



Afterschool Suppers: A Snapshot of Participation

2018 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: Summer & Afterschool Newsletter*, visit frac.org.



Introduction

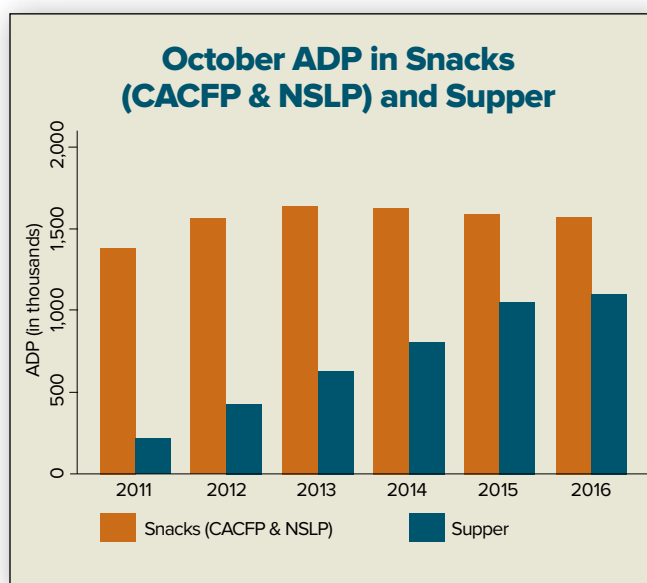
The federal Afterschool Nutrition Programs¹ are an important source of federal funds that allow children to receive a supper and a snack alongside educational and enrichment programs in the hours after school ends.

Federally funded afterschool snacks have been available broadly since 1998. However, afterschool suppers are a relatively new option that only became available nationwide through the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010. Federally funded afterschool suppers can be a game-changer for reducing childhood hunger in low-income communities and supporting the establishment and growth of afterschool enrichment programs. Children from struggling families can receive a healthy late afternoon or evening meal, instead of returning home hungry from their afterschool program, often to empty cupboards.

In October 2016, nearly 1.1 million children received an afterschool supper. Average daily participation grew from about 200,000 children in October 2011. Reaching more than 1 million children in the sixth year after the national rollout has been an important accomplishment. But much more needs to be done; and yet, as this report shows, the pace of growth slowed in 2016. Through 2015, participation had been growing at a much faster rate; approximately 200,000 additional children were being served each October compared to the year before. In October 2016, however, the increase was one-quarter of what it had been — about 48,000 additional children.

Nationally, only one child for every 20 low-income children who participated in school lunch in October 2016 received an afterschool supper. Much more needs to be done to reach the millions of children who rely on school lunch, by helping them make it through the evening with a healthy supper that was funded by the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP).

Many children receive afterschool **snacks** rather than suppers through the Afterschool Nutrition Programs. In October 2016, on an average school day, schools provided over 1.2 million children afterschool snacks through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), and another 350,000 children received snacks through CACFP.



¹ In this report, the Afterschool Nutrition Programs include the Child and Adult Care Food Program At-Risk Afterschool Supper and Snack Program and the National School Lunch Program At-Risk Afterschool Snack Program. The term “At-Risk” is used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and state agencies to describe the Child and Adult Care Food Program and the National School Lunch Program Afterschool Nutrition programs included in this report. The Food Research & Action Center does not normally use this term, but is using USDA’s term in the report for clarity.

Just over 44,000 afterschool programs participated in CACFP to provide a supper,² snack, or both, or participated in NSLP to provide a snack. The sites were nearly equally divided between CACFP and NSLP.

The shortage of afterschool supper and snack sites, resulting in a small number of children eating after school, is driven in large part by the limited number of afterschool programs serving low-income communities. Afterschool programs, which are an important tool for leveling the educational playing field for low-income children, either do not exist or are too costly and out of reach for struggling families if they are not supported with public or private dollars. 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. Despite the clear need for funding, the Trump Administration has proposed to cut funding for the program. Instead, more public funding for this important program and other out-of-school time programs is needed to increase the reach of the Afterschool Nutrition Programs. Only 17 states invest state funds to specifically support afterschool programs.

While work is needed to increase the availability of programming, there are many existing and eligible afterschool programs that are missing out on the opportunity to better meet the nutritional needs of children by serving a snack instead of a supper, or by not participating in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs at all. In other words, there are too few afterschool programs in low-income communities and too many of the programs that do exist do not take advantage of the funding to serve supper. Many have not heard about the relatively new supper option. Even when they have heard about afterschool suppers, many operate on a shoe-string budget and with part-time staff, which

limits their capacity to operate the federal Child Nutrition Programs. For schools, the additional paperwork requirements to provide suppers, which can only be done through CACFP, versus adding snacks through NSLP (a program that is already operational in the school), can inhibit schools from providing a supper.

Fortunately, there are a number of strategies to overcome these challenges for existing afterschool programs, including ways to move from snacks to suppers (or both snacks and suppers); recruit more school districts to provide afterschool suppers and snacks; support and expand year-round participation; streamline and simplify the Afterschool Supper Program; serve meals during weekends, holidays, and school closures; and improve meal quality.

The Afterschool Supper Program is a relatively new intervention that only became available in all states in 2010. There is cause to celebrate the success that it already has achieved in reducing hunger and supporting programs that provide important academic and enrichment activities in a safe environment for children while their parents work. The important work by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, state agencies, and anti-hunger, afterschool, and child advocates to promote afterschool suppers, as well as reduce barriers to participation, has enabled truly meaningful participatory growth in the first five years of the new program. But, it is crucial to accelerate the program's growth and redouble efforts to increase participation so more children receive the healthy afterschool supper they need and more eligible afterschool programs benefit from the federal dollars available to provide a healthy supper. It also is crucial to advocate for more funding for afterschool programs so children truly have what they need after school: quality programs and nutritious suppers and snacks.

² Programs operating on weekends or school holidays have the option to provide breakfast or lunch instead of supper on those days through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) At-Risk Afterschool Supper and Snack Program and are included in the number of afterschool programs participating. These programs can provide a meal and a snack just on weekends or after school as well. The U.S. Department of Agriculture does not collect data that separate the number of programs participating by the type of meals or snacks provided.

About This Report

This report measures the reach of the Afterschool Supper Program, funded through the federal Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), and the Afterschool Snack Programs, funded through CACFP and the federal National School Lunch Program (NSLP). The report focuses on participation in October 2016 and in comparison to October 2015, nationally and in each state. Based on a variety of metrics, this report examines the impacts of trends and policies on program participation.

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, 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 early childhood programs). This means that the number of suppers or snacks provided through Outside-School-Hours Care, or the number of sites operating that program, cannot be specified.

This report looks at **supper** participation through CACFP, using free and reduced-price lunch participation in regular-year 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 could be benefiting from the Afterschool Supper Program.

The report examines afterschool **snack** participation through CACFP and NSLP. It also looks at the number of sites (i.e., afterschool programs) participating in CACFP and NSLP. The number of sites is an important indicator of access to afterschool nutrition for low-income children at the state level as well as the growth in suppers over snacks.



This report 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 number of unserved children and the federal dollars lost in October 2016 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.

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 (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 At-Risk³ Afterschool Supper and Snack Program** reimburses public and private nonprofit schools, local government agencies, and private nonprofits for providing a **supper, snack, or both** to children 18 years old and younger who participate in educational or enrichment programming after school, on weekends, and during school holidays throughout the school year.⁴ 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, or 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 enrollment certified for free or reduced-price school meals. Sites can include schools, recreation centers, YMCAs, Boys & Girls Clubs, and other locations where programming is being offered to children.⁵



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 designate which afterschool programs in the community they are sponsoring. 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 at the free rate — if it is located in the attendance area of a school that has at least 50 percent of its enrollment certified for free or reduced-price school meals. If the site is not located in an eligible area, the site can still participate, but the reimbursement rate is based on the participating children’s eligibility for free or reduced-price school meals.

³ The term “At-Risk” is used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and state agencies to describe the Child and Adult Care Food Program and the National School Lunch Program Afterschool Nutrition programs included in this report. The Food Research & Action Center does not normally use this term, but is using USDA’s term in the description of the programs for clarity.

⁴ 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.

⁵ The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) also provides funding to serve up to two meals and a snack to children 12 years old and younger through its Outside School Hours Care option. Reimbursement is based upon the household income of the participating children, i.e., under the free, reduced-price, and paid meal eligibility standards. Data on participation in this option are not included in the report because the U.S. Department of Agriculture does not collect it separately from other options to provide meals through CACFP.

National Findings for October 2016

In October 2016, participation in afterschool suppers continued to grow, but the rate of growth was significantly slower than in prior years. At the same time, overall afterschool snack participation decreased slightly, with participation dropping by 5 percent in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and increasing by 0.4 percent in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), which was likely driven by some programs providing suppers instead of snacks.

- The Afterschool Supper Program served nearly 11 million children on an average weekday in October 2016, an increase of 4.6 percent, or 48,000 children, from October 2015.
- The Afterschool Supper Program served only a fraction of the low-income students who participated in the school-day free or reduced-price school lunch

program in October 2016, reaching just one child for every 20 low-income children who participated in school lunch.

- The Afterschool Snack Programs served nearly 1.6 million children; 1.2 million through NSLP, and 350,000 through CACFP.
- On an average school day in October 2016, CACFP supper participation, when combined with CACFP and NSLP snack participation, was nearly 2.7 million children.
- More than 44,000 afterschool programs participated in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs in October 2016, with participation nearly equally divided between CACFP (22,202 sites) and NSLP (22,028 sites). CACFP's increase in afterschool sites (5.7 percent) outpaced NSLP (0.8 percent).

History of the Afterschool Snack and Supper Programs

1998 — Through the William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-336), Congress creates the At-Risk Afterschool Snack Programs to provide funding to serve snacks to children 18 years old and younger at afterschool programs through the National School Lunch Program and the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP).⁶

2000 — Through the Agriculture Risk Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-224), Congress creates the Afterschool Supper Program,⁷ operated and funded through CACFP, in six states (Delaware, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Oregon, and Pennsylvania).

2001 — Through the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act Fiscal Year 2002 (P.L. 107-76), Congress makes Illinois the seventh state to serve afterschool supper.

2008 — Through the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161), Congress makes West Virginia the eighth state to serve afterschool supper.

2009 — The Fiscal Year 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-8) adds Maryland and Vermont to the supper program.

2009 — The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act Fiscal Year 2010 (P.L. 111-80) adds Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Nevada, Washington, and Wisconsin to the supper program.

2010 — The Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 expands the CACFP Afterschool Meal Program to all states.

⁶ Prior to 1998, the Child and Adult Care Food Program Out-of-School Time Option was the only way for an afterschool program to receive federal funding to provide suppers and snacks, but it required much more paperwork and only served children 12 years old and younger.

⁷ Programs operating on days that school is not in session can provide breakfast, lunch, or supper.

State Findings for October 2016

Given the relative newness of the Afterschool Supper Program, every state has room to increase participation in the 2017–2018 school year and beyond. Still, the take-up rate in the states varied tremendously, with some states moving much more quickly to implement and expand the reach of afterschool suppers.

- In October 2016, the District of Columbia (17.2 to 100) reached the goal of serving 15 children for every 100 who participated in the school-day free or reduced-price school lunch program. Two additional states, California (12.2 to 100) and Vermont (10.8 to 100), came close to reaching the goal.
- Eleven additional states reached more children with afterschool suppers than the national average: Arkansas (8.7 to 100); Oregon (8.1 to 100); Maryland (7.3 to 100); Florida (6.8 to 100); New York (6.7 to 100); Delaware (6.4 to 100); Louisiana (6 to 100); Nevada (5.9 to 100); Texas (5.5 to 100); West Virginia (5.3 to 100), and Rhode Island (5.1:100).
- Thirty-seven states served supper to fewer than one child for every 20 low-income children who

participated in school lunch; six of them served fewer than 1 to 100: North Dakota (0.1 to 100); Hawaii (0.3 to 100); Wyoming (0.3 to 100); Iowa (0.5 to 100); Maine (0.5 to 100); and Mississippi (0.5 to 100).

- Comparing October 2016 to October 2015, 39 states moved in the right direction and increased participation in afterschool suppers; 24 of these states increased participation by more than 10 percent.
- Three states increased the number of children participating in supper by more than 60 percent: Oklahoma (246.4 percent); Virginia (70 percent); and Kansas (63 percent).
- Twelve states decreased in participation; three states dropped by more than 10 percent: New York (-33.9 percent) North Dakota (-16.8 percent), and Louisiana (-13.8 percent).
- Three large states together served afterschool suppers to just over half of the nearly 1.1 million children who participated nationwide: California (318,882 children); Texas (140,905 children); and Florida (97,487 children).

Missed Opportunities

Federal funding is available from the Child and Adult Care Food Program to serve children a supper at afterschool programs in low-income communities. When states fail to use these dollars, children miss out on the nutritious evening meals they need to keep hunger at bay, and afterschool programs in the states miss out on important federal funding that would help support their program.

If every state had served supper to 15 children for every 100 low-income children that participated in school lunch in October 2016, then nearly 2.2 million additional children would have benefited from a nutritious evening

meal, plus an additional \$121 million in federal funding would have supported the provision of supper at afterschool programs in October 2016 alone.

Seven states lost out on more than \$5 million in federal reimbursements in October 2016 and failed to serve the most children: Texas (\$13.6 million; 245,117 children); Georgia (\$6.9 million; 123,545 children); Florida (\$6.5 million; 117,707 children); New York (\$5.8 million; 105,228 children); Illinois (\$5.6 million; 100,438 children); North Carolina (\$5.4 million; 97,770 children); and Ohio (\$4.9 million; 87,835 children).

Opportunities for Increasing Participation

Since the nationwide expansion of the Afterschool Supper Program was authorized in 2010, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), sponsors, state agencies, and anti-hunger, afterschool, and child advocates have been working to increase the number of programs and children participating. These efforts have resulted in significant year-over-year growth; however, that growth is slowing. Much work still is needed to ensure all children have access to the nutrition they require to remain engaged and healthy when the school day ends. Detailed below are strategies to increase the Afterschool Supper Program's reach by building on the successes to date.

Increase Public Funding for Afterschool Programs

There is a great shortage of afterschool programs, especially those serving low-income communities. Only 1 in 3 families that want access to afterschool programs for their children has it.⁸ One of the most effective ways to increase participation in suppers is to increase the public (federal, state, and local) and private funding to operate afterschool programs in low-income communities. The federal dollars available through the 21st Century Community Learning Centers play an important role in supporting afterschool programs, but do not come close to meeting the need. State and municipal investment in programming can help and increase participation in afterschool suppers, yet only 17 states have invested state funds to specifically support afterschool programming. California is leading the way with its After School Education & Safety (ASES) Program that provides \$550 million annually to fund afterschool programs across the state. A number of municipalities also have invested in afterschool programming, including Baltimore, Maryland; Chicago, Illinois; New York, New York; and Washington, D.C. More states and localities can take similar steps to expand afterschool programming.

In addition, funders (both public and private) can strengthen afterschool financing by linking funding for afterschool programs to participation in afterschool suppers. In Oregon, for example, 21st Century Community Learning Centers are required to participate in the Afterschool Supper Program. Another important example is the Family League of Baltimore, which provides funding for afterschool programs and has taken the important step of operating the Afterschool Supper Program for sites as a way to support programs and maximize the funding available to operate afterschool programs. When federal nutrition dollars are used, program dollars from other sources that would have been spent on food can be used to serve additional children or improve program quality.

Serve Suppers Instead of (or in Addition to) Snacks

Thousands of afterschool programs located in low-income communities provide food during after school hours through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) or the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), yet are only serving a snack; even though they are eligible to serve a supper. One of the simplest strategies to reduce student hunger and improve nutrition is for these programs to provide supper. If the program extends long enough, both supper and a snack could be offered. These options ensure that children receive adequate nutrition after school. A snack, which can be as simple as an apple and milk, does not provide enough sustenance to fight off childhood hunger or ensure that children are able to remain engaged and focused throughout the program.

By not providing supper, sponsors and sites also pass up significantly higher federal reimbursements that make their afterschool nutrition program more financially viable. A supper requires five food components, compared to the two components required for snacks;

⁸ Afterschool Alliance. (2014). *America After 3PM: Afterschool Programs in Demand*. Available at: <http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/AA3PM/>. Accessed on March 2, 2018.

and a supper's reimbursement rate is two-and-a-half times more than the snack reimbursement. Delaware is one example of a state that has grown the Afterschool Supper Program by moving school districts from providing NSLP snacks to providing CACFP suppers. With nearly 1.6 million children receiving snacks, moving sites from serving a snack to a supper would allow many more children to receive an evening meal and dramatically increase the funding to afterschool programs provided through the Afterschool Nutrition Programs.

Learn more about moving from snacks to meals with FRAC's [How It Works: Moving From Afterschool Snack to Meal](#).

Recruit More School Districts to Provide Afterschool Suppers and Snacks

School districts can and should provide afterschool suppers at schools or in areas with 50 percent or more of the students certified for free and reduced-price school meals. They have the capacity and experience

Eligibility Barriers to Afterschool Meals

In order to provide meals and snacks through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), an afterschool program must be located in the service area of a school with at least 50 percent of its students certified to receive free or reduced-price school meals.⁹ The 50 percent-threshold, which also is used to qualify sites for the Summer Nutrition Programs and child care homes for CACFP, is too high. It disproportionately limits low-income children's access to healthy meals in rural and suburban areas that do not have the same concentrations of poverty as urban areas. It also keeps numerous federally funded afterschool programs that are designed to provide educational and enrichment programming for low-income children from participating. For example, the threshold to receive funding through the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program is 40 percent. Lowering the threshold for the Afterschool Supper and Snack Program to 40 percent would help ensure that children in low-income communities across the country are receiving the healthy afterschool nutrition they need and would allow federally funded afterschool programs that serve low-income children, such as 21st Century Community Learning Centers, to participate in the Afterschool Supper and Snack Program.

In addition to the threshold being too high, the eligibility test for the Afterschool Supper and Snack Program is much more restrictive than for the 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, including school or census data, or showing that at least 50 percent of the children enrolled at the site live in low-income households. 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 upcoming Child Nutrition Reauthorization creates the opportunity to address both of these issues — lowering the threshold to 40 percent and allowing afterschool sites to qualify using the same data as the Summer Nutrition Programs — that have been limiting participation.

⁹ Afterschool programs providing snacks through the National School Lunch Program can be reimbursed for snacks based upon the children's eligibility for free or reduced-price school meals, in addition to qualifying based on area eligibility. The Outside School Hours Option through the Child and Adult Care Food Program also reimburses for meals and snacks based upon the children's eligibility for free or reduced-price meals, but it only serves children 12 and younger, and the additional administrative work it requires has been a barrier to participation.

to operate the Child Nutrition Programs successfully. School districts often have a captive student audience, as many formal afterschool programs and informal enrichment activities are offered in school buildings. Schools that operate the Afterschool Supper Program can incorporate supper menu planning and procurement into their existing school meal operations, allowing the nutrition programs to function more seamlessly and increase financial efficiency.

To increase the number of school nutrition departments participating, state agencies and advocates should conduct outreach to eligible schools, identify barriers to participation, and assist schools in overcoming those barriers. In many areas, schools also are able to provide suppers and snacks to community-based programs run by nonprofit organizations or other public agencies,

which expands the reach of suppers in the community and draws down even more federal reimbursements, while enabling community programs with limited capacity to participate.

Support and Expand Year-Round Participation

In many communities, afterschool programs serve essentially the same group of children during the school year as they do during the summer months. To ensure consistent access to nutrition during out-of-school time hours all year long, targeted outreach should be conducted to bring summer meal sites into the Afterschool Supper Program when the school year begins, and afterschool sites into the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), when the school year ends. This year-round approach to providing meals eliminates gaps in service and strengthens programs by allowing sponsors to employ the same staff and vendors, as well as maintain relationships with program providers, throughout the year.

MODEL PROGRAMS

Harford County Public Schools, Maryland

Harford County Public Schools (HCPS) in Bel Air, Maryland, provides afterschool suppers to more than 1,000 students at 20 schools every school day during the school year. Students participate in afterschool clubs, tutoring, or Boys & Girls Clubs programs. Afterschool suppers are prepared at prep kitchens and delivered to each site every day. HCPS uses different menus for the fall and spring to include seasonal and local foods and offers afterschool programs the choice of cold or hot suppers. In its high schools, the school nutrition department implemented a concession stand model as a way to distribute suppers to students to take to their afterschool programs in a more fun and engaging way. Through this approach, students pick up their supper at a central location to take it to their respective afterschool academic and enrichment activities. The school district is able to use the same coolers and carts it uses for its breakfast program. These strategies have allowed HCPS to increase its federal reimbursement from the Child Nutrition Programs and to support its school nutrition department's financial viability.

MODEL PROGRAMS

Equal Heart, Texas and Colorado

Equal Heart, an anti-hunger nonprofit based in Dallas, Texas, provides afterschool suppers at sites across Colorado and Texas. In an effort to expand participation and ensure year-round access, Equal Heart worked closely with more than 15 libraries that were serving summer meals to support their transition to serving afterschool suppers as well. By tapping into strong, existing programming, and training staff about the meal programs, Equal Heart was able to provide summer and afterschool meals seamlessly at the libraries, while strengthening the relationship with library staff and other community partners that assisted with outreach. To help reduce food waste and run more efficiently, Equal Heart's program managers use an electronic meal tracking system to share meal preferences and feedback with the vendor on a daily basis. By communicating with vendors daily, Equal Heart is able to continually improve the quality and appeal of the meals served at afterschool sites.

Thirty states surveyed for this report shared that targeted training and technical assistance for summer sponsors transitioning to afterschool suppers was an effective strategy to maintain participation across programs. For example, New Jersey has had success conducting several food summits that cross-promote the Afterschool and Summer Nutrition programs in areas without existing programs. Similarly, the Michigan Department of Education shares information on afterschool meals any time they conduct a summer food field visit or training.

The CHAMPS Initiative: Increasing the Reach of the Afterschool and Summer Nutrition Programs

In 2012, the National League of Cities and the Food Research & Action Center launched CHAMPS to work with cities across the country to increase participation in the Afterschool and Summer Nutrition programs through funding from the Walmart Foundation. CHAMPS has so far 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 the first five years, CHAMPS helped more than 100,000 children receive healthy afterschool or summer meals.

In school year 2016–2017, CHAMPS awarded grants to 31 additional cities across Alabama, California, and Kansas. In addition to the cities that received funding, three anti-hunger groups in those states were awarded grants to support the cities and help expand access to the Afterschool and Summer Nutrition programs. By developing citywide marketing and outreach campaigns, adding new meal sites and sponsors, and engaging elected officials and city leaders to raise awareness, CHAMPS cities were able to connect more children to healthy, nutritious meals when the school day ended and during the summer.

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>.

Streamline and Simplify the Afterschool Supper Program

One of the common concerns raised by eligible sponsors that are not participating in the Afterschool Supper Program is that it requires too much administrative work. The U.S. Department of Agriculture gives state agencies several options to reduce paperwork and streamline administrative requirements, such as creating an easier application process for schools and summer food sponsors. States also can proactively reduce duplicative and unnecessary paperwork for schools and summer food sponsors that want to operate the Afterschool Supper Program.

Thirty-three states reported in the survey that they are taking steps to streamline and simplify requirements. For example, almost half of the states surveyed for this report shared that by hosting the application through an online system, they were able to reduce paperwork and the collection of duplicative information from those already operating other federal child nutrition programs.

States also reported further streamlining applications for School Food Authorities (SFAs) by allowing SFAs to submit an addendum to their school meal application instead of a separate CACFP application, and not requiring budgets or management plans. Many of the surveyed states also have taken steps to simplify the application for sponsors operating both SFSP and CACFP, such as creating a streamlined application for SFSP sponsors that wish to operate CACFP, streamlining administrative reviews, and allowing the same health inspection to be used for both programs.



Serve Meals During Weekends, Holidays, and Unanticipated School Closures

This is a key strategy for several reasons. With many families working longer and non-traditional hours to make ends meet, out-of-school time programs are increasingly expanding outside of the normal schedule of Monday through Friday. Many children are enrolled in weekend enrichment opportunities through schools, recreation and parks departments, and faith-based organizations. Programs operating on days when school is not in session can choose to provide breakfast, lunch, or supper (and a snack) based on what works best for the program.

Maximizing service days helps programs increase the total number of meals claimed for reimbursement, allowing them to reallocate funds from other sources previously spent on food to expand programming or serve additional children. While many state agencies and advocates include information about weekend and

holiday meals in trainings and webinars, more work is needed to ensure that afterschool programs are aware of the opportunity to serve meals outside of the normal school week. Several states, including Florida, Michigan, and Utah, reported large increases in weekend participation from 2015 to 2016 as a result of targeted technical assistance to programs.

To learn more, read FRAC's [*How It Works: The Afterschool Meal Program — Serve Meals on Weekends, School Holidays, and School Breaks*](#).

Funding for Afterschool Programs so Suppers and Snacks can be Offered

Federal, state, and local funding for afterschool programs is critical to ensure that low-income children have access to quality education and enrichment programs that keep them learning, engaged, and safe, and help meet working families' child care needs. This funding also makes it possible for low-income children to receive afterschool meals and snacks. The 21st Century Community Learning Center (21st CCLC) program is the largest federal funding source for summer and afterschool educational and enrichment programming; yet, it served only 1.7 million children in fiscal year (FY) 2017, leaving millions unserved.

The Trump Administration proposed to defund the program entirely in its FY 2018 and FY 2019 budgets.¹⁰ Instead of cutting program funding, the House and Senate should provide \$1.7 billion to the program. Any cuts to 21st CCLC would be devastating to students' access to educational and enrichment programming and would eliminate many afterschool meal sites. More, not less, federal, state, and local resources are required to meet the academic and nutritional needs of millions of low-income students.

¹⁰ Peterson, E. (2018). Administration Slashes Federal Afterschool Funding. Available at: <http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/afterschoolSnack/ASnack.cfm?idSection=4>. Accessed on March 2, 2018.

MODEL PROGRAMS

The YMCA of Metropolitan Chattanooga (Tennessee)

The YMCA of Metropolitan Chattanooga (Tennessee) provides afterschool suppers and snacks to 46 YMCA and community-based programs during the school year. In 2015, the YMCA expanded and also started serving breakfast or lunch at sites on weekends. All meals — including those served on weekdays and weekends — are prepared at the YMCA's central kitchen during the week; the YMCA program staff pick up meals on Saturday to take back to the sites. The YMCA keeps staffing costs down by using more than 300 volunteers from the local university and faith-based organizations to assist with meal preparation and delivery. By adding meals to weekend programming, the YMCA was able to draw down more reimbursement with few additional logistics.

Improve Meal Quality

Serving high-quality and appealing suppers and snacks is an important way to draw more children into afterschool programs and maintain participation all year long. All suppers and snacks provided through the Afterschool Nutrition Programs must meet federal nutrition standards. The U.S. Department of Agriculture recently issued rules updating these standards for suppers and snacks served through CACFP, which will improve the nutritional quality significantly. The new rules took effect October 1, 2017.

As states and sponsors implement the new standards, many also are expanding or continuing efforts to incorporate fresh, seasonal food with “Farm to Afterschool.” Now is the time to build on the momentum of the new standards and ensure that the suppers and snacks served during after school hours are as nutritious and appealing as possible.

Find more information on improving meal quality on [FRAC’s Afterschool Nutrition Programs](#) page.

MODEL PROGRAMS

Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools

Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools (KCKPS) serve afterschool suppers at 134 school-based and community-based afterschool programs across the metropolitan Kansas City area. As a result of its participation in the CHAMPS initiative in 2012, KCKPS worked with the city to bring together principals, elected officials, and afterschool programs in order to increase access to afterschool suppers and snacks. All suppers are prepared at a central kitchen and then delivered daily to afterschool sites, using a school district’s van. Suppers are then distributed and accounted for by the staff supervising the afterschool activities. By training non-food service staff to serve the suppers, KCKPS was able to reduce staffing costs and improve the program’s financial viability. To increase participation and add new sites, KCKPS conducts outreach at the beginning of each school year to ensure that principals and teachers at all schools are aware of the Afterschool Supper Program and that their students can participate.

Conclusion

Afterschool suppers create an exciting opportunity to reduce childhood hunger, draw children into quality afterschool programming, and support working families. In the first five years since afterschool suppers became broadly available, national participation has grown from about 200,000 children in October 2011 to nearly 1.1 million in October 2016, as more afterschool programs choose this option.

While this expansion is impressive, afterschool suppers served only one child in October 2016 for every 20 low-income children that participated in school lunch, and the rate at which participation is growing has slowed significantly in the most recent year of data. The significant variation in participation rates among the states leaves much room to expand the reach of the Afterschool Nutrition Programs.

One of the most effective ways to increase participation in afterschool suppers is to ensure that there are enough programs offering afterschool activities to the children who need them, that those programs provide suppers, and that struggling families are not costed out of participating. That requires more public and private funding for afterschool programs, including maintaining existing funding streams, such as the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program, and investing additional dollars at federal, state, and local levels.

The strategies described in this report to encourage existing afterschool programs to participate in the Child and Adult Care Food Program will increase the

National participation has grown from about 200,000 children in October 2011 to nearly 1.1 million in October 2016.

reach of afterschool suppers, even without additional investments in afterschool programs. These include encouraging afterschool programs that serve snacks to provide suppers instead of or in addition to snacks; recruiting more school districts to provide afterschool suppers and snacks; supporting and expanding year-round participation; streamlining and simplifying the administration of the Afterschool Supper Program; serving meals during weekends, holidays, and school closures; and improving meal quality.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, state agencies, and anti-hunger, afterschool, and child advocates all have important roles to play in increasing participation. Now is the time to amplify expansion efforts to ensure that low-income children in all states and the District of Columbia have access to the healthy suppers available through the Afterschool Nutrition Programs.

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) At-Risk 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 2016–2017 school year (based on October 2016 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 in 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.

CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Suppers and Snacks

USDA provided FRAC with the number of CACFP suppers and 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.

USDA obtains the October numbers of CACFP centers and outlets and NSLP schools and Residential Child Care Institutions (RCCI) 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 sponsors and sites, and the total numbers of CACFP suppers and snacks for October that FRAC obtained from USDA. The state changes are included.

NSLP Afterschool Snacks

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 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 (0.938) 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 supper 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 2016–2017: \$3.16. Reimbursement estimates do not include the value of commodities, or cash-in-lieu of commodities, which are also provided to sponsors.

States' Ability to Meet FRAC's Goal

The number of low-income students who participate in school lunch provides an important baseline for the need for afterschool meals. The CACFP Afterschool Supper Program's eligibility rules require that at least 50 percent of the students attending the local elementary, middle, or high school 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 goal, a very 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 was set. FRAC then examined the proportion of potentially eligible school-age children each state

would need to enroll to reach the goal. This analysis drew on two additional data sources: state-reported data on enrollment in schools that qualify for using the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) to offer free meals to all students, and October 2014 data from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) on enrollment and student eligibility for free and reduced-price lunch. (The 2014–2015 school year is the latest available NCES data, including lunch eligibility information.)

To be eligible for CEP, a school or district must have an Identified Student Percentage (ISP) of 40 percent or higher; that is, at least 40 percent of students must be identified as low-income through data matching with another means-tested program, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. The ISP represents a subset of low-income children within a school, and the poverty level in a school with an ISP of 40 percent is closer to 64 percent free and reduced-price-certified students. This means that CEP-eligible schools are a subset of the schools that would qualify for the Afterschool Supper Program.

FRAC compared total enrollment in CEP-eligible schools to the number of students needed to reach the goal. In all states, enrollment in CEP-eligible schools exceeded FRAC's goal, except Utah and Wyoming. For those two states, examining the enrollment totals in the broader list of schools with at least 50 percent of their students eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch confirmed that both states could meet FRAC's goal.

FRAC also analyzed NCES data on enrollment in schools that hit the 50 percent mark required to be eligible to offer afterschool suppers. This again is a subset of schools that could participate in afterschool meals, since it leaves out private schools. It also is a smaller estimate of eligible areas, since a site can use elementary, middle, or high school data to qualify. This analysis confirms the CEP analysis: the states can meet the goal.

Table 1:**Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Suppers¹ and Free and Reduced-Price National School Lunch Program (NSLP),² October 2015 and 2016, by State**

State	October 2015			October 2016			Change in Ratio	Percent Change in Supper ADP
	Supper ADP	Lunch ADP	Ratio ³	Supper ADP	Lunch ADP	Ratio ³		
Alabama	17,727	411,359	4.3	16,393	403,530	4.1	-0.2	-7.5 %
Alaska	1,801	41,067	4.4	1,927	42,661	4.5	0.1	7.0 %
Arizona	8,327	501,290	1.7	9,817	500,002	2.0	0.3	17.9 %
Arkansas	23,310	251,015	9.3	21,641	249,535	8.7	-0.6	-7.2 %
California	298,973	2,658,489	11.2	318,882	2,609,780	12.2	1.0	6.7 %
Colorado	4,173	242,481	1.7	4,730	236,620	2.0	0.3	13.4 %
Connecticut	3,419	176,037	1.9	3,369	175,924	1.9	0.0	-1.5 %
Delaware	3,929	68,808	5.7	4,421	69,051	6.4	0.7	12.5 %
District of Columbia	7,088	48,699	14.6	7,780	45,282	17.2	2.6	9.7 %
Florida	90,381	1,440,941	6.3	97,487	1,434,623	6.8	0.5	7.9 %
Georgia	12,885	954,217	1.4	17,873	942,785	1.9	0.5	38.7 %
Hawaii	203	69,169	0.3	198	67,612	0.3	0.0	-2.2 %
Idaho	1,062	102,712	1.0	1,446	99,902	1.4	0.4	36.2 %
Illinois	26,908	869,567	3.1	26,098	843,575	3.1	0.0	-3.0 %
Indiana	8,345	455,333	1.8	8,927	443,883	2.0	0.2	7.0 %
Iowa	891	185,896	0.5	931	185,999	0.5	0.0	4.6 %
Kansas	1,848	203,550	0.9	3,011	199,722	1.5	0.6	63.0 %
Kentucky	12,572	429,860	2.9	14,843	437,331	3.4	0.5	18.1 %
Louisiana	31,994	435,494	7.3	27,568	460,504	6.0	-1.3	-13.8 %
Maine	331	64,566	0.5	341	63,165	0.5	0.0	3.0 %
Maryland	22,423	319,539	7.0	22,934	313,792	7.3	0.3	2.3 %
Massachusetts	9,640	346,767	2.8	13,123	355,300	3.7	0.9	36.1 %
Michigan	19,950	599,520	3.3	21,337	578,419	3.7	0.4	7.0 %
Minnesota	4,725	295,086	1.6	6,395	297,372	2.2	0.6	35.3 %
Mississippi	1,353	331,837	0.4	1,702	323,942	0.5	0.1	25.8 %
Missouri	13,442	390,987	3.4	13,279	382,285	3.5	0.1	-1.2 %
Montana	1,560	50,182	3.1	1,768	51,171	3.5	0.4	13.3 %
Nebraska	4,363	123,529	3.5	4,356	126,812	3.4	-0.1	-0.2 %
Nevada	9,273	188,720	4.9	10,740	183,307	5.9	1.0	15.8 %
New Hampshire	807	39,811	2.0	1,087	37,734	2.9	0.9	34.8 %
New Jersey	17,683	462,080	3.8	17,389	464,396	3.7	-0.1	-1.7 %
New Mexico	4,365	187,680	2.3	5,551	188,319	2.9	0.6	27.2 %
New York	128,043	1,285,154	10.0	84,604	1,265,545	6.7	-3.3	-33.9 %
North Carolina	6,997	699,178	1.0	7,021	698,607	1.0	0.0	0.3 %
North Dakota	42	32,896	0.1	35	34,036	0.1	0.0	-16.8 %
Ohio	12,360	695,838	1.8	13,519	675,694	2.0	0.2	9.4 %
Oklahoma	1,944	333,143	0.6	6,735	330,713	2.0	1.4	246.4 %
Oregon	17,229	234,923	7.3	18,104	223,866	8.1	0.8	5.1 %
Pennsylvania	24,005	684,342	3.5	25,711	686,509	3.7	0.2	7.1 %
Rhode Island	2,565	57,591	4.5	2,802	54,852	5.1	0.6	9.3 %
South Carolina	12,378	373,191	3.3	14,338	368,818	3.9	0.6	15.8 %
South Dakota	761	53,753	1.4	841	53,083	1.6	0.2	10.5 %
Tennessee	24,743	535,470	4.6	25,457	519,379	4.9	0.3	2.9 %
Texas	113,535	2,598,255	4.4	140,905	2,573,481	5.5	1.1	24.1 %
Utah	2,785	170,448	1.6	3,497	166,644	2.1	0.5	25.6 %
Vermont	2,262	29,032	7.8	3,029	28,124	10.8	3.0	33.9 %
Virginia	11,071	446,040	2.5	18,819	443,412	4.2	1.7	70.0 %
Washington	6,481	374,091	1.7	7,810	368,623	2.1	0.4	20.5 %
West Virginia	6,759	136,157	5.0	7,570	142,766	5.3	0.3	12.0 %
Wisconsin	8,182	310,542	2.6	8,132	297,290	2.7	0.1	-0.6 %
Wyoming	66	25,773	0.3	86	26,590	0.3	0.0	30.1 %
US	1,047,961	22,022,103	4.8	1,096,361	21,772,369	5.0	0.2	4.6

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 2016	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	16,393	4.1	60,530	44,136	\$2,452,856
Alaska	1,927	4.5	6,399	4,473	\$248,558
Arizona	9,817	2.0	75,000	65,184	\$3,622,541
Arkansas	21,641	8.7	37,430	15,790	\$877,503
California	318,882	12.2	391,467	72,585	\$4,033,874
Colorado	4,730	2.0	35,493	30,763	\$1,709,610
Connecticut	3,369	1.9	26,389	23,020	\$1,279,310
Delaware	4,421	6.4	10,358	5,936	\$329,916
District of Columbia	7,780	17.2	7,780	--	--
Florida	97,487	6.8	215,194	117,707	\$6,541,480
Georgia	17,873	1.9	141,418	123,545	\$6,865,936
Hawaii	198	0.3	10,142	9,943	\$552,593
Idaho	1,446	1.4	14,985	13,539	\$752,415
Illinois	26,098	3.1	126,536	100,438	\$5,581,785
Indiana	8,927	2.0	66,583	57,655	\$3,204,165
Iowa	931	0.5	27,900	26,969	\$1,498,768
Kansas	3,011	1.5	29,958	26,947	\$1,497,568
Kentucky	14,843	3.4	65,600	50,756	\$2,820,749
Louisiana	27,568	6.0	69,076	41,507	\$2,306,748
Maine	341	0.5	9,475	9,134	\$507,593
Maryland	22,934	7.3	47,069	24,135	\$1,341,300
Massachusetts	13,123	3.7	53,295	40,172	\$2,232,557
Michigan	21,337	3.7	86,763	65,426	\$3,635,997
Minnesota	6,395	2.2	44,606	38,211	\$2,123,559
Mississippi	1,702	0.5	48,591	46,889	\$2,605,839
Missouri	13,279	3.5	57,343	44,064	\$2,448,801
Montana	1,768	3.5	7,676	5,908	\$328,316
Nebraska	4,356	3.4	19,022	14,666	\$815,055
Nevada	10,740	5.9	27,496	16,756	\$931,191
New Hampshire	1,087	2.9	5,660	4,573	\$254,150
New Jersey	17,389	3.7	69,659	52,270	\$2,904,869
New Mexico	5,551	2.9	28,248	22,697	\$1,261,346
New York	84,604	6.7	189,832	105,228	\$5,847,952
North Carolina	7,021	1.0	104,791	97,770	\$5,433,523
North Dakota	35	0.1	5,105	5,070	\$281,767
Ohio	13,519	2.0	101,354	87,835	\$4,881,359
Oklahoma	6,735	2.0	49,607	42,872	\$2,382,566
Oregon	18,104	8.1	33,580	15,476	\$860,055
Pennsylvania	25,711	3.7	102,976	77,265	\$4,293,958
Rhode Island	2,802	5.1	8,228	5,426	\$301,522
South Carolina	14,338	3.9	55,323	40,985	\$2,277,708
South Dakota	841	1.6	7,962	7,122	\$395,774
Tennessee	25,457	4.9	77,907	52,450	\$2,914,888
Texas	140,905	5.5	386,022	245,117	\$13,622,216
Utah	3,497	2.1	24,997	21,499	\$1,194,813
Vermont	3,029	10.8	4,219	1,189	\$66,091
Virginia	18,819	4.2	66,512	47,693	\$2,650,485
Washington	7,810	2.1	55,293	47,484	\$2,638,870
West Virginia	7,570	5.3	21,415	13,845	\$769,407
Wisconsin	8,132	2.7	44,594	36,461	\$2,026,320
Wyoming	86	0.3	3,988	3,902	\$216,855
US	1,096,361	5.0	3,266,843	2,170,481	\$120,623,072

¹ Additional federal reimbursement dollars are calculated assuming that the sites are reimbursed for each child at the federal reimbursement rate for suppers (\$3.16 per supper) for each day of service in October.

Table 3:**Change in Average Daily Participation (ADP) in CACFP Snacks and NSLP Snacks, October 2015 and 2016, by State**

State	CACFP Snacks			NSLP Snacks		
	October 2015	October 2016	Percent Change	October 2015	October 2016	Percent Change
Alabama	11,797	10,006	-15.2 %	10,251	10,601	3.4 %
Alaska	695	790	13.7 %	2,237	2,412	7.8 %
Arizona	4,317	5,632	30.5 %	3,236	2,581	-20.2 %
Arkansas	19,676	16,658	-15.3 %	9,235	8,569	-7.2 %
California	39,479	43,376	9.9 %	244,913	234,440	-4.3 %
Colorado	6,871	6,777	-1.4 %	9,315	10,605	13.8 %
Connecticut	1,385	1,032	-25.5 %	12,257	12,196	-0.5 %
Delaware	655	685	4.6 %	1,246	1,025	-17.7 %
District of Columbia	809	904	11.7 %	13,459	11,799	-12.3 %
Florida	23,132	20,598	-11.0 %	130,137	124,831	-4.1 %
Georgia	19,114	17,760	-7.1 %	56,278	61,789	9.8 %
Hawaii	240	199	-17.0 %	6,357	6,400	0.7 %
Idaho	1,168	1,279	9.5 %	3,348	3,374	0.8 %
Illinois	9,379	8,573	-8.6 %	25,635	23,200	-9.5 %
Indiana	8,657	7,730	-10.7 %	27,703	28,297	2.1 %
Iowa	756	955	26.4 %	7,923	8,285	4.6 %
Kansas	1,809	1,721	-4.9 %	12,593	11,981	-4.9 %
Kentucky	2,017	1,454	-27.9 %	12,063	10,271	-14.9 %
Louisiana	11,948	6,706	-43.9 %	30,044	28,558	-4.9 %
Maine	550	686	24.8 %	4,006	3,895	-2.8 %
Maryland	9,311	9,955	6.9 %	6,335	5,348	-15.6 %
Massachusetts	8,190	7,356	-10.2 %	24,221	23,677	-2.2 %
Michigan	7,913	7,927	0.2 %	16,966	17,133	1.0 %
Minnesota	3,919	5,133	31.0 %	19,738	19,865	0.6 %
Mississippi	3,602	3,643	1.1 %	9,855	12,733	29.2 %
Missouri	4,214	4,571	8.5 %	16,978	15,677	-7.7 %
Montana	873	674	-22.8 %	4,121	3,587	-13.0 %
Nebraska	748	621	-17.0 %	5,216	5,796	11.1 %
Nevada	1,075	1,180	9.7 %	1,680	1,888	12.4 %
New Hampshire	2,048	2,176	6.2 %	2,268	2,458	8.4 %
New Jersey	3,992	5,084	27.4 %	36,326	35,927	-1.1 %
New Mexico	1,701	2,097	23.3 %	14,919	14,701	-1.5 %
New York	31,666	27,035	-14.6 %	98,693	125,089	26.7 %
North Carolina	8,154	7,882	-3.3 %	25,710	27,878	8.4 %
North Dakota	308	270	-12.4 %	4,149	3,210	-22.6 %
Ohio	4,742	5,583	17.7 %	18,674	19,600	5.0 %
Oklahoma	4,150	6,280	51.3 %	18,468	17,754	-3.9 %
Oregon	1,375	1,909	38.8 %	6,032	5,246	-13.0 %
Pennsylvania	12,545	13,810	10.1 %	10,082	11,191	11.0 %
Rhode Island	2,266	848	-62.6 %	3,060	2,832	-7.5 %
South Carolina	4,942	529	-89.3 %	27,282	29,905	9.6 %
South Dakota	1,038	991	-4.5 %	2,318	2,107	-9.1 %
Tennessee	21,052	15,762	-25.1 %	25,554	27,849	9.0 %
Texas	36,213	36,543	0.9 %	144,488	134,124	-7.2 %
Utah	894	1,041	16.4 %	6,352	6,122	-3.6 %
Vermont	364	431	18.6 %	2,609	2,200	-15.7 %
Virginia	14,311	14,507	1.4 %	8,913	8,328	-6.6 %
Washington	6,318	6,102	-3.4 %	10,182	10,653	4.6 %
West Virginia	4,208	4,633	10.1 %	4,555	6,253	37.3 %
Wisconsin	1,581	1,754	10.9 %	22,134	20,394	-7.9 %
Wyoming	16	15	-4.7 %	1,135	1,303	14.9 %
US	368,184	349,861	-5.0 %	1,221,249	1,225,937	0.4 %

Table 4:

Percent of Overall Afterschool Average Daily Participation (ADP) Coming From CACFP Snacks, CACFP Suppers, and NSLP Snacks, October 2016, by State

State	Percent of Overall Afterschool ADP			Overall Afterschool ADP
	CACFP Snacks ADP	CACFP Suppers ADP	NSLP Snacks ADP	
Alabama	27.0 %	44.3 %	28.7 %	37,000
Alaska	15.4 %	37.6 %	47.0 %	5,129
Arizona	31.2 %	54.4 %	14.3 %	18,030
Arkansas	35.5 %	46.2 %	18.3 %	46,868
California	7.3 %	53.4 %	39.3 %	596,698
Colorado	30.6 %	21.4 %	48.0 %	22,112
Connecticut	6.2 %	20.3 %	73.5 %	16,596
Delaware	11.2 %	72.1 %	16.7 %	6,131
District of Columbia	4.4 %	38.0 %	57.6 %	20,482
Florida	8.5 %	40.1 %	51.4 %	242,915
Georgia	18.2 %	18.3 %	63.4 %	97,421
Hawaii	2.9 %	2.9 %	94.1 %	6,798
Idaho	21.0 %	23.7 %	55.3 %	6,099
Illinois	14.8 %	45.1 %	40.1 %	57,871
Indiana	17.2 %	19.9 %	62.9 %	44,954
Iowa	9.4 %	9.2 %	81.5 %	10,171
Kansas	10.3 %	18.0 %	71.7 %	16,713
Kentucky	5.5 %	55.9 %	38.7 %	26,568
Louisiana	10.7 %	43.9 %	45.5 %	62,832
Maine	13.9 %	6.9 %	79.1 %	4,922
Maryland	26.0 %	60.0 %	14.0 %	38,236
Massachusetts	16.7 %	29.7 %	53.6 %	44,156
Michigan	17.1 %	46.0 %	36.9 %	46,397
Minnesota	16.4 %	20.4 %	63.3 %	31,393
Mississippi	20.2 %	9.4 %	70.4 %	18,079
Missouri	13.6 %	39.6 %	46.8 %	33,527
Montana	11.2 %	29.3 %	59.5 %	6,029
Nebraska	5.8 %	40.4 %	53.8 %	10,773
Nevada	8.5 %	77.8 %	13.7 %	13,807
New Hampshire	38.0 %	19.0 %	43.0 %	5,722
New Jersey	8.7 %	29.8 %	61.5 %	58,401
New Mexico	9.4 %	24.8 %	65.8 %	22,349
New York	11.4 %	35.7 %	52.8 %	236,728
North Carolina	18.4 %	16.4 %	65.2 %	42,780
North Dakota	7.7 %	1.0 %	91.3 %	3,515
Ohio	14.4 %	34.9 %	50.6 %	38,702
Oklahoma	20.4 %	21.9 %	57.7 %	30,769
Oregon	7.6 %	71.7 %	20.8 %	25,259
Pennsylvania	27.2 %	50.7 %	22.1 %	50,713
Rhode Island	13.1 %	43.2 %	43.7 %	6,481
South Carolina	1.2 %	32.0 %	66.8 %	44,771
South Dakota	25.2 %	21.3 %	53.5 %	3,940
Tennessee	22.8 %	36.9 %	40.3 %	69,068
Texas	11.7 %	45.2 %	43.0 %	311,571
Utah	9.8 %	32.8 %	57.4 %	10,661
Vermont	7.6 %	53.5 %	38.9 %	5,660
Virginia	34.8 %	45.2 %	20.0 %	41,653
Washington	24.8 %	31.8 %	43.4 %	24,565
West Virginia	25.1 %	41.0 %	33.9 %	18,457
Wisconsin	5.8 %	26.9 %	67.4 %	30,281
Wyoming	1.1 %	6.1 %	92.8 %	1,405
US	13.1 %	41.0 %	45.9 %	2,672,159

Table 5:**Change¹ in Number of CACFP Snacks, NSLP Snacks, and CACFP Suppers Served, October 2015 and 2016, by State**

State	CACFP Snacks			NSLP Snacks			CACFP Suppers		
	October 2015	October 2016	Percent Change	October 2015	October 2016	Percent Change	October 2015	October 2016	Percent Change
Alabama	219,048	175,482	-19.9 %	190,335	185,912	-2.3 %	329,159	287,492	-12.7 %
Alaska	13,142	14,391	9.5 %	42,326	43,947	3.8 %	34,078	35,099	3.0 %
Arizona	68,548	82,712	20.7 %	51,376	37,913	-26.2 %	132,221	144,174	9.0 %
Arkansas	389,282	312,579	-19.7 %	182,713	160,792	-12.0 %	461,194	406,070	-12.0 %
California	779,519	806,986	3.5 %	4,835,853	4,361,629	-9.8 %	5,903,268	5,932,613	0.5 %
Colorado	131,789	122,053	-7.4 %	178,660	191,005	6.9 %	80,038	85,197	6.4 %
Connecticut	26,961	18,439	-31.6 %	238,576	217,922	-8.7 %	66,546	60,198	-9.5 %
Delaware	12,610	12,266	-2.7 %	23,997	18,372	-23.4 %	75,703	79,213	4.6 %
District of Columbia	14,787	17,132	15.9 %	246,068	223,682	-9.1 %	129,593	147,488	13.8 %
Florida	453,868	349,049	-23.1 %	2,553,444	2,115,363	-17.2 %	1,773,383	1,651,996	-6.8 %
Georgia	351,532	303,743	-13.6 %	1,035,023	1,056,775	2.1 %	236,973	305,676	29.0 %
Hawaii	3,501	2,892	-17.4 %	92,763	92,903	0.2 %	2,960	2,881	-2.7 %
Idaho	20,627	21,808	5.7 %	59,133	57,548	-2.7 %	18,755	24,672	31.5 %
Illinois	176,678	153,444	-13.2 %	482,886	415,261	-14.0 %	506,866	467,126	-7.8 %
Indiana	138,892	117,026	-15.7 %	444,486	428,388	-3.6 %	133,892	135,147	0.9 %
Iowa	14,685	17,626	20.0 %	153,915	152,831	-0.7 %	17,301	17,178	-0.7 %
Kansas	32,544	29,422	-9.6 %	226,481	204,853	-9.5 %	33,234	51,486	54.9 %
Kentucky	34,008	23,276	-31.6 %	203,434	164,426	-19.2 %	212,023	237,635	12.1 %
Louisiana	222,572	122,002	-45.2 %	559,681	519,544	-7.2 %	596,011	501,542	-15.9 %
Maine	10,226	12,050	17.8 %	74,522	68,447	-8.2 %	6,162	5,996	-2.7 %
Maryland	176,508	171,509	-2.8 %	120,100	92,140	-23.3 %	425,073	395,115	-7.0 %
Massachusetts	154,747	130,906	-15.4 %	457,628	421,330	-7.9 %	182,128	233,511	28.2 %
Michigan	156,471	148,722	-5.0 %	335,488	321,431	-4.2 %	394,476	400,307	1.5 %
Minnesota	69,842	87,064	24.7 %	351,725	336,913	-4.2 %	84,195	108,457	28.8 %
Mississippi	68,614	65,662	-4.3 %	187,731	229,492	22.2 %	25,765	30,675	19.1 %
Missouri	79,757	82,084	2.9 %	321,319	281,524	-12.4 %	254,397	238,468	-6.3 %
Montana	15,952	11,696	-26.7 %	75,268	62,238	-17.3 %	28,499	30,679	7.6 %
Nebraska	14,187	11,122	-21.6 %	98,907	103,789	4.9 %	82,725	78,001	-5.7 %
Nevada	20,614	21,748	5.5 %	32,216	34,800	8.0 %	177,816	198,010	11.4 %
New Hampshire	39,210	39,856	1.6 %	43,402	45,020	3.7 %	15,439	19,905	28.9 %
New Jersey	76,409	86,414	13.1 %	695,312	610,638	-12.2 %	338,481	295,559	-12.7 %
New Mexico	30,525	36,254	18.8 %	267,781	254,189	-5.1 %	78,344	95,985	22.5 %
New York	602,024	430,146	-28.6 %	1,876,312	1,990,252	6.1 %	2,434,308	1,346,115	-44.7 %
North Carolina	159,736	135,402	-15.2 %	503,629	478,936	-4.9 %	137,063	120,614	-12.0 %
North Dakota	5,639	4,655	-17.4 %	75,933	55,373	-27.1 %	775	608	-21.5 %
Ohio	91,964	102,747	11.7 %	362,172	360,735	-0.4 %	239,717	248,823	3.8 %
Oklahoma	70,496	100,944	43.2 %	313,709	285,398	-9.0 %	33,023	108,268	227.9 %
Oregon	25,295	33,749	33.4 %	110,940	92,724	-16.4 %	316,880	320,004	1.0 %
Pennsylvania	243,596	249,448	2.4 %	195,768	202,144	3.3 %	466,128	464,416	-0.4 %
Rhode Island	44,093	15,459	-64.9 %	59,542	51,647	-13.3 %	49,900	51,112	2.4 %
South Carolina	86,506	8,413	-90.3 %	477,550	475,828	-0.4 %	216,671	228,137	5.3 %
South Dakota	19,666	17,812	-9.4 %	43,908	37,871	-13.7 %	14,408	15,112	4.9 %
Tennessee	339,812	240,480	-29.2 %	412,484	424,878	3.0 %	399,403	388,383	-2.8 %
Texas	718,926	689,165	-4.1 %	2,868,497	2,529,473	-11.8 %	2,253,987	2,657,369	17.9 %
Utah	15,712	17,585	11.9 %	111,579	103,383	-7.3 %	48,929	59,054	20.7 %
Vermont	6,955	7,871	13.2 %	49,904	40,150	-19.5 %	43,270	55,288	27.8 %
Virginia	278,560	269,441	-3.3 %	173,486	154,673	-10.8 %	215,507	349,539	62.2 %
Washington	123,686	112,502	-9.0 %	199,323	196,423	-1.5 %	126,873	143,996	13.5 %
West Virginia	83,903	88,742	5.8 %	90,814	119,772	31.9 %	134,752	144,998	7.6 %
Wisconsin	30,457	32,126	5.5 %	426,418	373,539	-12.4 %	157,630	148,945	-5.5 %
Wyoming	301	271	-10.0 %	21,859	23,719	8.5 %	1,279	1,572	22.9 %
US	6,964,982	6,164,373	-11.5 %	23,236,376	21,507,935	-7.4 %	20,127,201	19,555,904	-2.8 %

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 CACFP and NSLP Sites From October 2015 to October 2016, by State**

State	CACFP Sites ¹			NSLP Sites ²		
	October 2015	October 2016	Percent Change	October 2015	October 2016	Percent Change
Alabama	349	342	-2.0 %	283	272	-3.9 %
Alaska	83	78	-6.0 %	77	74	-3.9 %
Arizona	245	274	11.8 %	726	746	2.8 %
Arkansas	392	340	-13.3 %	352	344	-2.3 %
California	3,381	3,791	12.1 %	2,930	2,881	-1.7 %
Colorado	280	290	3.6 %	262	255	-2.7 %
Connecticut	100	96	-4.0 %	204	199	-2.5 %
Delaware	135	141	4.4 %	48	39	-18.8 %
District of Columbia	156	156	0.0 %	109	124	13.8 %
Florida	1,192	1,301	9.1 %	1,672	1,738	3.9 %
Georgia	472	519	10.0 %	1,034	1,108	7.2 %
Hawaii	7	6	-14.3 %	95	94	-1.1 %
Idaho	46	60	30.4 %	126	124	-1.6 %
Illinois	676	691	2.2 %	532	533	0.2 %
Indiana	295	330	11.9 %	528	519	-1.7 %
Iowa	33	40	21.2 %	218	215	-1.4 %
Kansas	158	170	7.6 %	315	307	-2.5 %
Kentucky	303	344	13.5 %	300	303	1.0 %
Louisiana	403	457	13.4 %	344	315	-8.4 %
Maine	25	31	24.0 %	180	180	0.0 %
Maryland	608	629	3.5 %	265	256	-3.4 %
Massachusetts	325	351	8.0 %	337	326	-3.3 %
Michigan	502	529	5.4 %	430	426	-0.9 %
Minnesota	200	217	8.5 %	400	390	-2.5 %
Mississippi	54	82	51.9 %	267	291	9.0 %
Missouri	333	342	2.7 %	429	380	-11.4 %
Montana	37	36	-2.7 %	210	196	-6.7 %
Nebraska	86	77	-10.5 %	131	144	9.9 %
Nevada	247	311	25.9 %	150	89	-40.7 %
New Hampshire	44	44	0.0 %	65	62	-4.6 %
New Jersey	255	318	24.7 %	518	496	-4.2 %
New Mexico	140	179	27.9 %	488	389	-20.3 %
New York	2,191	1,779	-18.8 %	786	1,291	64.2 %
North Carolina	266	267	0.4 %	658	681	3.5 %
North Dakota	8	10	25.0 %	88	87	-1.1 %
Ohio	513	568	10.7 %	554	525	-5.2 %
Oklahoma	152	200	31.6 %	214	207	-3.3 %
Oregon	391	422	7.9 %	194	157	-19.1 %
Pennsylvania	895	951	6.3 %	256	300	17.2 %
Rhode Island	44	87	97.7 %	56	53	-5.4 %
South Carolina	306	308	0.7 %	517	516	-0.2 %
South Dakota	32	32	0.0 %	112	105	-6.3 %
Tennessee	633	609	-3.8 %	556	581	4.5 %
Texas	2,520	2,820	11.9 %	2,098	2,012	-4.1 %
Utah	86	106	23.3 %	152	154	1.3 %
Vermont	101	113	11.9 %	102	84	-17.6 %
Virginia	481	519	7.9 %	266	219	-17.7 %
Washington	345	350	1.4 %	382	383	0.3 %
West Virginia	323	331	2.5 %	366	392	7.1 %
Wisconsin	161	152	-5.6 %	422	422	0.0 %
Wyoming	2	6	200.0 %	47	44	-6.4 %
US	21,012	22,202	5.7 %	21,851	22,028	0.8 %

¹ CACFP sites offer afterschool snacks and 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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