

# **Growing Together, Learning Together: Lessons Learned from Building Afterschool Systems in Support of Improved Youth Outcomes**

Jennifer Brown Lerner  
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American Youth  
Policy Forum

# Four main questions

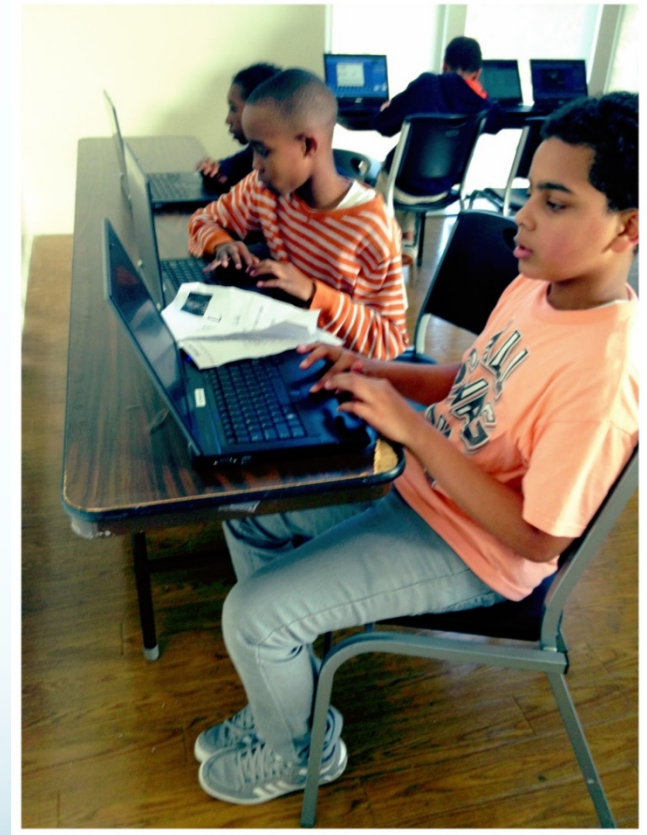
- What is the value of out-of-school time (OST)?
- Why take a systems approach?
- What is an OST system?
- What are some of the key elements that support OST systems?

# Value of OST

*Build critical skills for college,  
work, and life*

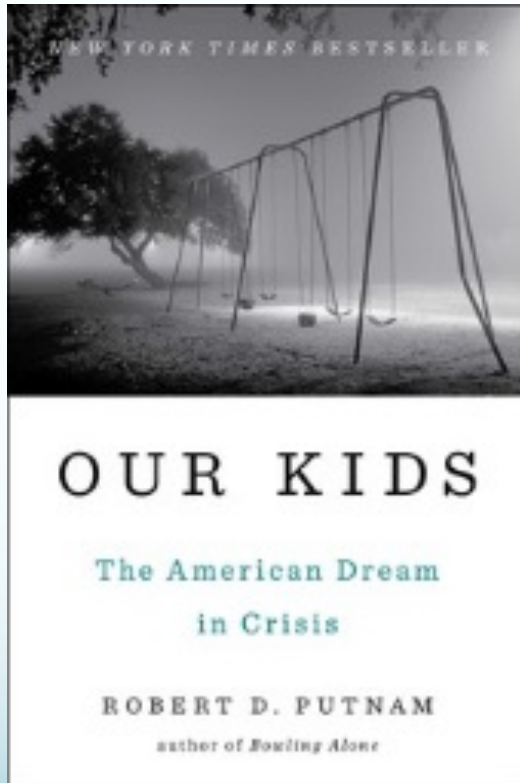
“Recent studies indicate that high-quality, well-managed, and structured Out-of-School-Time opportunities can help youth develop critical academic, social, and emotional attributes and skills, especially if offered consistently and persistently over time.”

-- *Hours of Opportunity*,  
The RAND Corporation, 2010



# Why a Systems Approach?

## 1) *Ensure equal access*



- **Unequal Participation:**  
“Poor kids are three times as likely as their non-poor classmates to participate in *neither* sports *nor* clubs (30% vs. 10%).”
- **Widening Gap:** “From 1997-2012, the ‘extracurricular gap’ between poor kids and non-poor kids (aged 6-11) nearly doubled.”

- *Our Kids: The American Dream in Crisis*, Robert Putnam, 2015

# Why a Systems Approach?

## 2) *Ensure high quality*

In a 2007 meta-analysis of 73 evaluations, afterschool programs *on average* had positive effects on:

- Attitudes toward school
- Social behavior
- School grades and achievement tests
- Reduced problem behaviors from aggression

But programs *without specific quality features* had NO effect.

“The Impact of Afterschool Programs that Promote Personal and Social Skills”  
Durlak & Weissberg (2007)





# Afterschool systems— from fragmentation to integration

## BEFORE...

- Waste of city resources
- Uneven program quality
- Fewer children participate
- Public skepticism
- Children lose



## CITYWIDE COORDINATION THROUGH AN AFTERSCHOOL SYSTEM

## AFTER...

- Smarter use of city resources
- Program quality improves
- More children participate
- Public support
- Children gain



# Coordination *can* work

A blue-tinted photograph of two young boys in a science laboratory. They are both smiling and looking at a piece of scientific equipment, which appears to be a large graduated cylinder or a similar apparatus. The boy on the left is wearing a white lab coat, and the boy on the right is wearing a white shirt with a dark tie. The background is slightly blurred, showing other lab equipment.

“This initiative provided a proof of principle – that organizations across cities could work together toward increasing access, quality, data-based decision making and sustainability.”

-- *Hours of Opportunity*,  
The RAND Corporation, 2010

# How many cities are coordinating?

## A MAJORITY OF CITIES IN THE STUDY COORDINATE AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS

Researchers recruited 129 cities of 100,000 people or more for the study. Of those cities...

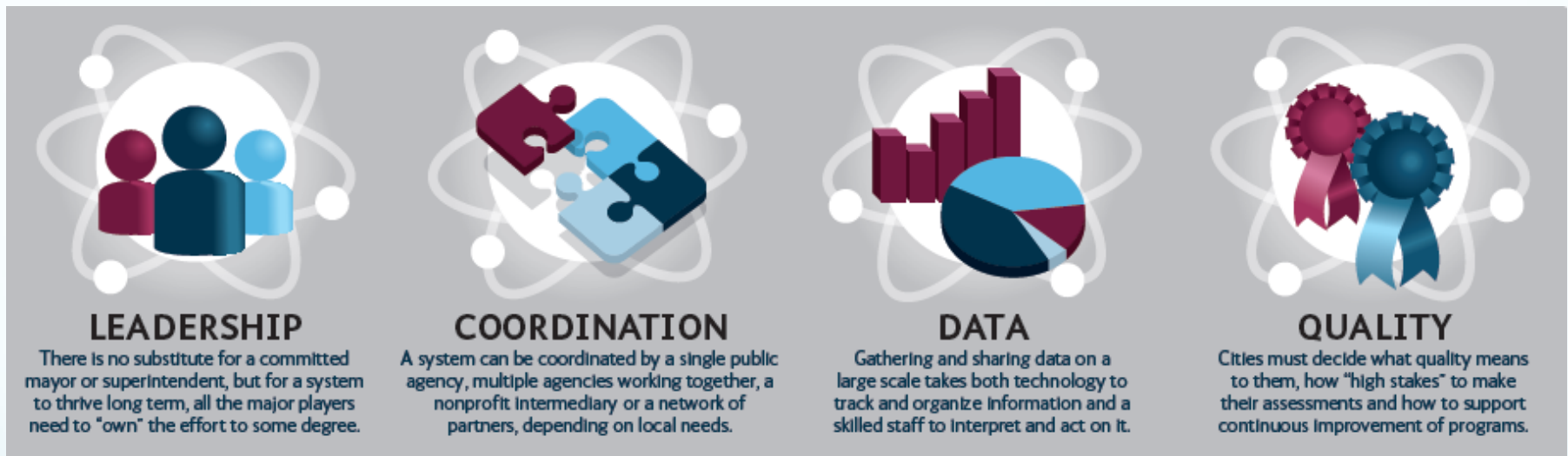


From *Is Citywide Afterschool Coordination Going Nationwide? An Exploratory Study in Large Cities* September 2013: fhi360

- More than half of cities surveyed are coordinating afterschool: **59-77 percent**
- Number of agencies, organizations involved in coordination: **median of 20**



# The four elements of afterschool system building success



From *Growing Together, Learning Together: What Cities Have Discovered about Building Afterschool Systems* July 2015: Wallace Foundation

# Strong leadership



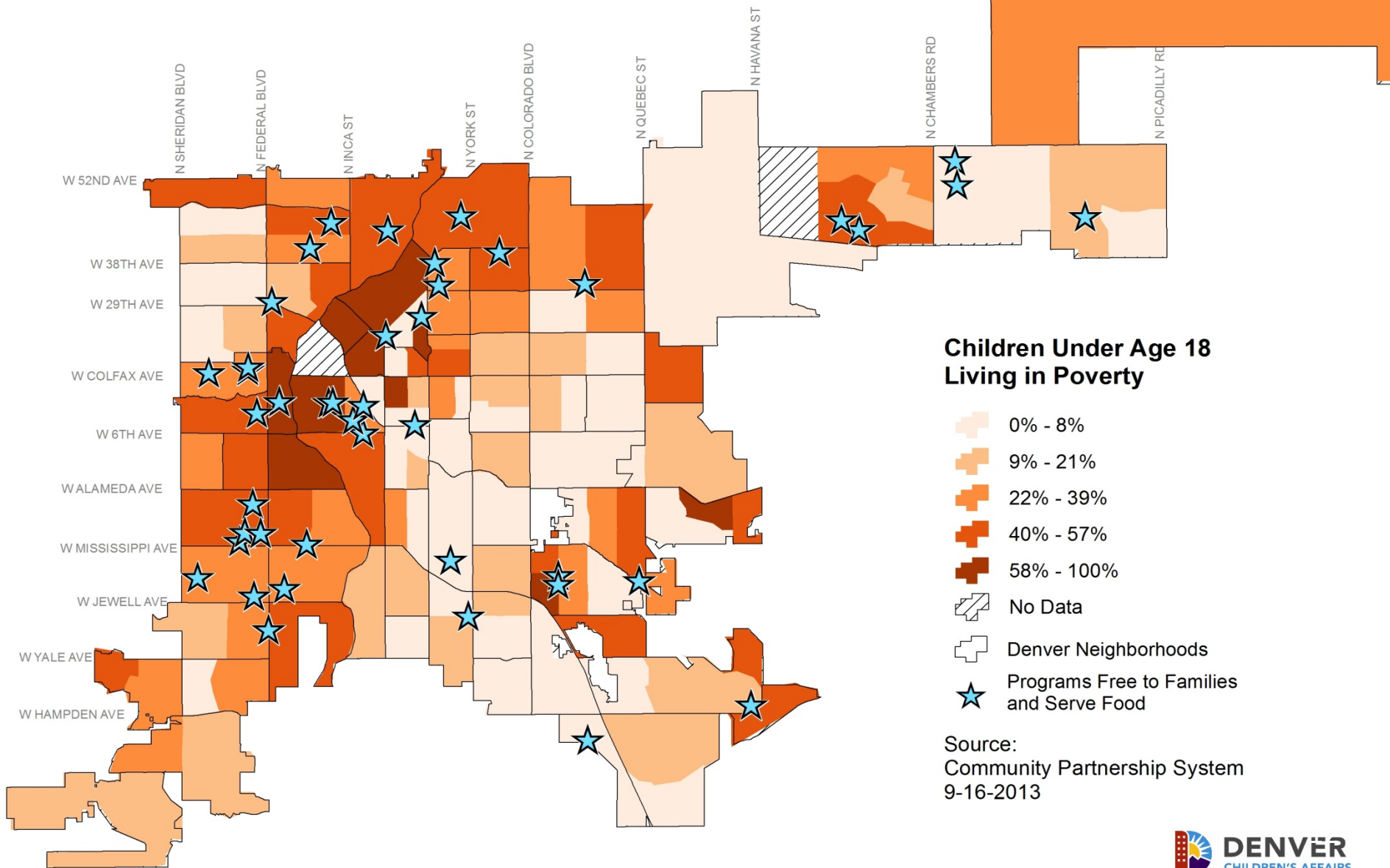




Coordination that fits local context



# Effective use of data



# Comprehensive approach to quality



From *Building Citywide Systems for Quality*

Nicole Yohalem

Forum for Youth Investment, 2011





# Lessons on afterschool systems and more



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wallacefoundation.org

Jennifer Brown Lerner  
American Youth Policy Forum  
[jlerner@aypf.org](mailto:jlerner@aypf.org)

[www.aypf.org](http://www.aypf.org)



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