown, its reach is still limited. One main barrier is that there simply are not enough afterschool programs, and, when they are available, many low-income families cannot afford to participate. One of the major challenges to increasing afterschool program access in low-income communities is the limited federal, state, and local public funding to support afterschool programs that provide the platform for serving meals.

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program is the largest federal funding source for afterschool and summer learning programs across the country, but current funding levels limit the number of children who can participate in the program. 21st CCLC substantially improves children's access to educational and enrichment programming after school, and studies of the program have repeatedly demonstrated that program attendance is associated with improved student homework completion and achievement scores in reading and math. Despite the benefits of

Child Nutrition Reauthorization Priority: Eliminating Eligibility Barriers to Afterschool Meals

In addition to the eligibility threshold being too high, there are other ways in which the eligibility test for the Afterschool Nutrition Programs is too restrictive, particularly when compared to other federal child nutrition programs. For example, the Summer Nutrition Programs, which often serve the same children participating in afterschool programs, can use a variety of methods to qualify a site for federally funded meals and snacks. These include demonstrating through school or census data that the site is located in a community meeting the 50 percent threshold or demonstrating that at least 50 percent of the children enrolled in a program are low-income. This allows summer meals to be provided in pockets of poverty within a school's larger catchment area, whereas the use of only school data for afterschool means that fewer afterschool programs can provide afterschool meals and snacks through CACFP, making it more difficult for the millions of low-income children who rely on school lunch to receive a healthy evening meal.

The current Child Nutrition Reauthorization process creates the opportunity for Congress to address both of these issues — area eligibility thresholds and criteria to qualify a site — that limit participation by lowering the threshold to 40 percent and allowing afterschool sites to qualify using the same data as the Summer Nutrition Programs.

and demand for afterschool programs,⁴ millions of low-income children remain unserved. While over 21 million low-income children could be eligible to participate in 21st CCLC, there is only enough

⁴ Afterschool Alliance. (2019). *21st Century Community Learning Centers Inspiring Learning. Supporting Families. Earning Results.* Available at: <http://afterschoolalliance.org/documents/21stCCLC-Overview.pdf>. Accessed on September 6, 2019.

funding to reach 1.7 million children.⁵ Until 21st CCLC's funding comes closer to meeting the demand for afterschool programming, many children from low-income communities will remain unserved. In addition, increasing other public (federal, state, and local) and private funding sources for operating afterschool programs would help provide more opportunities to serve afterschool meals.

Access to afterschool programming is particularly limited in rural areas, where households with children are more likely to experience food insecurity than households with children in metropolitan areas.⁶ According to the Afterschool Alliance, 3.1 million rural children are not enrolled in an afterschool program, but would enroll if a program were available, accessible, and affordable. Unfortunately, many afterschool providers in rural areas struggle to secure funding to run an afterschool program.⁷

Schools: Opportunities to Increase the Reach of the Afterschool Nutrition Programs

Schools play a critical role in improving children's access to afterschool meals. School nutrition departments are adept at operating federal child nutrition programs, have the capacity to achieve economies of scale, and have the requisite systems in place to provide meals after school — making them a natural fit for afterschool suppers. As many formal and informal afterschool activities and programs take place at schools, schools already have a captive audience.

Schools can and should incorporate food procurement for afterschool meals into existing school meal operations and find service models to make the transition to serving afterschool suppers as seamless as possible. School nutrition departments can serve cold or hot afterschool suppers in the cafeteria or wherever the programming takes place. Meals can be served by

cafeteria staff or afterschool program staff, right after the bell rings or later in the afternoon.

To increase the number of schools participating in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs, state agencies and advocates can conduct outreach to eligible schools and assist them in overcoming barriers to participation.

Improve Food Quality and Reduce Waste

All suppers and snacks provided through the Afterschool Nutrition Programs must meet new federal nutrition standards that went into effect on October 1, 2017. The new standards significantly improve nutritional quality and ensure that children are receiving healthy meals and snacks.



⁵ Afterschool Alliance. (2019). *21st Century Community Learning Centers Inspiring Learning. Supporting Families. Earning Results.* Available at: <http://afterschoolalliance.org/documents/21stCCLC-Overview.pdf>. Accessed on September 6, 2019.

⁶ Afterschool Alliance. (2016). *America After 3PM Special Report: The Growing Importance of Afterschool in Rural Communities.* Available at: http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/AA3PM/Afterschool_in_Rural_Communities.pdf. Accessed on September 6, 2019.

⁷ Ibid.

Working within the new nutrition standards, afterschool programs can improve the appeal of the meals and snacks they serve by offering more fresh, seasonal food through farm-to-afterschool efforts; surveying participants and holding taste tests to determine which menu options are preferred; and developing culturally appropriate and varied menus. This can help attract and keep children coming to afterschool programs, especially older children and teens who have more of a say in determining whether or not they participate. Strong participation helps make an afterschool nutrition

program more financially viable and, of course, helps increase the number of students benefiting from educational and enrichment programming. Serving appealing meals also helps reduce food waste, thus ensuring that the children are more fully experiencing the nutritional benefits of the meals and snacks provided.

Find more information about improving afterschool meal quality on [FRAC's Afterschool Nutrition Programs webpage](#).

Cities Combatting Hunger (CHAMPS): Healthy Kids, Healthy Allentown (Pennsylvania)

In 2012, the National League of Cities and the Food Research & Action Center launched CHAMPS, a project that supports cities across the country to increase participation in the afterschool and summer nutrition programs through funding from the Walmart Foundation. CHAMPS so far has provided over 70 city agencies with funding, technical assistance, and training opportunities to increase access to year-round, out-of-school time nutrition programs. In 2018, CHAMPS awarded grants to six new cities (Allentown, Pennsylvania; Durham, North Carolina; Jackson, Mississippi; Little Rock, Arkansas; Miami Gardens, Florida; and Winston-Salem, North Carolina) to launch comprehensive anti-hunger campaigns.

In Allentown, the City Health Bureau launched Healthy Kids, Healthy Allentown, a campaign focused on raising awareness about the child nutrition

programs and building afterschool meal program sponsors' capacity to expand the reach of afterschool meals. The campaign worked with partners across the city — the mayor's office, the city council, the school district, and youth services providers — to identify eligible areas that were not participating in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs. As a result of this partnership, the city was able to support the expansion of services by several sponsors, including the Greater Valley YMCA in Allentown. The city also launched Firehouse Fridays, a partnership with the city's fire department that provided afterschool meals at firehouses during the school year.

To learn more about CHAMPS and how city agencies and leaders can get involved with the afterschool and summer nutrition programs, visit <http://www.nlc.org/CHAMPS>.

Conclusion

Since FRAC first began collecting afterschool supper participation data in 2016, nearly 300,000 additional children have been served. National participation in the Afterschool Supper Program increased by 10.4 percent — or 126,393 children — from October 2017 to October 2018, continuing the trend of growth since the program became broadly available in 2010. This rate of increase was slightly slower than the growth between October 2016 and October 2017 (11 percent), demonstrating that it is time to reinvigorate efforts to expand the reach of the program. Afterschool suppers served only one child in October 2018 for every 16 low-income children who participated in school lunch. Too many afterschool programs are only serving snacks when they could be serving a supper (or a supper and a snack) and more fully meeting the nutritional needs of the children being served.

Child Nutrition Reauthorization provides an important opportunity to streamline afterschool suppers and improve the eligibility requirements so that more afterschool programs can provide nutritious meals to a larger number of children. This, combined with more public and private funding for afterschool programs — including maintaining the structure of existing funding streams and investing additional dollars at federal, state, and local levels — would allow sponsors to reach more children with afterschool suppers.

Adding afterschool suppers to programs is a win-win: It ensures that students have the healthy nutrition they need to succeed, supports working parents, and allows afterschool programs to reallocate the funding they were spending from other sources on food to improve or expand their programming.

Afterschool programs provide safe and healthy places for children to learn and socialize. Adding afterschool suppers to programs is a win-win: It ensures that students have the healthy nutrition they need to succeed, supports working parents, and allows afterschool programs to reallocate the funding they were spending from other sources on food (and food that does not necessarily have to meet nutrition standards) to improve or expand their programming. Continued collaboration among the U.S. Department of Agriculture, state agencies, and anti-hunger, afterschool, and child advocates to replicate best practices and increase access to both suppers *and* afterschool programs will guarantee continued growth in this important program.

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 Virgin Islands, or Department of Defense schools. It also does not include Outside School Hours Care Centers (OSHCC), due to data limitations.

Overall 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 2018–2019 school year (based on October 2018 reporting) in this report's analysis.

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

Average daily participation in each component of afterschool nutrition — CACFP snacks, CACFP suppers, and NSLP snacks — is based on the number of snacks or suppers served in October of each year divided by each state's average number of serving days in NSLP in October of that year. Year-to-year fluctuations in the number of days of service may cause average daily participation to increase even though the number of meals or snacks served decreased, or vice versa.

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 October data

on CACFP and NSLP sites, and the total numbers of CACFP suppers and snacks and NSLP snacks that FRAC obtained from USDA. The state changes are included.

Afterschool Suppers and Snacks

USDA provided FRAC with the number of CACFP suppers and snacks and NSLP snacks served in each state in October of each school year. FRAC calculated each state's average daily CACFP supper attendance by dividing the total number of suppers served in October by each state's average number of serving days in NSLP in October.

Similarly, FRAC calculated each state's average daily CACFP snack participation by dividing the total number of snacks served in October by the state average number of NSLP serving days.

FRAC calculated each state's average daily NSLP snack attendance using the same methodology as for CACFP snack and supper attendance: by dividing the total number of NSLP snacks served in October by each state's average number of NSLP serving days.

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.

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 for CACFP and NSLP, 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 the national average number of NSLP serving days in October. FRAC assumed each supper is reimbursed at the standard rate for school year 2018–2019: \$3.31. 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 low-income students 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 low-income students 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 low-income children with afterschool meals.

To ensure that all states could meet FRAC's benchmark, FRAC set a modest goal of providing afterschool meals to 15 children for every 100 receiving a free or reduced-price school lunch during the regular school year through NSLP. FRAC conducted additional analysis that confirmed the target 15-to-100 ratio is achievable by all states. For details, see FRAC's first report on afterschool nutrition programs, [*Afterschool Suppers: A Snapshot of Participation \(March 2018\)*](#).

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 2017 and 2018, by State

State	October 2017			October 2018			Change in Ratio	Percent Change in Supper ADP
	Supper ADP	Lunch ADP	Ratio ³	Supper ADP	Lunch ADP	Ratio ³		
Alabama	24,461	395,071	6.2	32,588	392,426	8.3	2.1	33.2 %
Alaska	1,756	42,402	4.1	1,662	41,509	4.0	-0.1	-5.4 %
Arizona	11,721	491,924	2.4	12,734	476,765	2.7	0.3	8.6 %
Arkansas	14,679	247,153	5.9	14,548	245,830	5.9	0.0	-0.9 %
California	348,878	2,588,949	13.5	364,241	2,634,225	13.8	0.3	4.4 %
Colorado	5,848	230,267	2.5	5,610	224,403	2.5	0.0	-4.1 %
Connecticut	4,081	179,406	2.3	5,616	200,609	2.8	0.5	37.6 %
Delaware	4,817	68,727	7.0	5,580	66,579	8.4	1.4	15.8 %
District of Columbia	10,240	47,273	21.7	9,756	44,000	22.2	0.5	-4.7 %
Florida	107,445	1,804,224	6.0	119,397	1,483,435	8.0	2.0	11.1 %
Georgia	17,695	946,132	1.9	24,764	895,963	2.8	0.9	39.9 %
Hawaii	182	66,065	0.3	259	66,550	0.4	0.1	41.7 %
Idaho	1,446	96,523	1.5	1,947	104,003	1.9	0.4	34.7 %
Illinois	27,318	845,455	3.2	30,687	835,264	3.7	0.5	12.3 %
Indiana	10,824	452,330	2.4	10,725	449,850	2.4	0.0	-0.9 %
Iowa	1,043	183,784	0.6	1,102	194,196	0.6	0.0	5.7 %
Kansas	2,992	194,686	1.5	5,078	191,326	2.7	1.2	69.7 %
Kentucky	17,219	441,388	3.9	20,164	441,599	4.6	0.7	17.1 %
Louisiana	20,333	473,075	4.3	19,427	468,387	4.1	-0.2	-4.5 %
Maine	331	61,327	0.5	1,077	59,311	1.8	1.3	225.0 %
Maryland	20,046	319,371	6.3	19,503	305,681	6.4	0.1	-2.7 %
Massachusetts	13,303	352,630	3.8	10,012	347,082	2.9	-0.9	-24.7 %
Michigan	19,696	571,738	3.4	19,421	601,091	3.2	-0.2	-1.4 %
Minnesota	8,647	294,074	2.9	11,240	288,969	3.9	1.0	30.0 %
Mississippi	2,619	317,407	0.8	3,942	307,848	1.3	0.5	50.5 %
Missouri	16,009	374,498	4.3	21,133	363,597	5.8	1.5	32.0 %
Montana	1,805	50,398	3.6	1,863	49,509	3.8	0.2	3.2 %
Nebraska	5,003	130,055	3.8	4,433	130,487	3.4	-0.4	-11.4 %
Nevada	12,430	184,194	6.7	14,512	186,090	7.8	1.1	16.7 %
New Hampshire	1,032	35,227	2.9	1,071	34,591	3.1	0.2	3.7 %
New Jersey	19,708	457,978	4.3	24,141	451,214	5.4	1.1	22.5 %
New Mexico	5,934	184,657	3.2	6,662	177,699	3.7	0.5	12.3 %
New York	91,620	1,413,589	6.5	93,857	1,418,932	6.6	0.1	2.4 %
North Carolina	11,719	690,196	1.7	16,186	695,354	2.3	0.6	38.1 %
North Dakota	52	34,120	0.2	190	33,898	0.6	0.4	262.2 %
Ohio	15,093	668,071	2.3	16,623	646,981	2.6	0.3	10.1 %
Oklahoma	14,887	328,857	4.5	16,445	289,683	5.7	1.2	10.5 %
Oregon	17,465	219,501	8.0	16,941	206,639	8.2	0.2	-3.0 %
Pennsylvania	26,729	698,334	3.8	23,053	706,270	3.3	-0.5	-13.8 %
Rhode Island	2,610	54,349	4.8	2,335	51,806	4.5	-0.3	-10.6 %
South Carolina	15,686	370,034	4.2	18,197	361,799	5.0	0.8	16.0 %
South Dakota	827	50,066	1.7	763	49,153	1.6	-0.1	-7.7 %
Tennessee	30,182	533,436	5.7	31,265	485,250	6.4	0.7	3.6 %
Texas	177,581	2,801,038	6.3	231,396	2,725,245	8.5	2.2	30.3 %
Utah	4,001	165,577	2.4	4,041	158,989	2.5	0.1	1.0 %
Vermont	2,885	27,642	10.4	2,796	25,531	10.9	0.5	-3.1 %
Virginia	24,897	459,124	5.4	21,335	456,270	4.7	-0.7	-14.3 %
Washington	8,933	357,614	2.5	8,712	356,789	2.4	-0.1	-2.5 %
West Virginia	7,380	153,543	4.8	8,936	130,802	6.8	2.0	21.1 %
Wisconsin	8,743	288,513	3.0	9,233	304,598	3.0	0.0	5.6 %
Wyoming	109	25,728	0.4	136	24,089	0.6	0.2	24.1 %
US	1,220,942	22,467,723	5.4	1,347,335	21,888,165	6.2	0.8	10.4 %

¹ Average daily participation in CACFP supper is calculated by dividing the total number of suppers served in October of each year by each state's average number of days of service in NSLP in October.

² Average daily free and reduced-price 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 National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Participants

State	Supper ADP, October 2018	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 ¹ if Supper to NSLP Ratio Reached 15:100
Alabama	32,588	8.3	58,864	26,276	\$1,709,333
Alaska	1,662	4.0	6,226	4,565	\$296,939
Arizona	12,734	2.7	71,515	58,781	\$3,823,814
Arkansas	14,548	5.9	36,875	22,326	\$1,452,361
California	364,241	13.8	395,134	30,893	\$2,009,632
Colorado	5,610	2.5	33,660	28,051	\$1,824,756
Connecticut	5,616	2.8	30,091	24,475	\$1,592,155
Delaware	5,580	8.4	9,987	4,407	\$286,677
District of Columbia	9,756	22.2	6,600	met goal	met goal
Florida	119,397	8.0	222,515	103,118	\$6,708,043
Georgia	24,764	2.8	134,394	109,630	\$7,131,693
Hawaii	259	0.4	9,983	9,724	\$632,563
Idaho	1,947	1.9	15,600	13,653	\$888,175
Illinois	30,687	3.7	125,290	94,602	\$6,154,086
Indiana	10,725	2.4	67,477	56,753	\$3,691,894
Iowa	1,102	0.6	29,129	28,028	\$1,823,256
Kansas	5,078	2.7	28,699	23,621	\$1,536,621
Kentucky	20,164	4.6	66,240	46,075	\$2,997,312
Louisiana	19,427	4.1	70,258	50,831	\$3,306,684
Maine	1,077	1.8	8,897	7,820	\$508,712
Maryland	19,503	6.4	45,852	26,349	\$1,714,071
Massachusetts	10,012	2.9	52,062	42,050	\$2,735,448
Michigan	19,421	3.2	90,164	70,742	\$4,601,944
Minnesota	11,240	3.9	43,345	32,106	\$2,088,540
Mississippi	3,942	1.3	46,177	42,236	\$2,747,521
Missouri	21,133	5.8	54,540	33,407	\$2,173,193
Montana	1,863	3.8	7,426	5,563	\$361,877
Nebraska	4,433	3.4	19,573	15,140	\$984,865
Nevada	14,512	7.8	27,913	13,402	\$871,809
New Hampshire	1,071	3.1	5,189	4,118	\$267,866
New Jersey	24,141	5.4	67,682	43,541	\$2,832,431
New Mexico	6,662	3.7	26,655	19,992	\$1,300,553
New York	93,857	6.6	212,840	118,982	\$7,740,078
North Carolina	16,186	2.3	104,303	88,118	\$5,732,241
North Dakota	190	0.6	5,085	4,895	\$318,425
Ohio	16,623	2.6	97,047	80,424	\$5,231,757
Oklahoma	16,445	5.7	43,452	27,007	\$1,756,868
Oregon	16,941	8.2	30,996	14,055	\$914,322
Pennsylvania	23,053	3.3	105,940	82,887	\$5,392,004
Rhode Island	2,335	4.5	7,771	5,436	\$353,619
South Carolina	18,197	5.0	54,270	36,072	\$2,346,596
South Dakota	763	1.6	7,373	6,610	\$429,989
Tennessee	31,265	6.4	72,788	41,522	\$2,701,120
Texas	231,396	8.5	408,787	177,391	\$11,539,695
Utah	4,041	2.5	23,848	19,808	\$1,288,531
Vermont	2,796	10.9	3,830	1,034	\$67,271
Virginia	21,335	4.7	68,441	47,105	\$3,064,297
Washington	8,712	2.4	53,518	44,807	\$2,914,777
West Virginia	8,936	6.8	19,620	10,685	\$695,061
Wisconsin	9,233	3.0	45,690	36,457	\$2,371,586
Wyoming	136	0.6	3,613	3,478	\$226,232
US	1,347,335	6.2	3,283,225	1,935,890	\$125,933,989

¹ Additional federal reimbursement dollars are calculated assuming that the sites are reimbursed for each child at the federal reimbursement rate for free suppers (\$3.31 per supper) for the national average days of service in October.

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 2017 to 2018, by State**

State	CACFP Snacks			NSLP Snacks		
	October 2017	October 2018	Percent Change	October 2017	October 2018	Percent Change
Alabama	9,035	12,001	32.8 %	10,782	11,987	11.2 %
Alaska	648	621	-4.2 %	2,123	1,892	-10.9 %
Arizona	5,210	4,798	-7.9 %	37,799	37,954	0.4 %
Arkansas	10,292	10,031	-2.5 %	8,256	9,079	10.0 %
California	38,991	34,134	-12.5 %	227,416	212,886	-6.4 %
Colorado	5,622	5,915	5.2 %	9,355	10,884	16.3 %
Connecticut	909	973	7.1 %	9,942	9,311	-6.3 %
Delaware	1,053	835	-20.7 %	1,155	1,045	-9.5 %
District of Columbia	652	583	-10.5 %	12,764	11,645	-8.8 %
Florida	21,653	21,242	-1.9 %	127,346	119,732	-6.0 %
Georgia	17,190	18,905	10.0 %	62,957	66,048	4.9 %
Hawaii	207	212	2.3 %	5,874	6,358	8.2 %
Idaho	1,339	1,501	12.1 %	3,472	3,731	7.5 %
Illinois	8,322	9,032	8.5 %	22,524	20,995	-6.8 %
Indiana	6,911	5,959	-13.8 %	25,669	23,952	-6.7 %
Iowa	1,250	889	-28.9 %	8,022	8,042	0.2 %
Kansas	1,744	1,606	-7.9 %	10,925	9,883	-9.5 %
Kentucky	4,065	4,890	20.3 %	10,277	8,358	-18.7 %
Louisiana	1,213	1,118	-7.8 %	29,505	26,732	-9.4 %
Maine	689	1,033	49.8 %	3,764	3,283	-12.8 %
Maryland	4,006	9,657	141.1 %	8,346	3,759	-55.0 %
Massachusetts	6,912	9,451	36.7 %	24,626	23,229	-5.7 %
Michigan	8,129	8,383	3.1 %	15,495	15,844	2.3 %
Minnesota	8,191	8,991	9.8 %	19,298	18,788	-2.6 %
Mississippi	5,507	4,626	-16.0 %	6,678	6,993	4.7 %
Missouri	4,697	6,245	33.0 %	15,353	13,900	-9.5 %
Montana	696	447	-35.7 %	3,170	3,158	-0.4 %
Nebraska	882	930	5.5 %	6,722	7,126	6.0 %
Nevada	1,460	1,733	18.7 %	1,663	2,269	36.4 %
New Hampshire	2,098	2,264	7.9 %	2,140	2,081	-2.8 %
New Jersey	5,588	6,432	15.1 %	35,402	37,115	4.8 %
New Mexico	1,996	1,618	-18.9 %	15,862	16,982	7.1 %
New York	27,485	26,596	-3.2 %	140,834	160,525	14.0 %
North Carolina	9,145	8,007	-12.4 %	26,841	24,031	-10.5 %
North Dakota	348	290	-16.6 %	3,055	2,744	-10.2 %
Ohio	6,314	6,426	1.8 %	16,525	16,692	1.0 %
Oklahoma	4,441	5,776	30.1 %	18,928	15,647	-17.3 %
Oregon	2,079	2,035	-2.1 %	5,025	5,221	3.9 %
Pennsylvania	14,640	13,800	-5.7 %	12,344	13,314	7.9 %
Rhode Island	609	711	16.7 %	2,873	3,475	20.9 %
South Carolina	4,474	6,200	38.6 %	31,009	32,066	3.4 %
South Dakota	902	898	-0.4 %	2,241	1,987	-11.3 %
Tennessee	16,427	19,057	16.0 %	28,238	27,002	-4.4 %
Texas	30,191	29,097	-3.6 %	98,811	93,137	-5.7 %
Utah	1,228	1,471	19.8 %	5,371	5,372	0.0 %
Vermont	343	382	11.2 %	1,956	1,687	-13.8 %
Virginia	16,247	16,304	0.4 %	7,351	9,456	28.6 %
Washington	5,805	5,918	2.0 %	9,931	9,331	-6.0 %
West Virginia	5,030	4,346	-13.6 %	6,516	7,024	7.8 %
Wisconsin	1,978	1,844	-6.8 %	15,690	15,656	-0.2 %
Wyoming	21	20	-1.6 %	1,306	1,263	-3.3 %
US	334,862	346,237	3.4 %	1,219,528	1,200,671	-1.5 %

Table 4:

Percent of Overall Afterschool Average Daily Participation (ADP) Coming From Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Snacks, CACFP Suppers, and National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Snacks, October 2018, by State

State	Percent of Overall Afterschool ADP			Overall Afterschool ADP
	CACFP Snacks ADP	CACFP Suppers ADP	NSLP Snacks ADP	
Alabama	21.2 %	57.6 %	21.2 %	56,576
Alaska	14.9 %	39.8 %	45.3 %	4,175
Arizona	8.6 %	23.0 %	68.4 %	55,486
Arkansas	29.8 %	43.2 %	27.0 %	33,658
California	5.6 %	59.6 %	34.8 %	611,262
Colorado	26.4 %	25.0 %	48.6 %	22,410
Connecticut	6.1 %	35.3 %	58.6 %	15,901
Delaware	11.2 %	74.8 %	14.0 %	7,460
District of Columbia	2.7 %	44.4 %	53.0 %	21,984
Florida	8.2 %	45.9 %	46.0 %	260,371
Georgia	17.2 %	22.6 %	60.2 %	109,718
Hawaii	3.1 %	3.8 %	93.1 %	6,829
Idaho	20.9 %	27.1 %	52.0 %	7,179
Illinois	14.9 %	50.5 %	34.6 %	60,714
Indiana	14.7 %	26.4 %	58.9 %	40,636
Iowa	8.9 %	11.0 %	80.2 %	10,032
Kansas	9.7 %	30.6 %	59.7 %	16,567
Kentucky	14.6 %	60.3 %	25.0 %	33,412
Louisiana	2.4 %	41.1 %	56.5 %	47,277
Maine	19.2 %	20.0 %	60.9 %	5,392
Maryland	29.3 %	59.2 %	11.4 %	32,918
Massachusetts	22.1 %	23.5 %	54.4 %	42,693
Michigan	19.2 %	44.5 %	36.3 %	43,649
Minnesota	23.0 %	28.8 %	48.2 %	39,019
Mississippi	29.7 %	25.3 %	44.9 %	15,561
Missouri	15.1 %	51.2 %	33.7 %	41,278
Montana	8.2 %	34.1 %	57.7 %	5,468
Nebraska	7.4 %	35.5 %	57.1 %	12,490
Nevada	9.4 %	78.4 %	12.3 %	18,514
New Hampshire	41.8 %	19.8 %	38.4 %	5,416
New Jersey	9.5 %	35.7 %	54.8 %	67,688
New Mexico	6.4 %	26.4 %	67.2 %	25,263
New York	9.5 %	33.4 %	57.1 %	280,978
North Carolina	16.6 %	33.6 %	49.8 %	48,224
North Dakota	9.0 %	5.9 %	85.1 %	3,224
Ohio	16.2 %	41.8 %	42.0 %	39,741
Oklahoma	15.3 %	43.4 %	41.3 %	37,869
Oregon	8.4 %	70.0 %	21.6 %	24,196
Pennsylvania	27.5 %	46.0 %	26.5 %	50,167
Rhode Island	10.9 %	35.8 %	53.3 %	6,520
South Carolina	11.0 %	32.2 %	56.8 %	56,463
South Dakota	24.6 %	20.9 %	54.5 %	3,649
Tennessee	24.6 %	40.4 %	34.9 %	77,324
Texas	8.2 %	65.4 %	26.3 %	353,630
Utah	13.5 %	37.1 %	49.4 %	10,884
Vermont	7.8 %	57.5 %	34.7 %	4,864
Virginia	34.6 %	45.3 %	20.1 %	47,095
Washington	24.7 %	36.4 %	38.9 %	23,961
West Virginia	21.4 %	44.0 %	34.6 %	20,305
Wisconsin	6.9 %	34.5 %	58.6 %	26,733
Wyoming	1.4 %	9.6 %	89.0 %	1,419
US	12.0 %	46.6 %	41.5 %	2,894,242

Table 5:

Change¹ in Number of Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Snacks, National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Snacks, and CACFP Suppers Served, October 2017 and 2018, by State

State	CACFP Snacks			NSLP Snacks			CACFP Suppers		
	October 2017	October 2018	Percent Change	October 2017	October 2018	Percent Change	October 2017	October 2018	Percent Change
Alabama	166,005	225,402	35.8 %	198,107	225,128	13.6 %	449,454	612,035	36.2 %
Alaska	12,414	12,588	1.4 %	40,642	38,349	-5.6 %	33,620	33,683	0.2 %
Arizona	81,913	79,404	-3.1 %	594,223	628,121	5.7 %	184,260	210,743	14.4 %
Arkansas	200,960	203,475	1.3 %	161,216	184,148	14.2 %	286,633	295,099	3.0 %
California	764,765	702,078	-8.2 %	4,460,514	4,378,684	-1.8 %	6,842,833	7,491,774	9.5 %
Colorado	106,558	115,695	8.6 %	177,319	212,883	20.1 %	110,835	109,720	-1.0 %
Connecticut	17,179	19,603	14.1 %	187,898	187,584	-0.2 %	77,138	113,147	46.7 %
Delaware	20,111	17,054	-15.2 %	22,049	21,333	-3.2 %	91,967	113,933	23.9 %
District of Columbia	12,184	11,711	-3.9 %	238,665	233,929	-2.0 %	191,482	195,986	2.4 %
Florida	426,149	429,351	0.8 %	2,506,257	2,420,099	-3.4 %	2,114,593	2,413,344	14.1 %
Georgia	313,274	344,015	9.8 %	1,147,364	1,201,853	4.7 %	322,483	450,622	39.7 %
Hawaii	3,275	3,485	6.4 %	92,903	104,604	12.6 %	2,886	4,255	47.4 %
Idaho	24,035	24,930	3.7 %	62,309	61,944	-0.6 %	25,946	32,333	24.6 %
Illinois	155,725	175,587	12.8 %	421,479	408,152	-3.2 %	511,173	596,575	16.7 %
Indiana	110,544	101,359	-8.3 %	410,582	407,401	-0.8 %	173,141	182,418	5.4 %
Iowa	24,053	17,926	-25.5 %	154,394	162,240	5.1 %	20,068	22,230	10.8 %
Kansas	31,381	30,339	-3.3 %	196,613	186,685	-5.0 %	53,850	95,912	78.1 %
Kentucky	67,335	85,882	27.5 %	170,231	146,790	-13.8 %	285,207	354,139	24.2 %
Louisiana	22,369	21,507	-3.9 %	544,242	514,075	-5.5 %	375,059	373,592	-0.4 %
Maine	12,025	20,088	67.1 %	65,665	63,856	-2.8 %	5,780	20,944	262.4 %
Maryland	77,633	198,837	156.1 %	161,744	77,395	-52.1 %	388,480	401,581	3.4 %
Massachusetts	129,276	187,721	45.2 %	460,575	461,378	0.2 %	248,817	198,862	-20.1 %
Michigan	159,659	171,582	7.5 %	304,352	324,307	6.6 %	386,860	397,520	2.8 %
Minnesota	146,345	168,707	15.3 %	344,802	352,542	2.2 %	154,504	210,901	36.5 %
Mississippi	103,645	91,196	-12.0 %	125,681	137,845	9.7 %	49,289	77,699	57.6 %
Missouri	88,470	123,683	39.8 %	289,163	275,274	-4.8 %	301,535	418,508	38.8 %
Montana	12,704	8,645	-32.0 %	57,897	61,069	5.5 %	32,965	36,038	9.3 %
Nebraska	16,674	18,125	8.7 %	127,091	138,877	9.3 %	94,589	86,397	-8.7 %
Nevada	28,304	35,121	24.1 %	32,236	45,990	42.7 %	240,937	294,135	22.1 %
New Hampshire	38,244	45,560	19.1 %	39,021	41,888	7.3 %	18,819	21,555	14.5 %
New Jersey	105,341	130,110	23.5 %	667,347	750,822	12.5 %	371,505	488,362	31.5 %
New Mexico	36,067	30,593	-15.2 %	286,588	320,996	12.0 %	107,215	125,934	17.5 %
New York	515,695	530,998	3.0 %	2,642,426	3,204,927	21.3 %	1,719,029	1,873,890	9.0 %
North Carolina	179,552	154,749	-13.8 %	526,990	464,426	-11.9 %	230,091	312,798	35.9 %
North Dakota	6,370	5,576	-12.5 %	55,975	52,789	-5.7 %	960	3,651	280.3 %
Ohio	121,745	129,596	6.4 %	318,641	336,658	5.7 %	291,034	335,269	15.2 %
Oklahoma	75,372	105,980	40.6 %	321,265	287,080	-10.6 %	252,683	301,724	19.4 %
Oregon	38,813	39,651	2.2 %	93,804	101,723	8.4 %	326,016	330,083	1.2 %
Pennsylvania	285,673	282,338	-1.2 %	240,878	272,410	13.1 %	521,565	471,665	-9.6 %
Rhode Island	11,457	14,510	26.6 %	54,055	70,935	31.2 %	49,112	47,669	-2.9 %
South Carolina	87,855	123,737	40.8 %	608,931	639,907	5.1 %	308,035	363,149	17.9 %
South Dakota	16,900	17,790	5.3 %	41,977	39,350	-6.3 %	15,493	15,111	-2.5 %
Tennessee	254,816	325,614	27.8 %	438,031	461,358	5.3 %	468,189	534,202	14.1 %
Texas	593,218	596,634	0.6 %	1,941,547	1,909,762	-1.6 %	3,489,303	4,744,739	36.0 %
Utah	21,832	27,475	25.8 %	95,461	100,329	5.1 %	71,110	75,465	6.1 %
Vermont	6,443	7,706	19.6 %	36,721	34,052	-7.3 %	54,167	56,440	4.2 %
Virginia	318,356	326,996	2.7 %	144,042	189,647	31.7 %	487,848	427,905	-12.3 %
Washington	112,647	119,941	6.5 %	192,734	189,098	-1.9 %	173,357	176,547	1.8 %
West Virginia	99,201	90,009	-9.3 %	128,497	145,462	13.2 %	145,541	185,058	27.2 %
Wisconsin	38,408	36,761	-4.3 %	304,679	312,065	2.4 %	169,781	184,043	8.4 %
Wyoming	398	410	3.0 %	25,073	25,371	1.2 %	2,097	2,724	29.9 %
US	6,299,367	6,787,830	7.8 %	22,960,896	23,613,590	2.8 %	23,329,334	26,922,108	15.4 %

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 2017 to October 2018, by State**

State	CACFP Sites ¹			NSLP Sites ²		
	October 2017	October 2018	Percent Change	October 2017	October 2018	Percent Change
Alabama	384	482	25.5 %	275	291	5.8 %
Alaska	70	81	15.7 %	67	66	-1.5 %
Arizona	248	290	16.9 %	642	648	0.9 %
Arkansas	224	253	12.9 %	248	299	20.6 %
California	3,907	3,930	0.6 %	2,868	2,681	-6.5 %
Colorado	291	308	5.8 %	242	262	8.3 %
Connecticut	117	145	23.9 %	188	179	-4.8 %
Delaware	148	181	22.3 %	46	42	-8.7 %
District of Columbia	154	166	7.8 %	109	101	-7.3 %
Florida	1,462	1,591	8.8 %	1,718	1,739	1.2 %
Georgia ³	543	584	7.6 %	1,510	1,502	-53.5 %
Hawaii	7	9	28.6 %	94	93	-1.1 %
Idaho	68	71	4.4 %	118	120	1.7 %
Illinois ³	866	945	9.1 %	464	489	5.4 %
Indiana	345	338	-2.0 %	513	501	-2.3 %
Iowa	53	50	-5.7 %	219	222	1.4 %
Kansas	194	296	52.6 %	284	242	-14.8 %
Kentucky	405	443	9.4 %	292	245	-16.1 %
Louisiana	363	345	-5.0 %	308	328	6.5 %
Maine	31	50	61.3 %	184	177	-3.8 %
Maryland	654	661	1.1 %	347	247	-28.8 %
Massachusetts	362	366	1.1 %	328	332	1.2 %
Michigan	571	607	6.3 %	399	399	0.0 %
Minnesota	314	366	16.6 %	331	357	7.9 %
Mississippi	114	123	7.9 %	160	166	3.8 %
Missouri	371	476	28.3 %	361	314	-13.0 %
Montana	34	44	29.4 %	183	178	-2.7 %
Nebraska	99	81	-18.2 %	153	154	0.7 %
Nevada	306	338	10.5 %	40	87	117.5 %
New Hampshire	40	43	7.5 %	52	50	-3.8 %
New Jersey	321	313	-2.5 %	510	694	36.1 %
New Mexico	192	187	-2.6 %	432	435	0.7 %
New York	1,813	1,864	2.8 %	1,359	1,455	7.1 %
North Carolina	343	365	6.4 %	661	636	-3.8 %
North Dakota	6	13	116.7 %	86	71	-17.4 %
Ohio	606	692	14.2 %	497	487	-2.0 %
Oklahoma ⁴	213	239	12.2 %	536	1,810	237.7 %
Oregon	412	407	-1.2 %	156	160	2.6 %
Pennsylvania	1,003	1,007	0.4 %	295	342	15.9 %
Rhode Island	79	78	-1.3 %	48	50	4.2 %
South Carolina	314	373	18.8 %	549	573	4.4 %
South Dakota	29	31	6.9 %	73	34	-53.4 %
Tennessee	655	756	15.4 %	580	592	2.1 %
Texas	3,172	3,547	11.8 %	1,740	1,595	-8.3 %
Utah	126	127	0.8 %	142	132	-7.0 %
Vermont	109	87	-20.2 %	76	63	-17.1 %
Virginia	689	708	2.8 %	211	193	-8.5 %
Washington	390	386	-1.0 %	353	354	0.3 %
West Virginia ³	351	338	-3.7 %	211	217	2.8 %
Wisconsin	178	187	5.1 %	396	139	-64.9 %
Wyoming	7	8	14.3 %	40	36	-10.0 %
US	23,753	25,376	6.8 %	21,694	22,579	4.1 %

¹ CACFP sites offer afterschool snacks, suppers (or breakfasts or lunches), or snacks and suppers (or other meals) that are reimbursable through CACFP (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 Georgia, Illinois, and West Virginia reported a revised number of NSLP snack sites for October 2017.

⁴ Oklahoma's new claiming system changed the way sites were counted in October 2018 from how they had been counted in 2017.



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