



# Serving Maryland's Children: The Afterschool Meal Program

*The First Three Years*

July 2013



**Maryland Hunger Solutions**

*Ending hunger and promoting well-being*

## Introduction

In the three years after the federally funded Afterschool Meal Program was first introduced to Maryland, its impact grew substantially. Every day during the 2011-2012 school year, an average of 11,433 children received meals at 440 afterschool programs in Maryland through the Afterschool Meal Program, which combats hunger and supports programs that keep children learning and safe during afterschool hours by providing federal reimbursements to serve nutritious meals.

The afterschool hours can be a difficult time for children, especially if their communities lack strong afterschool programs. In Maryland, nearly one in three school-age youth (aged 5 to 18) spends an average of 10 hours a week unsupervised after school.<sup>1</sup> It's precisely during this unsupervised time that children are most likely to engage in risky behaviors: the hours between 3 and 6 p.m. are the peak period for juvenile crime and experimentation with cigarettes, drugs, alcohol, and sex.<sup>2</sup> At the same time, one in six households in Maryland reports not having enough money to buy sufficient food for themselves or their families. Many of the children in these households participate in the school breakfast and lunch programs, but return home to empty cupboards at the end of the school day.<sup>3</sup> There is a clear link between childhood hunger and children who are unable to get into underfunded or nonexistent afterschool programs.

This no longer has to be a reality for many Maryland youth, thanks to the Afterschool Meal Program, which is a relatively new part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP).

Schools, local government agencies, private nonprofit organizations, and some for-profit entities located in low-income areas are eligible to receive funding for serving afterschool meals, as well as snacks. As this report demonstrates, participation in the Afterschool Meal Program has increased rapidly, yet many more children could be reaping the benefits of this program.

In order to participate in the Afterschool Meal Program, sites must:

- Be located in a school attendance area in which 50 percent or more of children are eligible for free or reduced-price meals;
- Serve children who are 18 and under at the start of the school year;
- Provide educational or enrichment activities; and
- Meet local health and safety standards.

<sup>1</sup> Afterschool Alliance, "Maryland After 3 PM," 2009. [http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/AA3PM\\_states.cfm?state\\_abbr=MD&level=2](http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/AA3PM_states.cfm?state_abbr=MD&level=2)

<sup>2</sup> Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, "Investments in Children Prevent Crime and Save Money," 2003. <http://www.fightcrime.org/state/usa/reports/investments-children-prevent-crime-and-save-money-brief-2003>

<sup>3</sup> Food Research and Action Center, "Food Hardship in America 2012," February 2013. [http://frac.org/pdf/food\\_hardship\\_2012.pdf](http://frac.org/pdf/food_hardship_2012.pdf)

Maryland’s first three years of participating in the Afterschool Meal Program offers many valuable lessons and success stories. Maryland Hunger Solutions developed this report to look at the implementation and early growth of the federally funded suppers in our state and to establish future goals for the state to achieve. Providing full, nutritionally balanced meals demonstrably improves children’s health and well-being while also combatting childhood hunger and obesity. State and local officials, child advocates, and afterschool programs and communities across the state should embrace this option.

## The Value of Afterschool Meals

Despite the economy’s slow recovery, many family budgets remain stretched terribly thin, often resulting in impossible financial decisions. Maryland families face choices between food and heat, food and health care, transportation costs for work and basic school fees. Federal child nutrition programs, including the Afterschool Meal Program, play a key role in helping struggling families and children access nutritious meals to fill this gap. Additionally, they help struggling afterschool programs become better resourced, sustainable providers of services to children.

Offering a healthy and nutritious meal during afterschool hours has numerous benefits for children, families, and afterschool programs. Participating in the Afterschool Meal Program:

- Ensures that hungry children have access to a nutritious meal beyond school breakfast and lunch;
- Keeps youth engaged in learning and involved in safe activities while their parents are at work;
- Increases participation in afterschool programs; and
- Improves retention rates for afterschool programs.

The Afterschool Meal Program also can help combat both childhood obesity and poor nutrition. School-age children have a higher daily intake of fruits, vegetables, milk, and key nutrients like calcium, vitamin A, and folate on days when they eat a federally funded supper at an afterschool program compared to days when they do not.<sup>4</sup>

All meals and snacks served through the Afterschool Meal Program must meet USDA nutritional guidelines.

Meals (typically suppers) must include all of the following:

- 1 serving of milk
- 2 servings of fruits and/or vegetables
- 1 serving of grains
- 1 serving of protein

Meals can be hot or cold and as simple as a ham sandwich, cucumber slices, an apple, and a carton of low-fat milk.

Snacks must include two of the four components.

<sup>4</sup> Plante, M.L.K. & Bruening, K.S., “Supper Meal Improves Diets of Children at Nutritional Risk” [poster session abstract], Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2004.

## 2009: Afterschool Meal Program Comes to Maryland

Thanks to the efforts of Representative Donna Edwards (D-Md.) and the advocacy of Maryland Hunger Solutions, Congress added Maryland to the Afterschool Meal Program in the spring of 2009, making it then one of only 13 states and the District of Columbia to receive federal funding to provide afterschool meals. The Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) successfully launched the new program, and the first suppers were served in October 2009. (The Afterschool Meal Program became available nationwide a little more than a year later through the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010.)

Collaboration between MSDE, Maryland Hunger Solutions, the Maryland Out of School Time Network (MOST), and the Governor’s Office for Children (GOC) has been crucial to the successful launch and expansion of the Afterschool Meal Program. The Partnership to End Childhood Hunger in Maryland—which is composed of all the above organizations and numerous other leading public and private entities—identified increasing participation in the Afterschool Meal Program as a key strategy to meet its objective of ending childhood hunger in the state by 2015. This designation heightened attention to the new program and promoted early support from key stakeholders.

Partnership members engaged in a multifaceted statewide outreach campaign. Effective strategies included:

- Moving organizations from serving just snacks to offering meals;
- Marketing through brochures, fliers, and newsletters;
- Publishing and disseminating Maryland Hunger Solutions’ “Guide to the Afterschool Meal Program in Maryland” for potential sponsors and sites;
- Partnering with afterschool networks to conduct outreach;
- Engaging in targeted, county-by-county discussions to assess capacity for implementation and expansion;
- Targeting Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) providers to offer services year-round; and
- Hosting Afterschool Meal Programs and SFSP open houses to demonstrate the program in operation and connect potential sponsors and sites with providers that have implemented afterschool meals successfully.

By conducting effective outreach and offering critical technical assistance to afterschool providers across the state, the partnership could point to encouraging results during the 2009-2010 school year, the first year of the program, when 126 afterschool programs served meals to 3,404 children per day. By the end of the 2011-2012

school year, every day an average of 11,433 children received a healthy and nutritious meal during their afterschool program at 440 sites statewide. While this is a solid start, much work remains to be done to reach the many children still in need of the program.

Maryland Afterschool Meal Program Annual Totals			
School Year	Average Number of Children Participating	Afterschool Meal Sites*	Total Meals Served
2009-2010	3,404	126	387,905
2010-2011	8,959	326	1,509,380
2011-2012	11,433	440	1,978,298
<i>* Number of sites claiming meal reimbursement</i>			

## Growth in Maryland

The significant growth over the last three years in the number of Maryland programs offering supper through the Afterschool Meal Program has provided thousands of Maryland children with nutritious meals. Four of the five most populous jurisdictions in Maryland (which have the largest number of eligible afterschool programs) recorded the largest growth in the Afterschool Meal Program, with Baltimore City, Prince George’s, and Montgomery counties having the most rapid program expansion.<sup>5</sup>

Maryland Afterschool Meal Program Top 5 Jurisdictions—By Growth in Average Daily Participation			
	2009-2010	2011-2012	# Increase
Baltimore City	1,229	4,978	3,749
Prince George’s	481	2,004	1,523
Montgomery	612	1,677	1,065
Anne Arundel	228	569	341
Washington	145	392	247

## Transitioning from Snack to Supper

The most effective expansion strategy used in Maryland to achieve rapid growth in the Afterschool Meal Program was to target existing sites serving federally funded afterschool snacks and encourage them to transition into serving supper.<sup>6</sup> Because these sites already were participating in one of the federal nutrition

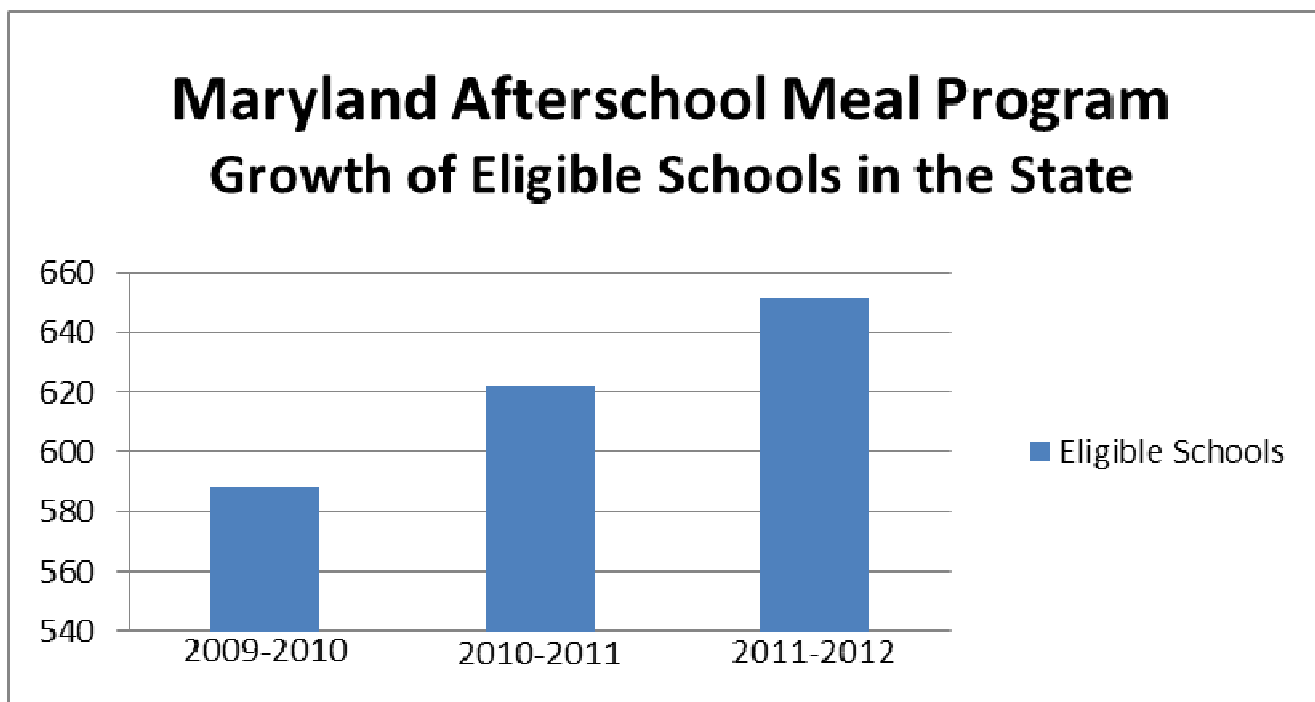
<sup>5</sup> See Appendix, Table 4 for complete data table.

<sup>6</sup> The Afterschool Snack Program was established in 1998 to provide federal reimbursement for snacks served in afterschool programs nationwide. When the pilot Afterschool Supper Program was extended nationwide in the 2010 Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act, the two programs were merged into the Afterschool Meal Program.

programs, they were familiar with program requirements and understood the importance of providing children with nutritious food after school. One such program was the Family League of Baltimore, Inc., which had been funding afterschool programs throughout Baltimore City and serving snacks at these sites for more than five years. The Family League transitioned 14 snack sites to supper in October 2009, and added 27 more sites by the end of the school year, thus serving afterschool meals to 934 children on an average day. By the 2011-2012 school year, the Family League was serving suppers to 4,103 children on the average day at 174 sites in Baltimore City.<sup>7</sup>

### School Systems Expanding into Supper

Local school systems also have embraced the Afterschool Meal Program because they recognize the benefits a full meal provides to their students. Among local school systems, Prince George’s County and Montgomery County Public Schools were the first to seize the opportunity presented by the new program and led the school-based expansion of suppers in Maryland. Prince George’s County Public Schools had the most dramatic growth, increasing from 15 sites during the 2009-2010 school year to 86 sites in the 2011-2012 school year, serving an additional 1,408 children. During the 2011-2012 school year, Montgomery County Public Schools had 34 sites operating the Afterschool Meal Program, serving 1,623 children on average each day, an increase of 20 sites and 1,011 children from the 2009-2010 school year.



<sup>7</sup> See Appendix, Table 3.

## Maryland Afterschool Meal Program | Growth in School System Sponsored Participation

Jurisdiction	2009-2010			2010-2011			2011-2012		
	Average Number of Children Participating Daily	Afterschool Meal Sites	Total Meals Served	Average Number of Children Participating Daily	Afterschool Meal Sites	Total Meals Served	Average Number of Children Participating Daily	Afterschool Meal Sites	Total Meals Served
Allegany	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	1	2,398
Anne Arundel	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	13	42,374
Baltimore City	45	1	3,097	761	18	73,881	370	24	23,333
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calvert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	13	1	302	10	1	358	11	1	1,024
Charles	107	2	2,360	44	2	1,762	31	2	977
Dorchester	0	0	0	62	1	2,809	0	0	0
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	6	25,920
Garrett	0	0	0	23	7	2,671	33	4	4,158
Harford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0	0	163	3	12,583	125	4	10,406
Montgomery	612	14	44,679	749	19	87,686	1,623	34	178,611
Prince George's	417	15	34,209	1,572	88	281,550	1825	86	328,518
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	145	20	16,422	281	15	44,155	372	15	66,675
Wicomico	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	1	7,203
Worcester	70	1	4,000	93	2	10,128	255	4	24,763
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>105,069</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>517,583</b>	<b>5,258</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>716,360</b>

## Federal Dollars for Suppers in Maryland

The growth in the Afterschool Meal Program has brought a significant amount of federal funding to Maryland. Since the program was implemented in October 2009, Maryland has received more than \$11.4 million in federal reimbursement dollars for meals served.<sup>8</sup> Despite this good start, there remains substantial room for growth in the Afterschool Meal Program. With expanded outreach to underserved counties, Maryland could continue to see significant gains in the amount of federal dollars coming into the state, which would in turn bolster the local economy for years to come.

Maryland Afterschool Meal Program Federal Funding					
2009-2010 (\$2.68 per meal)		2010-2011 (\$2.72 per meal)		2011-2012 (\$2.77 per meal)	
Total Meals	Federal \$	Total Meals	Federal \$	Total Meals	Federal \$
387,905	\$1,115,226.88	1,509,380	\$4,411,163.05	1,978,298	\$5,920,056.77

## Moving Afterschool Meals Forward: Future Growth

Maryland’s successful implementation of the Afterschool Meal Program in the first three years means thousands of children now receive a nutritious evening meal, but there are still significant opportunities to increase participation in every county. While potential participation varies by county, depending on availability of resources and the number of area eligible schools and other providers (those in areas where 50 percent of children are eligible for free and reduced-price meals), there is potential for major growth in every jurisdiction.

### Reaching Nonparticipating Counties

Seven jurisdictions (Calvert, Carroll, Harford, Howard, Queen Anne’s, St. Mary’s, and Talbot counties) had no active afterschool supper sites operating during the 2011-2012 school year, even though at least one eligible school existed in each county.<sup>9</sup> Four of the local school systems in these jurisdictions (Harford, Howard, Queen Anne’s, and St. Mary’s counties) served snacks at school-based programs through the National School Lunch Program, at a reimbursement rate of \$0.78 per snack.<sup>10</sup> By switching to the Afterschool Meal Program, these school districts could offer a complete, nutritious meal to their students with the higher reimbursement rate (\$2.77 in 2011-2012) provided for suppers. Bringing the Afterschool Meal Program to these remaining seven

<sup>8</sup> Calculation based on the sum total of meals served per year multiplied by the supper reimbursement rate, which is adjusted annually. The reimbursement rates listed above also include the value of commodities (or cash in lieu of commodities), which CACFP provides for each meal served.

<sup>9</sup> See Appendix, Table 1.

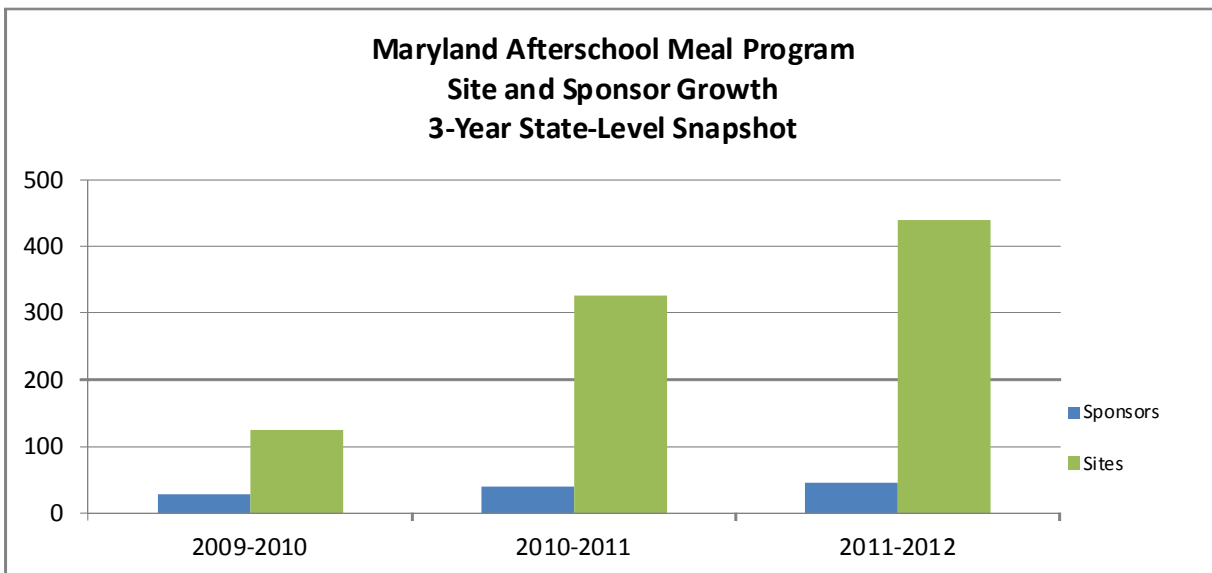
<sup>10</sup> Howard County Public Schools had six sites serving meals through the Afterschool Meal Program as of the 2012-2013 school year.



jurisdictions will take a commitment from both local school systems and community partners to develop a strategy for implementation that will best serve the needs of the children in each county.

## Reducing Barriers to Expansion

The Afterschool Meal Program has grown quickly, expanding from 3,404 children participating across 126 sites during the 2009-2010 school year to 11,433 children in 440 sites during the 2011-2012 school year. Even though there has been strong and rapid growth in the Afterschool Meal Program in Maryland, many more children need to be reached.



There are a number of barriers that limit the program's expansion in the state, including:

- Lack of available afterschool programming;
- Local health regulations sometimes exceed what is needed to make meals safe and healthy and can be costly for sites to comply with (see Challenges to Local Implementation, below);
- Lack of capacity among current sponsors to expand and serve additional afterschool programs;
- Operating more than one federal nutrition program can be burdensome for some providers, especially as each program has its own application, administrative rules, and eligibility requirements.
- Limited information on the existence and location of afterschool programs eligible to participate, and;
- Lack of awareness of the Afterschool Meal Program itself.

## Availability of Afterschool Programs

The Afterschool Meal Program came to Maryland just as the number of students qualifying for free and reduced-price school meals was increasing as a result of the economic downturn. This consequently increased

the number of schools (those with 50 percent or more of children eligible for free and reduced-price meals) and community-based programs eligible to participate in the program. Yet, while the economic downturn increased the number of children who need access to nutritious afterschool meals, it also led to budget cuts at the federal, state, and local levels that curtailed already inadequate afterschool program options, resulting in fewer locations offering afterschool meals.

Children cannot be fed at afterschool programs if the programs are not there. Preserving existing programs and expanding afterschool funding must be a priority at all levels of government to ensure that low-income children have access to both safe, educational afterschool programming and nutritious meals. Maryland should provide a sustainable funding source for the Maryland After-School and Summer Opportunity Fund Program, which will help to support quality out-of-school-time programs operated by nonprofit organizations statewide.<sup>11</sup>

## **Challenges to Local Implementation**

Major barriers to afterschool meal expansion in Maryland are the local health regulations and certification requirements that sites must meet in order to operate the program.

Every site that operates the Afterschool Meal Program must meet local health and safety standards, without exception. The challenge, however, is determining what those local standards are in each jurisdiction, as they often differ by county. Only schools, which have already met these standards, have not been affected by this issue.

In every jurisdiction, a full license and certification are required if a site wishes to prepare its own meals (called “self-prep”). However, there are no statewide requirements if the meals are prepared by a licensed food vendor and delivered to the site ready to serve (called “vended”). Instead, in the case of vended meal sites, each jurisdiction interprets what proof-of-health certification is necessary to approve a site for operation. Some jurisdictions require a license, while others require only a letter stating that the necessary requirements have been met.

In some jurisdictions, every person at the afterschool program must receive food-service safety training, which comes with a per-person fee that can be cost prohibitive, while others require no training. Furthermore, some jurisdictions charge nonprofit or faith-based sites for the certification, which can range in price from \$20 to \$175, while others waive the fee. Many small community-based and faith-based sites that serve a limited

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<sup>11</sup> The Maryland After-School Opportunity Fund Program was established in 1999 to provide funding to organizations with afterschool programs for children and was moved to the Governor’s Office for Children in 2012. Due to budget constraints, the program has not been funded since FY 2004. Md. Human Services Code Ann. §§ 8-1101-1107 (2012).

number of children do not have the budget to cover the fees, and food service safety training for all staff can be unduly burdensome. While sponsors in Maryland strive to cover associated costs for new sites, these fees present an additional financial burden that makes it difficult for some eligible sites to take advantage of the program.

A standardized process that ensures the safety of the children without placing unnecessary requirements upon afterschool programs—both in the actual regulations and in associated costs—should be adopted by the state and implemented in each jurisdiction to allow maximum participation.

## **Best Practices and Recommendations**

### **Local Strategies**

Overcoming these and other barriers to expand participation in the Afterschool Meal Program requires more state outreach and better statewide rules, but it also requires action at the local level. Maryland Hunger Solutions has brought together area program providers, local school systems, and other community organizations to develop a strategy for afterschool meals that will work best for them, their community, and, most importantly, the children they serve.

Developing local county workgroups focused on expanding participation in the federal nutrition programs has been an effective strategy for creating a year-round feeding policy for children. Engaged local workgroups can also help identify and support new sites, volunteers, and funding opportunities. Before engaging in outreach efforts to afterschool programs, it is crucial to identify existing sponsors that are willing and able to serve additional sites.

### **Statewide Sponsors**

Maryland is fortunate to have several large sponsors, including the Maryland Food Bank, that have the capacity to expand into new areas and provide meals at additional afterschool program sites with relative ease, making targeted outreach much more effective. Having statewide and multi-jurisdictional sponsors is an effective best-practice strategy on which Maryland can continue to build in coming years. It is also important that smaller sponsors work to increase their capacity to provide meals, especially if they are the only sponsors working in a specific jurisdiction.

### **Mapping**

To reach the next level of program providers, Maryland Hunger Solutions, the Maryland Out of School Time Network, Maryland State Department of Education, and Johns Hopkins University Center for a Livable Future are

actively engaged in a mapping project to identify eligible sites that currently operate afterschool programs but are not yet serving meals. By mapping existing afterschool programs against eligible schools and afterschool meal sites, the project aims to direct resources and technical assistance more effectively, by targeting and engaging eligible sites that are not yet participating in the Afterschool Meal Program. Since a network of sponsors with the capacity to expand has been identified, this targeted approach will allow new sites to be added to the program in an efficient manner.

## **Funding Support for Afterschool Programs**

While significant progress has been made, a renewed commitment to funding and providing afterschool programming to children across the state is critical. With dedicated resources for afterschool programs, such as the Maryland After-School and Summer Opportunity Fund, and an effective and targeted outreach afterschool meals campaign to eligible afterschool providers, the Afterschool Meal Program can provide more low-income Maryland children with the nutritious food they need to thrive after school lets out.

## **Technical Notes**

The data in this report are collected from the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) and individual sponsors that work across jurisdictions (Maryland Food Bank, Capital Area Food Bank). For those sponsors operating across multiple jurisdictions, as noted above, the total number of meals served in each jurisdiction was calculated by year. The average daily participation for each of these sponsors per jurisdiction, per year, was then calculated by dividing total annual meals served by the total operating days for the year for each sponsor, as reported by MSDE.

For each jurisdiction, the total number of sites per sponsor is based on the maximum number of sites that claimed reimbursement in one month during the operating year. Then the annual jurisdiction total was calculated by taking the sum of these site totals by sponsor. For each jurisdiction, the number of area-eligible schools reflects all schools with 50 percent or more students eligible for free and reduced-price meals, including alternative programs, as reported by MSDE annually. In all tables, “average number of children participating” means the average number of children receiving a meal at an afterschool meal site each day. Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up to 100 percent.

## Resources

- **Maryland Hunger Solutions** is dedicated to ending hunger and promoting well-being in Maryland by maximizing participation in all federal nutrition programs, including the Afterschool Meal Program; educating the public and key stakeholders to the realities of hunger in our state and to solutions that are already at hand; and improving public policies to end hunger, reduce poverty, and promote nutrition. Maryland Hunger Solutions is an initiative of the Food Research and Action Center. [www.mdhungersolutions.org](http://www.mdhungersolutions.org). To help afterschool program providers better understand how the Afterschool Meal Program works, Maryland Hunger Solutions annually produces “Your Guide to the Afterschool Meal Program.” [http://mdhungersolutions.org/fedfoodprogs/afterschool\\_meals.shtm](http://mdhungersolutions.org/fedfoodprogs/afterschool_meals.shtm)
- **The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC)** is the leading national nonprofit organization working to improve public policies and public-private partnerships to eradicate hunger and undernutrition in the United States. FRAC offers information and resources on the Afterschool Meal Program and other federal nutrition programs. [www.frac.org](http://www.frac.org)
- **The Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE)** administers the federal nutrition programs in Maryland, including the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, the Child and Adult Care Feeding Program, and the Summer Food Service Program. MSDE’s Eat Smart Maryland website has an overview of the child nutrition programs available to state residents, including the Afterschool Meal Program. [www.eatsmartmaryland.org](http://www.eatsmartmaryland.org).
- **The U. S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA)** Food and Nutrition Service has a website with more information about the Afterschool Meal Program. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/care/Afterschool.htm>

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## Appendix

**Table 1. Maryland Afterschool Meal Program:  
Sponsor and Site Data - by Jurisdiction**

Jurisdiction	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
	Sponsors	Sites	Sponsors	Sites	Sponsors	Sites
Allegany	2	5	2	6	2	8
Anne Arundel	1	5	1	5	2	20
Baltimore City	8	50	12	147	12	216
Baltimore	3	6	4	9	4	10
Calvert	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0	1	1	2	2
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	1	1	1	1	1	1
Charles	1	2	1	2	1	2
Dorchester	2	1	2	2	1	2
Frederick	0	0	1	0	1	6
Garrett	1	0	1	7	1	4
Harford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0	1	3	1	4
Montgomery	1	14	2	22	3	38
Prince George's	3	17	4	96	5	95
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	0	0	1	0	0	0
Somerset	1	2	1	3	1	4
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	2	20	2	16	2	16
Wicomico	1	2	2	4	4	8
Worcester	1	1	1	2	1	4
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>440</b>

**Table 2. Maryland Afterschool Meal Program: Growth in Participation by Jurisdiction**

Jurisdiction	2009-2010			2010-2011			2011-2012		
	Average Number of Children Participating Daily	Afterschool Meal Sites	Total Meals Served	Average Number of Children Participating Daily	Afterschool Meal Sites	Total Meals Served	Average Number of Children Participating Daily	Afterschool Meal Sites	Total Meals Served
Allegany	180	5	10,765	225	6	16,485	303	8	35,342
Anne Arundel	228	5	23,568	211	5	38,731	569	20	87,547
Baltimore City	1,229	50	193,806	4,680	147	852,372	4,978	216	1,004,640
Baltimore	263	6	40,173	441	9	85,616	447	10	91,188
Calvert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0	0	7	1	555	42	2	7,986
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	13	1	302	10	1	358	11	1	1,024
Charles	107	2	2,360	44	2	1,762	31	2	977
Dorchester	25	1	2,625	80	2	6,158	26	2	5,029
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	6	25,920
Garrett	0	0	0	23	7	2,671	33	4	4,158
Harford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0	0	163	3	12,583	125	4	10,406
Montgomery	612	14	44,679	798	22	96,739	1,677	38	189,668
Prince George's	481	17	43,833	1,679	96	300,870	2,004	95	357,848
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	9	2	992	97	3	17,769	152	4	29,069
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	145	20	16,422	306	16	47,926	392	16	70,379
Wicomico	42	2	4,380	102	4	18,657	231	8	32,354
Worcester	70	1	4,000	93	2	10,128	255	4	24,763
Maryland	3,404	126	387,905	8,959	326	1,509,380	11,433	440	1,978,298



**Table 3. Maryland Afterschool Meal Program: Growth in Participation by Jurisdiction from School Year 2009-2010 to 2011-2012**

Change in Average Daily Participation, 2009-2010 to 2011-2012					
Jurisdiction	2009-2010		2011-2012		Growth in Children Served
	Average Number of Children Participating Daily	Sites	Average Number of Children Participating Daily	Sites	
Allegany	180	5	303	8	123
Anne Arundel	228	5	569	20	341
Baltimore City	1,229	50	4,978	216	3,749
Baltimore	263	6	447	10	184
Calvert	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0	42	2	42
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	13	1	11	1	-2
Charles	107	2	31	2	-76
Dorchester	25	1	26	2	1
Frederick	0	0	157	6	157
Garrett	0	0	33	4	33
Harford	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0	125	4	125
Montgomery	612	14	1,677	38	1,065
Prince George's	481	17	2,004	95	1,523
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	9	2	152	4	143
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	145	20	392	16	247
Wicomico	42	2	231	8	189
Worcester	70	1	255	4	185
Maryland	3,404	126	11,433	440	8,029

**Table 4. Maryland Afterschool Meal Program: Growth in Eligible Schools by Jurisdiction**

Jurisdiction	Eligible Schools		
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Allegany	13	14	15
Anne Arundel	21	27	27
Baltimore City	192	192	195
Baltimore	71	76	83
Calvert	1	2	1
Caroline	2	6	8
Carroll	0	0	1
Cecil	7	9	10
Charles	8	8	7
Dorchester	8	10	9
Frederick	7	6	7
Garrett	9	10	8
Harford	9	13	12
Howard	1	1	4
Kent	4	3	4
Montgomery	57	60	60
Prince George's	126	128	132
Queen Anne's	2	3	2
St. Mary's	5	5	5
Somerset	7	7	9
Talbot	1	2	3
Washington	16	17	22
Wicomico	13	16	18
Worcester	8	7	9
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>651</b>