

To Meet Need, Growth in Afterschool Snacks and Meals Must Continue

A Report on History and Trends: FY 2017 Update



Key Findings: Growth and Unmet Need

In the first seven years that the At-Risk Afterschool Meals Program was a permanent and nationwide component of the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), the number of afterschool suppers served annually grew by 500 percent. In Fiscal Year 2017, schools and other organizations served more than 170 million afterschool suppers plus more than 250 million snacks to children participating in afterschool activities. Despite this enormous growth, there is still a big gap: only one afterschool snack or meal is served for every eight school lunches going to kids in need across the country. Program implementation varies widely from state to state in both overall reach and reliance on snacks over meals. In some states, there are just a few afterschool suppers served for every hundred subsidized lunches, suggesting a significant opportunity to reach more kids facing hunger.

Overview of Afterschool Snacks and Meals Programs

Children need healthy food to fuel their growth, learning, and play after school. The CACFP and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) are federal entitlement programs that help to meet this need for the millions of children who struggle with hunger. The CACFP provides funding to help offset the cost of providing healthy meals and snacks¹ to infants, children, teens, and adults in a variety of care settings, including afterschool programs. The NSLP, though primarily designed to support lunches served to students while at school, can also fund snacks served after the school day. CACFP and NSLP snacks were available for over twenty years before educational or enrichment programs in low-income areas across the country became eligible to serve meals through the CACFP in December 2010.

Afterschool Snacks and Meals Programs Fill an Important Need

Currently, only a fraction of the children who qualify for a free or reduced-price school lunch because of their family's finances have access to an afterschool meal or snack. In a national survey of low-income parents, 59 percent said that tight household budgets made it difficult to provide food for their kids after school, and a quarter were worried that their children did not have enough to eat between lunch and breakfast the following day.² Over ten million children participate in afterschool activities, but they do not always provide nutritious food. Eleven million more return to empty homes at the end of the school day, and again, they may or may not have a snack waiting for them.³ A critical aspect of ending childhood hunger is supporting safe places for children to go after school that can help meet their basic needs.

History of Afterschool Snacks and Meals Programs

The CACFP and NSLP are child nutrition programs authorized by Congress under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act. Signed into law in 1946, the Act first established the NSLP. In 1968, the Act

¹ A *meal* refers breakfast, lunch, or supper. Supper is the most common meal in the CACFP Afterschool Meals Program. A *supper* contains five meal components: milk, a protein source, a grain, a fruit, and a vegetable.

A *snack* in either the CACFP or NSLP consists of any two of the five meal components.

² No Kid Hungry Center for Best Practices in partnership with APCO Insights (2014). "National Afterschool Survey Full Report." <http://bestpractices.nokidhungry.org/research/afterschool-meals#parents-perspectives-on-afterschool-meals>.

³ Afterschool Alliance (2014). "America After 3 PM: Afterschool Programs in Demand." Washington, D.C. http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/documents/AA3PM-2014/AA3PM_National_Report.pdf.

was amended to create what later become known as the CACFP. The CACFP was made permanent in 1978. Both programs are administered at the federal level by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and in each state and territory by a designated State Agency.

In 1994, the USDA piloted free snacks for teens ages 13 to 18 in afterschool programs located in high-risk areas. This pilot became known as the At-Risk Afterschool Snack component of the CACFP, and in 1998, it was authorized as a permanent program to serve children and teens nationwide. At the same time, Congress authorized the NSLP Area-Eligible Snack Program, a parallel option for schools and school-sponsored sites. In 2000, the USDA implemented a six-state pilot to provide reimbursement for meals served by afterschool programs through the CACFP. Between 2000 and 2009, the USDA expanded the pilot to a total of 13 states and the District of Columbia. The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 extended the At-Risk Afterschool Meals component nationwide. The Legislative History of Afterschool Snacks and Meals (Figure 7) provides a detailed timeline for the authorization and implementation.

Program Eligibility and Requirements

The CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Meals Program is open to public and private non-profit organizations, as well as eligible for-profit childcare centers that serve low-income children. Programs may operate independently, working directly with the State Agency, or under the sponsorship of an eligible non-profit organization. The NSLP Area-Eligible Snack Program is an option for schools and any community sites they sponsor. Schools may not serve meals through the Area-Eligible Snack Program, only snacks.

Each participating CACFP location must be within the attendance boundary of a public school where at least half of the students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. This same criterion applies to the Area-Eligible Snack Program. Once a location qualifies, it maintains its eligibility for five years.

To be eligible for either program, organizations must offer regularly scheduled educational or other enrichment activities in a structured and supervised environment. The USDA has taken a broad and flexible approach to defining enrichment, clarifying that programs are not required to have a curriculum, and that a variety of activities may qualify, including tutoring and homework help, arts programs, and non-competitive athletics and recreation.⁴ Programs may not operate exclusively for the benefit of selective, competitive athletic teams, but athletes may participate as part of a broader afterschool program that provides activities for all children.⁵

Meals or snacks may only be served on days when activities are offered, and programs do not have to operate daily. CACFP participants may serve on weekends or during other breaks or closures throughout the school year, in addition to (or instead of) during afterschool hours.⁶

Unlike some other program components of the CACFP, afterschool meals and snacks are offered entirely free of charge to all children without any requirement to provide enrollment or household income eligibility information. Similarly, students in the Area-Eligible Snack Program may receive a free snack regardless of their eligibility for a free or reduced-price lunch. Participating organizations receive the highest reimbursement, the “free” rate, for all meals and snacks served. Prior to the creation of the CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Meals component, community-based afterschool programs could participate in the CACFP, but they could only claim reimbursement for meals and snacks served to children through age 12, and the meals were reimbursed according to each child’s eligibility status. This more restricted

⁴ US Department of Agriculture (2017). “Child and Adult Care Food Program At-Risk Afterschool Meals Guide,” pages 8-9. https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/cacfp/CNP-CACFP-AfterSchoolGuide-Interactive_RELEASE.pdf.

⁵ US Department of Agriculture (October 2, 2012). “Fact Sheet: Athletic Programs and Afterschool Meal Service.” <http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/Athletics.pdf>.

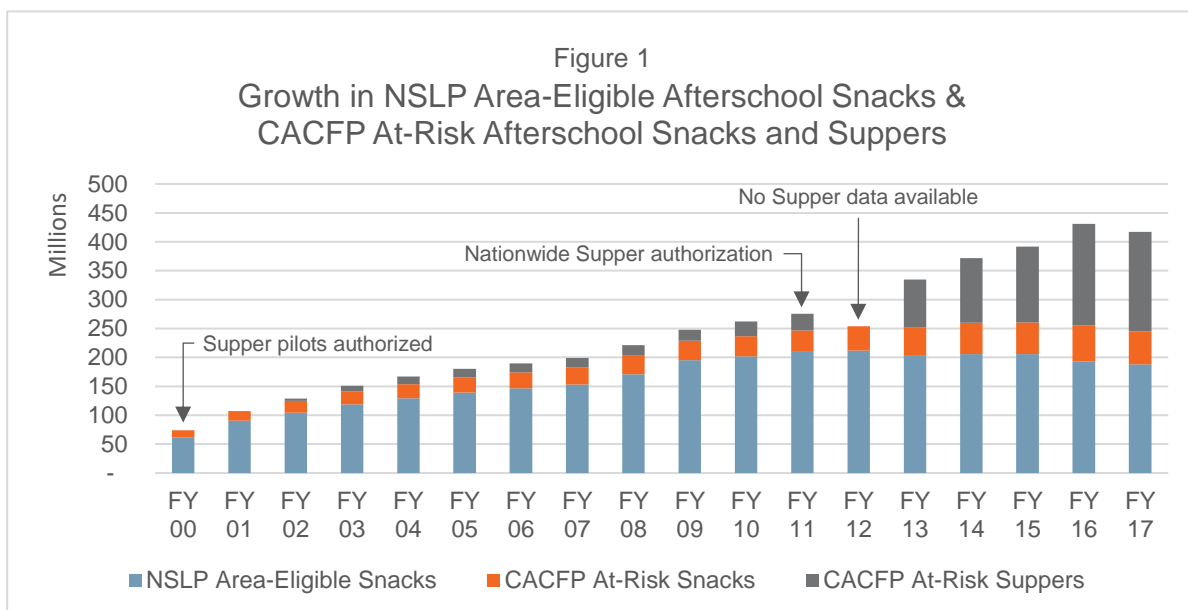
⁶ US Department of Agriculture (2017). “Child and Adult Care Food Program At-Risk Afterschool Meals Guide,” pages 8 and 10. https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/cacfp/CNP-CACFP-AfterSchoolGuide-Interactive_RELEASE.pdf.

reimbursement option is still available to before-and-after care providers that do not qualify as area-eligible. Likewise, schools may still receive reimbursement for snacks according to each child's eligibility status in locations that do not meet the requirements for the NSLP Area-Eligible Snack Program.

As with other child nutrition programs, all meals and snacks served must meet the CACFP meal pattern requirements. Participating school food authorities have the option of following the NSLP nutrition and menu standards regardless of which program they operate.

Overall Trends

The total number of meals and snacks served in area-eligible afterschool settings has grown substantially since 2000 (Figure 1).⁷ Through both the NSLP Area-Eligible Snack Program and the CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Meals Program, schools and other organizations served nearly 425 million suppers and snacks to kids after school at more than 40,000 locations in FY 2017.⁸ Unfortunately, the programs experienced their first collective decline in FY 2017 after peaking at around 430 million in FY 2016.



Trends in Afterschool Snacks

The number of afterschool snacks served to children in area-eligible activities grew steadily after the authorization of these programs. From the start, the NSLP Area-Eligible Snack Program was much larger than the CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snack Program, and there was higher overall growth in snacks served through NSLP from FY 2000 to FY 2010. However, Area-Eligible Snacks peaked in FY 2012 and have declined most years since. In contrast, the number of At-Risk Afterschool Snacks served grew between FY 2010 and FY 2016, often substantially. At-Risk Afterschool Snacks declined in FY 2017 from the FY 2016 peak.

Presumably, the availability and promotion of meal reimbursements through the At-Risk Afterschool Meals Program fueled interest in snacks as well since FY 2010. Likewise, schools switching to suppers through the At-Risk Afterschool Meals Program may have contributed to the slowed growth and declines in the Area-Eligible Snack Program. The improving economy may have led to declines in both programs in recent years.

⁷ The NSLP Area-Eligible Snack data presented in Figure 1 includes snacks served during the summer months whereas CACFP At-Risk Afterschool data is only for suppers and snacks served during the school year, per program regulations.

⁸ This supper and snack total for FY 2017 excludes NSLP Area-Eligible Snacks served in July.

Trends in Afterschool Meals

As with snacks programs, the CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Meals Program has grown substantially since USDA began piloting it. While growth was inconsistent during the pilot period as various states implemented the program, the number of suppers served grew by over 500 percent between FY 2002 and FY 2010.⁹ Much of this growth was driven by New York, which in many years served more than half of the total suppers nationwide.

Insights from the At-Risk Afterschool Meals Pilot

According to the USDA, the FY 2008 data from the eight pilot states suggests that on an average school day, nearly 49,000 children – over a third of all their CACFP At-Risk Afterschool participants – would not have been served without the At-Risk Afterschool Meals pilot.

From the time that the program was permanently authorized and expanded nationwide in FY 2011 through FY 2017, the number of suppers served grew by nearly 500 percent again. By FY 2017, the CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Meals Program had more than 3,500 sponsoring organizations and independent operators serving snacks and suppers at more than 23,000 locations nationwide.

The growth in these programs is helping to ensure that children have access to nutritious food after the final school bell. However, the number of afterschool meals and snacks served is small compared to the number of lunches served to children eligible for free or reduced-price meals (Figures 2a and 2b). Nationwide, only one afterschool meal or snack is served for every eight lunches served to children eligible for subsidized meals. Afterschool snacks and meals as a percentage of free or reduced-price lunches range from just four percent in Mississippi to 22 percent in New York and 46 percent in the District of Columbia.

There is also wide variation in the adoption of the CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Meals Program and of suppers specifically. As evident in Figures 2a and 2b, some states serve more suppers than snacks, whereas many other states serve significantly fewer suppers as compared to snacks. While snacks can be the best choice for some programs, the need for the more substantial meals made available by the CACFP is likely beyond what many states are currently reaching.

The appendix to this report provides additional charts and data on the growth of these programs, including state-by-state participation and gaps.

Conclusion

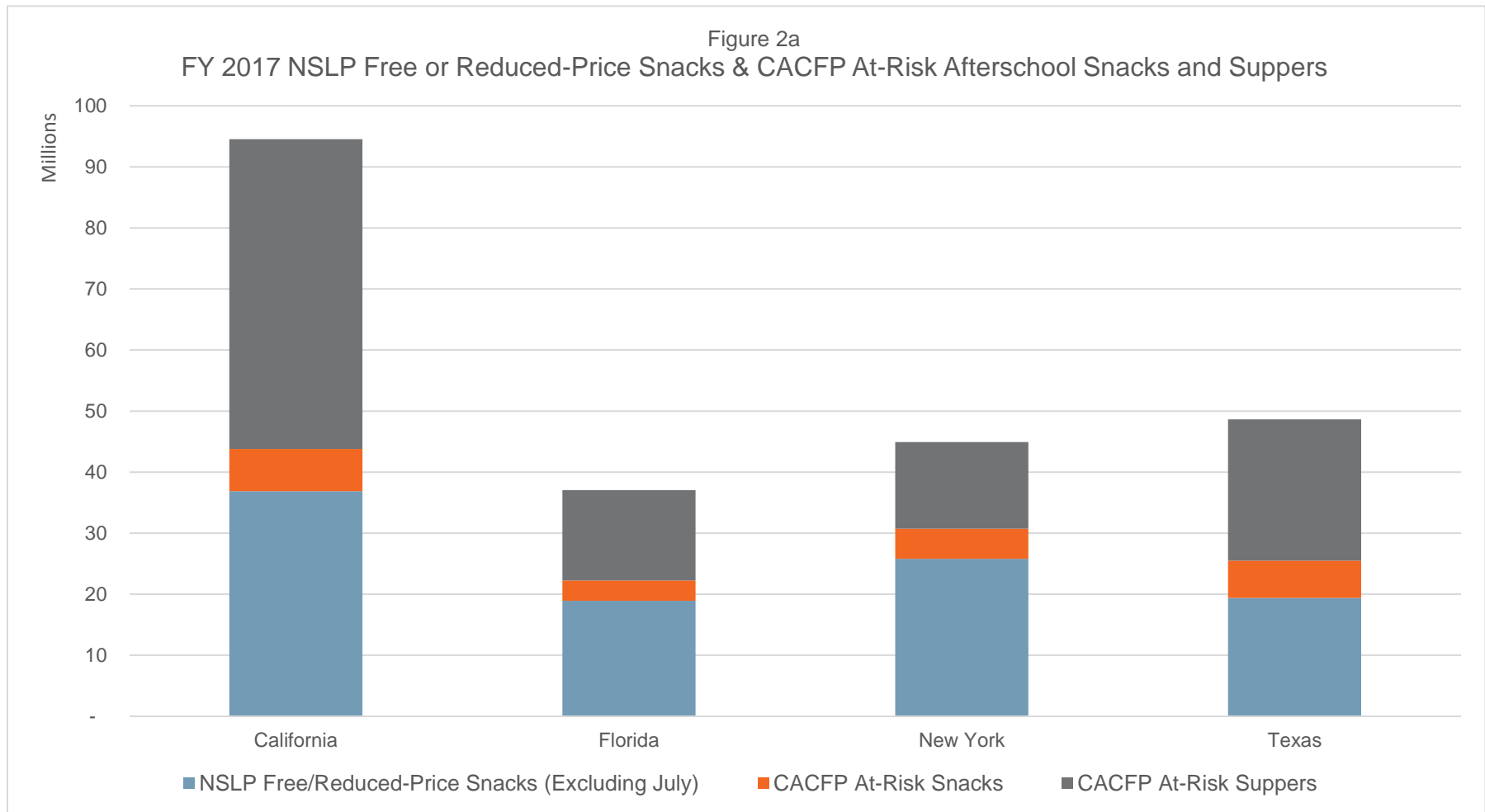
Despite tremendous growth in afterschool snacks over 27 years and in afterschool meals over seven years, immense gaps exist in reaching children in need. For more information about expanding the Afterschool Meals Program, please visit the No Kid Hungry Center for Best Practices [website](#).



The initial 2016 report was made possible through the generous support of our afterschool partner, Tyson Foods, Inc.

⁹ CACFP At-Risk Afterschool suppers and other meals were not part of the standard data collection and reporting process during the pilot period and continuing through FY 2011 and FY 2012. States informally reported CACFP At-Risk Afterschool meal numbers. Thus, the data obtained directly from the USDA and presented here do not represent official program data. However, it offers valuable insights on the growth of the At-Risk Afterschool Meals Program.

Appendix: State-Level Data on Afterschool Snacks and Meals



Due to the large number of meals and snacks served in the four largest states by population, the data for these states are presented separately above on their own scale of 100 million snacks and suppers. The remaining 46 states and the District of Columbia are presented on the next page on the scale of 16 million snacks and suppers.

All data for this and subsequent figures was obtained from the USDA National Data Bank. NSLP Free or Reduced-Price Snacks includes snacks served at area-eligible locations as well as snacks served to students who qualified for free or reduced-price meals at a location that did not qualify as area-eligible. NSLP Free or Reduced-Price Snacks totals do not include snacks served during the month of July. CACFP At-Risk Snacks and Suppers totals do not include meals served during summer break or intercession breaks, per program regulations.

The FY 2015 CACFP At-Risk Snack and Supper data presented in Figures 5 and 6 include data obtained directly from the state agencies in Maryland, Massachusetts, and Nevada.

Figure 2b
 FY 2017 NSLP Free or Reduced-Price Snacks & CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snacks and Suppers

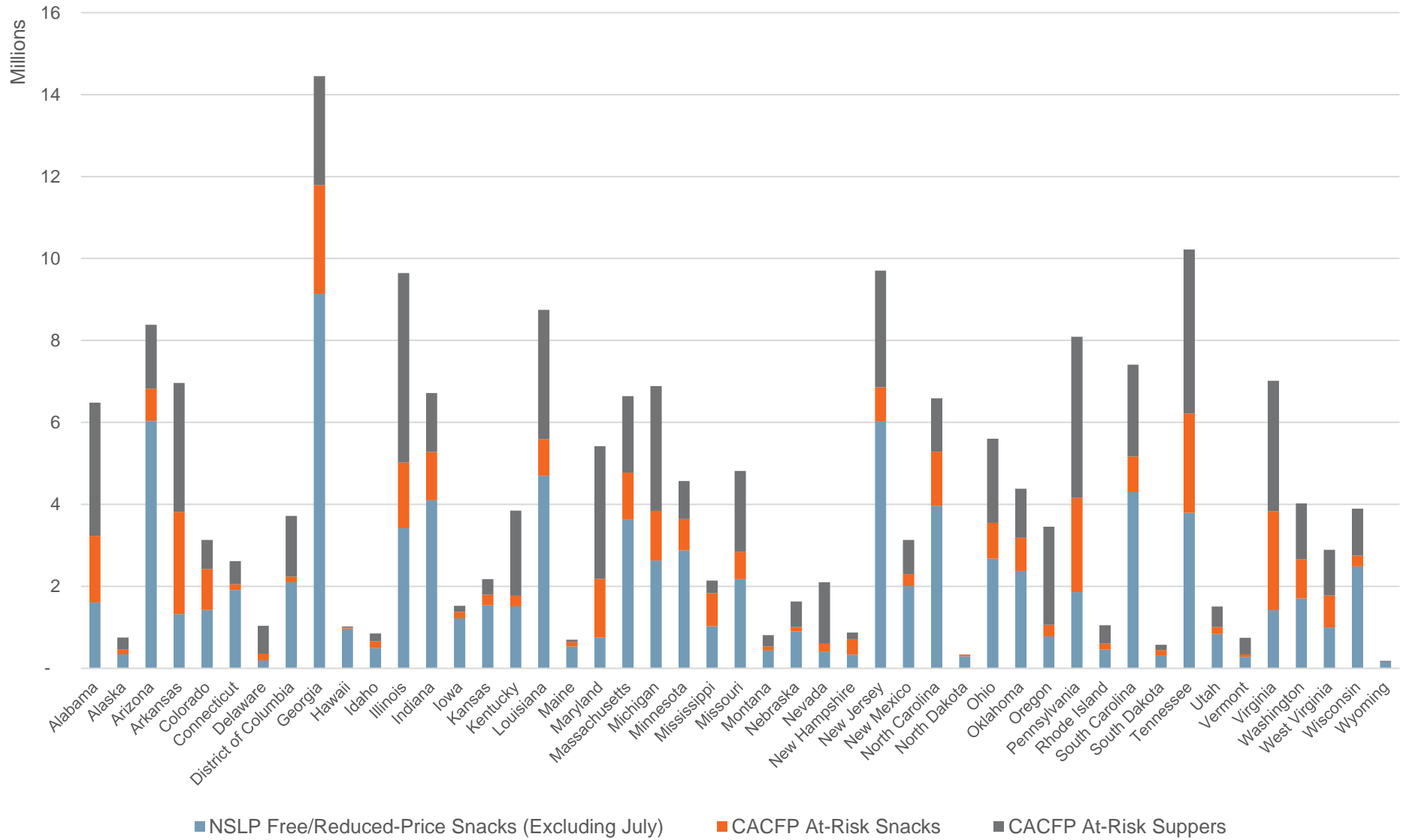


Figure 3
 FY 2017 NSLP Free or Reduced-Price Snacks & CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snacks and Suppers
 as a Percentage of Free or Reduced-Price Lunches

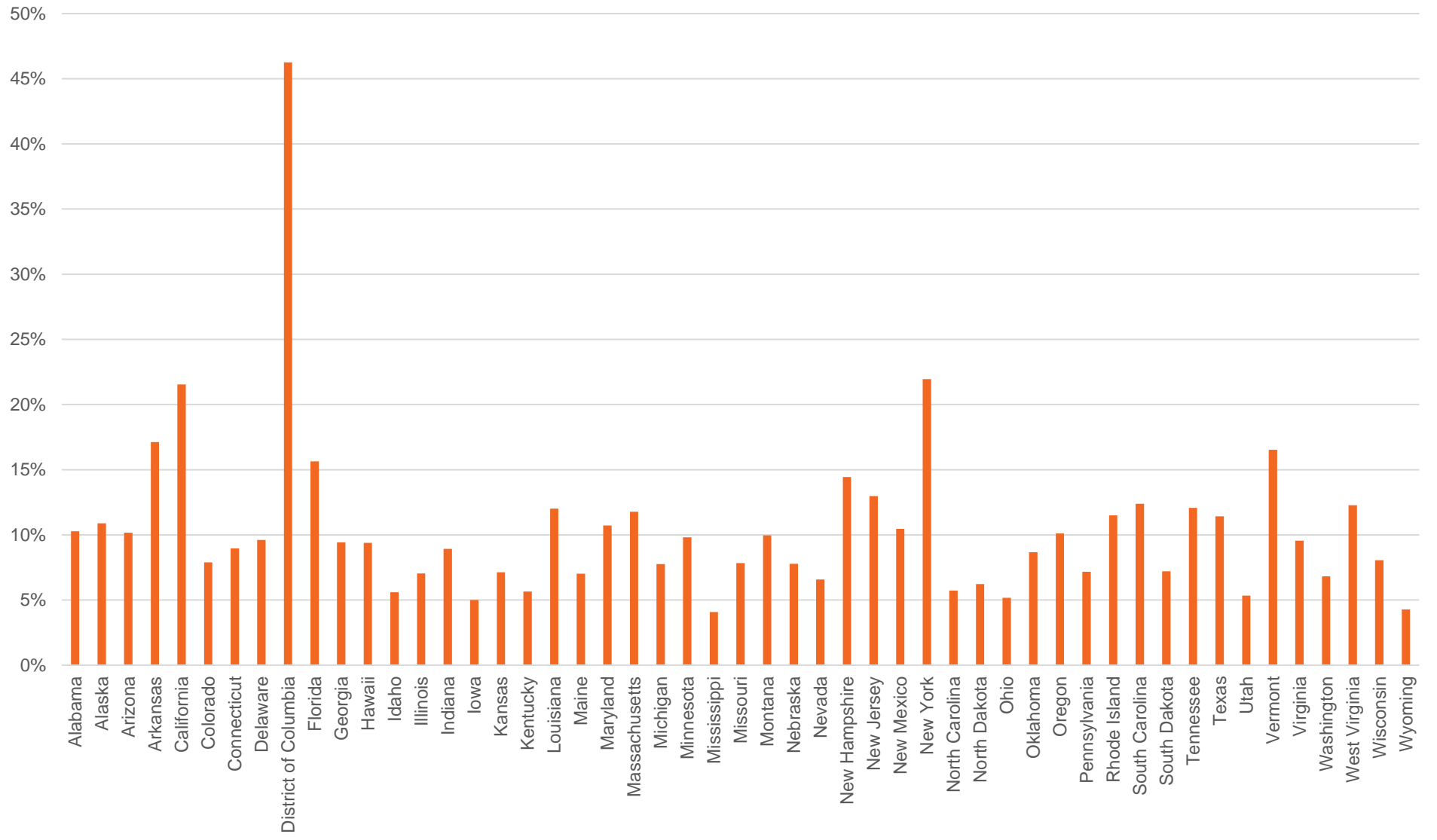


Figure 4
FY 2017 State-Level Afterschool Snacks and Meals Data

State/Territory	NSLP Free or Reduced-Price Snacks	CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snacks	CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Suppers	Afterschool Snacks and Suppers Total	NSLP Free or Reduced-Price (FRP) Lunches	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank	Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches	Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank
Alabama	1,610,212	1,623,843	3,246,041	6,480,096	63,063,984	10.28%	19	5.15%	11
Alaska	340,650	118,564	294,020	753,234	6,917,903	10.89%	16	4.25%	18
Arizona	6,036,171	784,419	1,562,273	8,382,863	82,457,374	10.17%	20	1.89%	38
Arkansas	1,324,118	2,488,192	3,152,978	6,965,288	40,698,024	17.11%	4	7.75%	4
California	36,892,334	6,897,481	50,747,446	94,537,261	438,744,325	21.55%	3	11.57%	2
Colorado	1,428,083	995,379	708,108	3,131,570	39,671,940	7.89%	32	1.78%	39
Connecticut	1,911,242	144,356	563,126	2,618,724	29,234,525	8.96%	28	1.93%	35
Delaware	191,191	166,037	678,945	1,036,173	10,791,118	9.60%	24	6.29%	8
District of Columbia	2,101,968	139,716	1,478,643	3,720,327	8,043,019	46.26%	1	18.38%	1
Florida	18,942,622	3,299,438	14,809,715	37,051,775	236,802,755	15.65%	6	6.25%	9
Georgia	9,140,091	2,652,068	2,655,797	14,447,956	153,343,075	9.42%	26	1.73%	41
Hawaii	969,538	23,897	26,196	1,019,631	10,858,373	9.39%	27	0.24%	50
Idaho	493,573	171,402	186,533	851,508	15,231,257	5.59%	46	1.22%	44
Illinois	3,422,709	1,599,751	4,619,927	9,642,387	137,159,315	7.03%	39	3.37%	24
Indiana	4,100,698	1,180,689	1,434,689	6,716,076	75,327,029	8.92%	29	1.90%	36
Iowa	1,218,660	160,191	145,581	1,524,432	30,415,255	5.01%	49	0.48%	49
Kansas	1,535,908	261,614	381,179	2,178,701	30,576,550	7.13%	38	1.25%	43
Kentucky	1,514,243	258,608	2,076,454	3,849,305	68,043,277	5.66%	45	3.05%	27
Louisiana	4,700,128	888,646	3,160,139	8,748,913	72,829,808	12.01%	12	4.34%	16
Maine	533,936	106,452	55,312	695,700	9,902,083	7.03%	40	0.56%	48
Maryland	749,486	1,434,260	3,238,951	5,422,697	50,603,189	10.72%	17	6.40%	7
Massachusetts	3,623,321	1,149,716	1,869,010	6,642,047	56,404,760	11.78%	13	3.31%	25
Michigan	2,626,061	1,219,344	3,040,655	6,886,060	88,805,302	7.75%	35	3.42%	22
Minnesota	2,880,172	760,493	928,371	4,569,036	46,597,315	9.81%	23	1.99%	34
Mississippi	1,029,178	806,676	304,542	2,140,396	52,438,547	4.08%	51	0.58%	46
Missouri	2,178,920	662,054	1,975,196	4,816,170	61,525,352	7.83%	33	3.21%	26

State/Territory	NSLP Free or Reduced-Price Snacks	CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Snacks	CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Suppers	Afterschool Snacks and Suppers Total	NSLP Free or Reduced-Price (FRP) Lunches	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank	Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches	Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank
Montana	436,095	97,309	276,562	809,966	8,134,957	9.96%	22	3.40%	23
Nebraska	897,999	113,394	618,212	1,629,605	20,930,319	7.79%	34	2.95%	28
Nevada	396,446	200,059	1,505,865	2,102,370	31,944,749	6.58%	42	4.71%	15
New Hampshire	336,212	373,193	166,879	876,284	6,067,208	14.44%	7	2.75%	30
New Jersey	6,027,863	830,548	2,844,971	9,703,382	74,725,873	12.99%	8	3.81%	19
New Mexico	2,008,198	294,597	829,332	3,132,127	29,955,201	10.46%	18	2.77%	29
New York	25,803,996	4,933,407	14,204,937	44,942,340	204,765,024	21.95%	2	6.94%	6
North Carolina	3,968,712	1,320,203	1,302,367	6,591,282	115,198,306	5.72%	44	1.13%	45
North Dakota	293,552	43,080	5,200	341,832	5,488,032	6.23%	43	0.09%	51
Ohio	2,676,269	875,504	2,053,594	5,605,367	108,338,685	5.17%	48	1.90%	37
Oklahoma	2,376,041	807,517	1,200,279	4,383,837	50,577,390	8.67%	30	2.37%	31
Oregon	782,133	281,108	2,390,868	3,454,109	34,164,406	10.11%	21	7.00%	5
Pennsylvania	1,860,530	2,299,504	3,929,614	8,089,648	112,886,041	7.17%	37	3.48%	21
Rhode Island	459,104	147,725	445,805	1,052,634	9,150,106	11.50%	14	4.87%	12
South Carolina	4,300,365	868,157	2,241,468	7,409,990	59,827,822	12.39%	9	3.75%	20
South Dakota	303,149	142,887	129,616	575,652	7,999,991	7.20%	36	1.62%	42
Tennessee	3,793,350	2,426,583	4,000,395	10,220,328	84,638,765	12.08%	11	4.73%	14
Texas	19,400,558	6,100,485	23,126,422	48,627,465	425,708,970	11.42%	15	5.43%	10
Utah	842,188	164,874	499,746	1,506,808	28,267,895	5.33%	47	1.77%	40
Vermont	280,770	61,001	401,075	742,846	4,492,587	16.53%	5	8.93%	3
Virginia	1,417,994	2,419,949	3,178,648	7,016,591	73,485,594	9.55%	25	4.33%	17
Washington	1,704,956	958,117	1,358,770	4,021,843	58,989,428	6.82%	41	2.30%	33
West Virginia	1,000,445	777,954	1,115,213	2,893,612	23,565,841	12.28%	10	4.73%	13
Wisconsin	2,490,086	262,204	1,143,353	3,895,643	48,392,145	8.05%	31	2.36%	32
Wyoming	157,796	2,889	24,127	184,812	4,315,437	4.28%	50	0.56%	47
U.S. Total	195,510,020	56,795,534	172,333,145	424,638,699	3,548,496,226	11.97%		4.86%	

Figure 5
State-Level Afterschool Snacks and Suppers as a Percentage of Free or Reduced-Price (FRP) Lunches and National Rank

State/Territory	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank
Alabama	5.90%	43	9.30%	24	10.28%	19
Alaska	12.55%	9	10.76%	17	10.89%	16
Arizona	9.20%	21	9.53%	21	10.17%	20
Arkansas	20.73%	3	19.57%	4	17.11%	4
California	19.35%	4	21.31%	3	21.55%	3
Colorado	7.11%	33	7.88%	33	7.89%	32
Connecticut	8.40%	24	9.50%	22	8.96%	28
Delaware	7.79%	27	8.52%	28	9.60%	24
District of Columbia	41.91%	1	42.47%	1	46.26%	1
Florida	15.78%	6	16.03%	6	15.65%	6
Georgia	7.92%	25	8.97%	27	9.42%	26
Hawaii	9.03%	22	9.18%	25	9.39%	27
Idaho	4.82%	46	5.11%	47	5.59%	46
Illinois	6.49%	39	8.11%	31	7.03%	39
Indiana	7.88%	26	9.01%	26	8.92%	29
Iowa	4.47%	48	4.69%	49	5.01%	49
Kansas	7.01%	34	7.24%	38	7.13%	38
Kentucky	5.02%	45	5.42%	45	5.66%	45
Louisiana	14.46%	7	15.40%	7	12.01%	12
Maine	6.84%	35	7.21%	39	7.03%	40
Maryland	10.06%	17	11.21%	16	10.72%	17
Massachusetts	12.11%	10	12.07%	11	11.78%	13
Michigan	7.17%	32	7.59%	35	7.75%	35
Minnesota	8.64%	23	9.44%	23	9.81%	23
Mississippi	3.63%	51	4.36%	50	4.08%	51

State/Territory	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches	Afterschool Total Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank
Missouri	7.40%	31	7.92%	32	7.83%	33
Montana	9.82%	20	10.61%	19	9.96%	22
Nebraska	7.67%	28	7.63%	34	7.79%	34
Nevada	6.34%	40	6.34%	43	6.58%	42
New Hampshire	11.61%	11	13.06%	9	14.44%	7
New Jersey	11.55%	12	11.89%	12	12.99%	8
New Mexico	10.41%	16	10.67%	18	10.46%	18
New York	21.89%	2	22.59%	2	21.95%	2
North Carolina	4.63%	47	5.56%	44	5.72%	44
North Dakota	7.42%	30	7.43%	36	6.23%	43
Ohio	4.13%	50	4.83%	48	5.17%	48
Oklahoma	6.16%	41	6.69%	41	8.67%	30
Oregon	9.92%	18	9.98%	20	10.11%	21
Pennsylvania	6.64%	37	7.09%	40	7.17%	37
Rhode Island	13.37%	8	13.46%	8	11.50%	14
South Carolina	10.55%	14	11.85%	13	12.39%	9
South Dakota	6.60%	38	7.32%	37	7.20%	36
Tennessee	9.89%	19	12.26%	10	12.08%	11
Texas	10.50%	15	11.23%	15	11.42%	15
Utah	5.19%	44	5.38%	46	5.33%	47
Vermont	16.09%	5	17.55%	5	16.53%	5
Virginia	6.83%	36	8.23%	30	9.55%	25
Washington	5.98%	42	6.44%	42	6.82%	41
West Virginia	11.05%	13	11.47%	14	12.28%	10
Wisconsin	7.43%	29	8.29%	29	8.05%	31
Wyoming	4.26%	49	4.35%	51	4.28%	50
United States Total	11.04%		11.97%		11.97%	

Figure 6
State-Level Afterschool Suppers as a Percentage of Free or Reduced-Price (FRP) Lunches and National Rank

State/Territory	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	CACFP At-Risk Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches	CACFP At-Risk Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank	CACFP At-Risk Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches	CACFP At-Risk Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank	CACFP At-Risk Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches	CACFP At-Risk Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank
Alabama	1.85%	29	4.22%	16	5.15%	11
Alaska	5.32%	10	3.98%	17	4.25%	18
Arizona	1.37%	35	1.62%	37	1.89%	38
Arkansas	8.62%	2	8.67%	4	7.75%	4
California	8.52%	3	11.07%	2	11.57%	2
Colorado	1.48%	32	1.67%	36	1.78%	39
Connecticut	1.13%	38	1.78%	33	1.93%	35
Delaware	5.38%	9	5.60%	10	6.29%	8
District of Columbia	15.19%	1	13.73%	1	18.38%	1
Florida	4.62%	11	6.29%	9	6.25%	9
Georgia	1.03%	39	1.61%	39	1.73%	41
Hawaii	0.35%	47	0.28%	50	0.24%	50
Idaho	0.81%	42	1.03%	42	1.22%	44
Illinois	2.87%	20	3.75%	18	3.37%	24
Indiana	1.42%	34	1.77%	34	1.90%	36
Iowa	0.39%	46	0.46%	47	0.48%	49
Kansas	0.63%	44	0.98%	44	1.25%	43
Kentucky	2.12%	26	2.73%	27	3.05%	27
Louisiana	5.59%	8	6.60%	8	4.34%	16
Maine	0.54%	45	0.50%	46	0.56%	48
Maryland	5.94%	7	6.64%	7	6.40%	7
Massachusetts	2.81%	21	2.98%	25	3.31%	25
Michigan	3.10%	18	3.36%	21	3.42%	22
Minnesota	0.93%	40	1.62%	38	1.99%	34
Mississippi	0.12%	51	0.43%	48	0.58%	46

State/Territory	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	CACFP At-Risk Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches	CACFP At-Risk Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank	CACFP At-Risk Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches	CACFP At-Risk Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank	CACFP At-Risk Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches	CACFP At-Risk Suppers Over NSLP FRP Lunches Rank
Missouri	2.73%	22	3.28%	22	3.21%	26
Montana	2.67%	23	3.27%	23	3.40%	23
Nebraska	3.22%	17	3.17%	24	2.95%	28
Nevada	4.45%	12	4.78%	12	4.71%	15
New Hampshire	1.48%	31	2.04%	31	2.75%	30
New Jersey	2.44%	24	2.75%	26	3.81%	19
New Mexico	1.63%	30	2.46%	30	2.77%	29
New York	6.61%	5	10.42%	3	6.94%	6
North Carolina	0.80%	43	1.00%	43	1.13%	45
North Dakota	0.22%	49	0.12%	51	0.09%	51
Ohio	1.25%	36	1.68%	35	1.90%	37
Oklahoma	0.35%	48	0.77%	45	2.37%	31
Oregon	6.52%	6	6.92%	6	7.00%	5
Pennsylvania	3.26%	16	3.52%	19	3.48%	21
Rhode Island	3.58%	15	4.86%	11	4.87%	12
South Carolina	2.27%	25	3.46%	20	3.75%	20
South Dakota	0.82%	41	1.43%	41	1.62%	42
Tennessee	3.00%	19	4.43%	15	4.73%	14
Texas	3.60%	14	4.54%	14	5.43%	10
Utah	1.20%	37	1.59%	40	1.77%	40
Vermont	6.68%	4	8.32%	5	8.93%	3
Virginia	1.94%	28	2.73%	28	4.33%	17
Washington	1.42%	33	1.88%	32	2.30%	33
West Virginia	4.35%	13	4.57%	13	4.73%	13
Wisconsin	2.01%	27	2.56%	29	2.36%	32
Wyoming	0.18%	50	0.33%	49	0.56%	47
United States Total	3.67%		4.80%		4.86%	

Figure 7
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 teens 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 Area-Eligible Snacks for 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 afterschool meals pilot:
 - Delaware
 - Michigan
 - Missouri
 - Pennsylvania
- US Department of Agriculture 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 for at-risk afterschool programs 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.