



Celebrating Ten Years of Afterschool Meals: Looking Back and Looking Ahead

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Program Overview and History
 - Figure 1: Legislative History of Afterschool Snacks and Meals
3. A Decade of Growth: Afterschool Meals Data and Trends
 - Figure 2: The Pilot Years (2000-2010): Total Afterschool Suppers & Snacks Served Annually
 - Figure 3: The First Ten Years (2011-2019): Total Afterschool Suppers & Snacks Served Annually
 - Figure 4: Afterschool Suppers & Snacks as a Percentage of Free/Reduced-Price School Lunches
4. Promising Models and Strategies
5. Beyond Afterschool Hours: Non-Traditional Service Times and COVID-19 Response
6. Advancing Equity through Afterschool Meals
7. Opportunities to Expand and Enhance Afterschool Meals
8. Conclusion
9. Appendices
 - State Data Tables
 - CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Suppers as a Percentage of NSLP Free or Reduced-Price Lunches with State Rank, 2013-2019
 - Total Afterschool Suppers & Snacks as a Percentage of NSLP Free or Reduced-Price Lunches with State Rank, 2013-2019
 - CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Suppers Served Annually, 2013-2019
 - CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snacks Served Annually, 2013-2019
 - NSLP Free or Reduced-Price Afterschool Snacks Served Annually, 2013-2019
 - State Data Charts
 - A Note on Data
 - Thank You
 - References

Introduction

On December 13, 2010, the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act was signed into law. With that, afterschool meals became permanently available to nourish children nationwide and support the programs that provide them with enrichment after the school day ends. Ten years later, there is much to celebrate, such as a 600 percent increase in the number of meals served through the Afterschool Meals Program. Gaps remain, though: as of 2019, there was still only one afterschool meal served for every 17 free or reduced-price school lunches going to eligible students. There are also many lessons learned that can help to chart a brighter future for this program and the kids it serves. In light of the coronavirus pandemic and its economic fallout, these lessons are all the more critical to ensure an equitable recovery. With as many as seven to 11 million children struggling with hunger now, afterschool meals will be more important than ever over the next ten years.¹ With the future wellbeing of the nation's children in mind, this report reviews the program's history, examines national and state data, and describes promising strategies to maximize access. It also offers recommendations to strengthen the program, including federal policy changes to streamline its requirements and operations, state policies to promote access, and more research to better understand its role in children's lives.

Program Overview and History

Children need healthy food to fuel their growth, learning, and play after school. The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) are two federal child nutrition programs that help to meet this need by supplying funding to organizations that serve food to kids and teens outside of school hours. These programs are administered at the federal level by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and in each state and territory by a designated agency.

The CACFP and NSLP are both authorized by Congress under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act. Signed into law in 1946, the Act first created the NSLP to provide lunches to students while at school. In 1968, it was amended to create what later became known as the CACFP, which was made permanent in 1978. The CACFP offers funding to offset the cost of providing nutritious meals and snacks to a variety of populations in a range of settings. This includes infants and children in child care centers and day care homes, kids and teens in shelters, and elderly adults in respite care programs.

A Note on Terminology

In this report, “afterschool meals” or “Afterschool Meals Program” refers to the At-Risk Afterschool Meals component of the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Occasionally, CACFP At-Risk Afterschool is used to draw a clearer distinction between snacks and meals served through the Afterschool Meals Program versus snacks served through the National School Lunch Program.

“Meal” typically refers to a breakfast, lunch, or supper. “Supper” is a meal served in the afternoon or evening that includes an item from each of the five food groups: a grain, a protein-rich food, a fruit, a vegetable, and milk. In contrast, a “snack” includes two items, each from different food groups. Supper is the most common type of meal served through the Afterschool Meals Program, followed by snack.

In 1994, Congress authorized a pilot to fund snacks for teenagers attending afterschool programs in areas with high rates of violent crime or substance abuse. Congress made this permanent in 1998 as the At-Risk Afterschool Snack component of the CACFP. At the same time, Congress authorized Area-Eligible Snacks through the NSLP, a parallel option for schools and school-sponsored sites. Both programs were designed to support safe learning environments for children and teens in low-income communities.

In 2000, Congress authorized a pilot to reimburse meals served by afterschool programs. This opportunity was made available through CACFP At-Risk Afterschool only. Between 2000 and 2009, the USDA expanded the pilot from six states to a total of 13 states and the District of Columbia. The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 extended this At-Risk Afterschool Meals component nationwide and made it a permanent part of the CACFP. The Legislative History of Afterschool Snacks and Meals (Figure 1) provides a detailed timeline.

“The meals taste good, and I am thankful to get it after a long day at school. My sister and I do not usually go home until way after 6 o’clock, and I would be so hungry without it.”

– Olivia, age 10

The availability of meals through the CACFP allowed afterschool programs to choose the right amount of food for their participants: a snack only, a meal, or both. This was particularly timely given the 2008 recession and the subsequent spike in the rate of food insecurity, which remained high for years afterward and only returned to its pre-recession level in 2018.² According to a **2013 survey** of parents with low incomes, 59 percent said it was financially difficult to provide food for their child after school, and 25 percent worried their child did not have enough to eat between lunch at school and breakfast the next day.³

An extra meal after school not only kept their child full and focused for homework and activities but also helped stretch tight food budgets. With rates of food insecurity at unprecedented levels now as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, afterschool meals will again play a critical role in helping families recover financially.

“The Afterschool Alliance advocated for the national expansion of the Afterschool Meals Program because of the documented need and the success of the multistate pilot. After ten years of working hard to help implement the Afterschool Meals Program – including supporting a national cadre of AmeriCorps VISTAs working at the state and local level to expand afterschool meal participation – it is clear afterschool meals are a critical part of addressing childhood hunger. These nutritious meals have become an essential part of comprehensive afterschool programs that provide engaging learning opportunities and enrichment every day in communities nationwide – especially now as families cope with the effects of the pandemic and economic downturn.”

**– Jodi Grant, Executive Director,
Afterschool Alliance**



Figure 1

Legislative History of Afterschool Snacks and Meals

- 1994** The Healthy Meals for Healthy Americans Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-448) authorized a demonstration project to provide free snacks to teenagers in areas with high rates of violence or substance abuse.
- 1998** The William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-336), signed on October 31, provided nationwide authorization for At-Risk Afterschool Snacks through the CACFP and for Area-Eligible Snacks at schools and school-sponsored sites through the National School Lunch Program. The USDA issued guidance that reimbursements could be paid retroactively for eligible snacks served on or after October 1, 1998.
- 2000** The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-224) named four states for the CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Meals pilot:
- Delaware
 - Michigan
 - Missouri
 - Pennsylvania
- The USDA named two additional pilot states after a competitive selection process:
 - New York
 - Oregon
- 2001** The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-76) named an additional pilot state:
- Illinois
- 2008** The 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) named an additional pilot state:
- West Virginia
- 2009** The Fiscal Year 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-8) named two additional pilot states:
- Maryland
 - Vermont
- The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-80) named four additional pilot states:
 - Connecticut
 - District of Columbia
 - Nevada
 - Wisconsin
- 2010** The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-296), signed on December 13, authorized meal reimbursements through CACFP At-Risk Afterschool in all states. The USDA issued guidance that reimbursements could be paid retroactively for eligible meals served on or after October 1, 2010, which was the first day of Fiscal Year 2011.

How It Works

The Afterschool Meals Program is available to public and private non-profit organizations - including schools, libraries, YMCAs, Boys & Girls Clubs, and many independent afterschool programs - as well as some for-profit child care centers that serve children from families with low incomes. They may work directly with the agency that administers the program in their state, or they may participate under the sponsorship of an eligible non-profit organization.

Participating sites must offer regularly scheduled and supervised enrichment activities, but children do not have to take part in them to receive a meal. A wide variety of activities can qualify, including homework help, creative arts, and non-competitive sports.

Each site must qualify as area eligible, meaning it is located within the attendance area of a public school where at least half of the students are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. Once a site qualifies it maintains its eligibility for five years. Since the area eligibility requirement targets benefits to children in families with low incomes, afterschool meals are offered free of charge to all children. There is no requirement to provide household income information. The only federal eligibility rule for children is that they must be age 18 or under as of the start of the school year, but a site may have its own enrollment or eligibility criteria.

Sites may operate any day of the week, but meals may only be served during operating hours on days that activities are available. On school days, meals must be served after the final bell. Sites may run the Afterschool Meals Program year-round in areas with year-round school. Otherwise, they must switch to one of the summer meals programs - the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) or NSLP Seamless Summer Option (SSO) - for the summer break.

All meals and snacks must be well-balanced and meet the CACFP meal pattern requirements. In 2017, the standards were strengthened to include more whole grain-rich items, cereals and yogurt with less sugar, and fewer fried foods. The update also gave sites more options for how to serve meals, offering kids more flexibility to select the right amount of food for themselves. Schools that operate the Afterschool Meals Program can choose to follow the NSLP nutrition standards instead. These are more rigorous than the CACFP standards but provide more consistency for schools. In exchange for meeting these standards, organizations receive a flat rate reimbursement. Currently, it is \$3.76 per supper served and \$0.96 per snack served.

Although afterschool meals are only available through the CACFP, afterschool snacks remain an option through the NSLP. The NSLP Area-Eligible Snack Program is available to schools and school-sponsored sites that meet the 50 percent area eligibility threshold, and students receive free snacks regardless of their eligibility for free or reduced-price lunch. Schools that do not meet the area eligibility threshold may get reimbursed according to each child's eligibility status and charge those who do not qualify for free snacks. As with CACFP At-Risk Afterschool, enrichment activities are required. [Understanding Afterschool Snacks and Meals](#) breaks down the similarities and differences between these programs.

For more on how the Afterschool Meals Program works from Congress to kids' plates, see [How Afterschool Meals Reach Kids](#).

A Decade of Growth: Afterschool Meals Data and Trends

The number of afterschool suppers served annually has increased dramatically since the option became available nationwide.* In federal fiscal year (FY) 2011, the first year of nationwide expansion, there were fewer than 29 million suppers served across the country. By FY 2019, the last full year of data available before the coronavirus pandemic, there were more than 212 million suppers served – an increase of more than 600 percent.

From Pilot to Permanent: Trends in Suppers and Snacks from 2000-2010

Afterschool suppers did not start from zero in FY 2011. After the supper pilot was authorized in 2000, the number of suppers served grew steadily as more states were added to the pilot and reached more than 25 million in FY 2010. Also, by 2010, there was a network of more than 1,700 CACFP At-Risk Afterschool operators plus more than 30,000 schools and afterschool programs familiar with CACFP or NSLP afterschool snacks. In FY 2010, there were more than 235 million afterschool snacks served through NSLP and CACFP At-Risk Afterschool.†

These numbers sound impressive on their own, but there were well over two billion free or reduced-price school lunches served in 2000 and more three billion served in 2010. So, despite the promising growth over this time, by 2010, there was still only one afterschool snack served for every 14 free or reduced-price school lunches, and there was only one supper served for every 133 free or reduced-price school lunches.

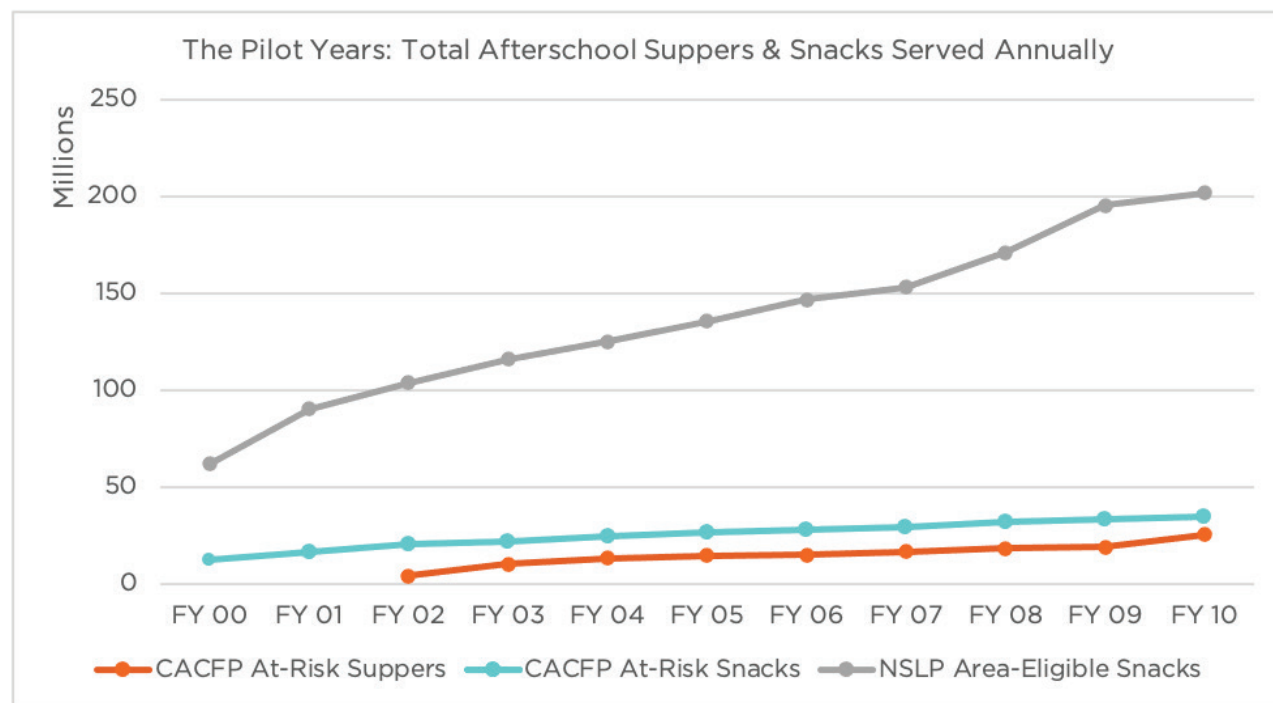


Figure 2

* As noted, supper is the most common type of meal served in the Afterschool Meals Program. Sites operating on non-school days may serve breakfast or lunch, but the numbers are very low. For clarity regarding the data used, this section refers to supper specifically instead of meal. The data presented do not include lunches or breakfasts.

† No Kid Hungry typically presents data on all free or reduced-price snacks served through NSLP. Due to the data available for this time and the focus on the authorization of both At-Risk and Area-Eligible snacks in 1998, the data in this paragraph and Figure 2 include NSLP Area-Eligible snacks only. The NSLP Area-Eligible Snack total includes snacks served in July.

The First Ten Years: Trends in Suppers and Snacks since 2010

The number of afterschool suppers served grew rapidly in the first few years of nationwide expansion. From 2016 to 2019, the growth was much more modest. Similarly, the gap between suppers and free or reduced-price school lunches narrowed quickly from 2011 to 2016 and more slowly from 2016 to 2019.

NSLP free or reduced-price snacks (including Area-Eligible snacks) peaked in 2012 and have stayed flat or declined every year since. Overall, there was a 14 percent decline between 2011 and 2019. The number of snacks served through CACFP At-Risk Afterschool continued growing through 2016 along with the number of suppers. The number then declined in 2017 and 2018 before stabilizing in 2019. Still, the number of CACFP At-Risk Afterschool snacks served was 50 percent higher in 2019 compared to 2011.

In 2011, there was less than one afterschool supper served for every 100 free or reduced-price school lunches. By 2019, there were nearly six suppers served for every 100 school lunches. That's one for every 17 lunches.

Afterschool Data from 2020

This report does not include data from FY 2020, which would usually not be available until 2021. Moreover, FY 2020 will not fit with prior data trends due to the pandemic. For discussion of the impact of COVID-19 on CACFP At-Risk Afterschool operations, see *Beyond Afterschool Hours: Non-Traditional Service Times and COVID-19 Response*.

Taking NSLP free or reduced-price snacks and CACFP At-Risk Afterschool snacks and suppers together, the total number also grew quickly from 2011 to 2016 and then stayed relatively flat between 2016 and 2019. This is also true in comparison to free or reduced-price school lunches. There was one afterschool snack or supper served for about every 12 free or reduced-price lunches in 2011. From 2016 to 2019, there was roughly one afterschool snack or supper served for every eight school lunches.

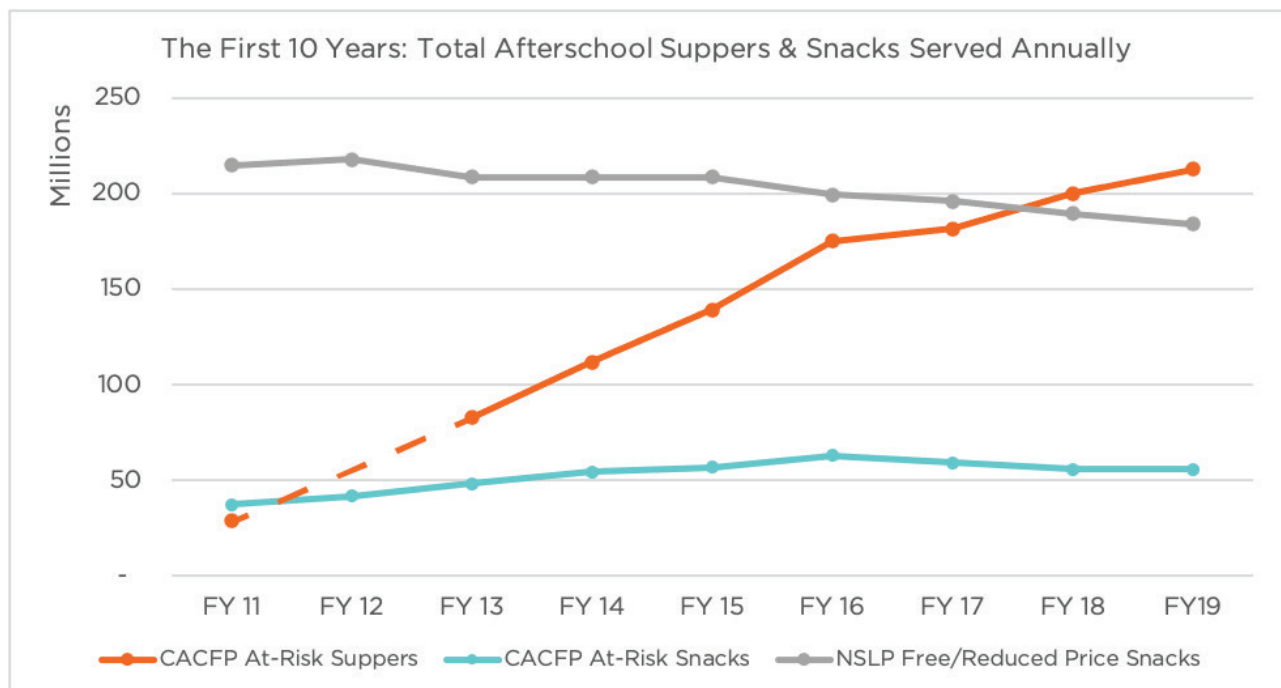


Figure 3

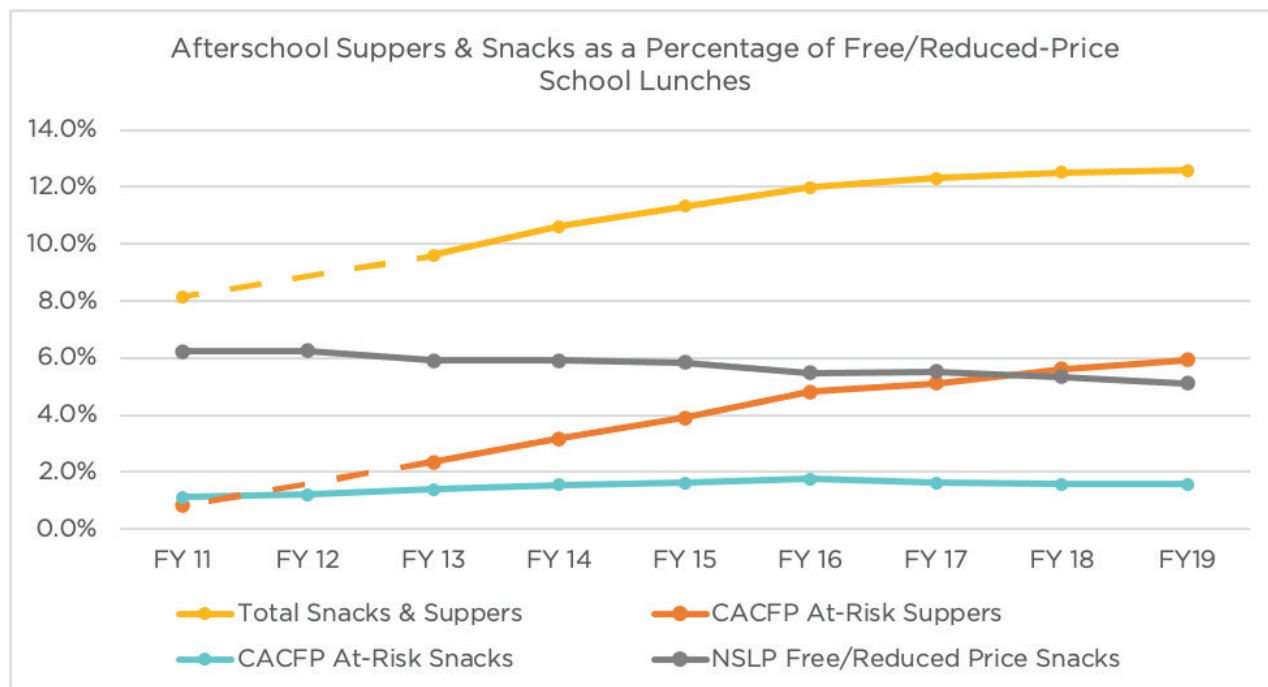


Figure 4 Total Snacks & Suppers includes CACFP At-Risk Afterschool suppers and CACFP At-Risk Afterschool snacks plus NSLP free/reduced-price afterschool snacks (including Area-Eligible).

Discussion of National Data Trends

A variety of factors likely contributed to the high growth rate in the first few years after the nationwide authorization of afterschool meals in 2010. Existing CACFP At-Risk Afterschool sponsors could add suppers in addition to snacks at sites that previously offered snacks only. These sponsors also likely found it more financially viable to expand to new sites since the higher supper reimbursement could help cover administrative and monitoring costs. A balanced meal probably also appealed to more enrichment programs than a two-item snack alone, especially considering CACFP training and recordkeeping requirements. School nutrition departments also began participating in the CACFP, most for the first time, in order to serve meals. This contributed to the declines in NSLP snacks since 2012 as schools and school-sponsored sites shifted from NSLP snacks to CACFP suppers.

The leveling off in growth from 2016 to 2019 potentially reflects the end of this “low hanging fruit” that enabled early expansion. The slowly improving economy also could have led to fewer areas qualifying as eligible and reduced the urgency to start the program, especially in the face of administrative hurdles. Although the economic fallout of the coronavirus pandemic will lead to greater urgency and more widespread eligibility, structural changes will also be needed to shore up operators with financial losses due to COVID-19 response efforts and to draw new organizations into the program.

State Data Trends

Trends at the national level obscure several important state-level data points and trends. Growth rates have varied dramatically by state, as has the total reach of the program. Some states perform much better than the national average, with ten, 12, or even 20 suppers served for every hundred free or reduced-price school lunches, while others still have less than one.

A variety of factors contribute to these differences. For example, only about half of states supplement federal funding for afterschool programming, leading to differing levels of access to the enrichment activities required for afterschool meals sites.⁴ California, the District of Columbia, and Vermont, which ranked as the top three for afterschool supper reach in FY2019, each have a significant percentage of students in afterschool programming.⁵ Variation in state administration of the program likely also plays a role. In many states, the **same agency** administers the NSLP, SFSP, and CACFP, including the Afterschool Meals Program. Many of those agencies have streamlined the Afterschool Meals Program application process for schools and non-profits that operate other child nutrition programs. In some states, the child nutrition programs are administered by separate agencies, requiring a separate application for the Afterschool Meals Program. In Virginia, supper participation increased after the administration of the Afterschool Meals Program **moved** from the Department of Health to the Department of Education, where it could be administered by the same staff overseeing the school and summer meals programs. Outreach and promotion efforts have also varied by state and have occurred at different times over the past decade.

For more on state-level trends, see the charts and tables in the appendices.

Promising Models and Strategies

Over the past decade, organizations have implemented innovative strategies to connect kids with afterschool nutrition.

Effective models for reaching kids with afterschool meals are centered in the principle of going where they are. For some kids, this means community-based programs like YMCAs and Boys & Girls Clubs that have long provided afterschool care and enrichment. For others, it means libraries or recreation centers where children can drop in for programming and meals. In some cases, organizations even bring the Afterschool Meals Program directly to where kids live. In Georgia, for example, Bread of Life Development (BOLD) Ministries created its own tutoring program in order to bring meals and afterschool activities to apartment complexes.

Serving Young Readers Year-Round

Erin Collins noticed something surprising when she started working at the Whitney Library in Las Vegas, Nevada. Students would come directly from school and stay until the library closed. The library was their safe space while their parents worked, she realized. Seeing that these young readers never left for food, she worked with Three Square Food Bank to start serving both summer and afterschool meals. Read this **case study** to learn more about how they partnered on these programs.

“I am so hungry at the end of the school day. I’m so glad we are given dinner.”

– Brandon, age 12

For many children, reaching them where they are means reaching them at school – the place where students start the afternoon and where many afterschool programs are held. Reaching children before they leave school is especially critical since only 17 percent of children from families with low incomes attend an afterschool program and 40 percent do not participate in any kind of out-of-school-time activity. Operating the Afterschool Meals Program also helps school nutrition departments to maximize funding, achieve economies of scale, and optimize staffing. For school nutrition staff interested in learning more and getting started with the Afterschool Meals Program, No Kid Hungry and the School Nutrition Foundation co-authored a guide, **Three Meals a Day: A Win-Win-Win**.

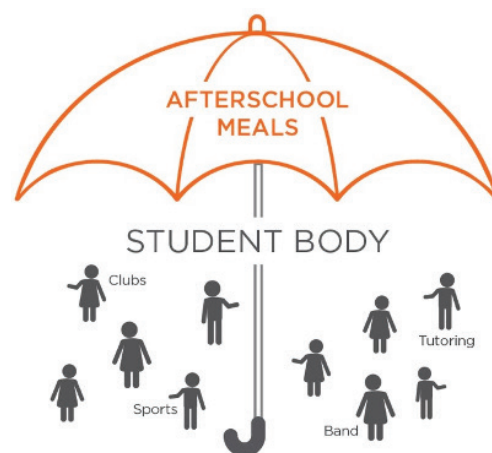
When it comes to how schools implement the program, a few promising models stand out.

The Umbrella Model

The Umbrella Model entails serving meals to all students, not just those participating in specific activities. Many schools – particularly middle and high schools – offer a wide variety of formal extracurriculars as well as informal opportunities for enrichment, such as tutoring, study hall or non-competitive intramural sports. Because of the range of activities open to all students, Afterschool Meals Program guidance allows meals to be served to all students, regardless of whether they take part in the available activities. This is a huge benefit to students who need a healthy meal after school but are not officially participating in an activity. Plus, schools can actively promote afterschool meals to all students, which can increase supper participation by as much as 50 percent according to pilot studies conducted by No Kid Hungry. This provides a nutrition boost for more students and a financial boost for school nutrition departments. For more details on how the Umbrella Model works and how it can increase participation in the Afterschool Meals Program, review the **pilot test report** and this **one-page overview**. Although tested in and primarily implemented by schools, this model can be applied to other locations that may offer a variety of drop-in activities, like libraries or community centers.

Afterschool Meals in Rural America

Creativity and strong partnerships help to reach kids in rural communities, where there tend to be fewer formal afterschool programs and more transportation challenges.⁶ In Oklahoma, the Choctaw Nation utilizes its clinics on tribal lands as meal sites, offering health and nutrition education as the enrichment activity. UMC Food Ministry leverages its role as a faith-based organization to build relationships with churches in rural Kentucky. It also leverages the economies of scale that come with serving millions of afterschool meals at YMCAs, Boys & Girls Clubs, and schools in the Cincinnati area to bring meals to smaller programs in rural areas.



Fueling Student Athletes

An added benefit of schools operating with the Umbrella Model is being able to serve afterschool meals to student athletes. Sites cannot serve meals for the sole benefit of competitive sports teams, but athletes can eat as part of a broader afterschool program with activities available to everyone who attends. Athletics directors and coaches can be the biggest proponents of starting the Afterschool Meals Program since they recognize the role of nutrition in performance. In fact, the football coach for Burke County High School credits the Afterschool Meals Program with fueling his team to its first-ever Georgia state championship in 2011. For more on serving student athletes, check out these resources for **coaches** and **school nutrition staff**.

Supper in the Classroom

As its name implies, the Supper in the Classroom model revolves around students eating together in their classrooms. Unless specific instructional time requirements are met, the afterschool meal is served outside of the official school day. In most cases, the meals are delivered to each room by school nutrition staff or student helpers just as the school day ends. Students participate in an enrichment activity as they eat, like reading aloud. Ideally, students have time to finish before buses are loaded. This model can be particularly valuable in elementary schools since there tend to be fewer afterschool activities.

Young students also have less flexibility to stay at school on their own, especially if they rely on the bus to get home. Although there are many logistical considerations to implementing Supper in the Classroom, it can be extraordinarily effective: elementary schools in a pilot test reached an average of 80 percent of their enrolled students and matched their lunch participation.

More about the [pilot test results](#), case studies on Supper in the Classroom, and implementation resources can be found on No Kid Hungry's [Center for Best Practices website](#).

**“I love the milk! I like to drink it and make my friend
Jayden laugh when he looks at my milk mustache.”**

- Sara, age 8

Strategies and Tactics for Successful Programs

In addition to these models, pilot tests and work with operators across the country have shown how the following strategies and tactics can help to achieve high participation:

- **Maintain meal quality:** Kids are consumers, and especially when it comes to teens, they have choices on what to eat after school. Surveying participants and conducting taste tests are great ways to build buy-in and ensure culturally relevant meals. Assessing capacity when deciding on hot versus cold meals or specific menu items is also important to keep food fresh and appealing.
- **Brand it well:** Matching the branding to the menu helps to set the right expectations. Many sites that serve cold or shelf-stable meals have found success with terms like “super snack” or “power pack” since “supper” or “dinner” might prompt hopes for a large, hot meal.
- **Promote the program:** Afterschool meals are often a school's best kept secret, limited to the afterschool programs that know to ask for them. Even simple methods of promoting the program, like PA announcements, can boost participation. For elementary schools, sharing information and sample menu items during open houses and other events can get parents on board.

- **Find a good spot:** Afterschool meals can promote themselves when served in a high-traffic area. Making meals easy to access for busy kids can also increase participation. For schools, rec centers, or libraries, that could mean a kiosk or simple table in a main hall or foyer. On large school campuses, a hand cart, golf cart or food truck can bring meals directly to different activity groups, like the band or football team.
- **Time it right:** For schools, the most effective time to serve the afterschool meal is often right as the final bell rings since some students need to leave or rush to activities, and activities end at different times. Other sites generally reach the most kids by serving the meal early in their program since children may leave at different times. Serving a snack later, after the meal, can provide extra nutrition for those who may stay longer hours.
- **Partner for success:** Strong partnerships and good communication are critical to maximizing the reach of afterschool meals. At a high level, **state afterschool networks** can help Afterschool Meals Program sponsors to identify enrichment programs that might benefit from meals. State and local collaboratives for summer and afterschool meals operators can also help with connecting sites and sponsors, coordinating efforts, and identifying and filling gaps. Even at the site level, it often takes partnership to coordinate among leadership, vendor or food service staff, and various activity staff in order to manage logistics and schedules.

Beyond Afterschool Hours: Non-Traditional Service Times and COVID-19 Response

Contrary to its name, the Afterschool Meals Program is not limited to traditional afterschool hours. The program can support enrichment activities that take place during weekends or breaks within the school year. These non-traditional times may seem minor, but depending on the school calendar, weekends, holidays, breaks, and other days off during the academic year actually represent nearly one-third of the calendar year. It is even higher in districts and schools with a four-day school week. Unexpected school closures due to snow, building maintenance, or teacher strikes can further add to the total. By operating the Afterschool Meals Program during these non-traditional times, organizations can help to ease the financial burden on families, especially during long breaks or unexpected days off school.

For unexpected school closures, the summer meals programs (SFSP or SSO) are also an option. In many respects, they are better suited to school closures since enrichment activities and attendance records are not required. Plus, sites can serve both breakfast and lunch rather than just one meal and a snack.

However, for sites that were not previously approved to operate the summer meals programs as well as those that can keep up their usual operations, continuing with the Afterschool Meals Program may be the simpler option. Also, after the USDA rescinded several policy memoranda in 2018, schools lost the option to serve as summer meals sites during unanticipated school closures unless they or their state received a waiver.

For more on how the child nutrition programs typically work during non-traditional service times, see **365 Days of Service with Child Nutrition Programs**.

In March 2020, the coronavirus pandemic caused schools to close nationwide. Neither the summer meals programs nor the Afterschool Meals Program was well-suited to the circumstances since children must usually eat together on site. This was no longer an option with social distancing practices in place and widespread stay-at-home orders. Recognizing this, the USDA approved state waiver requests in early March to allow for altered meal service in the summer meals programs.

These early waivers allowed children to take meals home and allowed schools to serve as distribution points. It was not until Congress passed the Families First Coronavirus Response Act on March 18, 2020 that the USDA gained the authority to **issue nationwide waivers**. On March 20th, the USDA issued several waivers that extended needed flexibilities to the Afterschool Meals Program, including a waiver of the enrichment activity requirement. However, the USDA only confirmed on April 11th that organizations could run both the Afterschool Meals Program and SFSP or SSO at the same time.

Because of when waivers and guidance were issued, the Afterschool Meals Program appears to have played a limited role in the initial COVID-19 response. Many schools closed and switched to the summer meals programs before the USDA issued Afterschool Meals Program waivers. Even once the USDA allowed both programs to run concurrently, organizations did not seem to have adopted this quickly. According to a **survey** conducted by No Kid Hungry in May 2020, only eight percent of more than 1,800 respondents were utilizing the Afterschool Meals Program. By comparison, 35 percent were serving meals through SFSP, 24 percent through SSO, and 26 percent exclusively through donations or other funding.⁸ Preliminary data reviewed by the **Government Accountability Office** paints a similar picture: CACFP meals (including but not limited to afterschool meals) were down in both March and April 2020 compared to 2019. They were even lower in April 2020 compared to March 2020, likely reflecting the week or two of normal operations at the beginning of March. In contrast, SFSP meals were much higher in 2020 versus 2019, and higher in April 2020 than in March 2020.⁹

With staff and supply chains stretched thin and pandemic operations still new, it is unsurprising that navigating another program and adding an extra meal was difficult to manage in April and early May. As time went on and operations stabilized, some schools and non-profit sponsors recognized the financial and nutritional benefits of adding more reimbursable meals to each distribution or delivery.



However, Afterschool Meals Program operations had to cease by June 30, 2020, and organizations were limited to utilizing the summer meals programs until the start of the 2020-2021 school year.

“[I like] when I first get the snack and open it up to see what is all there. I also like to open it alongside my friends and talk about our day. Even six feet apart.

- Kevin, age 10

The USDA renewed many of the same Afterschool Meals Program waivers for school year 2020-2021.

The enrichment waiver was not extended, but USDA guidance allowed for **virtual** and **take-home activities** since many sites were unable to safely resume in-person activities at usual capacity, if at all. Previously, few states viewed these options as meeting federal guidelines for enrichment activities. The USDA also waived the area eligibility requirement for the first time, which allowed organizations serving through the summer meals programs with an area eligibility waiver to streamline their operations across sites.

COVID-19 response efforts show the importance of looking holistically at how organizations utilize the child nutrition programs and the value of a seamless experience for families.

Advancing Equity through Afterschool Meals

The Afterschool Meals Program holds great promise for addressing inequalities caused by systemic racism. By providing access to nutritious meals, the program can help to alleviate the high rates of food insecurity among Black and Hispanic children². It also supports enrichment programs, which can help to close disparities in educational outcomes between White students and Students of Color¹⁰. Fulfilling this promise is critical as the nation grapples with ongoing injustices and with recovery from the coronavirus pandemic, which has disproportionately affected communities of color and widened economic disparities¹¹.

Several barriers stand in the way of the Afterschool Meals Program serving as a tool for still greater equity. As a complex program with a lengthy application process and limited public awareness, it is not a readily accessible tool for community-led efforts to promote food security and enhance education outcomes.

Although state agencies and operators must comply with federal civil rights laws, there is little support or encouragement to deeply consider how policies, procedures, and outreach and communications tactics contribute to equitable access or empower communities.

“I love our snack in afterschool. My favorite part is the fruit juice and pizza crackers, and the hummus is good, too. It keeps me from getting hungry before I get picked up to go home. And my mom likes that it’s all healthy.”

– Tiffani, age 8

Within the current program requirements, though, there are **opportunities** for stakeholders at all levels to put communities, families, and kids at the center of their work. This can include regularly surveying families, hiring staff member who come from the community they serve, and building relationships with trusted community leaders and messengers. In the longer term, simplifying program requirements and enhancing onboarding support could make the Afterschool Meals Program more accessible to community organizations, allowing them to decide how to best serve the kids in their community.



Opportunities to Expand and Enhance Afterschool Meals

The Afterschool Meals Program has seen enormous growth and successes over its first ten years. This time has also revealed several areas where additional work and improvements would help to maximize its reach and effectiveness.

Federal Policy

Although Child Nutrition Reauthorization has traditionally occurred every five years, it has now been ten years since Congress made comprehensive changes to the legislation governing the federal child nutrition programs. While it is overdue, the delay provides an opportunity to fully leverage the lessons learned from the first ten years of Afterschool Meals Program implementation. Based on the experience of the past decade, the best ways to strengthen the Afterschool Meals Program are to:

Integrate the Afterschool Meals Program as part of the SFSP and SSO.

Many organizations operate both the Afterschool Meals Program and SFSP at the same sites. Likewise, schools already operate the NSLP, which includes seamless options for serving summer meals through SSO as well as afterschool snacks, but there is no such option for afterschool suppers. Creating a seamless year-round out-of-school time nutrition program for non-profits and schools would streamline the application process and simplify requirements, which will enhance efficiency and integrity. This is especially important for the **11 states** where operating the Afterschool Meals Program currently requires working with an additional government agency since the NSLP and/or SFSP are administered separately. Even in states where the administering agency is the same, additional streamlining measures at the federal level would be beneficial, but the USDA can take few steps without Congress amending the law. As an example of the current discrepancies, the meal pattern requirements are different for the SFSP and Afterschool Meals Program, which complicates training, purchasing, and menu planning.

Also, attendance records are required for afterschool but not summer meals, even though both programs can have drop-in sites and sites with multiple separate activities. And by allowing enrichment activities to be an optional best practice as they are in the summer, communities would have more options for locating and structuring the program in the way that works best for them. A streamlined year-round out-of-school time nutrition program through SFSP and SSO would greatly enhance the reach of afterschool meals while allowing participating organizations to focus more time on quality and innovation instead of managing differences in requirements.

Improve area eligibility.

Any streamlining effort must look at the area eligibility requirement for the Afterschool Meals Program. Currently, by law, school data is the only way to determine eligibility. In contrast, the SFSP and SSO also allow the use of census data or individual applications. This difference means that sites serving the same children year-round may be eligible to serve summer meals but not afterschool meals. Additionally, the area eligibility requirement does not align with eligibility for 21st Century Community Learning Center funding, the only federal funding stream dedicated to out-of-school time programs. This funding is targeted to programs serving students in schools that receive Title I education funding. While many of these schools and 21st Century programs meet the area eligibility threshold, it is not a given. Yet, some states may expect or require 21st Century programs to participate in one of the afterschool nutrition programs in order to nourish children without drawing down funding intended to support enrichment. Lowering the area eligibility threshold from 50 to 40 percent and increasing the options for determining eligibility would better align with 21st Century funding and help organizations to serve children who live in rural communities or smaller pockets of concentrated poverty, which struggle to qualify with school data only.

Allowing the use of census data would also allow for robust mapping efforts year-round to identify eligible areas and gaps in service.

Support funding for out-of-school time programs.

According to **early 2020 data** from the Afterschool Alliance, less than one in seven children participated in an afterschool enrichment program, and almost as many were unsupervised after school. Moreover, participation among children from families with lower incomes has declined by almost two million children since 2014. About half of children not participating in an afterschool program would do so if one were available and affordable.⁷ This unmet demand for enrichment programs also limits access to afterschool meals. Providing 21st Century Community Learning Center funding to better meet the current need for programming is crucial, especially with state budgets strained by the recession and coronavirus response. And with learning loss related to school closures and the challenges of equitable remote education, out-of-school time programming is vital to help students catch up.

Improve state application and data reporting systems.

Additional funding and support to improve state agency application and data reporting systems is necessary, especially to allow for updates related to program streamlining. Making the application more user-friendly would also facilitate better access to the program. Integrating application and data reporting systems would allow for most robust analysis that could drive further improvements to the program with minimal additional burden for state agencies and operators. For example, site-level data that includes information on the type of site (e.g. school versus library) could help to better identify gaps, high-performing programs, and opportunities for promotion and partnership.

State and Local Policy

Elected officials and policymakers at the state and local levels can take action to improve and expand access to the Afterschool Meals Program. The best options will depend on the landscape and needs in the state, county, or city.

Address health and safety concerns.

Depending on local needs, clarifying health and safety standards, creating standards tailored to afterschool programs, or discounting necessary permits or certifications would promote expansion. Schools are exempt from meeting health and safety standards beyond what they must already meet to operate the school meals programs, but community-based programs may be in a difficult grey area without a clear standard to meet. This is especially true if they are exempt from child care licensing due to the type of services that they provide. Most state agencies look for a health inspection and file inspection if a program does not need a child care license, but each county or municipality may have its own process for obtaining those inspections and permits. Additionally, local health departments may not know how to classify or inspect these programs. Some sites may only serve meals prepared off-site by a caterer but are still subject to difficult and expensive rules, like needing a staff member with the same food safety certification required for restaurant staff. Addressing these challenges where they exist can ease the burden on potential sites and facilitate access.

Streamline program administration.

Directing the state agency to adopt all available streamlining measures or providing funding for updated application and reporting systems would support organizations that operate other child nutrition programs but not the Afterschool Meals Program. In **Virginia**, the legislature took the more dramatic but helpful step of moving the administration of the SFSP and Afterschool Meals Program from the Department of Health to the Department of Education, where the same team could administer those programs along with the school meals programs.

Promote participation.

Mandating that schools offer afterschool meals is not recommended, particularly with the current requirement to offer enrichment activities, but Maine found a novel solution. Through a **law** passed in 2019, school districts with area eligible schools must offer the Afterschool Meals Program unless the school board, after a public hearing, votes against it due to financial or logistical barriers. This raises awareness of the program and creates an opportunity for community engagement, but there is no penalty if a district determines that it does not have the capacity to implement the program. At the same time, though, a private partner provided funding for grants to support implementation

Support afterschool programming and ensure coordination.

State funding for afterschool programming could be challenging in the current economic climate, but states can ensure that federally funded 21st Century Community Learning Centers are aware of and participate in the Afterschool Meals Program. For example, the state department of education could be directed to work with the state agency administering the CACFP to ensure that all 21st Century grantees receive information about the Afterschool Meals Program or get connected to a sponsor.



Research

While anecdotal evidence and experience over the past ten years have shown the immense value of the Afterschool Meals Program, there has been little formal research on its role and impact in children's lives. Research speaks to the benefits of afterschool enrichment for children, but this has not looked directly at the effects of afterschool meals.^{12,13,14,15} Some studies have examined the effects of healthy eating standards in afterschool programs, but these have not assessed the CACFP meal patterns or Afterschool Meals Program participation.^{16,17,18} No Kid Hungry commissioned a **survey** of parents in 2013, but this work focused on awareness of and interest in programs that offer afterschool meals.³ To drive future expansion and guide improvement, it would be helpful to have research that investigates how afterschool meals influence participation in afterschool activities, the extent to which afterschool meals reduce food insecurity, and whether afterschool meals improve health and academic outcomes for students.

“Over the last decade, the Afterschool Meals Program has proven a vital resource for families. Children enjoying a healthy afterschool meal are more focused and prepared for the academic enrichment opportunities available to them at the YMCA after school. Having reliable access to nutritious afterschool meals not only fuels children for success, but eases the burden on working parents.”

– Stacey McDaniel, Anti-Hunger Initiatives Specialist, YMCA of the USA

Conclusion

The Afterschool Meals Program has seen extraordinary growth and positively impacted the lives of millions of children in its first ten years. However, to ensure future success and to meet the unprecedented level of need in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic, it is important to take lessons learned from this time. By continuing to promote promising strategies like the Umbrella Model, better engaging kids and communities in program design and delivery, and pushing for structural changes that will make the Afterschool Meals Program more streamlined and more effective, the next ten years can be just as bright.



Appendices

CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Suppers Served Annually as a Percentage of Free or Reduced-Price School Lunches and State Rank

State	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Nationwide	2.34%	N/A	3.16%	N/A	3.89%	N/A	4.80%	N/A	5.12%	N/A	5.62%	N/A	5.92%	N/A
Alabama	0.04%	49	0.64%	40	1.84%	29	4.22%	16	5.14%	13	6.58%	9	7.77%	7
Alaska	4.23%	8	4.72%	8	5.52%	9	3.98%	17	4.42%	18	4.12%	22	3.70%	26
Arizona	0.92%	30	1.24%	31	1.38%	35	1.62%	37	1.93%	37	2.30%	38	2.96%	32
Arkansas	9.72%	2	14.05%	2	8.70%	3	8.67%	4	7.79%	4	5.82%	12	5.39%	16
California	5.38%	5	7.18%	3	9.38%	2	11.07%	2	12.24%	2	12.92%	2	12.56%	2
Colorado	1.03%	29	1.36%	30	1.63%	32	1.67%	36	1.89%	40	2.34%	36	2.39%	40
Connecticut	0.53%	39	0.70%	38	1.14%	38	1.78%	33	1.93%	37	2.55%	34	2.94%	33
Delaware	4.97%	7	4.64%	9	5.41%	10	5.60%	10	6.34%	9	6.76%	7	7.80%	6
District of Columbia	16.59%	1	14.90%	1	15.36%	1	13.73%	1	16.89%	1	21.65%	1	20.72%	1
Florida	1.32%	24	3.71%	12	4.77%	11	6.29%	9	6.84%	7	7.19%	5	7.88%	5
Georgia	0.65%	34	0.83%	37	1.11%	39	1.61%	39	1.77%	41	2.01%	41	2.68%	36
Hawaii	0.16%	47	0.14%	49	0.35%	48	0.28%	50	0.27%	50	0.34%	50	0.35%	50
Idaho	0.57%	36	0.84%	36	0.84%	42	1.03%	42	1.30%	44	1.56%	43	1.81%	44
Illinois	2.67%	14	2.58%	18	2.96%	22	3.75%	18	3.45%	26	3.60%	24	3.94%	25
Indiana	Missing	N/A	0.85%	35	1.50%	33	1.77%	34	2.07%	35	2.29%	39	2.37%	41
Iowa	0.19%	45	0.26%	47	0.40%	46	0.46%	47	0.49%	49	0.51%	49	0.56%	48
Kansas	0.20%	44	0.51%	42	0.70%	44	0.98%	44	1.39%	43	1.55%	44	2.53%	37
Kentucky	0.56%	37	1.76%	27	2.12%	27	2.73%	27	3.06%	28	3.50%	27	4.28%	21
Louisiana	1.31%	25	4.47%	10	6.50%	7	6.60%	8	5.10%	14	4.37%	20	4.02%	22
Maine	0.30%	41	0.41%	43	0.54%	45	0.50%	46	0.54%	48	0.78%	47	2.08%	43
Maryland	5.11%	6	5.69%	6	5.94%	8	6.64%	7	6.67%	8	6.02%	11	6.15%	12
Massachusetts	1.93%	19	3.23%	15	2.81%	23	2.98%	25	3.49%	23	3.54%	26	2.89%	34
Michigan	2.01%	17	2.44%	20	2.98%	20	3.36%	21	3.49%	23	3.32%	28	3.28%	28
Minnesota	0.19%	45	0.37%	45	0.96%	40	1.62%	37	2.08%	34	2.78%	33	3.98%	23
Mississippi	0.21%	43	0.08%	50	0.22%	49	0.43%	48	0.58%	46	0.88%	46	1.46%	46

State	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Missouri	2.38%	15	2.57%	19	2.97%	21	3.28%	22	3.51%	22	4.46%	19	6.42%	11
Montana	0.56%	37	1.45%	28	2.69%	25	3.27%	23	3.46%	25	3.58%	25	3.23%	29
Nebraska	2.35%	16	2.88%	16	3.22%	18	3.17%	24	3.20%	27	3.19%	30	3.03%	31
Nevada	2.90%	12	3.53%	13	4.45%	12	4.78%	12	5.50%	11	6.55%	10	7.06%	9
New Hampshire	1.04%	28	1.38%	29	1.83%	30	2.04%	31	2.78%	30	3.15%	31	3.20%	30
New Jersey	1.57%	22	1.92%	25	2.80%	24	2.75%	26	4.04%	19	4.51%	18	5.02%	18
New Mexico	0.37%	40	0.52%	41	1.64%	31	2.46%	30	2.87%	29	3.24%	29	3.96%	24
New York	5.80%	3	6.57%	4	7.02%	5	10.42%	3	7.50%	5	6.74%	8	6.76%	10
North Carolina	0.12%	48	0.22%	48	0.80%	43	1.00%	43	1.17%	45	1.93%	42	2.41%	39
North Dakota	0.68%	33	0.41%	43	0.13%	51	0.12%	51	0.09%	51	0.06%	51	0.49%	49
Ohio	1.12%	27	1.24%	31	1.37%	36	1.68%	35	2.00%	36	2.33%	37	2.44%	38
Oklahoma	0.29%	42	0.35%	46	0.39%	47	0.77%	45	2.49%	32	5.10%	15	5.79%	14
Oregon	5.67%	4	6.31%	5	6.79%	6	6.92%	6	7.24%	6	7.28%	4	7.58%	8
Pennsylvania	3.76%	10	3.47%	14	3.43%	16	3.52%	19	3.65%	21	3.79%	23	3.50%	27
Rhode Island	1.96%	18	2.38%	21	3.61%	14	4.86%	11	4.87%	15	4.64%	16	5.08%	17
South Carolina	1.73%	21	2.29%	22	3.01%	19	3.46%	20	3.98%	20	4.34%	21	4.47%	20
South Dakota	0.59%	35	0.65%	39	0.85%	41	1.43%	41	1.63%	42	1.53%	45	1.69%	45
Tennessee	2.86%	13	2.76%	17	3.27%	17	4.43%	15	5.19%	12	5.52%	13	5.82%	13
Texas	1.23%	26	2.25%	23	3.60%	15	4.54%	14	5.53%	10	7.17%	6	8.27%	4
Utah	0.80%	31	0.91%	34	1.31%	37	1.59%	40	1.90%	39	2.10%	40	2.20%	42
Vermont	2.93%	11	5.14%	7	7.28%	4	8.32%	5	9.78%	3	9.37%	3	9.70%	3
Virginia	1.90%	20	1.81%	26	2.05%	28	2.73%	27	4.49%	17	5.17%	14	4.57%	19
Washington	0.70%	32	1.23%	33	1.42%	34	1.88%	32	2.34%	33	2.51%	35	2.41%	39
West Virginia	4.18%	9	4.15%	11	4.43%	13	4.57%	13	4.81%	16	4.58%	17	5.68%	15
Wisconsin	1.54%	23	2.02%	24	2.22%	26	2.56%	29	2.56%	31	2.82%	32	2.82%	35
Wyoming	0.03%	50	0.04%	51	0.18%	50	0.33%	49	0.56%	47	0.61%	48	1.07%	47

Total Afterschool Snacks and Suppers (NSLP Free/Reduced-Price & CACFP At-Risk) Served Annually as a Percentage of Free or Reduced-Price School Lunches and State Rank

State	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Nationwide	9.62%	N/A	10.61%	N/A	11.32%	N/A	11.99%	N/A	12.30%	N/A	12.51%	N/A	12.58%	N/A
Alabama	3.66%	48	4.50%	46	5.89%	43	9.30%	24	10.28%	20	11.48%	16	13.04%	14
Alaska	11.86%	7	13.11%	7	12.76%	9	10.76%	17	11.08%	16	10.17%	24	9.89%	27
Arizona	7.79%	23	8.30%	23	9.25%	21	9.53%	21	10.21%	21	10.43%	21	10.45%	24
Arkansas	23.33%	2	30.57%	2	20.87%	3	19.57%	4	17.22%	5	13.01%	11	12.26%	17
California	17.63%	4	18.93%	4	20.28%	4	21.31%	3	22.26%	3	22.43%	2	21.24%	3
Colorado	6.01%	35	7.10%	31	7.42%	31	7.88%	33	8.06%	33	8.45%	31	9.95%	26
Connecticut	6.19%	34	7.44%	26	8.42%	24	9.50%	22	8.96%	29	7.91%	35	7.46%	38
Delaware	6.92%	28	7.11%	30	7.84%	27	8.52%	28	9.70%	25	10.32%	23	11.25%	19
District of Columbia	34.58%	1	38.39%	1	42.14%	1	42.47%	1	44.47%	1	50.04%	1	49.91%	1
Florida	12.22%	6	13.82%	6	16.02%	6	16.03%	6	16.62%	6	16.60%	4	16.79%	4
Georgia	7.02%	27	7.54%	25	8.07%	25	8.97%	27	9.55%	26	9.96%	25	11.20%	20
Hawaii	9.53%	15	9.05%	21	9.05%	22	9.18%	25	9.47%	27	8.98%	29	10.03%	25
Idaho	4.82%	42	4.97%	43	4.91%	46	5.11%	47	5.72%	45	5.99%	46	6.27%	46
Illinois	5.69%	37	6.11%	37	6.63%	38	8.11%	31	7.25%	39	7.16%	40	7.52%	37
Indiana	5.11%	40	8.39%	22	8.00%	26	9.01%	26	9.23%	28	8.45%	31	8.20%	32
Iowa	4.29%	46	4.20%	48	4.49%	48	4.69%	49	4.97%	49	4.79%	50	4.63%	51
Kansas	5.90%	36	6.84%	34	7.16%	33	7.24%	38	7.25%	39	7.00%	41	7.56%	36
Kentucky	3.46%	49	4.55%	45	5.02%	45	5.42%	45	5.66%	46	6.45%	44	6.97%	42
Louisiana	7.98%	22	13.04%	8	15.63%	7	15.40%	7	12.92%	9	10.65%	20	9.68%	28
Maine	4.76%	44	5.66%	42	6.85%	37	7.21%	39	6.97%	41	7.65%	37	8.10%	34
Maryland	8.98%	18	9.88%	16	10.04%	19	11.21%	16	11.07%	17	9.75%	26	10.47%	23
Massachusetts	11.69%	8	12.39%	9	12.24%	10	12.07%	11	11.98%	13	12.45%	12	11.93%	18
Michigan	4.99%	41	5.81%	40	7.00%	35	7.59%	35	7.85%	35	7.60%	38	7.32%	40
Minnesota	6.29%	33	7.32%	27	8.70%	23	9.44%	23	9.93%	23	11.12%	18	13.10%	13

State	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Mississippi	3.38%	50	3.40%	50	3.73%	51	4.36%	50	4.10%	51	4.72%	51	5.24%	50
Missouri	7.09%	25	7.25%	29	7.71%	28	7.92%	32	8.25%	32	9.09%	28	11.14%	21
Montana	8.80%	20	9.37%	20	9.85%	20	10.61%	19	10.05%	22	9.63%	27	9.14%	30
Nebraska	6.83%	29	7.27%	28	7.67%	29	7.63%	34	8.04%	34	8.74%	30	8.81%	31
Nevada	5.53%	38	5.96%	39	6.27%	40	6.34%	43	7.30%	38	8.45%	31	9.18%	29
New Hampshire	9.79%	12	11.37%	12	12.05%	11	13.06%	9	14.60%	7	15.01%	6	15.17%	6
New Jersey	11.51%	9	11.49%	11	11.93%	12	11.89%	12	13.23%	8	13.38%	7	14.63%	7
New Mexico	8.98%	18	10.20%	15	10.43%	16	10.67%	18	10.64%	18	11.74%	15	13.39%	10
New York	18.57%	3	20.51%	3	22.43%	2	22.59%	2	22.50%	2	20.51%	3	21.38%	2
North Carolina	3.72%	47	4.10%	49	4.65%	47	5.56%	44	5.83%	44	6.78%	43	6.79%	44
North Dakota	9.46%	16	8.01%	24	7.38%	32	7.43%	36	6.12%	43	6.00%	45	6.95%	43
Ohio	4.52%	45	4.37%	47	4.27%	49	4.83%	48	5.35%	48	5.56%	48	5.72%	48
Oklahoma	6.34%	32	6.09%	38	6.25%	41	6.69%	41	8.94%	30	13.04%	10	12.28%	16
Oregon	9.66%	13	10.59%	13	10.21%	18	9.98%	20	10.37%	19	10.37%	22	10.86%	22
Pennsylvania	7.29%	24	6.90%	33	6.87%	36	7.09%	40	7.50%	36	7.89%	36	7.45%	39
Rhode Island	10.94%	10	11.67%	10	13.49%	8	13.46%	8	11.51%	14	11.13%	17	13.19%	12
South Carolina	9.26%	17	9.69%	19	11.43%	13	11.85%	13	12.82%	10	13.33%	9	13.31%	11
South Dakota	6.38%	31	6.70%	35	6.63%	38	7.32%	37	7.33%	37	7.40%	39	7.16%	41
Tennessee	9.64%	14	9.86%	17	10.38%	17	12.26%	10	12.81%	11	13.37%	8	14.43%	8
Texas	8.76%	21	9.72%	18	10.51%	15	11.23%	15	11.48%	15	11.99%	14	12.64%	15
Utah	4.80%	43	4.88%	44	5.32%	44	5.38%	46	5.48%	47	5.61%	47	5.75%	47
Vermont	13.15%	5	15.85%	5	16.72%	5	17.55%	5	17.33%	4	16.50%	5	15.58%	5
Virginia	7.04%	26	6.50%	36	7.11%	34	8.23%	30	9.86%	24	10.78%	19	8.13%	33
Washington	5.40%	39	5.79%	41	6.00%	42	6.44%	42	6.85%	42	6.97%	42	6.50%	45
West Virginia	9.82%	11	10.23%	14	11.17%	14	11.47%	14	12.39%	12	12.09%	13	13.91%	9
Wisconsin	6.52%	30	7.06%	32	7.67%	29	8.29%	29	8.30%	31	8.25%	34	8.10%	34
Wyoming	3.14%	51	3.29%	51	4.26%	50	4.35%	51	4.29%	50	4.92%	49	5.25%	49

CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Suppers Served Annually by State

State	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Nationwide	82,566,569	111,721,300	139,214,847	175,147,466	181,533,740	200,019,246	212,827,513
Alabama	28,484	423,104	1,220,456	2,822,745	3,243,714	4,105,417	4,882,675
Alaska	266,332	298,460	369,239	269,127	305,519	280,896	240,080
Arizona	764,330	1,046,658	1,161,247	1,365,943	1,594,325	1,818,653	2,333,430
Arkansas	4,044,006	5,773,857	3,565,670	3,605,636	3,171,908	2,315,345	2,148,894
California	24,421,790	32,571,740	41,992,275	50,226,648	53,697,207	56,360,727	55,532,484
Colorado	422,852	559,423	662,244	673,107	750,740	897,269	873,327
Connecticut	142,465	192,357	328,144	519,018	565,318	763,143	971,128
Delaware	479,265	443,100	562,813	611,711	683,631	698,720	811,156
District of Columbia	1,239,757	1,135,227	1,204,076	1,111,949	1,358,568	1,654,945	1,546,687
Florida	2,958,851	8,475,699	11,094,154	15,736,027	16,205,484	18,689,135	19,546,350
Georgia	983,872	1,276,627	1,747,220	2,591,055	2,720,090	3,058,898	3,964,974
Hawaii	19,162	16,891	41,044	32,090	29,649	37,650	38,476
Idaho	95,193	138,506	137,845	168,041	197,301	236,189	258,451
Illinois	3,750,074	3,589,319	4,260,469	5,311,807	4,736,032	4,851,199	5,180,713
Indiana	-	647,578	1,168,759	1,370,844	1,556,627	1,696,363	1,791,091
Iowa	55,464	77,661	120,981	141,524	148,984	153,320	175,630
Kansas	64,377	162,912	225,911	308,738	424,551	463,690	744,101
Kentucky	333,141	1,076,222	1,356,585	1,854,535	2,079,016	2,381,554	2,967,072
Louisiana	867,916	2,934,626	4,373,324	4,564,497	3,714,819	3,116,038	2,929,018
Maine	31,480	43,086	54,971	51,799	53,101	74,691	194,975
Maryland	2,457,866	2,739,204	2,999,609	3,535,518	3,377,358	3,126,019	3,122,361
Massachusetts	953,742	1,676,782	1,497,497	1,658,248	1,968,721	1,982,848	1,623,717
Michigan	1,920,593	2,278,838	2,700,394	3,101,498	3,102,583	2,963,121	3,007,140
Minnesota	87,197	166,718	438,740	765,507	967,737	1,276,315	1,726,413
Mississippi	114,265	45,788	117,246	237,411	304,433	440,119	726,388
Missouri	1,504,884	1,610,679	1,891,390	2,081,003	2,158,568	2,673,316	3,738,643

State	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Montana	44,976	117,091	215,829	268,393	281,816	290,670	257,154
Nebraska	468,637	586,738	647,646	641,994	669,712	667,856	630,415
Nevada	852,550	1,060,332	1,357,905	1,477,488	1,750,641	1,994,266	2,201,829
New Hampshire	73,328	94,956	121,576	133,124	168,660	177,823	181,897
New Jersey	1,155,681	1,437,001	2,098,475	2,121,586	3,016,725	3,329,335	3,743,318
New Mexico	105,571	149,768	485,132	752,799	858,472	946,357	1,119,733
New York	12,001,438	13,531,476	14,459,525	22,108,793	15,359,226	15,061,064	15,515,049
North Carolina	132,608	256,012	940,281	1,170,515	1,348,753	2,113,429	2,675,636
North Dakota	34,759	20,623	6,951	6,594	5,200	3,337	26,641
Ohio	1,240,073	1,337,056	1,493,048	1,879,259	2,162,374	2,383,063	2,486,703
Oklahoma	143,901	174,758	195,748	404,722	1,260,024	2,457,179	2,778,866
Oregon	1,914,457	2,124,028	2,372,355	2,520,792	2,475,103	2,446,417	2,397,683
Pennsylvania	3,852,885	3,570,360	3,706,340	4,014,355	4,125,055	4,292,957	4,030,191
Rhode Island	184,099	220,948	327,858	453,533	445,805	406,318	447,226
South Carolina	1,043,741	1,372,179	1,869,403	2,192,254	2,380,612	2,615,792	2,733,761
South Dakota	50,169	55,094	71,486	122,812	130,011	119,315	128,164
Tennessee	2,235,381	2,159,260	2,754,995	3,881,023	4,396,276	4,542,281	4,645,368
Texas	5,274,107	9,683,800	15,683,720	19,952,603	23,528,797	31,560,028	37,238,221
Utah	236,260	265,299	384,884	462,042	537,208	578,306	584,569
Vermont	133,693	236,712	336,947	389,267	439,353	416,530	407,345
Virginia	1,325,728	1,264,525	1,423,033	1,984,016	3,298,260	3,610,455	3,394,836
Washington	419,475	750,221	864,257	1,158,948	1,382,612	1,446,605	1,387,741
West Virginia	866,899	843,615	975,274	1,046,173	1,132,519	1,074,749	1,349,837
Wisconsin	767,277	1,006,646	1,122,186	1,273,789	1,240,415	1,344,487	1,347,832
Wyoming	1,518	1,740	7,690	14,566	24,127	25,047	42,124

CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snacks Served Annually by State

State	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Nationwide	48,137,753	54,161,140	56,849,213	62,709,843	59,005,764	55,699,164	55,616,076
Alabama	354,110	452,734	472,687	634,562	839,679	1,807,398	1,631,578
Alaska	123,978	110,017	138,048	164,063	128,383	111,960	123,842
Arizona	346,145	432,797	538,766	617,404	605,121	667,901	814,203
Arkansas	652,258	1,508,113	4,183,265	5,389,588	3,319,677	3,133,490	2,514,620
California	3,598,484	4,418,563	4,880,811	6,407,833	6,858,499	7,424,036	7,293,729
Colorado	986,307	942,178	887,744	1,077,590	1,059,799	1,091,289	1,039,996
Connecticut	73,532	110,222	153,491	172,485	208,469	214,194	144,495
Delaware	52,082	60,234	40,877	62,113	82,080	99,163	173,339
District of Columbia	45,412	35,315	60,046	127,367	140,356	151,925	145,310
Florida	3,933,632	4,009,452	3,933,236	3,667,840	3,383,032	4,063,055	3,529,970
Georgia	2,044,045	2,125,906	2,231,445	2,535,919	2,850,627	2,904,987	2,747,302
Hawaii	7,969	32,310	51,042	43,507	26,184	31,143	24,540
Idaho	162,323	173,627	181,625	177,279	172,269	176,061	178,142
Illinois	738,224	730,451	758,766	969,857	1,494,168	2,227,793	1,620,257
Indiana	887,707	955,507	1,090,796	1,110,604	1,315,381	1,355,701	1,217,203
Iowa	81,200	99,766	112,913	132,635	144,895	143,099	161,574
Kansas	214,549	182,334	225,563	281,016	389,925	279,674	276,887
Kentucky	89,557	96,557	112,191	125,131	242,142	266,516	258,798
Louisiana	56,200	14,760	97,834	753,374	1,459,768	1,625,901	935,469
Maine	20,637	25,246	67,769	61,109	79,764	98,001	101,293
Maryland	215,950	540,477	931,432	1,123,197	1,248,200	1,557,990	1,464,055
Massachusetts	804,039	958,820	1,148,410	1,189,888	1,259,354	1,335,651	1,182,692
Michigan	373,005	379,785	370,925	700,446	1,035,302	1,276,095	1,245,768
Minnesota	280,058	312,105	307,907	362,647	464,712	609,921	795,258
Mississippi	370,980	404,285	389,050	400,300	473,307	602,253	814,129
Missouri	477,951	560,678	525,955	579,471	649,064	642,847	705,690

State	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Montana	78,697	127,869	162,454	127,645	102,005	120,295	97,824
Nebraska	79,972	125,205	126,741	124,955	104,227	101,418	114,745
Nevada	215,104	232,926	296,011	213,800	136,448	170,902	208,143
New Hampshire	174,021	181,376	207,654	300,876	344,784	357,987	379,328
New Jersey	200,209	733,399	1,036,528	846,065	758,013	738,478	901,321
New Mexico	127,115	127,831	158,943	165,990	263,117	283,310	321,317
New York	6,182,077	6,219,828	5,678,597	5,851,430	6,357,268	6,329,351	5,079,655
North Carolina	637,519	634,957	732,388	908,497	1,192,911	1,369,200	1,400,193
North Dakota	111,970	53,818	89,370	61,814	35,405	53,827	43,320
Ohio	530,624	541,389	687,243	641,193	679,302	796,326	927,042
Oklahoma	302,619	384,841	470,921	514,293	558,366	644,960	825,318
Oregon	265,993	229,630	231,755	234,919	211,981	248,072	294,553
Pennsylvania	1,652,555	1,753,457	1,615,909	1,583,917	1,862,625	2,220,335	2,411,223
Rhode Island	276,101	289,042	278,156	298,518	368,603	365,829	147,725
South Carolina	735,077	590,647	633,696	585,247	696,854	835,071	994,299
South Dakota	87,001	99,869	114,172	130,278	101,594	159,353	148,030
Tennessee	1,924,390	1,776,886	2,851,739	2,755,148	2,428,478	3,005,500	2,608,017
Texas	3,443,102	4,194,172	4,914,814	5,976,701	6,432,486	6,364,574	6,182,334
Utah	275,288	246,129	306,818	311,528	215,858	148,223	172,332
Vermont	61,679	62,997	75,982	74,983	62,612	67,999	59,064
Virginia	1,708,396	2,082,382	2,138,235	1,883,888	2,037,021	2,407,629	2,509,726
Washington	657,434	749,406	879,933	976,602	1,027,862	1,026,094	969,884
West Virginia	350,944	372,758	393,038	502,831	673,521	742,655	784,894
Wisconsin	98,568	102,542	161,720	220,259	264,488	251,857	282,449
Wyoming	2,010	1,966	2,342	2,538	3,227	2,554	2,889

NSLP Free or Reduced-Price Snacks Served Annually by State

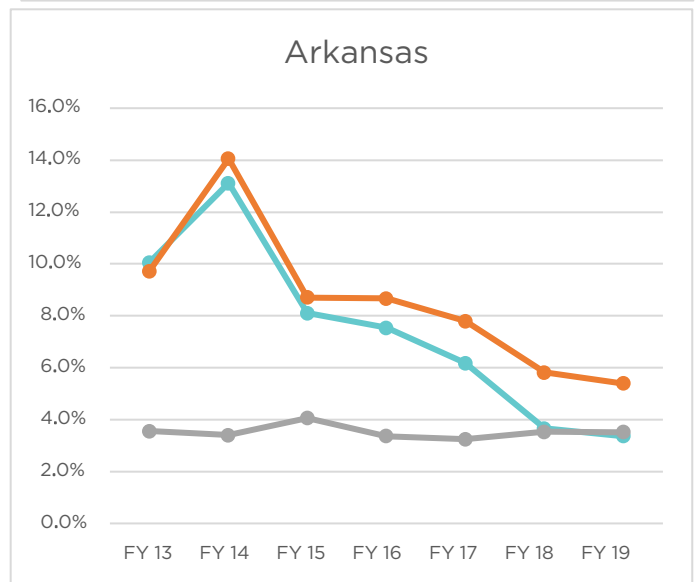
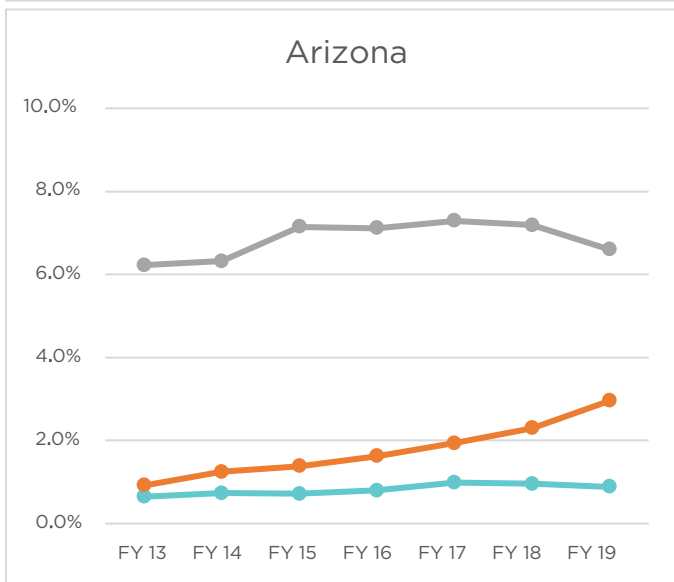
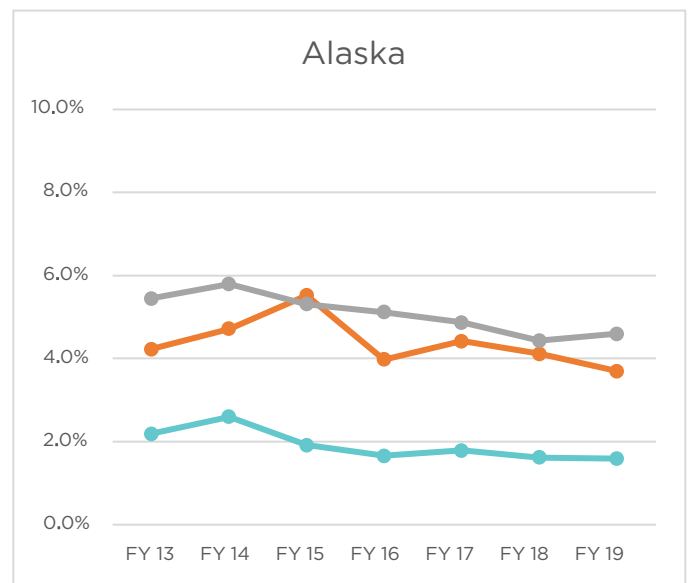
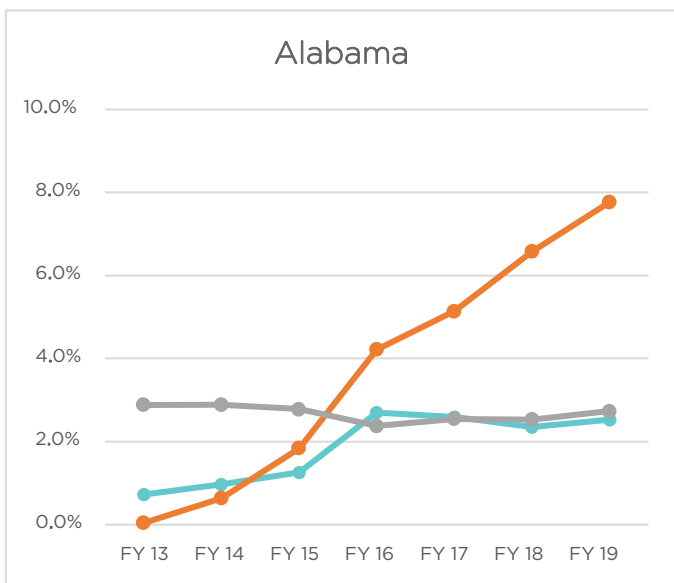
State	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Nationwide	208,461,377	208,623,906	208,672,620	199,430,646	195,874,772	189,482,739	183,862,254
Alabama	1,877,601	1,899,812	1,839,216	1,593,193	1,610,109	1,580,509	1,720,018
Alaska	343,217	366,385	355,400	346,164	337,127	302,441	298,487
Arizona	5,191,872	5,311,499	6,013,084	5,998,811	6,009,201	5,686,156	5,205,891
Arkansas	1,481,777	1,399,181	1,662,319	1,397,355	1,321,564	1,405,353	1,402,789
California	50,768,444	46,916,933	41,983,776	39,041,779	36,652,348	35,014,564	32,874,052
Colorado	1,152,288	1,294,633	1,297,851	1,418,979	1,406,167	1,388,897	1,798,614
Connecticut	1,375,740	1,693,867	1,883,129	2,033,421	1,910,471	1,446,112	1,357,477
Delaware	146,670	174,260	170,860	220,660	189,855	206,127	217,427
District of Columbia	1,283,994	1,662,967	1,958,872	2,175,660	2,072,951	2,056,089	2,089,050
Florida	20,460,802	19,418,637	22,739,849	20,310,182	19,629,246	20,764,474	18,978,690
Georgia	7,475,572	7,737,762	8,106,048	8,929,485	9,174,498	9,299,586	9,466,170
Hawaii	1,052,644	1,034,806	981,103	980,198	974,387	930,964	1,015,616
Idaho	528,235	508,465	491,667	487,617	495,147	481,099	445,512
Illinois	3,487,734	3,937,523	3,776,972	3,942,188	3,581,443	3,410,926	3,287,618
Indiana	2,857,645	4,650,928	3,736,325	4,237,943	4,179,857	3,544,872	3,461,438
Iowa	1,104,975	1,061,590	1,078,259	1,167,630	1,202,268	1,103,048	1,112,801
Kansas	1,580,112	1,748,513	1,689,316	1,694,230	1,514,831	1,377,462	1,212,297
Kentucky	1,625,297	1,577,994	1,606,182	1,561,235	1,514,150	1,356,703	1,148,244
Louisiana	4,313,954	4,873,886	4,687,954	4,468,284	4,758,646	4,279,812	3,939,057
Maine	405,278	487,049	560,488	591,181	535,602	519,046	426,263
Maryland	928,699	890,494	827,288	869,637	759,947	1,240,450	563,892
Massachusetts	3,668,958	3,568,024	3,760,752	3,722,610	3,603,340	3,758,838	3,461,694
Michigan	2,488,401	2,450,407	2,616,112	2,642,888	2,620,632	2,549,868	2,446,807
Minnesota	2,432,904	2,777,939	3,065,917	3,093,577	2,862,287	2,554,534	2,292,288
Mississippi	1,320,008	1,393,587	1,424,495	1,549,601	1,029,066	1,093,172	1,181,280
Missouri	2,448,122	2,350,976	2,374,558	2,302,452	2,209,125	2,025,863	1,707,104

State	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Montana	502,431	513,253	471,612	483,180	437,813	416,877	394,909
Nebraska	765,975	770,502	790,973	799,308	899,202	1,026,014	1,068,284
Nevada	477,160	517,248	419,036	312,976	363,465	315,066	379,458
New Hampshire	406,319	385,167	336,113	360,313	337,630	316,336	299,630
New Jersey	6,298,633	6,313,939	6,095,660	6,310,238	5,968,794	5,665,993	6,143,473
New Mexico	2,324,578	2,597,228	2,340,712	2,235,938	2,008,198	2,213,494	2,387,645
New York	20,719,525	22,864,094	25,383,914	19,511,895	25,637,532	25,542,004	28,464,296
North Carolina	3,392,677	3,502,999	3,348,639	3,938,179	3,963,785	3,762,191	3,530,766
North Dakota	357,248	325,117	343,725	343,058	287,277	312,938	294,158
Ohio	3,079,342	2,738,770	2,472,765	2,731,669	2,701,905	2,365,146	2,337,973
Oklahoma	2,553,346	2,323,164	2,376,509	2,445,915	2,437,978	3,018,808	2,209,140
Oregon	1,113,888	1,206,071	984,663	866,318	772,510	712,493	715,446
Pennsylvania	2,007,506	1,937,372	1,847,893	1,848,998	1,932,909	2,108,269	2,101,896
Rhode Island	563,077	564,815	530,171	435,556	459,929	473,767	576,686
South Carolina	3,914,834	3,840,925	4,545,467	4,487,461	4,297,585	4,575,686	4,797,557
South Dakota	373,762	385,831	386,073	348,116	307,788	317,997	277,392
Tennessee	2,452,696	2,806,866	3,563,807	3,843,703	3,834,904	3,734,594	4,015,584
Texas	27,459,742	26,214,890	23,713,835	23,047,719	19,170,289	15,824,725	14,930,000
Utah	870,352	845,671	958,371	951,647	840,255	766,230	725,430
Vermont	389,860	417,452	374,687	363,720	280,119	256,233	179,164
Virginia	1,452,485	1,383,720	1,479,946	1,597,686	1,435,684	1,331,164	9,016
Washington	1,953,178	1,811,565	1,749,206	1,776,923	1,691,116	1,626,105	1,371,646
West Virginia	774,602	735,641	808,877	835,623	1,003,375	963,174	1,134,551
Wisconsin	2,323,381	2,293,921	2,490,900	2,603,554	2,492,301	2,285,400	2,248,332
Wyoming	133,837	139,568	171,274	173,993	158,164	175,070	159,246

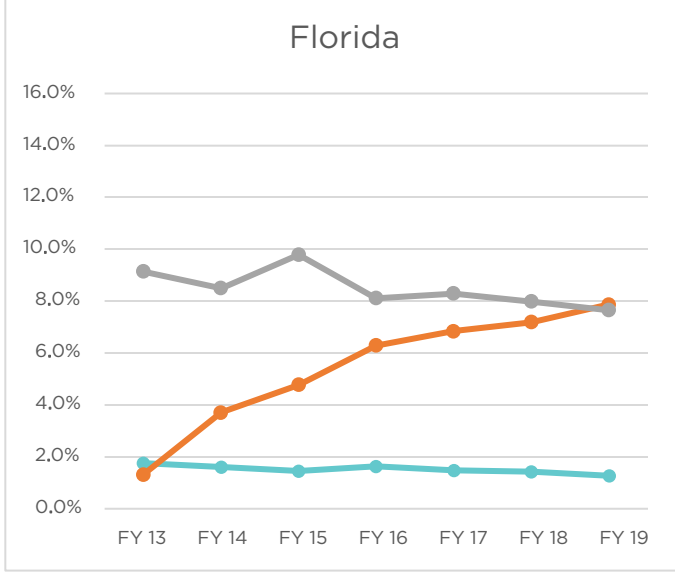
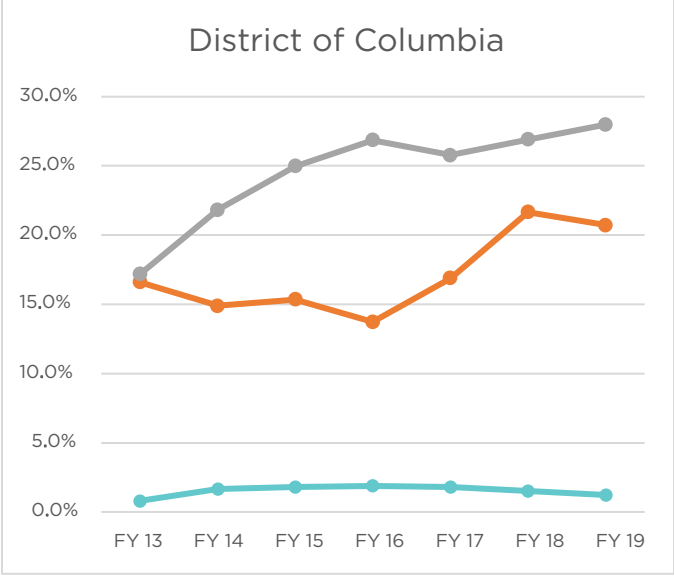
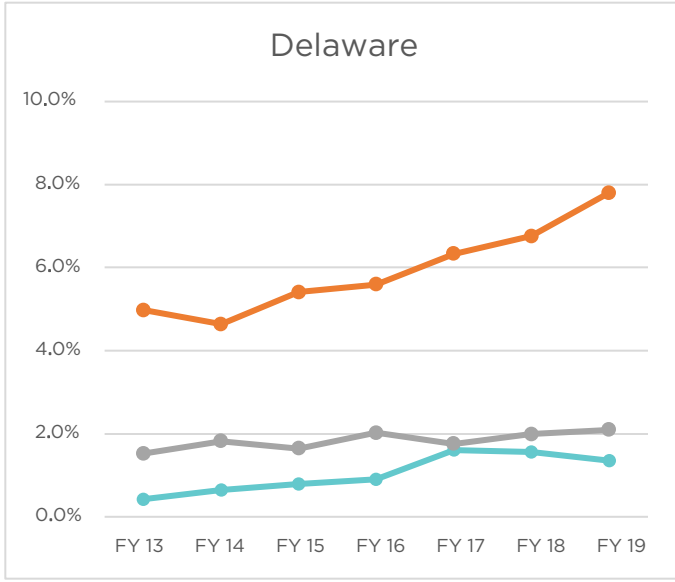
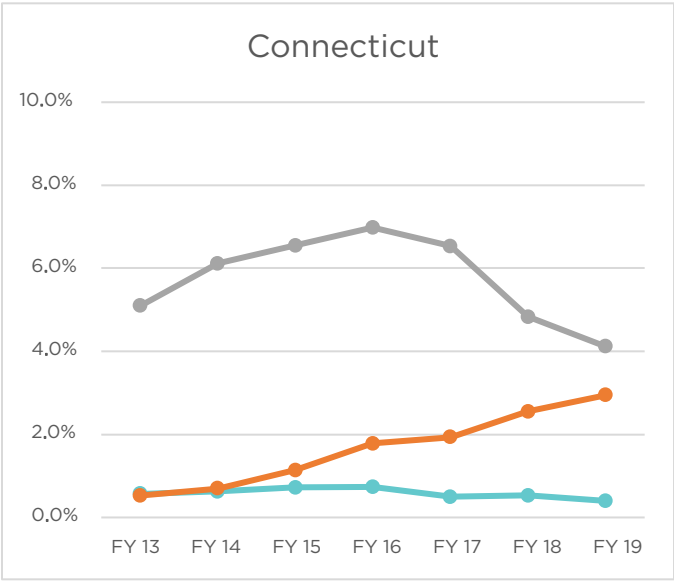
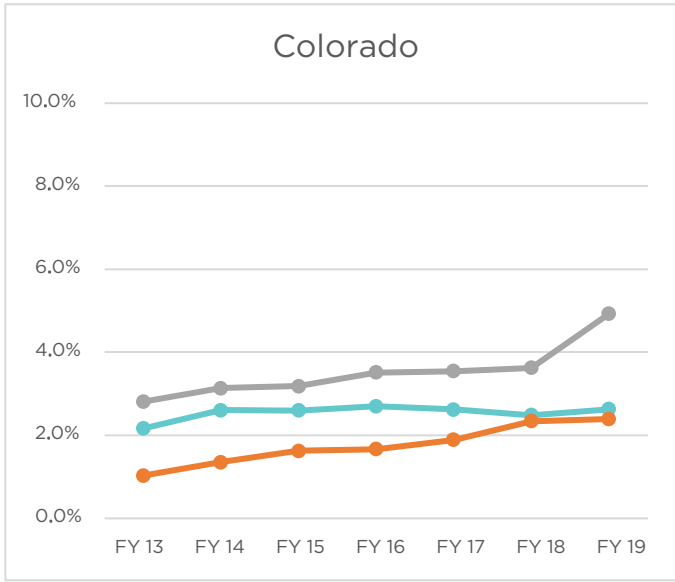
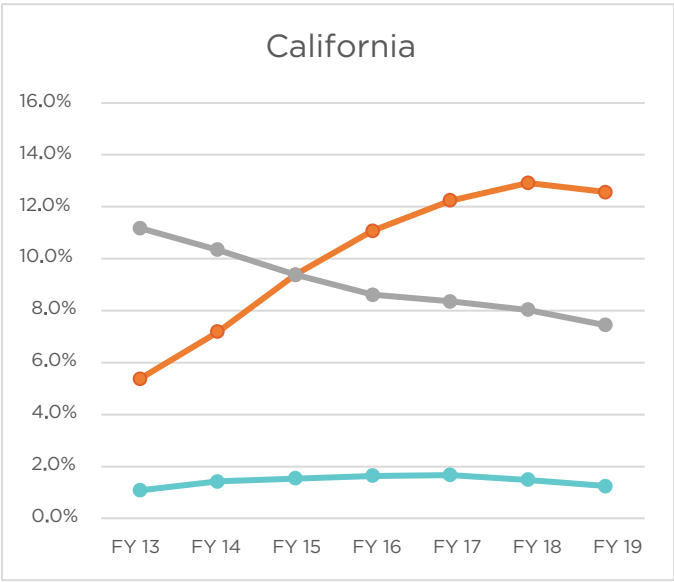
CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Suppers, CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snacks, and NSLP Free or Reduced-Price Afterschool Snacks Served Annually as a Percentage of NSLP Free or Reduced-Price School Lunches

These charts show trends in the number of afterschool suppers and snacks served annually. CACFP At-Risk Afterschool suppers, CACFP At-Risk Afterschool snacks, and NSLP free or reduced-price afterschool snacks are shown separately to illustrate the interplay of these programs and meal types over time. Due to the wide variability in number served across states, largely a function of the size of the state's population, the data shown is a percentage of free or reduced-price school lunches served over the same time period.

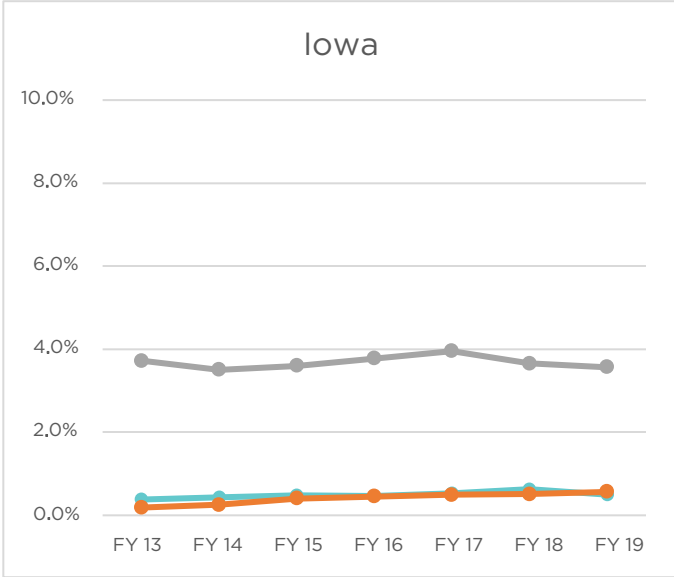
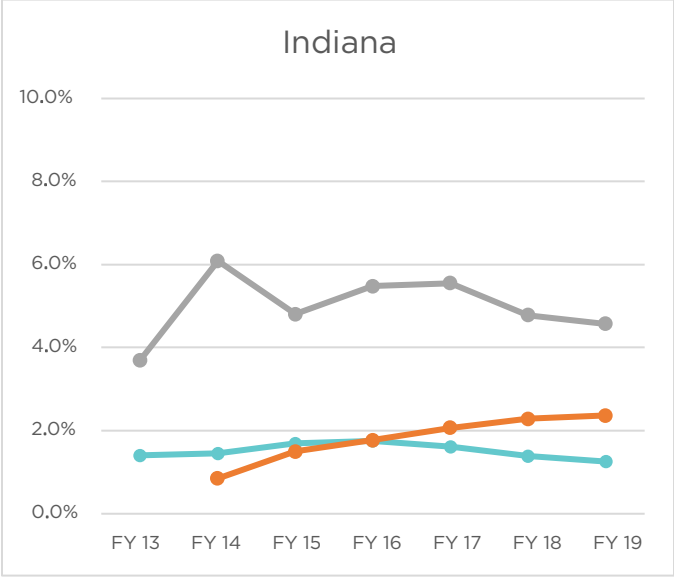
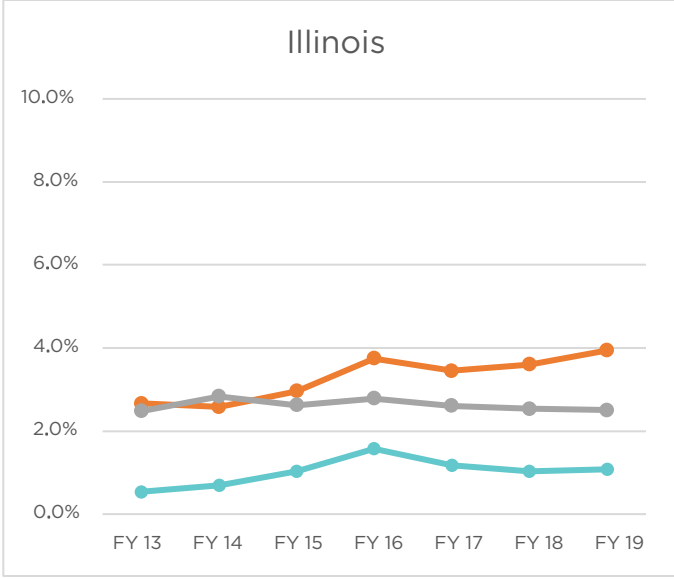
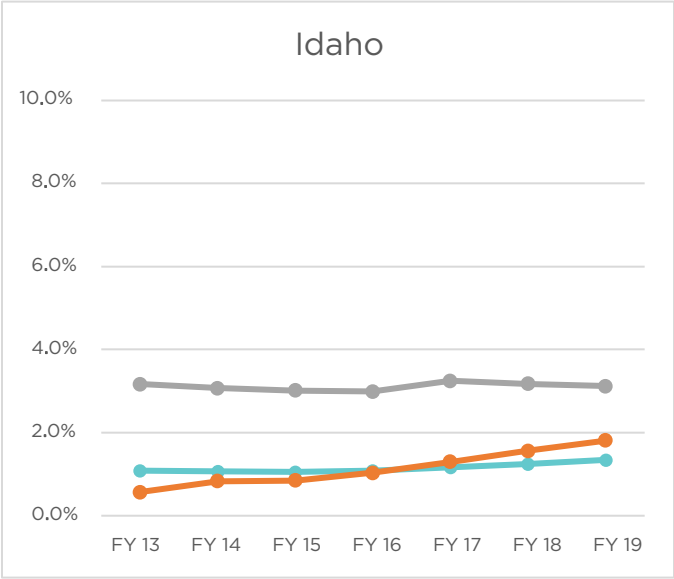
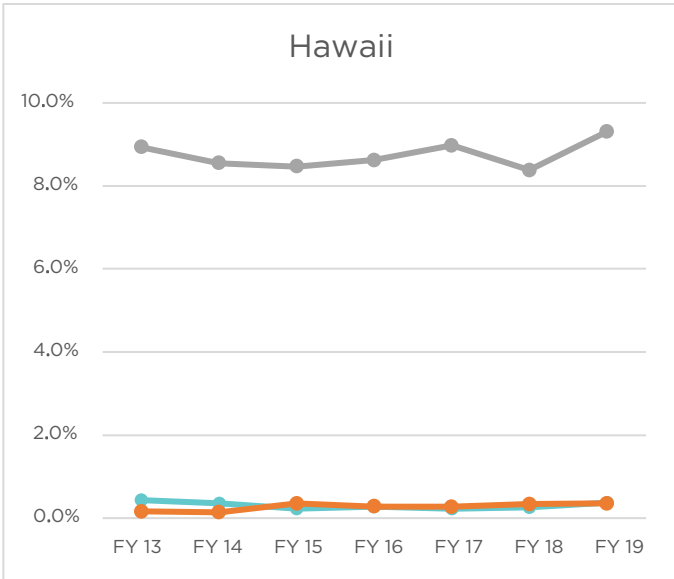
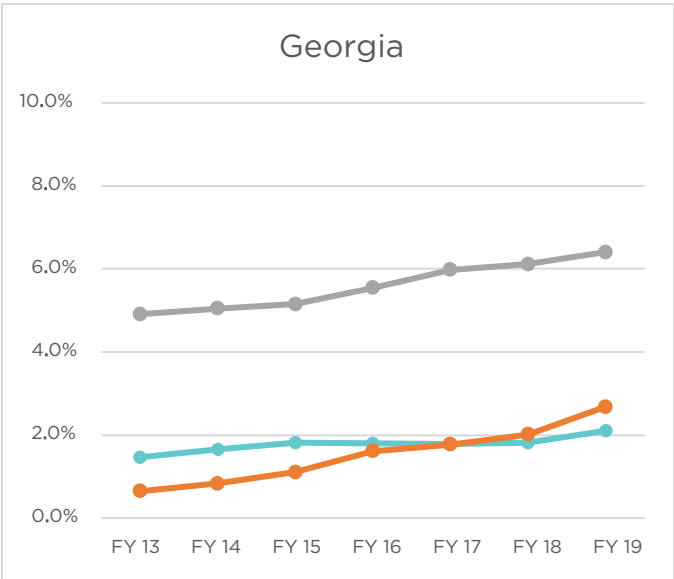
The scale of the chart for most states is 0% to 10%. However, the following states have a scale of 0% to 16%: Arkansas, California, Florida, and New York. The District of Columbia is on a scale of 0% to 36%.



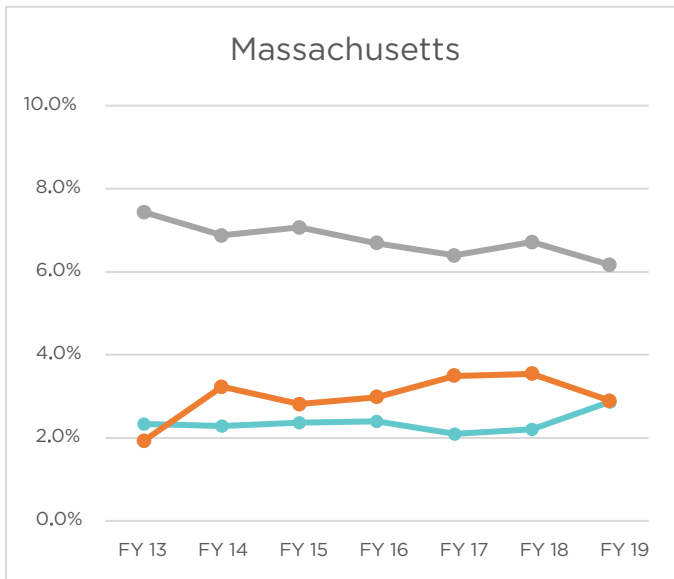
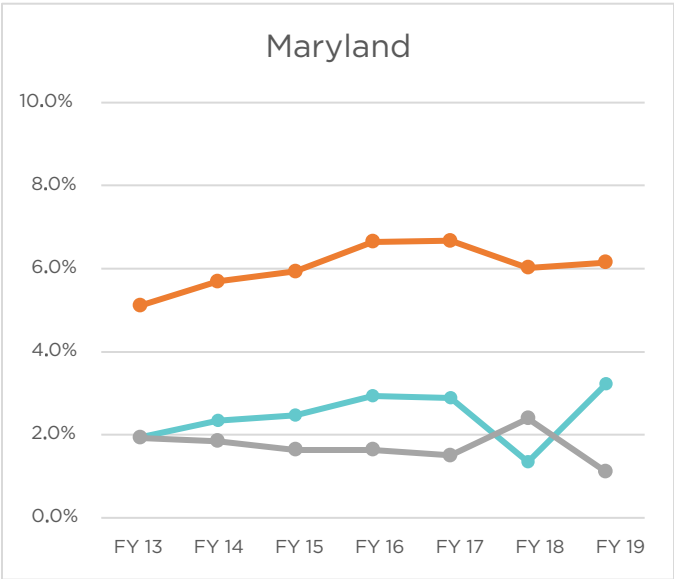
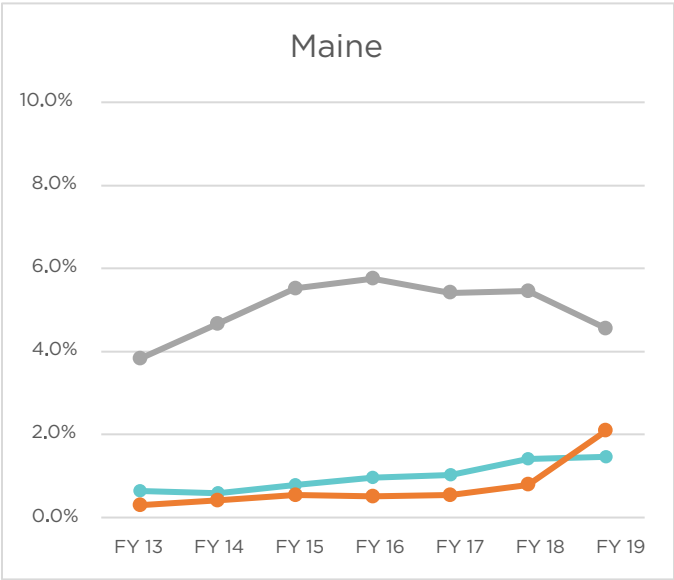
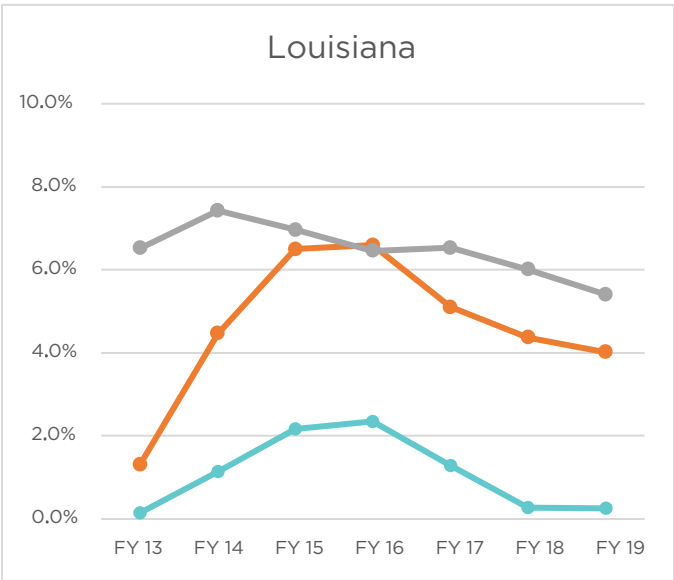
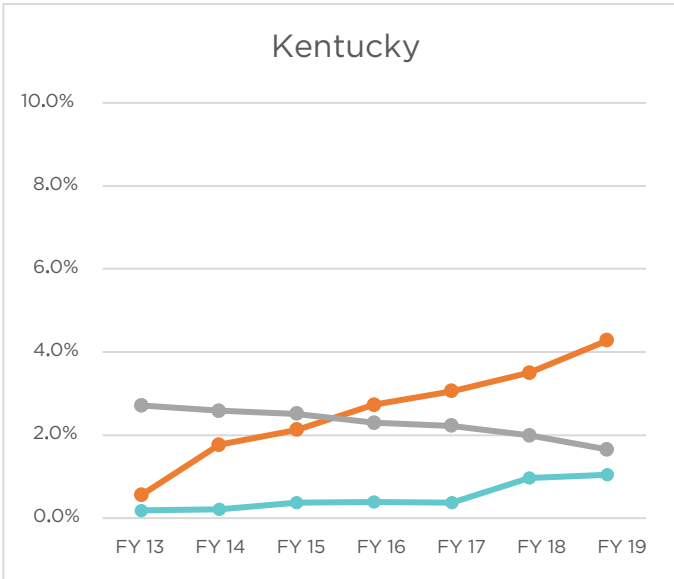
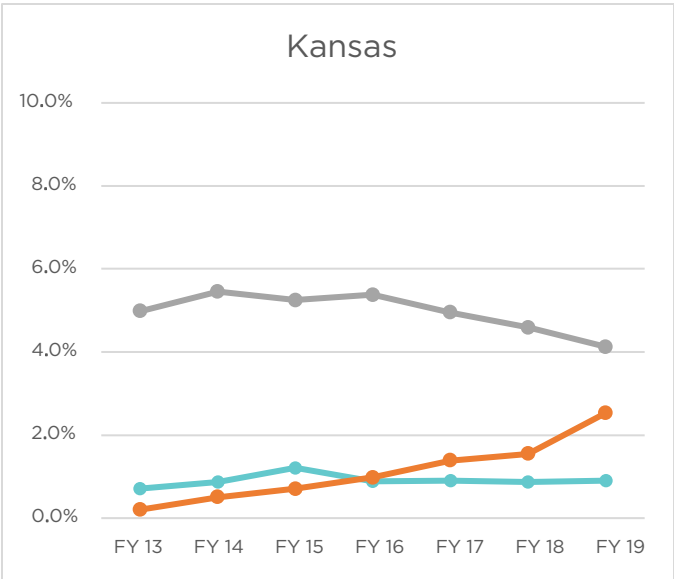
—●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Supper
 —●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snack
 —●— NSLP Area-Eligible Snack



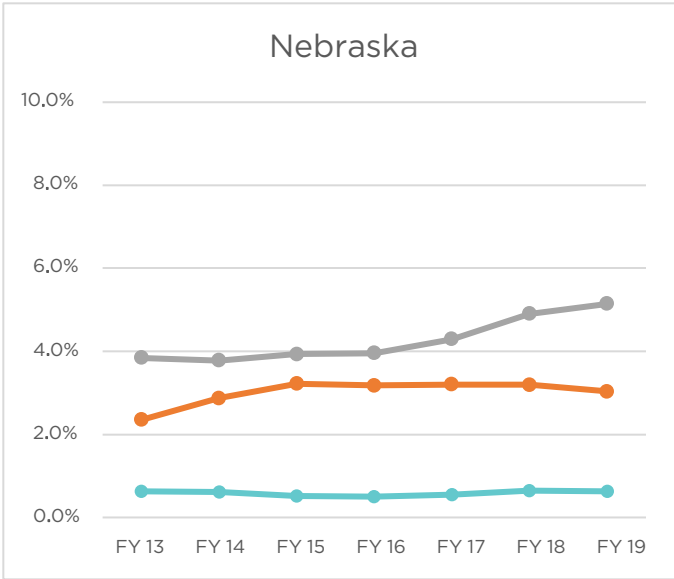
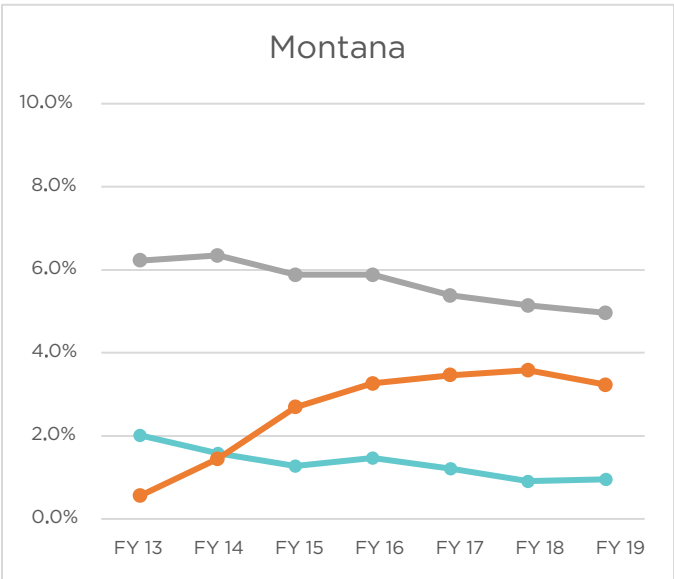
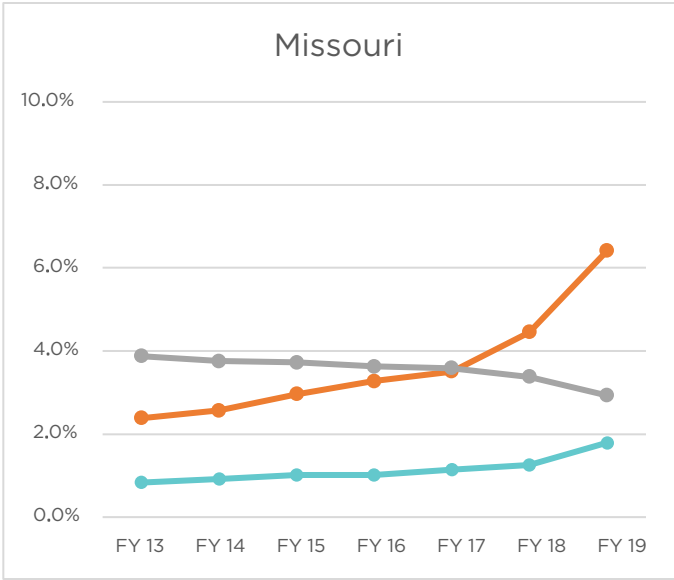
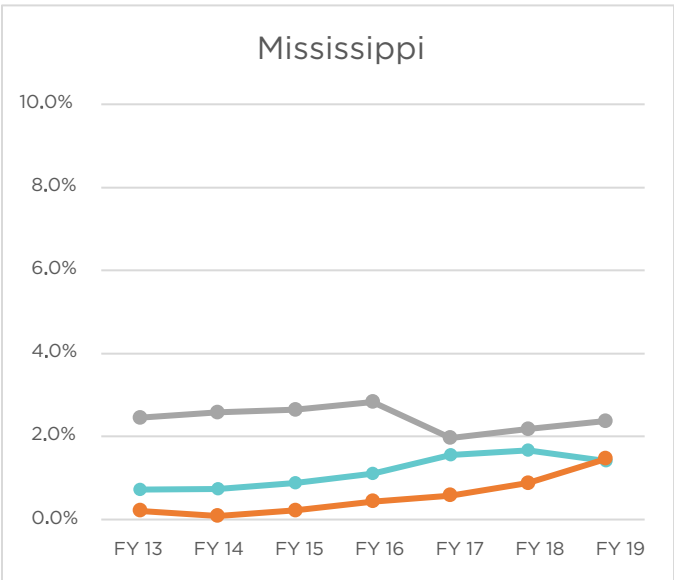
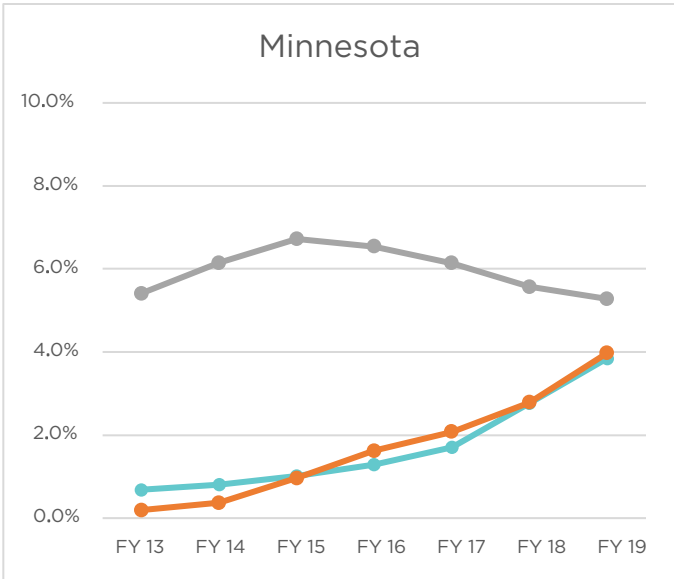
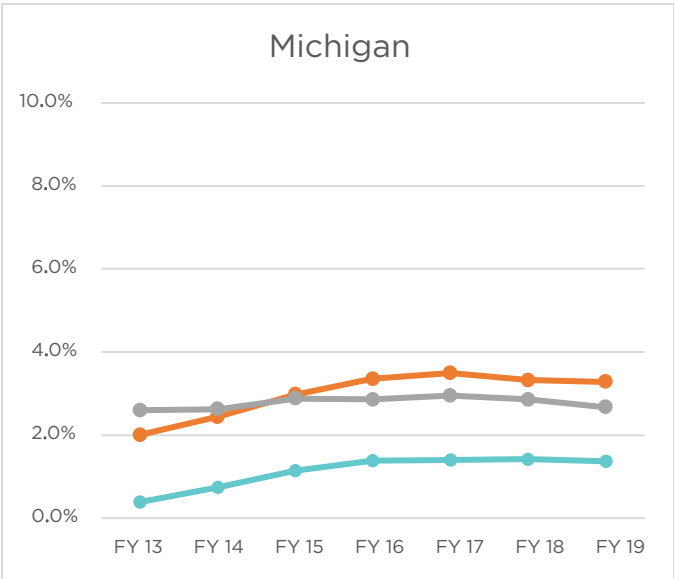
—●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Supper
 —●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snack
 —●— NSLP Area-Eligible Snack



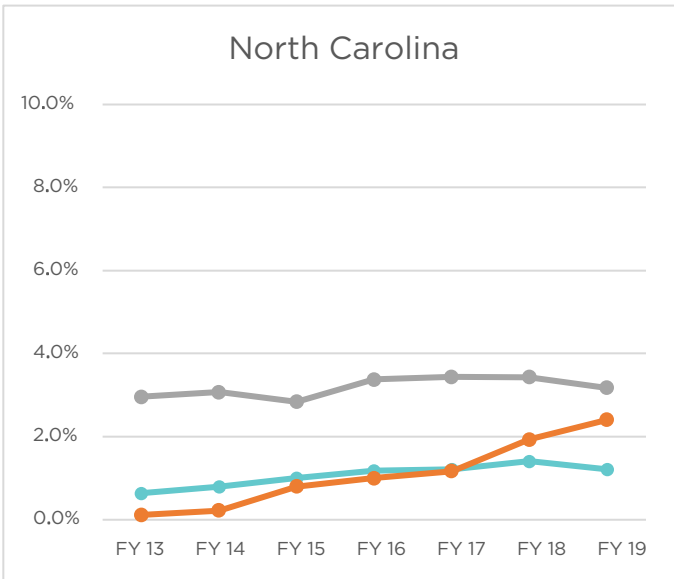
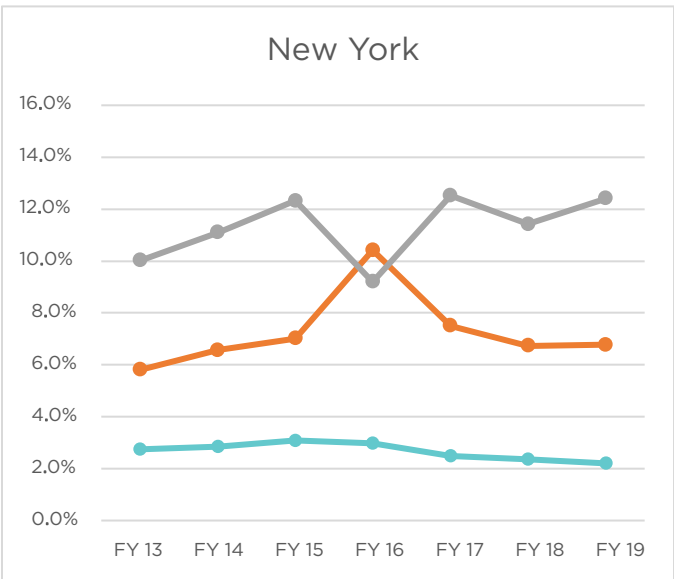
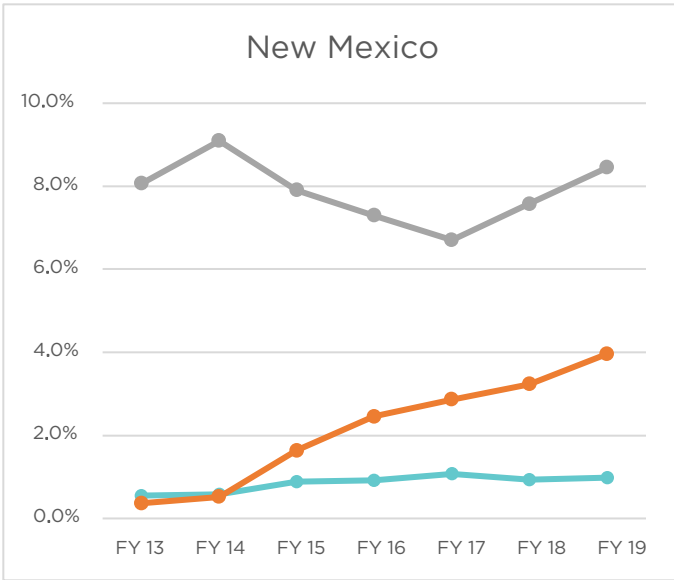
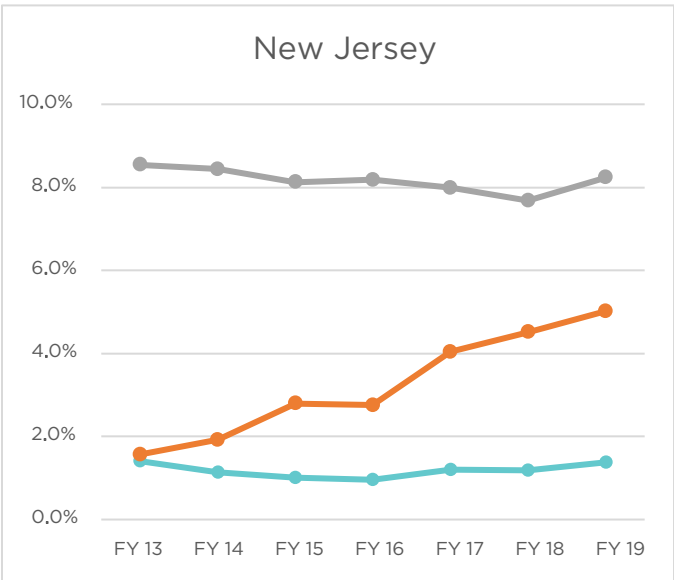
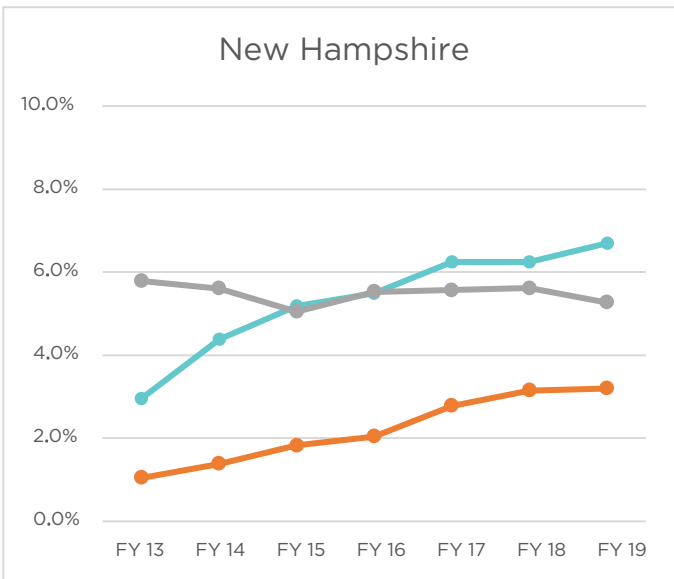
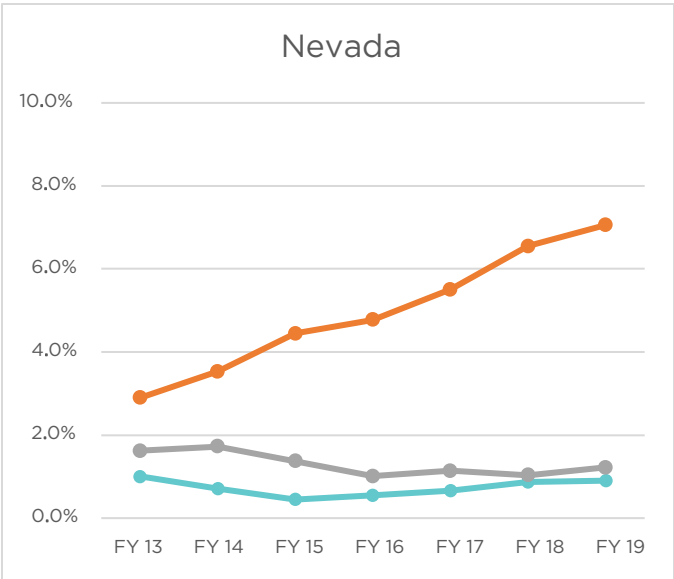
—●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Supper
 —●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snack
 —●— NSLP Area-Eligible Snack

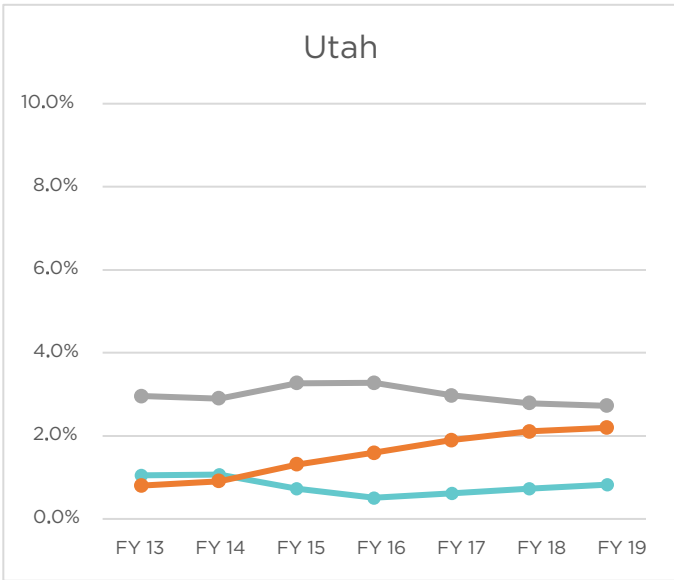
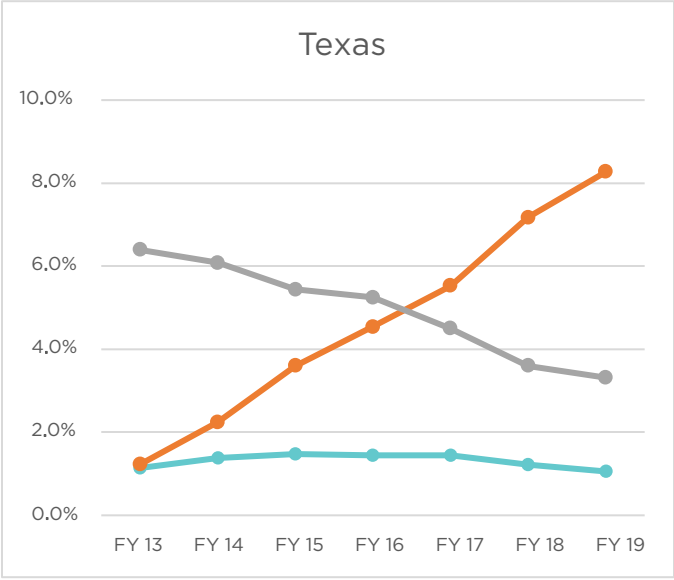
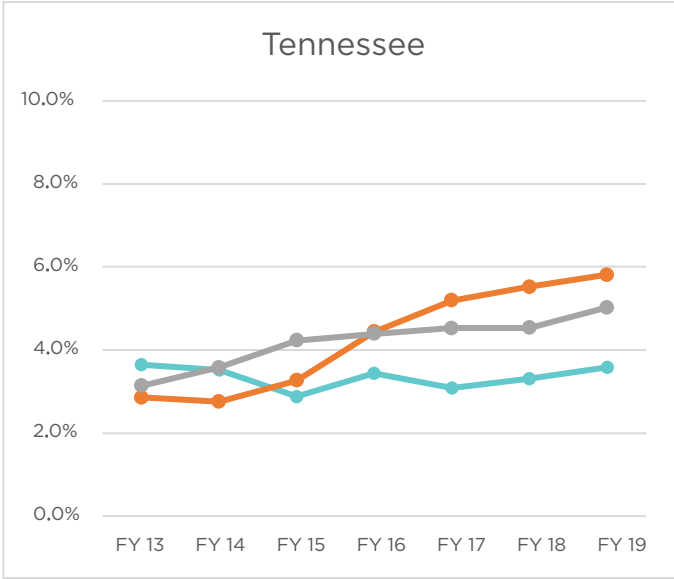
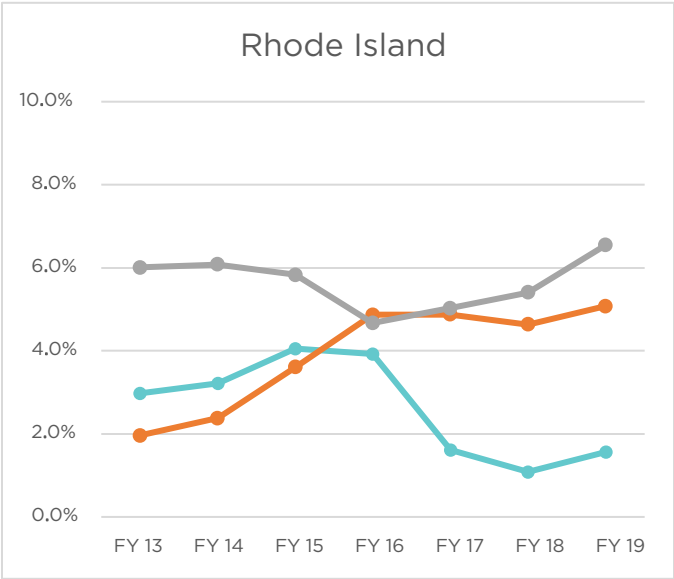
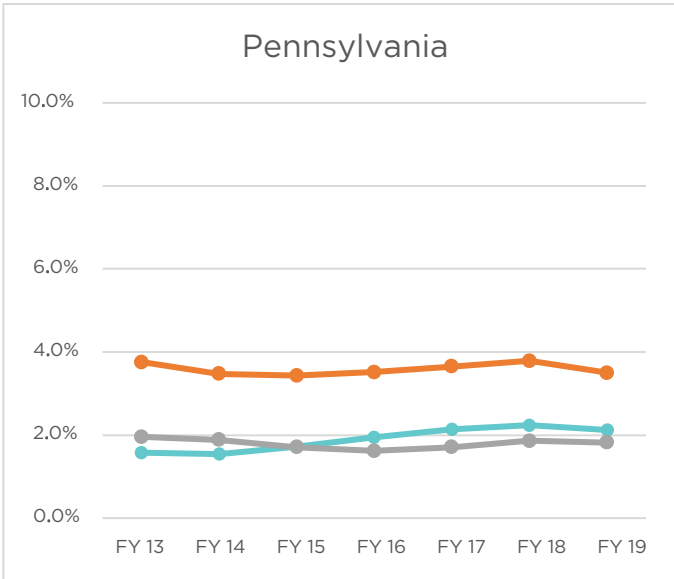
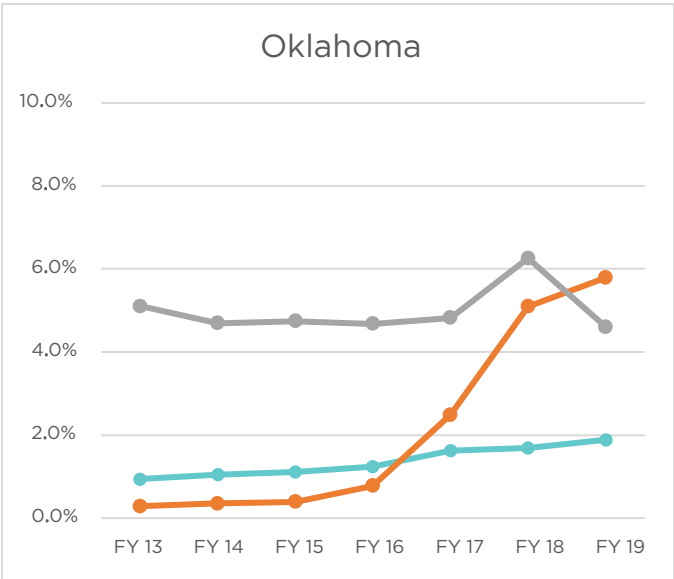


—●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Supper
 —●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snack
 —●— NSLP Area-Eligible Snack

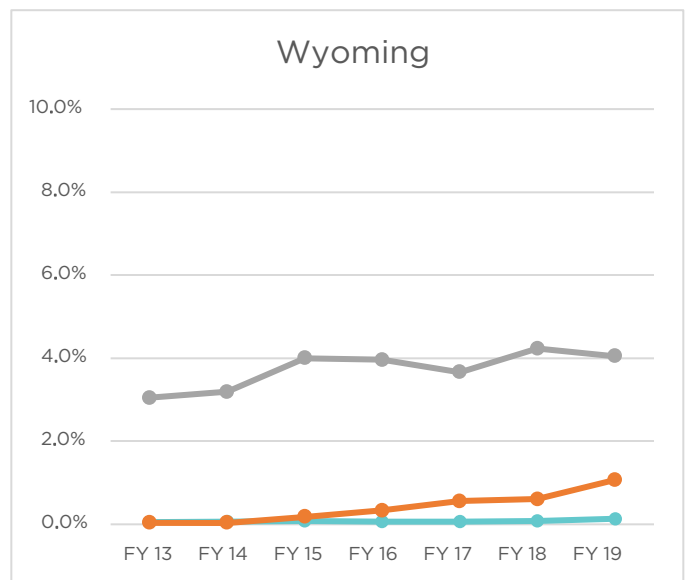
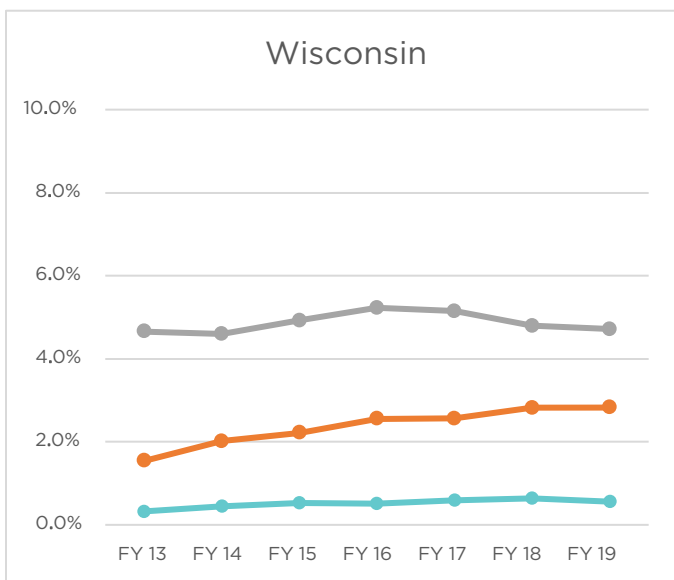
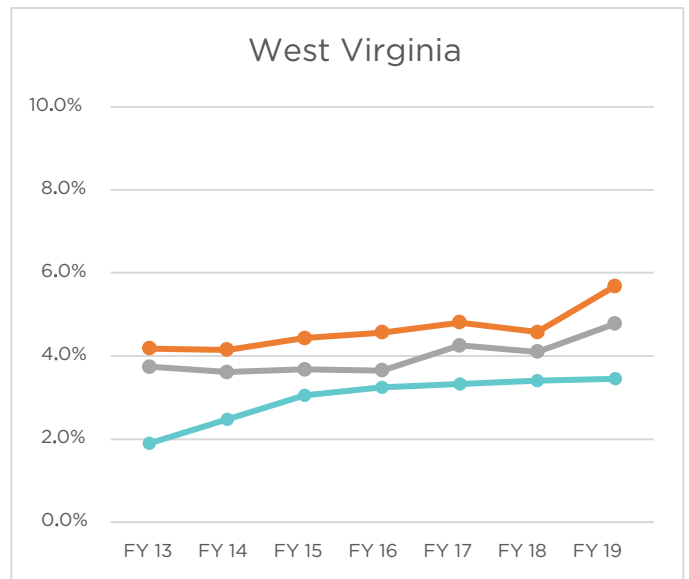
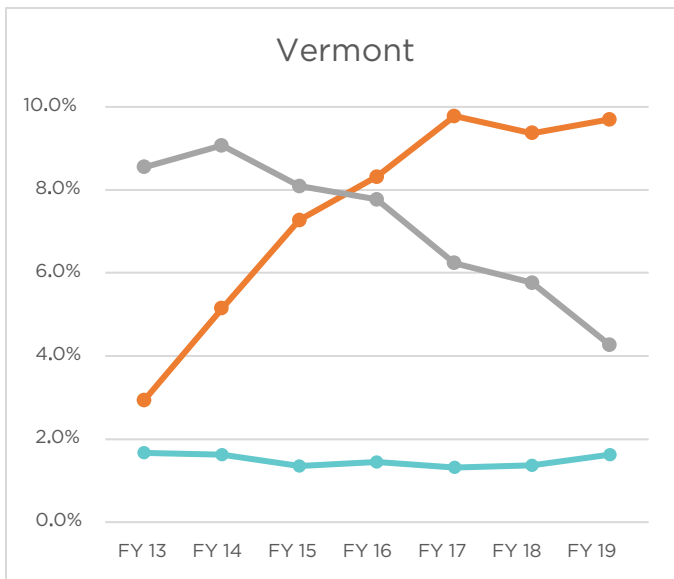


—●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Supper
 —●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snack
 —●— NSLP Area-Eligible Snack





—●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Supper
 —●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snack
 —●— NSLP Area-Eligible Snack



—●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Supper
 —●— CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snack
 —●— NSLP Area-Eligible Snack

A Note on Data

The data presented in these charts and throughout this report was obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture with the exception of CACFP At-Risk Afterschool snack and supper data for Massachusetts and Nevada for FY 2013-2015, which was previously obtained directly from the state administering agencies. CACFP At-Risk Afterschool supper data became part of state agencies' standard reporting to USDA in FY 2013. Prior to that, supper data was reported separately. Supper data for FY 2012 is not available from the USDA as they transitioned reporting systems following nationwide authorization.

NSLP snack and lunch data includes only free or reduced-price snacks and lunches. Unless otherwise noted, NSLP snack data includes all free or reduced-price snacks, including but not limited to Area-Eligible snacks. The totals do not include free or reduced-price snacks or lunches served during the month of July since these are included in No Kid Hungry's reporting on meals served during the summer. No meals would be served through CACFP At-Risk Afterschool during the month of July except in areas with year-round schools.

National totals reflect data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia only.

Thank You

We are grateful to the individuals and organizations who provided quotes and stories to bring life to this report. We also appreciate the many people who previously shared their expertise for case studies and other resources highlighted throughout this report. Most of all, we are thankful for all of the partners and organizations that have worked to connect more kids with afterschool meals over the past ten years.

A special thanks to:

- Afterschool Alliance
- After-School All-Stars at Georgia State University
- Bread of Life Development (BOLD) Ministries
- Choctaw Nation Health Services Authority School
- Houston Food Bank
- UMC Food Ministry
- YMCA of the USA
- YMCA of Western North Carolina

With Support From:

NO KID HUNGRY LEADING PARTNER

Citi

NO KID HUNGRY CORE PARTNERS

Arby's Foundation | Discovery, Inc. | Walmart Foundation



Share Our Strength is a national organization working to end childhood hunger in the United States and abroad. Through proven, effective campaigns, Share Our Strength connects people who care to ideas that work. Share Our Strength's largest campaign is No Kid Hungry, which works to ensure that children from low-income families get the healthy food they need. For more information on our work to support the Afterschool Meals Program, visit bestpractices.nokidhungry.org/programs/afterschool-meals or contact bestpractices@nokidhungry.org

References

- ¹Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. (2020, November 20). Tracking the COVID-19 recession's effects on food, housing, and employment hardships. <https://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/tracking-the-covid-19-recessions-effects-on-food-housing-and>
- ²Coleman-Jensen, A., Rabbitt, M.P., Gregory, C.A., Singh, A. (2020). Household food security in the United States in 2019. Economic Research Service Report Number 275. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/99282/err-275.pdf?v=409.4>
- ³No Kid Hungry in partnership with APCO Insight. (2013). Share Our Strength afterschool meals survey. http://bestpractices.nokidhungry.org/sites/default/files/national-afterschool-survey-full-report_0.pdf
- ⁴Fischer, A. (2019). State and federal investments in afterschool programs. National Conference of State Legislatures LegisBrief. 27(42). https://www.ncsl.org/Portals/1/Documents/legisbriefs/2019/DecemberLBs/Afterschool-programs_42.pdf
- ⁵Afterschool Alliance (2020). Top 10 states for afterschool. <http://afterschoolalliance.org/documents/AA3PM-2020/AA3PM-Top-10.pdf>
- ⁶Afterschool Alliance (2016). America after 3 PM special report: the growing importance of afterschool in rural communities. http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/AA3PM/Afterschool_in_Rural_Communities.pdf.
- ⁷Afterschool Alliance (2020). America after 3 PM: demand grows, opportunity shrinks. <http://afterschoolalliance.org/documents/AA3PM-2020/AA3PM-National-Report.pdf>
- ⁸No Kid Hungry (2020). Feeding kids during COVID-19: a survey of organizations serving kids. <http://bestpractices.nokidhungry.org/resource/feeding-kids-during-covid-19-survey-organizations-serving-kids>
- ⁹Government Accountability Office. (2020, September 21). COVID-19: Federal Efforts Could Be Strengthened by Timely and Concerted Actions - Report to Congressional Committees. GAO-20-701. <https://www.gao.gov/reports/GAO-20-701/>
- ¹⁰de Brey, C., Musu, L., McFarland, J., Wilkinson-Flicker, S., Diliberti, M., Zhang, A., Branstetter, C., and Wang, X. (2019). Status and Trends in the Education of Racial and Ethnic Groups 2018 (NCES 2019-038). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/>
- ¹¹Stone, C., Zippel, C., Mazzara, A. Nchako, C., Sherman, A. (2020, November 10). Weakening economy, widespread hardship show urgent need for further relief. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. <https://www.cbpp.org/research/economy/weakening-economy-widespread-hardship-show-urgent-need-for-further-relief>
- ¹²MacCombs, J., Whitaker, A.A., Yoo, P.Y. (2017). The value of out-of-school time programs. RAND Corporation. https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/perspectives/PE200/PE267/RAND_PE267.pdf
- ¹³Lauer, P. A., Akiba, M., Wilkerson, S. B., Apthorp, H. S., Snow, D., & Martin-Glenn, M. L. (2006). Out-of-school-time programs: a meta-analysis of effects for at-risk students. *Review of Educational Research*. 76(2), pp. 275-313.
- ¹⁴Afterschool Alliance (2017). What does the research say about afterschool? http://afterschoolalliance.org/documents/what_does_the_research_say_about_afterschool.pdf
- ¹⁵Harvard Family Research Project, Harvard Graduate School of Education. (2008). After school programs in the 21st century: their potential and what it takes to achieve it. *Issues and Opportunities in Out-of-School Time Evaluation*. 10.
- ¹⁶Beets, M.W., Weaver, R.G., Tilley, F., Turner-McGrievy, G., Huberty, J., Ward, D.S., Freedman, D.A. (2015). Salty or sweet? Nutritional quality, consumption, and cost of snacks served in afterschool programs. *Journal of School Health*. 85(2), 118-124.
- ¹⁷Beets, M.W., Weaver, R.G., Turner-McGrievy, G., Ward, D.S., Freedman, D.A., Beighle, A. (2017). Two-year healthy eating outcomes: an RCT in afterschool programs. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 53(3), 316-326.
- ¹⁸Helmick, M., Esmond, A.C., Hedrick, V., Zoellner, J., You, W., Hill, J.L. (2019). The adoption of the healthy eating standards in local afterschool programs does not improve quality of snacks. *Journal of School Health*. 89(10), 809-817.