Increasing Investment in Afterschool: The Role of Statewide Afterschool Networks

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Nebraska Named a Top 10 State for Afterschool, But More Work Remains Before All Nebraska Youth Have Access to Programs

The Afterschool Alliance’s *America After 3PM* report revealed that 57,201 (18%) youth in Nebraska participate in an afterschool program, yet 81,887 (31%) youth would be enrolled in a program if one were available to them. Nebraska is first in the nation with the number of hours that youth spend in after school programs—an average of nearly 10 hours per week.

With 97% of Nebraska’s parents satisfied with their child’s afterschool program and 61% agreeing that afterschool programs give working parents peace of mind, more work needs to be done to ensure that all children in Nebraska are able to take part in an afterschool program that keeps them safe, inspires learning and supports working parents.
Current Focus

- Rural – Urban AS Coalition Development

- Increased STEM programming, including future strands supporting Career and Technical Education

- Legislative policy supporting AS program expansion

- AS role in supporting A QuESTT: Nebraska’s School Accountability Framework
Connecticut context

- 3,597,000 people; 5543 sq. miles.
- 742 people per square mile (ranked 4\textsuperscript{th})
- 775,000 under age 18 (31\% < 200\% poverty)
- 166 school districts, 169 towns, no county level government
- 17\% in some afterschool (lower than US)
- 44\% would be if they could (higher than US)
Funding for After School

• $9 million 21st Century Community Learning Center funding annually
• $5.3 million state funded after school
• Most programs funded by parent fees
• Market rate cost for after school care $120-$148 per week
• Some philanthropic funding, but not as much as you would guess, almost no city $
Two Connecticuts

- Wealth and poverty are highly concentrated in Connecticut — more so than in many other large metropolitan areas.
- Often, those neighborhoods are racially and economically segregated from each other.
- After school and summer programs reflect this same split — expensive private afterschool programs in wealthy suburban neighborhoods and state subsidized school- or nonprofit-run programs in urban areas.
Achievement Gap

• 2011 NAEP showed CT has largest gap between low- and high-income students
• Some is due to income disparities and segregation between towns but not all
• When compared to low-income students from other states, Connecticut’s low-income students score in the bottom third
• Pushes afterschool to homework/tutoring
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FAN Connection

- Florida Children’s Council
- Florida Afterschool Network
Out of School Time Funding

- Funding varies depending on the source (federal, state, or local) and type of services being provided.
- 21st CCLC is the significant statewide dedicated afterschool funding stream.
- Florida Legislature appropriated funds for one afterschool project in 2014.
- Demand for out of school time services far exceeds availability of funding.
Out of School Time and Afterschool Expanded Learning in Florida

- 21st CCLC
- School-Based Afterschool Programs
- Community-Based Organizations
- Faith-Based Organizations
- Children’s Services Councils
- Private Non-Profits
- Private For-Profits
- Municipalities
- Parks and Recreation Depts
- Mentoring and Tutoring
Quality Afterschool STEM initiative
College & Career Preparedness
Questions and Comments

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