

# **National Afterschool Meals Survey Major Findings**

To help inform strategies for increasing participation in afterschool meals, Share Our Strength's No Kid Hungry campaign partnered with APCO Insights in 2013 to conduct a national survey to learn more about low-income families' need, awareness and interest in afterschool meal programs for their kids.

The survey included 1,000 low-income parents (incomes below 185% FPL) with at least one child between 5 and 18 living in the household.

#### Where are children spending their time when school it out for the afternoon?

86% of parents say their children usually go home after school is out.

19% of parents say their children usually attend a supervised afterschool program or participate on a sports team; 69% of these activities take place at school.

#### Is there a need for nutrition assistance afterschool?

92% of children eat between lunch and dinner; 87% of this food comes from home.

On average, low-income families spend \$743 on afterschool food.

59% of parents reported that they have tight household budgets, making it difficult to provide food after school is out for children.

25% of parents worry that their children do not have enough to eat between lunch and breakfast the following day.

#### Are low-income families interested in afterschool programs?

81% of parents expressed at least some interest in having their children participate in a free or affordable afterschool program.

3 out of 4 parents know of afterschool activities at their children's schools, with tutoring (50%) and physical activities/sports (50%) being the most common activities.

#### Are low-income families interested in the afterschool programs that provide free healthy food?

34% of parents are aware of an afterschool program that provides food or a local site where children can receive free food. Of those who are aware of these programs, 39% have participated. Participation is higher in urban areas and among those with lower food security.

73% of parents would be more interested in an afterschool program if it provided free healthy food.

Nearly half of low-income parents surveyed prefer an afterschool program that provides both a snack and a meal.

As food insecurity increases, so does interest in an afterschool program that provides food. The most food insecure parents are the most likely to be interested in such a program; 67% of parents with very low food insecurity say they are very interested.

63% of low-income parents say that this program would be very helpful for their family.

### What do low-income families want in an afterschool program?

Parents are interested in programs that offer food and educational, recreational, and social activities.

Parents are most interested in tutoring or help with homework (31%) followed by physical activities or sports (21%), creative activities (19%) or fun, recreational activities (17%).

### Why are some low-income parents not interested in an afterschool meals program?

When asked about barriers to participation, 27% of parents agreed that they want to eat dinner as a family; 22% of parents were unsure if their children qualified to participate; 17% of parents agreed that their children are already busy afterschool.

Only 4% of parents say they have participated in the past and were unsatisfied.

Very few parents (6%) cited transportation as a reason for their disinterest.

## How do low-income families want to hear about the program?

Parents prefer to receive information about the afterschool meals program from their child's school (72%); about 1 in 4 parents also prefer to receive information from local places in their community, including libraries (27%), places of worship (26%), or community centers (22%).

Many food assistance participants prefer to receive information from their local office or site, including WIC offices, food pantries, and SNAP offices.

A majority of parents prefer to receive information via mail (52%) and prefer flyers (42%). About 1 in 3 parents would also prefer to learn about the afterschool meals program via email (38%) or online (33%).



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