



AFTERSCHOOL SUPPERS:
A Snapshot of Participation

**October 2021 and
October 2022**



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Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by Clarissa Hayes, Kelsey Boone, and Crystal FitzSimons of the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC).

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About FRAC

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



 **Executive Summary**

KEY FINDINGS



OVER
1.15 MILLION CHILDREN

received an afterschool supper on an average school day.



Participation in afterschool suppers remained relatively steady during the pandemic, serving **1.42 million children in October 2019, 1.45 million in October 2020, and 1.49 in October 2021.**

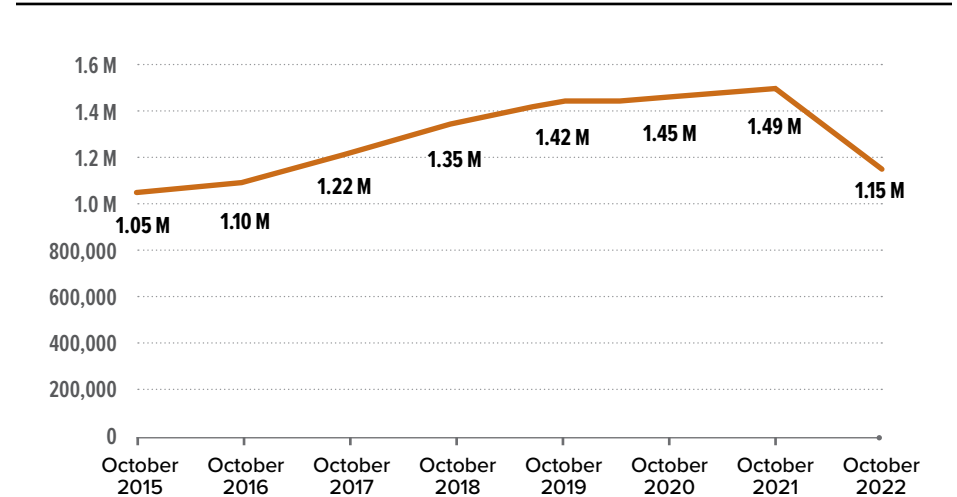


In October 2022, **afterschool suppers reached just one child for every 16 children who received a free or reduced-price lunch** during the same month.

The Afterschool Nutrition Programs¹ provide nutritious meals and snacks to children at educational and enrichment programming after the school day ends. The Afterschool Snack Programs began in 1998, and suppers became available nationwide in 2010 through the Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act. The addition of suppers offers the important opportunity to better meet children’s nutritional needs after school, on weekends, and during school holidays; to ease the pressure on families’ household food budget by allowing children to receive suppers in addition to breakfast and lunch on school days, and a meal and a snack on weekends and school holidays during the school year; and to attract children to educational and enrichment programs that keep them learning, engaged, and safe while their parents are working.

Over 1.15 million children throughout the country received a supper on an average school day in October 2022, a decrease of 339,360 from October 2021. Nearly 1.19 million children received an afterschool snack. Prior to the pandemic, participation in afterschool suppers had been increasing each year,

Change in CACF Supper Average Daily Participation



resulting in 1.42 million children being served on an average school day in October 2019. This level of supper participation was maintained and even slightly increased during the pandemic, with 1.45 million children being served in October 2020 and 1.49 million children being served in October 2021. This was possible because of the pandemic waivers that allowed all communities to offer suppers (and snacks), instead of limiting it to communities in which half of the children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals; eased some of the administrative burden

of operating the programs, which has long been cited as a barrier to participation; provided flexibility in meeting the programs’ educational and enrichment programming requirement; and allowed grab and go suppers to be served, often in tandem with breakfast and lunch through the other Child Nutrition Programs. All of the waivers were critical to supporting access to the programs and allowed schools, local government agencies, and nonprofit organizations to operate the Afterschool Nutrition Programs during the public health crisis.

The beginning of the 2022–2023 school year marked the end of the waivers that had been available since March 2020. Sponsors and programs operators had to plan for and revert to program rules that limit

1. The Afterschool Nutrition Programs include the At-Risk Afterschool Supper and Snack Program through the Child and Adult Care Food Program and snacks through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). For this report, the Afterschool Nutrition Programs also include snacks served through the Seamless Summer Option (which are claimed through NSLP in October 2020 and 2021), and suppers and snacks served through the Summer Food Service Program in October 2021.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CONTINUED

participation that hadn't been in place for almost three years. Many of the same challenges that existed throughout the pandemic — specifically staffing shortages and increased food prices — continued to plague afterschool programs and meal sponsors. In addition, many afterschool programs closed during the pandemic and did not reopen or had to severely limit their capacity.² As a result, participation in afterschool suppers fell dramatically in October 2022 for the first time since it became available nationwide in 2010.

Prior to the pandemic, program participation in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs, while still growing, had begun to plateau, and many eligible programs were still not participating. The program lost important ground during a time of elevated food insecurity, and a time when children urgently needed access to afterschool programming to help overcome the educational, health, and social and emotional impacts of the pandemic.³

KEY FINDINGS

- ▶ Over **1.15 million children received an afterschool supper on an average school day** in October 2022.
- ▶ **Participation in afterschool suppers decreased by 339,360 children, or 23 percent**, in October 2022 when compared to October 2021.
- ▶ **Participation in afterschool suppers remained relatively steady during the pandemic**, serving 1.42 million children in October 2019,

1.45 million in October 2020, and 1.49 million in October 2021.

- ▶ In October 2022, **afterschool suppers reached just one child for every 16 children** who received a free or reduced-price lunch during the same month.
- ▶ **Only 38,034 sites served afterschool suppers and/or snacks in 2022**, a drop of 5,089 sites from 2021.

This drop in participation highlights the urgent need to redouble efforts to both reverse the downward trajectory with the end of the waivers, and to grow the program so that it better serves the children who need access to afterschool suppers.

Looking ahead, increased funding for afterschool programming should remain a priority as it provides the essential foundation for serving nutritious afterschool suppers and snacks. The American Rescue Plan included historic investments in afterschool programs, yet high unmet demand for afterschool programs still exists, particularly for families with low incomes who are often costed out of the limited programs that are available. Fortunately, recognition of the important role that afterschool programming plays is growing: In July 2022, the U.S. Department of Education launched the Engage Every Student Initiative designed to ensure that every student who wants a spot in a high-quality out-of-school time program has one. Efforts to support and

It will take strategic and thoughtful investments and collaboration on all levels to ensure that the Afterschool Nutrition Programs can not only regain lost ground, but effectively grow to meet the need.

expand afterschool programming should be championed on every level.

Additionally, significant investments are needed to ensure that the program can serve the millions of children who need access to afterschool meals and afterschool programs. Eliminating the area eligibility threshold was a game changer during the pandemic and offered the opportunity for families in every community to access afterschool meals and snacks. It highlighted that the 50 percent threshold keeps many programs that serve families with low incomes from participating and should be lowered. Streamlining the Afterschool Nutrition Programs for Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) sponsors and for schools also has long been identified by out-of-school time and anti-hunger advocates as one of the most effective ways to increase participation in suppers and reduce unnecessarily duplicative and confusing program requirements.

Looking ahead, it will take strategic and thoughtful investments and collaboration on all levels to ensure that the Afterschool Nutrition Programs can not only regain lost ground, but effectively grow to meet the need.

² Afterschool Alliance. Then and Now: A Retrospective on the Afterschool in the Time of COVID-19 Survey Series. <http://afterschoolalliance.org/covid/Afterschool-in-the-Time-of-COVID-19-Spring-2023.cfm>.

³ Urban Institute. Academic and Socioemotional Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic Will Affect Adult Earnings and Degree Attainment. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/academic-and-socioemotional-impacts-covid-19-pandemic-will-affect-adult>.

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).⁴ This report focuses on participation in October 2022, with comparisons to October 2021, October 2020, and 2019, nationally and in each state. Based on a variety of metrics, this report examines trends and the impacts of policies on participation in the programs.

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

As with the previous report, this report includes unique data considerations because of the policy waivers made in response to the COVID-19



pandemic. The waivers eliminated the area eligibility rules for the Afterschool Nutrition Programs in October 2020 and October 2021, allowing any community to provide afterschool meals and snacks. They also allowed schools to serve breakfast and lunch to all students at no charge through the Seamless Summer Option (SSO) during the 2020–2021 and 2021–2022 school years, and through the Summer Food Service Program in the 2020–2021 school year. This meant that nearly all of the school lunches served in 2021 were provided at the free rate. The lunch data includes participation in these programs for the school years that the waivers were available.

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) set the goal of reaching 15 children with the

Afterschool Supper Program for every 100 children participating in free or reduced-price school lunch, and calculates the shortfall in terms of the number of unserved children and the federal dollars lost in October 2022 in each state that is not meeting this goal.

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

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

⁴ Participation in a separate provision called the CACFP Outside-School-Hours Care Option is not included in the report, due to data limitations. The U.S. Department of Agriculture collects the number of meals served by and site participation data on Child Care Centers. Those data include Outside-School-Hours Care as well as a number of other options within CACFP (mostly participation in meals in early childhood programs). This means that the number of afterschool suppers or snacks provided through Outside-School-Hours Care, or the number of sites operating that program, cannot be specified. Additional information on the methodology can be found in the Technical Notes section.



How the Afterschool Nutrition Programs Work

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

The CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Supper and Snack Program reimburses public and private nonprofit schools, local government agencies, and private nonprofit organizations for providing a supper, snack, or both to children 18 years old and younger⁵ at educational or enrichment programming after school, on weekends, and during school holidays throughout the school year.⁶ For-profit centers also may be able to participate if they meet additional requirements. Eligible entities can provide suppers and snacks at one or multiple sites. For example, a school, park and recreation department, a youth service nonprofit (like a YMCA or a Boys & Girls Club), or a food bank can provide meals, snacks, or both at multiple sites throughout the community.

NSLP reimburses public and private nonprofit schools for providing snacks (but not suppers) to children 18 years old and younger who participate in school-sponsored educational or enrichment programming. Schools also can provide snacks in community programs

that they designate as school-sponsored. The afterschool program does not need to be operated by a school or be located on school grounds to receive NSLP snacks.

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

During the pandemic (including in October 2020 and October 2021), USDA waived the area eligibility requirement for both CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Supper and Snack Program and NSLP snacks, with all the meals and snacks reimbursed at the free rate.

⁵ Children who turn 19 during the school year can continue participating in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs for the remainder of the year.

⁶ 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 2022

After slightly increasing participation throughout the pandemic, participation in both afterschool suppers and snacks dropped dramatically in October 2022. For suppers, this was the first drop in participation since the program became available nationwide in 2010.

OVER 1.15 million children

were served by the **Afterschool Supper Program on an average weekday in October 2022**, a decrease of 339,360 children (23 percent), from October 2021.



Participation in afterschool suppers remained relatively steady during the pandemic, serving 1.42 million children in October 2019, 1.45 million in October 2020, and 1.49 million children in October 2021.

NEARLY 1.19 million children

were served by the **Afterschool Snack Programs on an average weekday in October 2022**; 852,065 through NSLP and 335,066 through CACFP.

38,034 afterschool programs participated in the Afterschool Nutrition Programs in October 2022, with participation higher in CACFP (21,907 sites) compared to NSLP (16,127 sites).



Just 1 child for every 16 children

who participated in the free or reduced-price **school lunch program in October 2022 were served** by the Afterschool Supper Program.

While **afterschool snack participation** decreased overall by 250,074 children, the **drop in participation was seen only in CACFP snacks**, with 453,032 fewer children receiving a CACFP snack in October 2022. **Participation in NSLP snacks in October 2022 increased by 202,958 children.**



There was a **20 percent decrease (5,466 sites) in CACFP afterschool sites and a 2 percent increase (377) in NSLP afterschool sites.**



State Findings for October 2022

Participation in afterschool suppers varied significantly by state in October 2022. While a handful of states saw growth in October 2022, a majority of states saw decreases in participation that must be addressed moving forward.

Combined, California (216,222 children), Colorado (23,925 children), Louisiana (34,856 children), Maryland (81,201 children), and Missouri (41,739) reached nearly 400,000 fewer children with an afterschool supper in October 2022 compared to October 2021, which mirrored the national decrease in participation (339,360 fewer children).

17 states saw a decrease in supper participation when comparing October 2022 to October 2021 data; all but three states (Alabama, Florida, and Washington) dropped by more than 10 percent.

33 states, comparing October 2022 to October 2021, moved in the right direction and increased their participation rate in afterschool suppers; nine of these states increased by more than 30 percent.

36 states served supper to fewer than 1 child for every 20 low-income children who participated in school lunch; three of them served fewer than one to 100.

In October 2022, the **District of Columbia and Missouri reached FRAC's goal for states to serve supper to at least 15 children for every 100 who received a free or reduced-price school lunch**. Missouri's ability to meet the benchmark is likely due to 83,062 fewer children getting a free or reduced-price lunch in October 2022 compared to October 2019.

8 additional states reached more children with afterschool suppers than the national average of 6.3 to 100: Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.

Missed Opportunities

The Afterschool Supper Program offered an important opportunity to draw down the federal funding available to provide suppers and counter the dramatic increase in child food insecurity during the pandemic. When states failed to use these funds, children and families lost out on nutritious meals that would have helped keep hunger at bay. Similarly, schools, local government agencies, and private nonprofits missed out on important federal funding that would have helped support their financial sustainability through the pandemic.



MORE THAN
1.6 million children
missed a nutritious meal



\$116.5 million
missed in additional federal funding



4 states
lost out on more than **\$6 million each**
in federal reimbursements

If every state had served supper to 15 children for every 100 low-income children who participated in free or reduced-price school lunch in October 2022, then more than 1.6 million additional children would have received a nutritious meal after school, and an additional \$116.5 million in federal funding would have supported the provision of afterschool suppers in October 2022 alone.

Four states each lost out on more than \$6 million in federal reimbursements in October 2022 and failed to serve the most children: Florida, Georgia, New York, and Texas.



Expanding Access to Afterschool Nutrition: Policy Recommendations

Congress has not reauthorized the Child Nutrition Programs since 2010, and no investments were made to the Afterschool Nutrition Programs in the Omnibus legislation passed in December 2022. The following recommendations are important ways for Congress to support the Afterschool Nutrition Programs.

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 also serve summer meals to the same children through SFSP. This means that sponsors must apply for and operate

two distinct programs with different eligibility criteria and program requirements 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. For part of the COVID-19 pandemic, schools and sponsors were able to operate both programs simultaneously, ensuring children would receive up to three meals and a snack a day as schools remained closed. The Omnibus in 2022 includes a directive to USDA Food and Nutrition Service to consider allowing sponsors in good standing to submit one application to operate both CACFP and SFSP. While this builds on previous administrative streamlining, more should be done to fully streamline these programs.

Allow School Food Authorities to Serve Suppers Through NSLP

Schools can provide only snacks after school through NSLP. This requires them to operate CACFP to serve a meal instead of just a snack or to feed children on weekends and school holidays, creating a significant and unnecessary administrative burden for schools that leads many schools to provide only a snack. The reauthorization should streamline the Afterschool Nutrition Programs to allow schools to provide up to a meal and a snack any day during the regular school year through NSLP, as sponsors are allowed to do through CACFP.

Lower the Area Eligibility Threshold

To participate, CACFP afterschool sites are required to demonstrate that they are in a low-income area in which at least 50 percent of the children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. NSLP sites have the option to use individual student eligibility, but that approach does not provide the free reimbursement for snacks, making it less financially viable. The current 50 percent threshold keeps many communities where poverty is less concentrated, such as rural and suburban areas, from participating. The pandemic eliminated the need to meet the 50 percent threshold, increasing access and reducing administrative work. Lowering the eligibility threshold, even if it is just from 50 to 40 percent, would improve access to suppers in every state and would align site eligibility with the 40 percent threshold for 21st Century Community Learning Centers programs and Title I schools.

⁷ Afterschool Alliance. (2023). *Access to Afterschool Programs Remains a Challenge for Many Families*. <https://afterschoolalliance.org/documents/Afterschool-COVID-19-Parent-Survey-2022-Brief.pdf>.



State and Local Policy and Program Opportunities to Expand Afterschool Suppers

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

- ▶ **Mandate participation.** Many states have made strides toward mandating participation in the School Breakfast Program and the Summer Food Service Program in order to ensure that schools in low-income areas provide meals to eligible children. This option has started to pick up momentum on the afterschool nutrition front, with Virginia and Maine passing legislation requiring participation by schools operating afterschool programs.
- ▶ **Allocate funding.** A handful of states allocate funding to support school meals and summer food, including to supplement the federal reimbursement or for start-up costs. States that provide funding to support Child Nutrition Programs should consider including funding for afterschool suppers and snacks.
- ▶ **Recruit school districts.** School nutrition departments have the capacity and experience to operate Child Nutrition Programs successfully. School buildings often offer formal afterschool programs and informal activities and clubs that meet the requirement to offer an educational or enrichment activity. To expand 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.

- ▶ **Serve suppers instead of (or in addition to) snacks.** One of the simplest strategies to reduce student hunger and improve nutrition is for afterschool programs to provide supper. If the program extends long enough, both supper and a snack could be offered. By not providing supper, sponsors and sites miss out on significantly higher federal reimbursements that make the afterschool nutrition program more financially viable.
- ▶ **Improve meal quality and appeal.** All suppers and snacks provided through the Afterschool Nutrition Programs must meet federal nutrition standards. Sponsors can further improve the meals they serve by following the [FRAC Afterschool Standards of Excellence](#) and by incorporating fresh, seasonal food with Farm to Afterschool.
- ▶ **Reduce barriers.** For example, long travel distances may make it challenging for some children to stay after school, even when programs are offered. To alleviate this barrier, schools can work to adjust bus schedules to allow for meal service and an enrichment activity before buses leave. Schools also can consider serving meals immediately after the bell rings in the classroom, alongside homework help.



Maximizing and Leveraging Afterschool Program Funding

According to the Afterschool Alliance, there are 24.7 million children who are not in an afterschool program but would be enrolled if a program were available to them.⁷ Afterschool programs provide an important platform to serve afterschool suppers and snacks while also keeping children safe and engaged when the school day ends. This gap means that millions of children are also missing out on meals as a result.

The American Rescue Plan on 2021 (ARP) included \$30 billion in funding to support summer and afterschool programs on the state and local level. Despite this historic investment, the Afterschool Alliance reported that only one in five program providers reported receiving COVID relief funds as of April 2022. Many states are currently accepting applications for this funding, which must be allocated by the end of 2024. There is still an opportunity for anti-hunger advocates to partner with their statewide afterschool network to ensure local programs have the support, training, and technical assistance they need to operate effective meal and enrichment programs after school and in the summer.

While the ARP funding will help states make important strides in increasing the availability of afterschool programs, it is important that federal afterschool program funding is maintained and prioritized once COVID-19 relief funding has been exhausted. Increasing funding levels in federal programs such as the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, and through state and local funding, will ensure program access and longevity moving forward.

Conclusion

After maintaining, and even slightly increasing participation in October 2020 and 2021 during the height of the pandemic, just over 1.15 million were served afterschool suppers on an average school day in October 2022, a decrease of 339,360 children, or 23 percent. This marked the first time that participation in afterschool suppers has dropped since the program became available nationwide 13 years ago.

Even prior to the pandemic, afterschool suppers were falling short: serving only 1.42 million children, less than one child for every 15 who received a free or reduced-price school lunch, in October 2019. To increase access, Congress should lower the area eligibility requirements to increase the number of communities that are able to participate; streamline the programs for schools and summer food sponsors to alleviate the unnecessary and duplicative administrative burden that discourages their participation; and increase federal funding for afterschool programs to give more children from households with low incomes access to afterschool programs and suppers.

As sponsors and afterschool programs continue to adapt and recover from three years of pandemic operations, now is the time to take the lessons learned from prior to the pandemic and over the last three years to make these programs stronger, streamlined, and more accessible moving forward. In addition to Congressional action, outreach, technical assistance, and renewed commitment to program expansion can help ensure that all children have equitable access to the nutrition and learning opportunities they need during the hours after school.

Technical Notes

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

Overall afterschool nutrition participation is defined as the sum of average daily participation in the CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Supper and Snack Program plus average daily participation in the NSLP Afterschool Snack Program. During the pandemic, lunches, suppers, and snacks were provided through the Summer Nutrition Programs as allowed through USDA waivers. The inclusion of that data is detailed in the Afterschool Suppers and Snacks and the NSLP Lunches sections below.

The data are based on meals and snacks served and sites operating in October of each year. FRAC focuses on October because USDA requires states to report CACFP at-risk meal data only every October and March, and focusing on October makes it possible to include the 2022–2023 school year (based on October 2022 reporting) in this report’s analysis.

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

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

Afterschool Suppers and Snacks

USDA provided FRAC with the number of CACFP suppers and snacks, and NSLP snacks for October 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022. USDA also provided the number of suppers and snacks served in October 2020 through the SFSP, and the number of snacks served through the NSLP SSO in October 2020 and 2021.

For October 2019 and October 2022, average daily participation in each component of

afterschool nutrition — CACFP snacks, CACFP suppers, NSLP snacks — was based on the number of snacks or suppers served in October of each year divided by each state’s average number of lunch serving days in NSLP in October of that year.

During October 2020 and October 2021, pandemic era waivers were in effect that impacted the data analysis. In October 2020, school districts had the option to serve lunches, suppers, and snacks through SFSP and the NSLP SSO. In October 2021, school districts had the option to serve lunches and snacks through the NSLP Seamless Summer Option. The non-congregate waiver was also available in October 2020 and 2021. This made it difficult to calculate a state’s average number of lunch-serving days in NSLP and led to significant discrepancies in serving dates. To account for this and to ensure consistency, FRAC divided each component of afterschool nutrition by 20 days, which is the number of weekdays in October for those years, adjusted for Columbus/Indigenous People’s Day.

Participation in afterschool suppers is the total average daily participation in CACFP suppers (this includes suppers served through SFSP in October 2020). Participation in afterschool snacks is the total of the average daily participation in CACFP snacks and the average participation in NSLP snacks (this includes snacks served through SFSP and SSO in October 2020 and October 2021).

NSLP Lunches

To ensure a consistent measure, FRAC applied the same methodology used to calculate average daily suppers and snacks to calculate average daily lunch participation.

FRAC calculated the average daily lunch participation in October 2019 and 2022 by dividing each state’s free and reduced-price NSLP lunches served in October by each state’s average number of lunch serving days in October.

For October 2020 and October 2021, FRAC calculated the average daily lunch participation by dividing each state’s free and reduced-price NSLP lunches (including those served through SSO) and SFSP lunches (in October 2020 only) by 20 serving days.

For October 2019 and 2022, FRAC calculated each state’s October average daily free and reduced-price school lunch participation by dividing the number of free and reduced-price lunches served in October by each state’s average number of October serving days in the corresponding school year.

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

The Cost of Low Participation

For each state, FRAC calculated the average daily number of children receiving afterschool suppers in October for every 100 children receiving free or reduced-price NSLP lunches in the same month. FRAC then calculated the number of additional children who would be reached if that state achieved a 15-to-100 ratio of afterschool supper participation to free and reduced-price

lunch participation. FRAC then multiplied this unserved population by the afterschool supper reimbursement rate, and multiplied this total by the national average number of NSLP serving days in October. FRAC assumed each supper is reimbursed at the standard rate for school year 2022–2023: \$3.93. 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. FRAC’s modest afterschool supper benchmark is designed to reflect the limitations of the program, and data analysis has shown that all states could meet the benchmark. USDA’s waiver of the area eligibility rules for school year 2020–2021 and 2021-2022 meant that any community could provide suppers in October 2020 and 2021, meaning that the area eligibility rule did not have its normal negative impact on access and participation. The area eligibility rule was in effect for both October 2019 and October 2022.

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 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, by State

State	PANDEMIC OPERATIONS								
	Supper ADP, October 2019	Lunch ADP, October 2019	Supper ADP, October 2020 ³	Lunch ADP, October 2020	Supper ADP, October 2021	Lunch ADP, October 2021	Supper ADP, October 2022	Lunch ADP, October 2022	Ratio, ⁴ October 2022
Alabama	31,628	371,140	21,749	356,467	21,272	460,923	19,150	353,659	5.4
Alaska	1,644	37,911	1,131	23,553	823	45,482	938	28,116	3.3
Arizona	19,564	468,076	33,934	342,212	20,642	500,612	15,744	339,194	4.6
Arkansas	13,397	247,088	9,473	245,236	11,587	302,267	16,176	200,649	8.1
California	354,746	2,596,840	524,928	1,441,357	515,646	2,920,565	299,425	2,046,720	14.6
Colorado	5,840	217,445	11,188	215,803	29,311	374,971	5,386	170,722	3.2
Connecticut	6,882	204,915	1,425	142,925	4,165	299,970	5,944	185,516	3.2
Delaware	5,142	66,067	500	49,554	4,058	86,407	4,847	51,260	9.5
District of Columbia	9,240	47,949	528.65	8,464	4,601	49,281	5,578	36,019	15.4
Florida	125,741	1,468,942	103,026	1,064,052	111,490	1,663,051	106,489	1,333,502	8.0
Georgia	32,324	882,797	23,600	686,239	23,207	998,614	25,542	716,366	3.6
Hawaii	282	63,997	0	22,873	47	70,039	226	53,892	0.4
Idaho	1,849	86,052	1,413	101,550	1,229	143,163	1,769	66,933	2.6
Illinois	30,861	698,729	44,171	526,301	20,695	916,850	28,068	643,084	4.4
Indiana	12,177	456,004	9,608	438,891	6,600	562,603	7,310	412,423	1.8
Iowa	1,505	200,587	845.25	280,550	1,012	360,738	1,133	173,818	0.7
Kansas	5,375	188,820	2,345	226,931	5,298	312,682	3,373	163,078	2.1
Kentucky	24,575	451,505	23,582	298,345	12,629	381,636	15,318	389,570	3.9
Louisiana	18,198	469,410	9,053	326,104	47,642	426,532	12,786	388,643	3.3
Maine	2,041	56,225	803	57,755	1,888	92,631	1,660	41,214	4.0
Maryland	21,549	306,308	55,394	137,846	93,688	442,245	12,487	261,552	4.8
Massachusetts	13,099	353,644	13,207	255,201	6,834	514,895	8,595	331,397	2.6
Michigan	22,473	618,570	31,796	524,177	13,790	788,467	13,800	520,365	2.7
Minnesota ⁵	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	3,943	301,512	2,163	246,820	2,735	306,175	4,260	238,109	1.8
Missouri	35,015	360,932	48,098	423,354	90,522	562,342	48,783	277,870	17.6
Montana	1,818	47,059	983	54,236	1,366	70,178	1,208	37,699	3.2
Nebraska	3,887	130,750	746	187,261	2,265	227,166	2,924	120,997	2.4
Nevada	14,439	199,125	1,618	106,087	6,853	201,002	7,290	160,025	4.6
New Hampshire	1,276	32,769	502	40,913	543	86,630	601	23,171	2.6
New Jersey	19,004	394,383	13,634	454,280	11,693	752,027	14,610	386,753	3.8
New Mexico	8,150	173,667	1,835	98,121	5,807	168,638	9,043	142,033	6.4
New York	87,034	1,429,163	14,282	805,944	49,392	1,527,203	58,714	1,224,039	4.8
North Carolina	17,552	663,058	15,018	396,804	10,671	798,729	12,155	536,632	2.3
North Dakota	214	34,215	101	69,040	697	88,158	211	29,540	0.7
Ohio	17,451	598,435	22,313	678,127	14,869	1,008,107	12,452	501,940	2.5
Oklahoma	22,905	317,463	29,997	248,227	30,413	349,979	22,036	258,724	8.5
Oregon	17,647	196,013	21,967	137,268	10,188	237,816	8,639	151,206	5.7
Pennsylvania	25,111	702,866	8,277	504,005	12,282	953,961	16,892	604,031	2.8
Rhode Island	2,765	52,923	3,869	33,760	1,427	74,476	1,575	42,040	3.7
South Carolina	18,871	360,753	3,362	261,991	10,631	452,764	12,511	315,045	4.0
South Dakota	1,021	48,464	711.25	78,081	418	97,059	436	39,341	1.1
Tennessee	33,551	482,807	13,659	405,598	20,462	493,307	29,068	376,108	7.7
Texas	271,830	2,788,591	223,621	1,824,546	212,581	3,026,940	240,268	2,435,705	9.9
Utah	4,467	152,149	3,542	220,005	4,108	429,657	5,213	117,243	4.4
Vermont	3,061	24,643	905	32,165	1,057	47,043	1,079	19,304	5.6
Virginia	20,842	463,766	76,812	381,986	16,931	731,092	12,777	431,064	3.0
Washington	9,271	351,205	756	271,546	4,398	501,853	4,215	311,682	1.4
West Virginia	9,867	153,104	5,303	131,423	6,131	161,374	7,687	126,678	6.1
Wisconsin	8,992	298,319	8,819	279,762	5,473	478,786	6,272	256,120	2.4
Wyoming	376	23,401	163	46,963	177	45,977	222	17,667	1.3
U.S.	1,420,492	21,340,556	1,446,756	16,190,699	1,492,244	26,593,063	1,152,884	18,353,496	6.3

- For October 2019 and October 2022, average daily participation in CACFP suppers is calculated by dividing the total number of suppers served in October of each year by each state's average number of days of lunch service in NSLP in October. For October 2020 and October 2021, average daily participation in CACFP suppers is calculated by dividing the total number of suppers served in October each year by the total number of weekdays (excluding the holiday) in October.
- Average daily free and reduced-price lunch participation in NSLP in October 2019 and 2022 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. For October 2020 and 2021, average daily participation in NSLP is calculated by dividing the total number of free and reduced-price lunches served in October each year by the total number of weekdays (excluding the holiday) in October. NSLP data for 2020 includes lunches served through the Seamless Summer Option and Summer Food Service Program; October 2021 NSLP data includes lunches served through the Seamless Summer Option.
- The October 2020 supper data includes suppers served through the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP). Approximately 60,000 children were served SFSP suppers through the waivers that were available during the pandemic.
- 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.
- Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.

Table 2: Percentage Change in Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Suppers,¹ October 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, by State

State	Supper ADP, October 2019	Supper ADP, October 2020 ²	Percentage Changed in Supper Participation, Oct 2019 to Oct 2020	Supper ADP, October 2021	Percentage Changed in Supper Participation, Oct 2020 to Oct 2021	Supper ADP, October 2022	Percentage Changed in Supper Participation, Oct 2021 to Oct 2022	Percentage Changed in Supper Participation, Oct 2019 to Oct 2022
Alabama	31,628	21,749	-31%	21,272	-2%	19,150	-10%	-39%
Alaska	1,644	1,131	-31%	823	-27%	938	14%	-43%
Arizona	19,564	33,934	73%	20,642	-39%	15,744	-24%	-20%
Arkansas	13,397	9,473	-29%	11,587	22%	16,176	40%	21%
California	354,746	524,928	48%	515,646	-2%	299,425	-42%	-16%
Colorado	5,840	11,188	92%	29,311	162%	5,386	-82%	-8%
Connecticut	6,882	1,425	-79%	4,165	192%	5,944	43%	-14%
Delaware	5,142	500	-90%	4,058	711%	4,847	19%	-6%
District of Columbia	9,240	529	-94%	4,601	770%	5,578	21%	-40%
Florida	125,741	103,026	-18%	111,490	8%	106,489	-4%	-15%
Georgia	32,324	23,600	-27%	23,207	-2%	25,542	10%	-21%
Hawaii	282	0	-100%	47	—	226	381%	-20%
Idaho	1,849	1,413	-24%	1,229	-13%	1,769	44%	-4%
Illinois	30,861	44,171	43%	20,695	-53%	28,068	36%	-9%
Indiana	12,177	9,608	-21%	6,600	-31%	7,310	11%	-40%
Iowa	1,505	845	-44%	1,012	20%	1,133	12%	-25%
Kansas	5,375	2,345	-56%	5,298	126%	3,373	-36%	-37%
Kentucky	24,575	23,582	-4%	12,629	-46%	15,318	21%	-38%
Louisiana	18,198	9,053	-50%	47,642	426%	12,786	-73%	-30%
Maine	2,041	803	-61%	1,888	135%	1,660	-12%	-19%
Maryland	21,549	55,394	157%	93,688	69%	12,487	-87%	-42%
Massachusetts	13,099	13,207	1%	6,834	-48%	8,595	26%	-34%
Michigan	22,473	31,796	41%	13,790	-57%	13,800	0.1%	-39%
Minnesota ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	3,943	2,163	-45%	2,735	26%	4,260	56%	8%
Missouri	35,015	48,098	37%	90,522	88%	48,783	-46%	39%
Montana	1,818	983	-46%	1,366	39%	1,208	-12%	-34%
Nebraska	3,887	746	-81%	2,265	204%	2,924	29%	-25%
Nevada	14,439	1,618	-89%	6,853	324%	7,290	6%	-50%
New Hampshire	1,276	502	-61%	543	8%	601	11%	-53%
New Jersey	19,004	13,634	-28%	11,693	-14%	14,610	25%	-23%
New Mexico	8,150	1,835	-77%	5,807	216%	9,043	56%	11%
New York	87,034	14,282	-84%	49,392	246%	58,714	19%	-33%
North Carolina	17,552	15,018	-14%	10,671	-29%	12,155	14%	-31%
North Dakota	214	101	-53%	697	590%	211	-70%	-2%
Ohio	17,451	22,313	28%	14,869	-33%	12,452	-16%	-29%
Oklahoma	22,905	29,997	31%	30,413	1%	22,036	-28%	-4%
Oregon	17,647	21,967	24%	10,188	-54%	8,639	-15%	-51%
Pennsylvania	25,111	8,277	-67%	12,282	48%	16,892	38%	-33%
Rhode Island	2,765	3,869	40%	1,427	-63%	1,575	10%	-43%
South Carolina	18,871	3,362	-82%	10,631	216%	12,511	18%	-34%
South Dakota	1,021	711.3	-30%	418	-41%	436	4%	-57%
Tennessee	33,551	13,659	-59%	20,462	50%	29,068	42%	-13%
Texas	271,830	223,621	-18%	212,581	-5%	240,268	13%	-12%
Utah	4,467	3,542	-21%	4,108	16%	5,213	27%	17%
Vermont	3,061	905	-70%	1,057	17%	1,079	2%	-65%
Virginia	20,842	76,812	269%	16,931	-78%	12,777	-25%	-39%
Washington	9,271	756	-92%	4,398	482%	4,215	-4%	-55%
West Virginia	9,867	5,303	-46%	6,131	16%	7,687	25%	-22%
Wisconsin	8,992	8,819	-2%	5,473	-38%	6,272	15%	-30%
Wyoming	376	163	-57%	177	8%	222	26%	-41%
U.S.	1,420,492	1,446,756	2%	1,492,244	3%	1,152,884	-23%	-19%

- For October 2019 and October 2022, average daily participation in CACFP suppers is calculated by dividing the total number of suppers served in October of each year by each state's average number of days of lunch service in NSLP in October. For October 2020 and October 2021, average daily participation in CACFP suppers is calculated by dividing the total number of suppers served in October each year by the total number of weekdays (excluding the holiday) in October.
- The October 2020 supper data includes suppers served through the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP). Approximately 60,000 children were served SFSP suppers through the waivers that were available during the pandemic.
- Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.

Table 3: Average Daily Participation (ADP)¹ in Supper and Additional ADP and Additional Federal Reimbursement² if States Reached FRAC's Goal of 15 Supper Participants per 100 National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Participants

State	Supper ADP, October 2022	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 ² if Supper to NSLP Ratio Reached 15:100
Alabama	19,150	5.4	53,049	33,899	\$2,531,266
Alaska	938	3.3	4,217	3,279	\$244,855
Arizona	15,744	4.6	50,879	35,135	\$2,623,556
Arkansas	16,176	8.1	30,097	13,921	\$1,039,483
California	299,425	14.6	307,008	7,584	\$566,261
Colorado	5,386	3.2	25,608	20,222	\$1,509,982
Connecticut	5,944	3.2	27,827	21,883	\$1,634,024
Delaware	4,847	9.5	7,689	2,842	\$212,202
District of Columbia	5,578	15.4	5,403	met goal	met goal
Florida	106,489	8.0	200,025	93,536	\$6,984,341
Georgia	25,542	3.6	107,455	81,913	\$6,116,435
Hawaii	226	0.4	8,084	7,857	\$586,718
Idaho	1,769	2.6	10,040	8,271	\$617,617
Illinois	28,068	4.4	96,463	68,395	\$5,107,057
Indiana	7,310	1.8	61,863	54,553	\$4,073,490
Iowa	1,133	0.7	26,073	24,939	\$1,862,220
Kansas	3,373	2.1	24,462	21,089	\$1,574,699
Kentucky	15,318	3.9	58,435	43,118	\$3,219,588
Louisiana	12,786	3.3	58,296	45,511	\$3,398,273
Maine	1,660	4.0	6,182	4,522	\$337,685
Maryland	12,487	4.8	39,233	26,746	\$1,997,098
Massachusetts	8,595	2.6	49,710	41,114	\$3,070,002
Michigan	13,800	2.7	78,055	64,255	\$4,797,898
Minnesota ³	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	4,260	1.8	35,716	31,456	\$2,348,816
Missouri	48,783	17.6	41,680	met goal	met goal
Montana	1,208	3.2	5,655	4,447	\$332,077
Nebraska	2,924	2.4	18,150	15,226	\$1,136,914
Nevada	7,290	4.6	24,004	16,713	\$1,247,994
New Hampshire	601	2.6	3,476	2,875	\$214,662
New Jersey	14,610	3.8	58,013	43,403	\$3,240,866
New Mexico	9,043	6.4	21,305	12,262	\$915,584
New York	58,714	4.8	183,606	124,892	\$9,325,688
North Carolina	12,155	2.3	80,495	68,340	\$5,102,975
North Dakota	211	0.7	4,431	4,220	\$315,139
Ohio	12,452	2.5	75,291	62,839	\$4,692,205
Oklahoma	22,036	8.5	38,809	16,772	\$1,252,384
Oregon	8,639	5.7	22,681	14,042	\$1,048,512
Pennsylvania	16,892	2.8	90,605	73,713	\$5,504,160
Rhode Island	1,575	3.7	6,306	4,731	\$353,275
South Carolina	12,511	4.0	47,257	34,746	\$2,594,456
South Dakota	436	1.1	5,901	5,465	\$408,061
Tennessee	29,068	7.7	56,416	27,348	\$2,042,107
Texas	240,268	9.9	365,356	125,088	\$9,340,293
Utah	5,213	4.4	17,586	12,374	\$923,934
Vermont	1,079	5.6	2,896	1,816	\$135,633
Virginia	12,777	3.0	64,660	51,883	\$3,874,086
Washington	4,215	1.4	46,752	42,537	\$3,176,264
West Virginia	7,687	6.1	19,002	11,315	\$844,885
Wisconsin	6,272	2.4	38,418	32,146	\$2,400,344
Wyoming	222	1.3	2,650	2,428	\$181,294
U.S.	1,152,884	6.3	2,713,268	1,560,408	\$116,515,634

1 For October 2022, average daily participation in CACFP suppers is calculated by dividing the total number of suppers served in October of each year by each state's average number of days of lunch service in NSLP in October.

2 Additional federal reimbursement dollars are calculated assuming that the sites are reimbursed for each child at the federal reimbursement rate for free suppers (\$3.93 per supper) for the national average days of service in October 2022.

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

Table 4: Change in Average Daily Participation (ADP) in Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Snacks and National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Snacks, October 2019, 2020,¹ 2021, and 2022, by State

State	CACFP Snacks				NSLP Snacks			
	October 2019	October 2020	October 2021	October 2022	October 2019	October 2020	October 2021	October 2022
Alabama	10,237	16,451	21,180	8,155	11,464	4,278	9,792	12,828
Alaska	638	368	413	390	1,786	950	1,209	1,218
Arizona	5,223	28,315	30,005	9,657	31,343	19,703	14,986	19,568
Arkansas	8,931	8,588	9,491	11,695	9,422	6,807	310	655
California	29,531	231,664	187,490	58,493	196,907	32,353	88,068	134,948
Colorado	6,050	5,614	21,006	4,516	13,853	1,333	9,987	14,430
Connecticut	786	568	1,319	1,379	7,635	2,333	3,402	4,854
Delaware	2,215	1,224	1,705	1,613	1,330	97	584	534
District of Columbia	560	616	301	159	14,253	96	8,884	10,152
Florida	16,404	79,553	42,722	18,138	115,482	25,482	6,690	94,867
Georgia	22,990	22,437	18,073	15,753	67,098	31,204	46,955	52,938
Hawaii	358	227	514	333	5,799	60	2,226	4,574
Idaho	1,248	2,814	1,488	1,321	3,099	977	1,721	1,904
Illinois	9,169	10,413	10,933	10,193	19,623	1,745	13,715	12,713
Indiana	6,041	3,156	4,034	4,412	22,808	9,087	13,979	17,861
Iowa	1,239	943	701	823	7,817	2,259	4,935	5,641
Kansas	1,811	4,904	15,868	1,112	9,795	1,652	9,078	7,162
Kentucky	5,747	26,940	4,339	5,224	7,927	647	3,533	5,727
Louisiana	1,302	5,880	36,099	1,373	28,377	3,523	18,804	27,552
Maine	797	360	503	561	2,787	347	826	1,118
Maryland	12,033	32,317	83,234	9,604	2,675	202	989	761
Massachusetts	7,285	9,869	5,314	7,020	19,916	1,444	11,764	12,851
Michigan	8,102	13,441	6,987	5,507	15,985	2,594	7,660	8,501
Minnesota ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	3,439	2,823	3,372	2,697	7,456	1,585	7,030	5,424
Missouri	7,424	19,305	65,460	7,582	12,546	4,432	10,355	10,868
Montana	557	427	594	363	2,598	1,467	883	1,467
Nebraska	823	1,497	1,661	670	7,403	3,802	5,095	5,488
Nevada	1,837	425	2,840	2,823	2,144	555	1,555	1,562
New Hampshire	2,351	794	2,002	1,510	2,074	380	149	1,544
New Jersey	5,726	11,298	5,886	3,490	29,578	1,805	29,022	30,553
New Mexico	1,501	264	644	1,179	17,547	35,702	15,528	20,450
New York	25,668	8,304	18,754	16,379	145,248	37,728	139,895	136,113
North Carolina	7,959	6,559	5,320	5,273	24,246	403	12,626	12,577
North Dakota	510	1,591	1,611	457	3,478	189	2,515	2,958
Ohio	5,452	6,598	8,853	4,983	15,387	4,366	11,110	13,267
Oklahoma	4,497	11,271	14,018	4,492	15,364	4,877	7,057	9,257
Oregon	2,184	1,657	1,500	1,239	5,248	814	859	1,995
Pennsylvania	13,637	4,928	6,745	7,049	13,862	2,495	7,027	8,878
Rhode Island	643	4,831	351	531	2,988	286	619	812
South Carolina	4,314	1,506	2,550	3,334	31,486	504	23,509	28,456
South Dakota	869	703	602	594	1,987	1,059	1,579	1,451
Tennessee	17,115	15,527	25,446	33,707	28,598	8,374	22,339	22,577
Texas	26,077	67,229	48,512	29,662	85,993	14,572	49,376	56,320
Utah	1,226	1,492	2,454	2,741	4,624	1,596	2,741	3,058
Vermont	308	1,031	327	198	1,251	362	991	1,359
Virginia	16,145	85,326	50,912	15,082	6,361	2,262	2,551	2,084
Washington	6,117	2,546	2,906	2,832	7,514	293	3,168	4,918
West Virginia	5,285	3,296	6,462	5,049	8,055	930	2,155	5,093
Wisconsin	1,772	5,949	4,487	3,668	15,870	3,453	8,488	9,178
Wyoming	26	54	110	52	1,080	605	788	998
U.S.	322,156	773,889	788,098	335,066	1,117,169	284,065	649,107	852,065

1 SFSP suppers and snacks were an option in October 2020 through the USDA child nutrition waivers issued in response to the pandemic. These are included in the CACFP Snacks for October 2020.

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

Table 5: Percent of Overall Afterschool Average Daily Participation (ADP) Coming From Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Snacks, CACFP Suppers, National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Snacks, October 2022, by State

State	CACFP Snacks ADP as Percent of Overall Afterschool ADP	CACFP Suppers ADP as Percent of Overall Afterschool ADP	NSLP Snacks ADP as Percent of Overall Afterschool ADP	Overall Afterschool ADP
Alabama	21.3 %	45.1 %	33.6 %	40,133
Alaska	15.6 %	35.7 %	48.7 %	2,547
Arizona	23.1 %	30.1 %	46.8 %	44,969
Arkansas	41.0 %	56.7 %	2.3 %	28,526
California	11.9 %	60.8 %	27.4 %	492,866
Colorado	18.8 %	21.3 %	60.0 %	24,332
Connecticut	11.6 %	47.5 %	40.9 %	12,178
Delaware	23.9 %	68.2 %	7.9 %	6,995
District of Columbia	1.0 %	33.9 %	65.0 %	15,889
Florida	8.5 %	47.2 %	44.3 %	219,494
Georgia	17.2 %	25.1 %	57.7 %	94,234
Hawaii	6.6 %	3.3 %	90.1 %	5,133
Idaho	27.4 %	33.0 %	39.5 %	4,994
Illinois	20.6 %	53.8 %	25.6 %	50,974
Indiana	15.7 %	20.8 %	63.5 %	29,583
Iowa	10.8 %	14.9 %	74.2 %	7,598
Kansas	9.7 %	27.9 %	62.4 %	11,647
Kentucky	21.8 %	54.3 %	23.9 %	26,269
Louisiana	3.4 %	28.5 %	68.1 %	41,711
Maine	17.2 %	48.4 %	34.3 %	3,339
Maryland	43.2 %	53.4 %	3.4 %	22,853
Massachusetts	25.0 %	29.1 %	45.8 %	28,467
Michigan	19.8 %	49.6 %	30.6 %	27,808
Minnesota ¹	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	22.2 %	33.3 %	44.6 %	12,382
Missouri	11.7 %	71.5 %	16.8 %	67,234
Montana	12.2 %	38.5 %	49.3 %	3,037
Nebraska	7.5 %	31.1 %	61.4 %	9,082
Nevada	24.2 %	62.4 %	13.4 %	11,675
New Hampshire	41.3 %	16.4 %	42.2 %	3,655
New Jersey	7.4 %	27.9 %	64.7 %	48,654
New Mexico	4.0 %	27.3 %	68.7 %	30,673
New York	8.0 %	25.7 %	66.3 %	211,205
North Carolina	17.6 %	40.5 %	41.9 %	30,004
North Dakota	12.6 %	5.5 %	81.8 %	3,625
Ohio	16.2 %	40.6 %	43.2 %	30,702
Oklahoma	13.8 %	57.7 %	28.5 %	35,786
Oregon	10.8 %	71.7 %	17.4 %	11,873
Pennsylvania	21.5 %	51.5 %	27.1 %	32,818
Rhode Island	18.7 %	52.7 %	28.6 %	2,918
South Carolina	7.6 %	27.2 %	65.2 %	44,300
South Dakota	24.1 %	16.9 %	59.0 %	2,481
Tennessee	42.4 %	29.2 %	28.4 %	85,352
Texas	9.4 %	72.6 %	17.9 %	326,250
Utah	26.1 %	44.7 %	29.1 %	11,012
Vermont	7.7 %	39.7 %	52.6 %	2,635
Virginia	51.5 %	41.4 %	7.1 %	29,942
Washington	23.7 %	35.2 %	41.1 %	11,964
West Virginia	28.3 %	43.1 %	28.6 %	17,828
Wisconsin	19.5 %	31.7 %	48.8 %	19,118
Wyoming	4.1 %	17.5 %	78.5 %	1,271
U.S.	14.8 %	47.8 %	37.4 %	2,340,015

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

Table 6: Change¹ in Number of Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Snacks, National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Snacks, and CACFP Suppers, October 2019, 2020,² 2021, and 2022, by State

State	CACFP Snacks				NSLP Snacks				CACFP Suppers			
	October 2019	October 2020	October 2021	October 2022	October 2019	October 2020	October 2021	October 2022	October 2019	October 2020	October 2021	October 2022
Alabama	197,447	361,724	423,598	146,794	221,107	85,567	195,840	230,910	610,013	434,987	425,434	344,691
Alaska	12,770	26,354	8,252	7,411	35,758	19,000	24,181	23,150	32,921	22,627	16,459	17,826
Arizona	86,821	910,604	600,107	154,514	521,023	401,871	299,729	313,092	325,219	678,677	412,830	251,901
Arkansas	180,140	307,122	189,827	233,899	190,052	136,138	6,207	13,096	270,216	189,451	231,735	323,526
California	600,146	5,167,323	3,749,803	1,169,861	4,001,701	647,057	1,761,367	2,698,966	7,209,432	10,498,556	10,312,917	5,988,490
Colorado	111,606	124,543	420,116	85,796	255,534	26,654	199,749	274,165	107,723	223,752	586,229	102,339
Connecticut	15,475	58,010	26,387	26,207	150,422	46,659	68,034	92,235	135,570	28,494	83,290	112,939
Delaware	44,672	15,453	34,091	30,646	26,828	1,933	11,688	10,153	103,708	10,006	81,152	92,097
District of Columbia	10,887	12,644	6,029	3,016	277,249	1,913	177,688	192,888	179,738	10,573	92,024	105,987
Florida	333,570	2,041,459	854,430	344,619	2,348,296	509,635	133,797	1,802,475	2,556,908	2,060,514	2,229,808	2,023,294
Georgia	433,933	961,875	361,468	283,560	1,266,483	624,070	939,097	952,889	610,124	471,991	464,134	459,757
Hawaii	5,903	5,748	10,279	4,996	95,533	1,207	44,528	68,605	4,644	0	936	3,394
Idaho	23,987	39,802	29,766	23,784	59,569	19,530	34,418	34,275	35,537	28,266	24,576	31,835
Illinois	179,008	241,325	218,653	193,673	383,113	34,896	274,301	241,544	602,513	883,419	413,896	533,284
Indiana	102,513	242,675	80,687	70,591	387,063	181,733	279,589	285,777	206,642	192,168	131,991	116,964
Iowa	25,189	54,394	14,022	16,469	158,956	45,180	98,706	112,829	30,599	16,905	20,246	22,667
Kansas	34,361	104,761	317,364	21,122	185,883	34,004	181,560	136,087	101,995	46,898	105,956	64,086
Kentucky	100,800	539,855	86,778	88,812	139,027	12,936	70,653	97,353	431,022	471,635	252,586	260,404
Louisiana	24,748	159,036	721,972	24,718	539,318	51,340	376,088	495,940	345,870	181,053	952,842	230,145
Maine	15,272	14,131	10,051	10,664	53,422	6,941	16,517	21,246	39,132	16,058	37,752	31,534
Maryland	239,389	633,210	1,664,684	182,482	53,219	4,044	19,778	14,461	428,702	1,107,875	1,873,763	237,256
Massachusetts	143,314	160,862	106,270	133,385	391,824	28,882	235,282	244,178	257,693	264,141	136,674	163,311
Michigan	165,885	282,930	139,737	110,139	327,298	51,076	153,194	170,028	460,146	635,929	275,804	276,002
Minnesota ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	67,474	85,556	67,436	51,242	146,276	31,693	140,590	103,063	77,364	43,260	54,701	80,948
Missouri	146,605	360,378	1,309,200	144,062	247,757	88,649	207,093	206,498	691,473	961,960	1,810,431	926,879
Montana	10,769	31,623	11,873	6,891	50,207	29,342	17,666	27,874	35,123	19,666	27,311	22,943
Nebraska	16,198	104,887	33,229	12,727	145,740	76,032	101,895	104,277	76,523	14,919	45,302	55,550
Nevada	37,296	17,717	56,795	56,460	43,524	11,105	31,092	31,237	293,104	32,353	137,069	145,806
New Hampshire	47,053	20,411	40,032	30,200	41,507	7,600	2,983	30,882	25,535	10,030	10,858	12,017
New Jersey	127,699	259,145	117,729	62,822	659,640	36,266	580,433	549,957	423,818	272,683	233,860	262,987
New Mexico	28,438	719,320	12,884	21,222	332,414	714,037	310,552	368,104	154,400	36,708	116,140	162,779
New York	470,922	906,608	375,089	294,817	2,664,844	782,876	2,797,904	2,450,027	1,596,802	285,640	987,843	1,056,850
North Carolina	162,480	110,430	106,390	105,451	494,982	8,059	252,527	251,540	358,321	300,358	213,414	243,090
North Dakota	9,571	35,594	32,210	8,674	65,307	3,777	50,299	56,193	4,014	2,020	13,932	4,002
Ohio	109,981	212,761	177,055	99,659	310,369	87,318	222,197	265,344	352,009	446,250	297,378	249,035
Oklahoma	81,349	297,667	280,366	76,371	277,945	97,535	141,137	157,366	414,384	599,943	608,257	374,617
Oregon	42,748	38,212	29,993	23,538	102,747	16,275	17,184	37,908	345,480	439,348	203,765	164,139
Pennsylvania	276,182	139,683	134,904	140,973	280,729	49,909	140,541	177,551	508,543	165,544	245,631	337,830
Rhode Island	12,740	102,224	7,019	10,093	59,229	5,724	12,376	15,429	54,808	77,384	28,536	29,921
South Carolina	88,429	40,213	51,008	63,343	645,459	10,086	470,187	540,656	386,853	67,240	212,610	237,710
South Dakota	16,914	26,523	12,048	11,282	38,690	21,178	31,571	27,576	19,888	14,225	8,361	8,290
Tennessee	287,689	410,005	508,911	539,307	480,712	167,470	446,782	361,233	563,968	273,184	409,230	465,085
Texas	523,903	1,626,067	970,243	563,582	1,727,624	292,534	987,519	1,070,083	5,461,145	4,472,415	4,251,611	4,565,093
Utah	22,727	61,758	49,071	49,345	85,727	31,919	54,820	55,035	82,820	70,842	82,157	93,832
Vermont	6,193	27,849	6,530	3,753	25,132	7,238	19,822	25,813	61,471	18,097	21,141	20,505
Virginia	330,793	1,727,700	1,018,248	286,554	130,336	45,230	51,017	39,594	427,024	1,536,236	338,619	242,759
Washington	123,229	46,240	58,112	56,630	151,361	5,854	63,364	98,356	186,758	15,112	87,958	84,298
West Virginia	108,056	77,143	129,249	100,971	164,690	18,590	43,096	101,863	201,734	106,062	122,626	153,734
Wisconsin	35,677	185,914	89,733	69,699	319,517	69,058	169,762	174,375	181,031	176,388	109,461	119,166
Wyoming	525	13,185	2,195	1,030	21,742	8,727	15,762	19,956	7,568	3,269	3,536	4,443
U.S.	6,279,476	20,150,653	15,761,923	6,257,856	21,782,885	5,739,363	12,982,162	15,874,132	28,078,028	28,935,111	29,844,772	21,918,037

- 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).
- The October 2020 CACFP supper data includes suppers served through the Summer Food Service Program (SFS). The October 2020 snack data includes snacks served through SFS.
- Data for Minnesota was under review by USDA Food and Nutrition Service at the time of this report's publication.

Table 7: Change in Number of Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Sites From October 2020 to October 2021, by State

State	CACFP Sites ¹				NSLP Sites ²			
	October 2019	October 2020	October 2021	October 2022	October 2019	October 2020	October 2021 ³	October 2022 ³
Alabama	500	368	479	165	280	75	304	345
Alaska	79	59	61	78	56	30	39	25
Arizona	479	513	844	624	596	184	244	380
Arkansas	250	185	207	315	308	950	330	53
California	4,226	2,540	4,751	1,467	2,508	594	1,608	1,950
Colorado	330	296	390	72	243	31	223	194
Connecticut	145	93	150	56	158	72	103	165
Delaware	163	35	128	127	42	7	28	28
District of Columbia	159	20	117	107	102	6	88	116
Florida	1,807	1,726	2,400	590	1,692	1,172	1,594	1,825
Georgia	688	427	665	612	1,099	411	1,081	970
Hawaii	13	10	20	727	98	2	73	93
Idaho	72	104	135	112	114	39	93	80
Illinois	1,049	921	1,012	397	522	69	389	408
Indiana	367	366	339	362	457	349	423	345
Iowa	61	39	49	51	216	141	183	190
Kansas	229	210	255	612	263	59	119	166
Kentucky	517	395	459	469	228	36	164	189
Louisiana	379	294	324	319	335	76	292	403
Maine	75	46	92	107	131	23	48	31
Maryland	751	791	753	292	163	6	29	45
Massachusetts	366	98	318	789	297	52	233	146
Michigan	635	377	494	497	430	87	308	299
Minnesota ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	113	92	76	51	182	52	206	174
Missouri	601	546	819	488	294	151	230	230
Montana	43	25	60	356	170	200	36	79
Nebraska	82	88	112	619	153	126	148	141
Nevada	355	48	365	230	77	71	50	36
New Hampshire	39	30	57	563	51	24	6	0
New Jersey	308	105	221	274	708	91	511	745
New Mexico	192	75	266	313	470	508	582	540
New York	1,845	829	1,293	1,487	1,546	499	1,331	1,422
North Carolina	408	262	389	331	621	28	440	394
North Dakota	19	78	52	4,159	106	12	82	28
Ohio	712	506	703	619	451	185	406	401
Oklahoma	289	357	328	269	607	218	503	33
Oregon	425	217	311	237	162	42	77	84
Pennsylvania	994	345	674	693	362	106	269	253
Rhode Island	97	58	70	131	47	12	6	15
South Carolina	340	147	299	290	565	20	559	536
South Dakota	32	22	40	16	61	40	29	44
Tennessee	784	537	868	794	600	309	567	568
Texas	3,858	3,150	3,875	13	1,497	467	1,140	1,233
Utah	136	113	124	49	115	72	125	73
Vermont	113	64	70	55	55	28	60	68
Virginia	753	555	925	14	337	44	112	38
Washington	312	510	325	112	306	15	27	239
West Virginia	346	267	360	324	218	50	118	179
Wisconsin	224	202	235	231	395	139	109	110
Wyoming	11	12	14	242	31	21	25	18
U.S.	26,771	19,409	27,373	21,907	20,525	8,062	15,750	16,127

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



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