CHILD FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS: **USEHOLD AND ACADEMIC SETTINGS**



Food insecurity affects approximately 461,720 of Georgia's children under the ages of 18. When given access to adequate nutrition, the impact is clear: children are healthier and perform better in school. 2 On the other hand, children who do not eat enough healthy food often perform poorly in school, are more likely to experience mental health problems, and are at greater risks for health issues later in life.³

The federal government funds seven food and nutrition programs which support children and adults within academic settings, afterschool programs, care facilities, and at home. Such programs have proven to support child health and development, all while addressing long-standing inequities (e.g., food insecurity, disparate chronic health outcomes). 4.5

What should children and youth be eating?

The Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025 is published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The guidelines* provide recommendations on what to eat and drink to meet nutrient needs, promote health, and prevent chronic disease. They are broken down by age: 1

Ages	Vegetables (Cup/Day)	Fruit (Cup/Day)	Grains (Cup/Day)	Protein (Cup/Day)	Dairy (Cup/Day)
2 to 8 years	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	3 to 6	2 to 5.5	2 to 3
9 to 13 years	1 to 3.5	1.5 to 2	5 to 9	4 to 6.5	3
14 to 18 years	2.5 to 4	1.5 to 2.5	6 to 10	5 to 7	3

^{*}Servings vary on each child and their individual caloric intake.

How do nutritious foods affect your body?

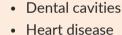
Nutritious foods support:

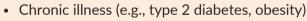
Immune system responses⁸



- Evesight⁹
- Cognitive development 10
- Bone health ¹¹

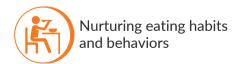






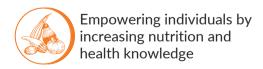
Iron deficiency

What are the benefits of nutrition education? 13, 14





Supporting individuals in informed decision-making about food and beverage consumption





Nutritious Food for Households

Two federally-funded feeding programs provide food purchasing benefits as well as nutrition education to participating households.

Programs Designed to Support Child Nutrition

Eligibility Requirements Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Food Benefits

Georgia 15

• Resident of the state of Georgia

Non-citizen Individuals

- Lived in the United States for at least 5 years, or
- Receives disability-related assistance or benefits, or
- Children under age 18

Income 16

• Lives at or below 130% of the federal poverty (FPL) income guidelines, depending on household status and deduction calculations

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

- · Pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women 20
- Infants and children up to age 5

Income 21

- Lives at or below 185% of FPL
- Participating in another assistance program may make an applicant automatically income-eligible for WIC (e.g., SNAP, Medicaid)

Nutrition Risk 22

Applicants must be determined to be at "nutritional risk" by a health professional or a trained health official

Benefits and Resources

Monthly monetary benefit loaded on the SNAP/EBT card to purchase fresh fruits. vegetables, and frozen, canned. and shelf-stable items¹⁷

Health and Nutrition Resources

Nutrition education (i.e., information on healthy eating, safe food, staying active, stretching food dollars, etc.) 18

231.480*

417.226

total participants²⁹

*Preliminary FY2024 data from the USDA

Enrollment in Georgia

households with children 19

Food Benefits

- Nutritionally balanced food packages 23
- **WIC Farmers Market** Nutrition Program benefits 24

Health and Nutrition Resources

- Breastfeeding supports 25
- Healthcare referrals ²⁶
- Nutrition education 27
- Immunization screenings ²⁸

Policy Recommendations

State Only:

- Strategically engage community organizations and benefit enrollment staff to understand and eliminate barriers to SNAP and WIC
- Ensure state agencies are fully leveraging data to ease enrollment for all eligible households (e.g., use Medicaid or SNAP data to facilitate WIC enrollment)
- Explore and enact opportunities to leverage virtual tools to support physicians in WIC program operations (e.g., electronic prescriptions, referral systems, electronic health data contracts)
- Explore an extension of the WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) farmers' market season

State and Federal:

- Increase culturally and linguistically inclusive resources within SNAP and WIC
- Ensure SNAP and WIC programming and enrollment supports are incorporated in DPH's Home Visiting Pilot

Federal Only:

- Leverage technology to increase access to and utilization of the WIC FMNP for farmers and WIC participants (e.g., remote trainings, electronic WIC FMNP benefits)
- Increase culturally inclusive foods within WIC food packages
- Expand the WIC child eligibility from age 5 to age 6
- Extend the WIC-certification timeline from 1 to 2 years
- Explore and incorporate online purchasing WIC-eligible foods



Nutritious Food for Early Education, School, and Afterschool

Five federally-funded feeding programs provide nutritionally balanced meals and snacks to children within early care and education programs, schools, and afterschool programs. Eligibility for participation is based on icnome, from 130% of FPL (free) to 185% of the FPL (reduced-cost).

Programs Designed to Support Health and Adequate Child Nutrition

Eligibility Requirements	Enrollment in Georgia	
Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)	130,208*	
Reimburses for nutritious meals. Child care programs, afterschool care programs, child care homes, emergency shelters, and adult care centers can be CACFP eligible. 31	average daily attendance ³⁶	
National School Lunch Program (NSLP)	1,128,798*	
Provide nutritionally balanced, free or reduced-cost (based on a sliding scale) lunches to children in public and nonprofit private schools, and residential child care institutions. 32	total participation ³⁷	
School Breakfast Program (SBP)	649,866*	
Provides cash subsidies to public or nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions to provide meals that meet federal nutrition requirements. Meals are provided to eligible children for free or at a reduced cost. 33	total participation ³⁸	
Seamless Summer Option (SSO)	124,471	
Provides the same meal service that is available during the regular school year to hungry kids in the community during the summer. This program is provided through either the NSLP or SBP. $\frac{34}{}$	average daily participation ³⁹	
Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)	52,521*	
Reimburses for healthy meals and snacks served to children from areas ₃₅	average daily attendance $\frac{40}{}$	
with low-income during summer months when school is not in session.	*Preliminary FY2024 data from the USDA	

Policy Recommendations

State Only:

- Ensure state agencies are fully leveraging data to ease enrollment for eligible students (e.g., Direct Certification, which is using Medicaid data to facilitate NSLP enrollment)
- Leverage available data to strategically recruit CACFP-eligible programs (e.g., low-income, low food access areas)

State and Federal:

- Provide funding for transportation grants to fund innovative approaches and mobile meal trucks to increase access to summer meals
- Promote local food procurement by connecting food systems to child care programs and simplifying procurement processes for CACFP operators

Federal Only:

- Increase food access by changing the area eligibility requirement from 50% to 40% of the children eligible for free or reduced-price meals
- Streamline CACFP program requirements, reduce paperwork, and maximize technology to improve program access (e.g., streamline CACFP and SFSP applications, virtual monitoring)
- Allow all CACFP participant programs to be reimbursed for an additional meal (e.g., snack or dinner), as was previously allowed
- Increase nutritious food access for family child care homes and afterschool programs by allowing them to receive a higher reimbursement rate (regardless of location)





References for Child Food and Nutrition Programs: Household and Academic Settings



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