



States on the Move to Afterschool for All

Each day in America, millions of kids go home to an empty house after school. In recent years, the growth of quality, affordable afterschool programs has begun to offer positive alternatives to the parents of these children. In 2009, the Afterschool Alliance contracted with RTi, a market research firm, to conduct a household survey of nearly 30,000 families to learn how many children are in afterschool programs, how many are unsupervised after school and how these numbers compare to five years ago. Building upon and updating a similar study conducted in 2004, *America After 3PM*, sponsored by the JCPenney Afterschool Fund, provides the most comprehensive and accurate picture to date of what this nation's youth are doing each day after school.

Overall, *America After 3PM* finds that while more kids are in afterschool programs today than five years ago, the demand for programs has also increased – and the growth in programs has not kept up with rising demand. As a result, more children are unsupervised after the school day ends now than in 2004.

As expected, the findings vary considerably from state to state. Through an examination of a number of key indicators, a set of six “States on the Move to Afterschool for All” emerged. While all states have significant unmet need for afterschool programs, comparatively these “States on the Move” have made the greatest progress in afterschool participation since 2004, decreasing or holding relatively steady the number of kids in self care and showing other promising attributes related to afterschool. All in all, the “States on the Move to Afterschool for All” have been successful in increasing participation in quality afterschool programs, limiting the incidence in self care over the past five years and advancing the field of afterschool within their states.

Methodology:

To identify the “States on the Move” a composite score was computed (for each state) combining the following variables:

- » Change from 2004 to 2009 in Percentage of Kids in Afterschool Programs
- » Change from 2004 to 2009 in Percentage of Kids in Self Care – inverse proportion since lower rates of self care are better
- » Total Number of Times the State Appeared on a 2009 Top 10 List (see back of this report)
- » Formula: $(\text{Change in Afterschool Program Participation} + \text{Change in Self Care}) \times \text{Total Number of Top 10 Appearances}$

The six “States on the Move” identified in this document are those with the highest values. The overall “Top 10 States for Afterschool” (Hawaii, Arizona, New York, California, New Jersey, Virginia, New Mexico, Florida, Texas and North Carolina) were





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excluded from this analysis and not eligible to be named “States on the Move to Afterschool for All.” Descriptions of the “Top 10 States” are included in a separate report available at: www.afterschoolalliance.org/AA3PM_Top_Ten.cfm

The “States on the Move” are identified on the following pages with an overview of the data from the state that helped it make the list of “States on the Move,” followed by a description of how the state has helped support afterschool programs in the past five years. In addition to state-level efforts, every state benefits from the availability of federal funding through the 21st Century Community Learning Centers initiative and the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). Furthermore, the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation has supported 38 states, including all of the “States on the Move,” through its support for Statewide Afterschool Networks, which help improve both the quantity and quality of afterschool programs in their states. Below is a summary of the how each of the “States on the Move” benefited from these national supports.

State	FY09 21 st CCLC Funding	Estimated FY2008 CCDBG Funding for School Age Youth *	Statewide Afterschool Network
Minnesota	10,020,010	31,184,205	Yes
Washington	15,089,554	45,150,375	Yes
Maryland	14,958,084	34,000,443	Yes
Oregon	11,222,238	21,219,543	Yes
Massachusetts	18,201,626	45,526,313	Yes
Ohio	40,540,890	72,052,667	Yes

* The CCDBG dollar amounts shown equal one-fourth of the state’s total CCDBG funding. Researchers estimate that one-fourth of all CCDBG funding is used for school age child care, which includes afterschool programs.

While these states have made notable progress, it’s important to note that *America After 3PM* finds significant unmet need for afterschool programs across all states. Even in the “States on the Move to Afterschool for All,” the number of children who would be in programs, if programs were available, outnumbers the number of children currently able to participate.

In all 50 states, there are parents who want their kids in afterschool programs and aren’t able to find them, usually because programs aren’t available, they can’t afford the fees, or transportation issues make it impossible. These are barriers the nation can and should overcome. Quality afterschool programs keep kids safe, inspire them to learn, and help working families. Every state, and the nation as a whole, has a long way to go to ensure that all our children have access to quality, affordable afterschool programs. For more state level data and full national findings from *America After 3PM*, visit www.afterschoolalliance.org/AA3PM.cfm

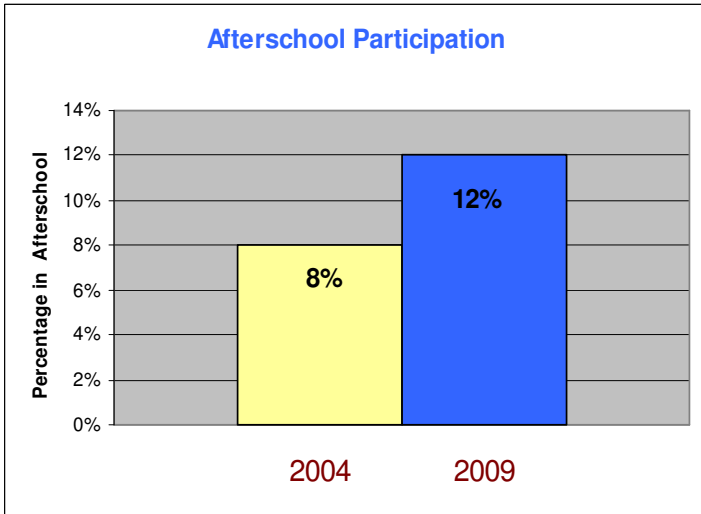


States on the Move to Afterschool for All

Minnesota

Over the past five years (from 2004 to 2009), Minnesota has been more successful than any other state in improving access to afterschool programs and reducing the number of kids unsupervised. Although still trailing the national average, afterschool participation rose

markedly in Minnesota, from eight percent in 2004 to 12 percent in 2009. In addition, and perhaps most importantly, Minnesota was one of only a few states to show a dramatic reduction in the percentage of children in self care from 2004 to 2009. Minnesota also ranks among the top 10 states in afterschool program availability, satisfaction with afterschool program quality and satisfaction with program activity variety. With a growing number of children in afterschool programs, a satisfied afterschool population and fewer youth in self care over the past five years, Minnesota is the quintessential “State on the Move to Afterschool for All.”

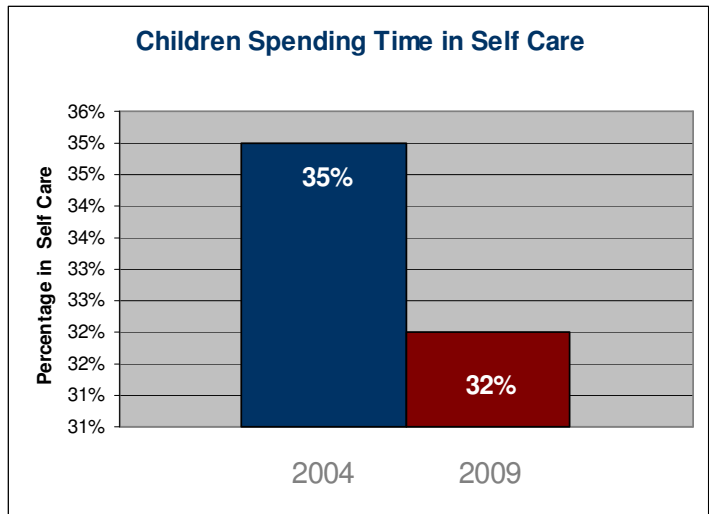


Behind the Numbers:

Minnesota has two primary funding sources that have contributed to increased afterschool participation in the past five years.

1. Minnesota is one of only a few states with a history of a local school tax levy that is used for ‘community education.’ While the funding from these local taxes is not enough to fully finance an afterschool program, the tax has served as an important base of support for many school based afterschool programs in the state.

2. Youth Community Connections –the Minnesota Afterschool Alliance and its partners have worked together to create a new state funding line item to support afterschool programs. In response to an appeal from the McKnight Foundation for greater state funding for afterschool programs, the Minnesota state legislature appropriated \$2.3 million for the first year of its biennium budget and \$3.2 million for the second year. Unfortunately, this funding was not renewed in the midst of the recent economic downturn, and Minnesota may be in jeopardy of losing its major afterschool gains in the coming years.



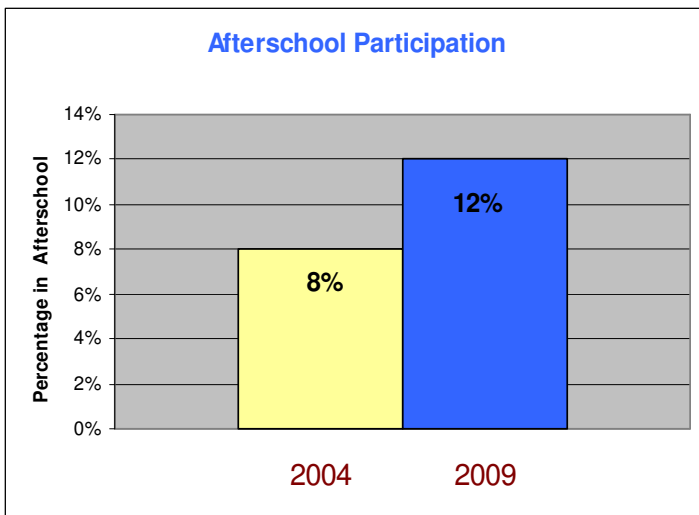


States on the Move to Afterschool for All

Washington

Since 2004, Washington has increased its percentage of children participating in afterschool programs from eight percent to 12 percent. While this participation rate still trails the national average of 15 percent, the state is making progress in increasing the number of children who benefit from afterschool programs. In addition, Washington is in the top 10 states in terms of satisfaction with the variety of activities in its afterschool programs, program cost, and ensuring that high percentages of children who qualify for

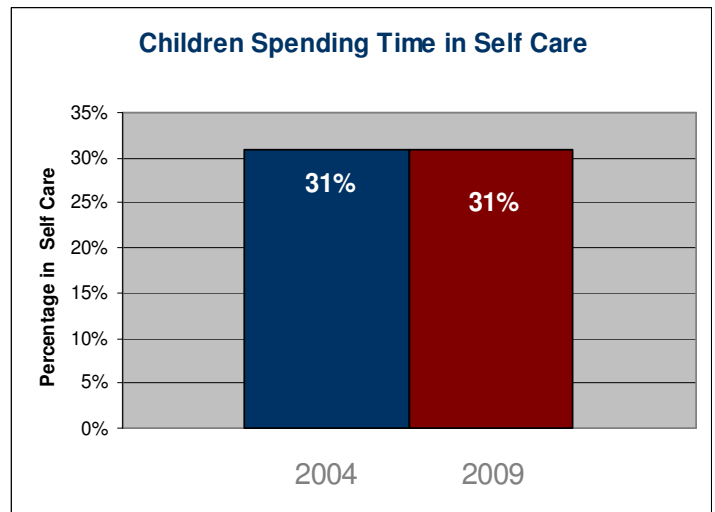
free or reduced priced lunch participate in afterschool programs. Yet, it is noteworthy that the state saw no decrease in the percentage of children unsupervised after school since 2004.



Behind the Numbers:

After years of trying to secure more

funds for afterschool, Schools Out Washington succeeded in getting a \$3 million appropriation for afterschool funding, as well as professional development supports, in the 2007 state biennial budget. In addition, Governor Gregoire appointed the Washington Learns Task Force to focus on aspects of education from pre-K to higher education, and its scope of work can include afterschool.



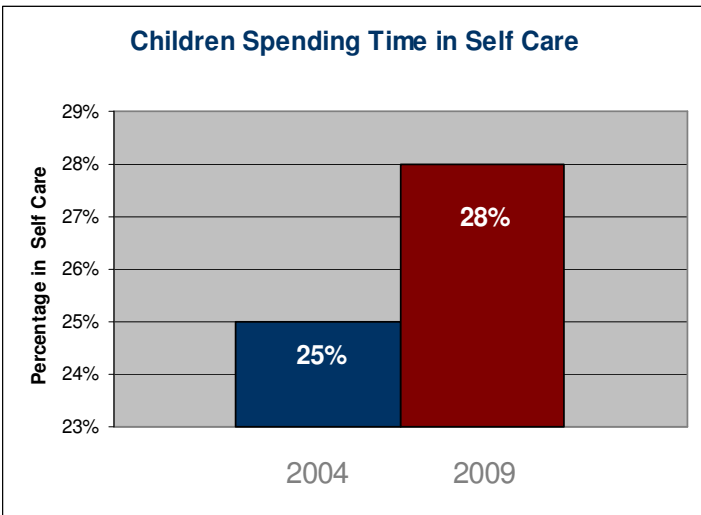
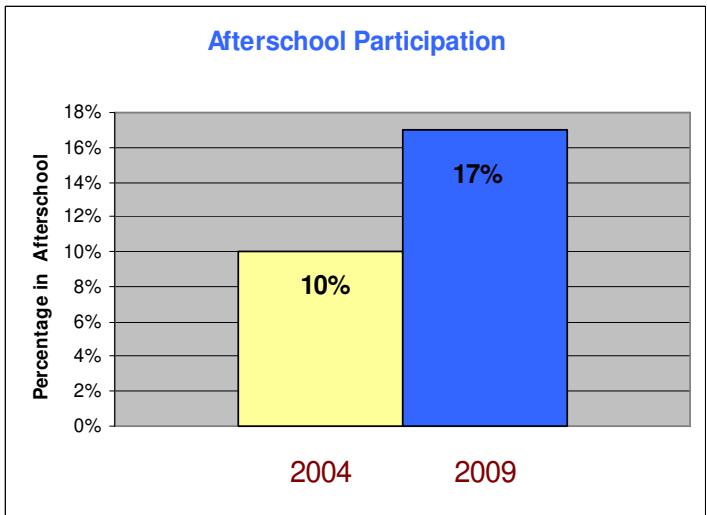
While none of the \$3 million appropriation were renewed once the recession hit in 2009, the state did benefit from these additional funds for afterschool for two years. However, with the recent reduction in funding, the state's kids and families are at-risk of losing the ground so recently gained.



States on the Move to Afterschool for All

Maryland

A top 10 state in both afterschool program participation and hours per week spent in afterschool, Maryland barely missed making the list of “Top 10 States for Afterschool.” Lucky for Maryland, the state also has seen one of the most dramatic improvements in afterschool participation over the past five years. Maryland went from a mediocre 10 percent participation rate in 2004 to 17 percent in 2009, which is above the national average of 15 percent. Although there is certainly more work to do in the state, which saw rates of children in self care also rise from 2004 to 2009, the state has proven itself to be not only a “State on the Move to Afterschool for All” but also one of the leading states for afterschool programs in the country.



Behind the Numbers:

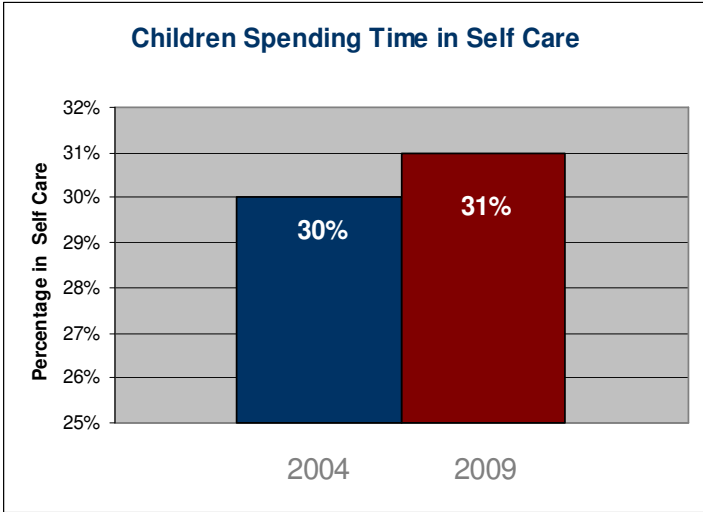
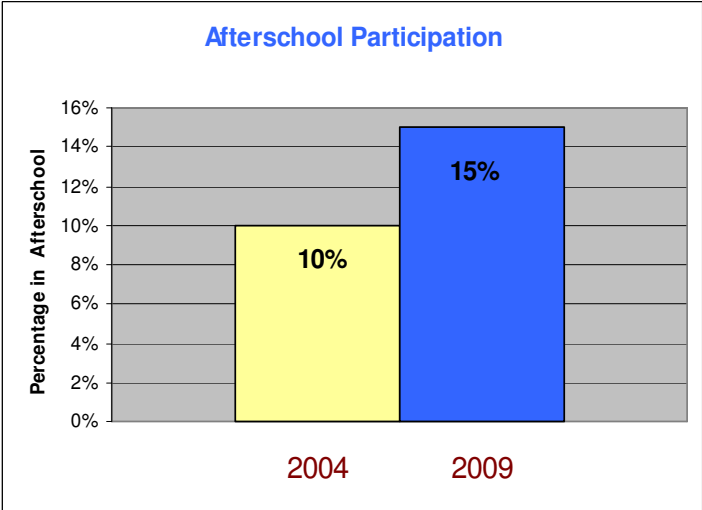
Maryland has several reasons for its “On the Move” status. In FY 2009, the state directed \$5.16 million dollars to out-of-school time programs. In addition, the city of Baltimore has partnered with the Baltimore City Schools and other local philanthropic organizations to support the BOOST – Baltimore Out of School Time – Initiative. The city of Baltimore invested 4.5 million and the programs that receive BOOST funding are required to provide 20% percent in matching funds, which brings the total BOOST investment to near \$5.5 million. BOOST supported programs feature collaboration between community-based organizations and schools. There is also a significant investment in Montgomery County. Excel Beyond the Bell is a public-private partnership dedicated to ensuring all children and youth in the county have access to high quality, safe and enriching out-of-school time programs that build brighter future. Montgomery County currently invests \$7.3 million dollars in out of school time programs.



States on the Move to Afterschool for All

Oregon

Oregon has seen some great gains in afterschool over the past five years. Since 2004, the state’s afterschool participation rate has risen five percent and Oregon also ranks in the top 10 states in average hours per week that children spend in afterschool and percentage of high need children served. While Oregon is certainly on the right track to increase the availability of its afterschool programs, like many states on this list and across the country, there is still work to be done as the percentage of children in self care has gone up in the state.



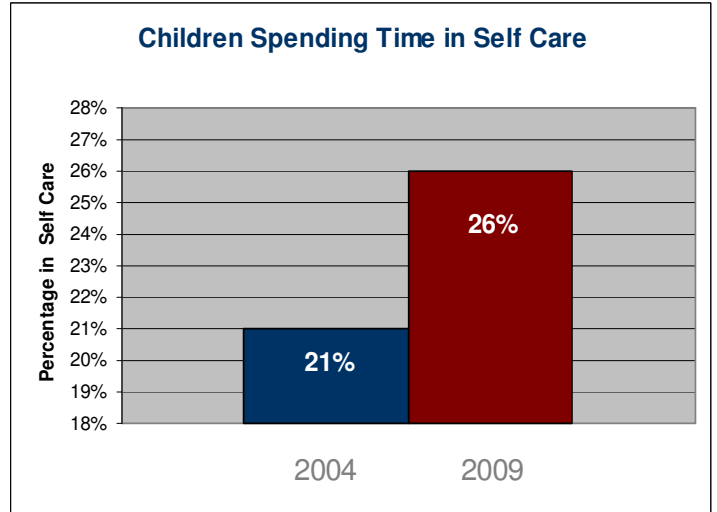
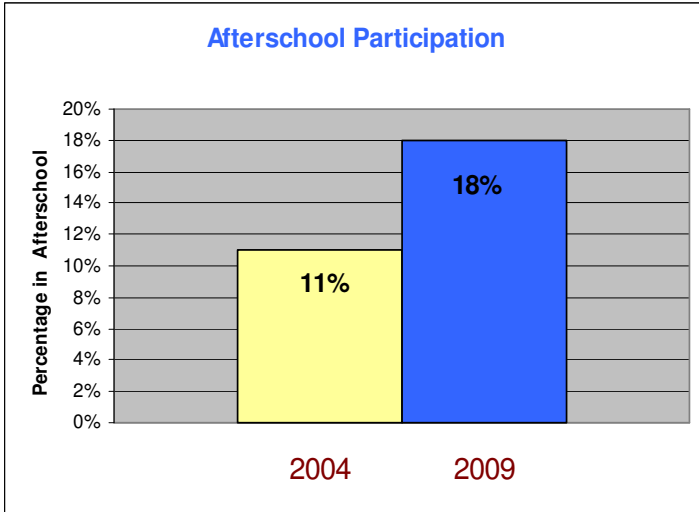
Behind the Numbers:
 Two years ago Oregon revamped its funding of schools and improved the amount of state funds for those in need of improvement. The total cost of that legislation was \$250 million aimed at schools with at-risk populations. The amount from that fund used for afterschool programs is estimated to be about \$3.7 million.

There is also local support for afterschool programs in Oregon. Some local communities have invested funds to support community schools and afterschool programs through special tax initiatives. In November 2002, two cities passed property tax measures that support children’s initiatives. The Portland Children’s Initiative provided \$50 million over five years for early childhood education, afterschool programming, mentoring and child abuse prevention programs. The Eugene School Activities Levy offset cuts to local schools by providing almost \$8 million annually for four years for art and music teachers, school counselors, and afterschool programs.



States on the Move to Afterschool for All

Massachusetts



Massachusetts is one of only a handful of states to see afterschool participation increase by seven percent from 2004 to 2009; no state had a larger increase. Though tempered by an alarming five percent increase in self care over the past five years, Massachusetts is nonetheless a state making progress. In addition to its 18 percent afterschool participation rate, the state lands in the top 10 amongst all states in overall satisfaction, and is ranked as the number one state in terms of program availability.

Behind the Numbers:

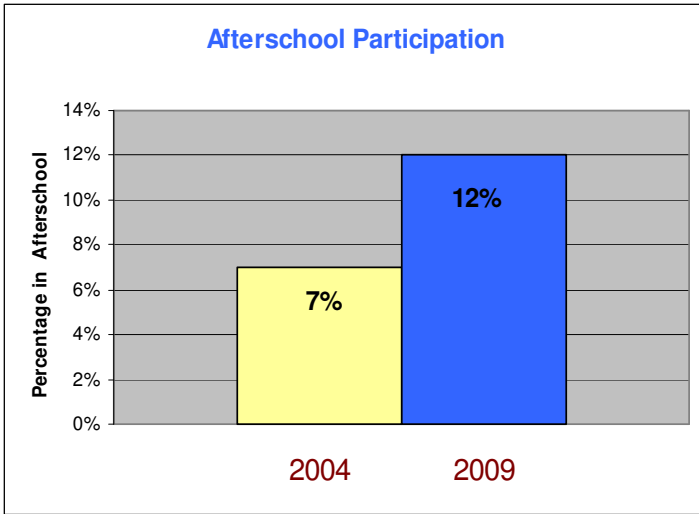
In addition to a substantial investment in afterschool by the City of Boston and the Wallace Foundation, in recent years the state legislature approved funding for After School and Out of School Time (ASOST) grants. The ASOST grants were used to support school-community partnerships for afterschool programs. During the period that data were collected for *America After 3PM*, the program was receiving \$5.5 million in funding. However, during the most recent legislative session, in face of revenue shortfalls, the program’s funding was cut to \$2 million. Like so many of the “States on the Move,” Massachusetts is in danger of losing ground for afterschool due to recent state funding cuts.



States on the Move to Afterschool for All

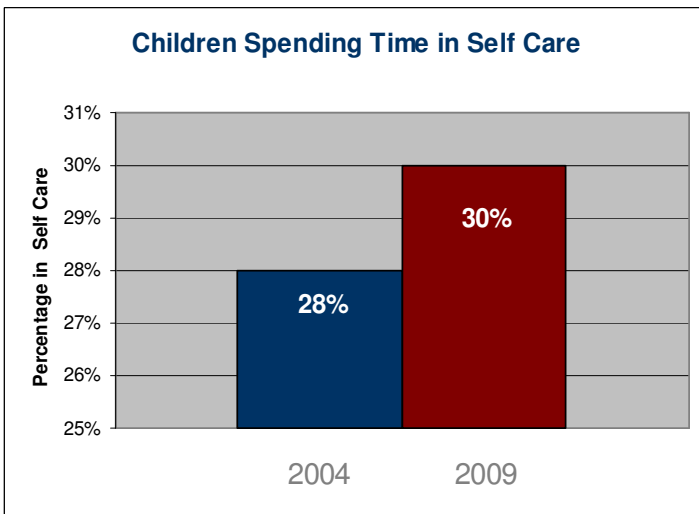
Ohio

Ohio ranks in the top 10 states in terms of overall satisfaction with afterschool programs, and ranks third overall in satisfaction with the quality of afterschool care. These rankings, coupled with a five percent increase in afterschool program participation, have landed Ohio on the “States on the Move” list. However, as is the case in most other states, Ohio self care rates increased over the past five years. Still, in comparison to other states, Ohio has taken significant steps forward and is one of just six “States on the Move to Afterschool for All”.



Behind the Numbers:

Ohio has had a complicated history of support for afterschool programs. In the last year of his term, former Governor Bob Taft declared by executive order that \$28.5 million of expiring Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds be allocated to support afterschool programs at schools in counties of need. The complicated nature of the program, which required serving TANF eligible families as well as a partnership among school districts, schools, community-based organizations and local offices of the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services, was a barrier to full utilization of the available funds. In the end, \$18.5 million was accessed by afterschool programs. The legislature continued the use of TANF funds for afterschool programs over the following two years. In the 2010-2011 budget, with excess TANF funds depleted, the Ohio House restored 90% of afterschool funding via general revenue dollars, but the funds were removed by the Ohio Senate and not restored by Governor Strickland. With Ohio’s state afterschool funding gone, providers are looking to local initiatives, stimulus dollars and other



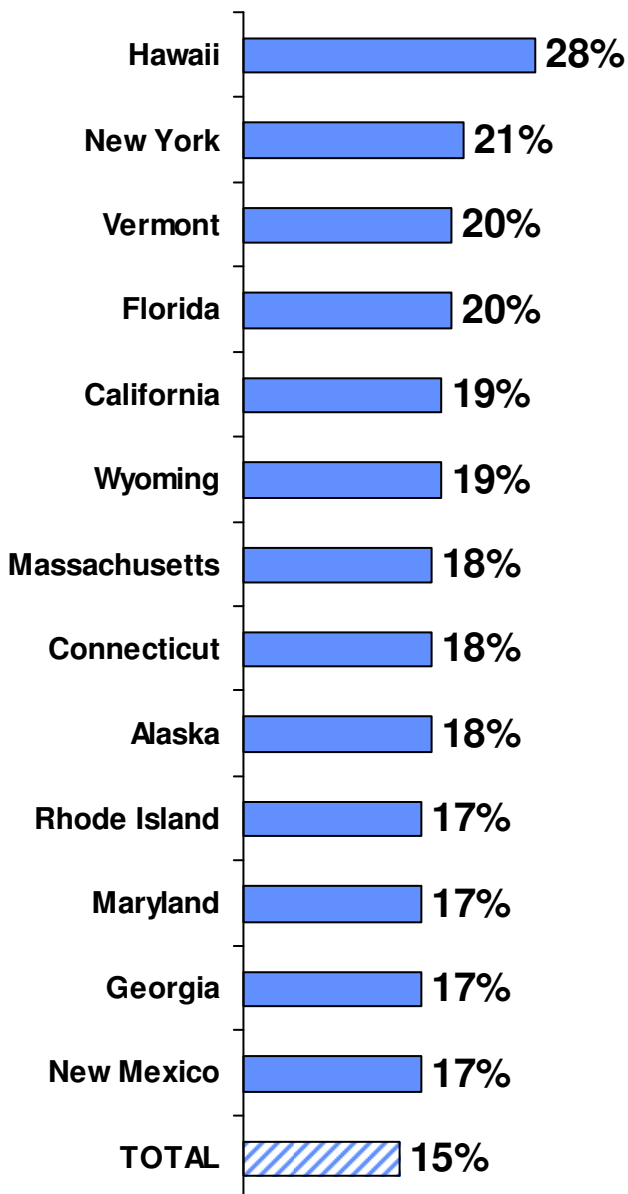
funding sources. The move of the Ohio Child Care Bureau from the Department of Jobs and Family Services to the Department of Education provides an opportunity for afterschool advocates to craft how that move affects school-age child care providers and the subsidized child care system, which could result in more resources for afterschool.



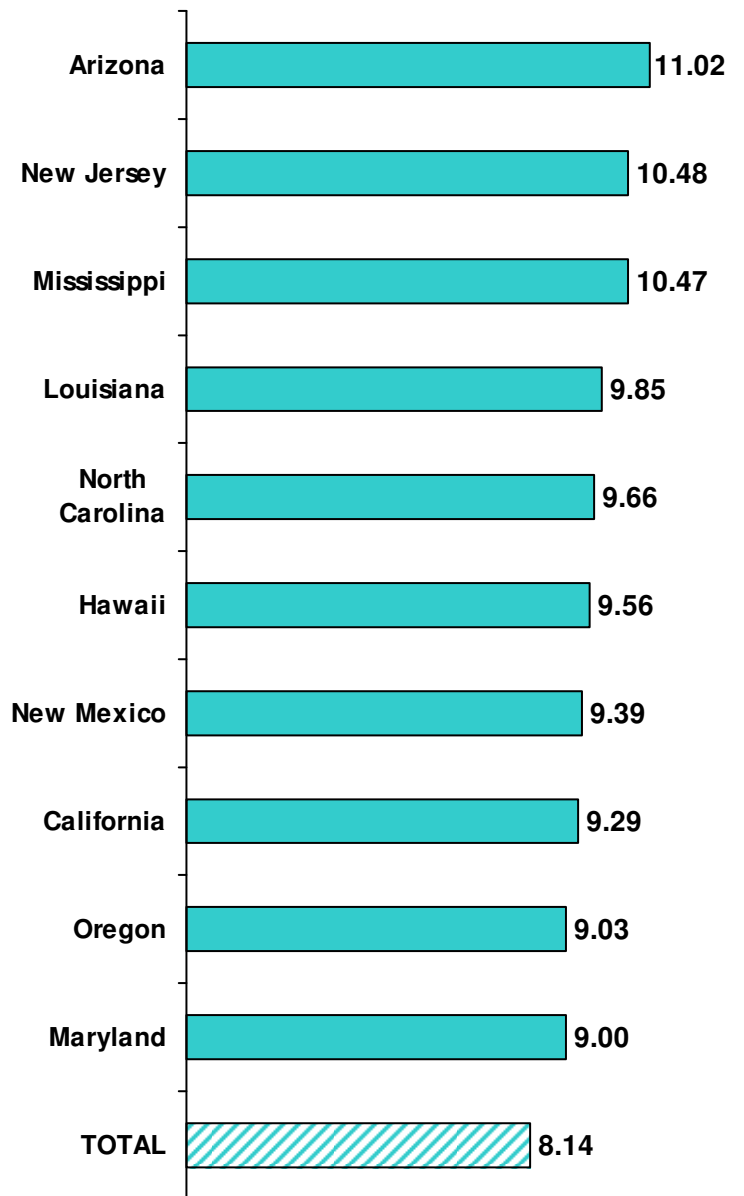
States on the Move to Afterschool for All

Top 10 States – Afterschool Program Participation

Percent of Children Who Participate in Afterschool Programs



Average Hours Per Week in Afterschool

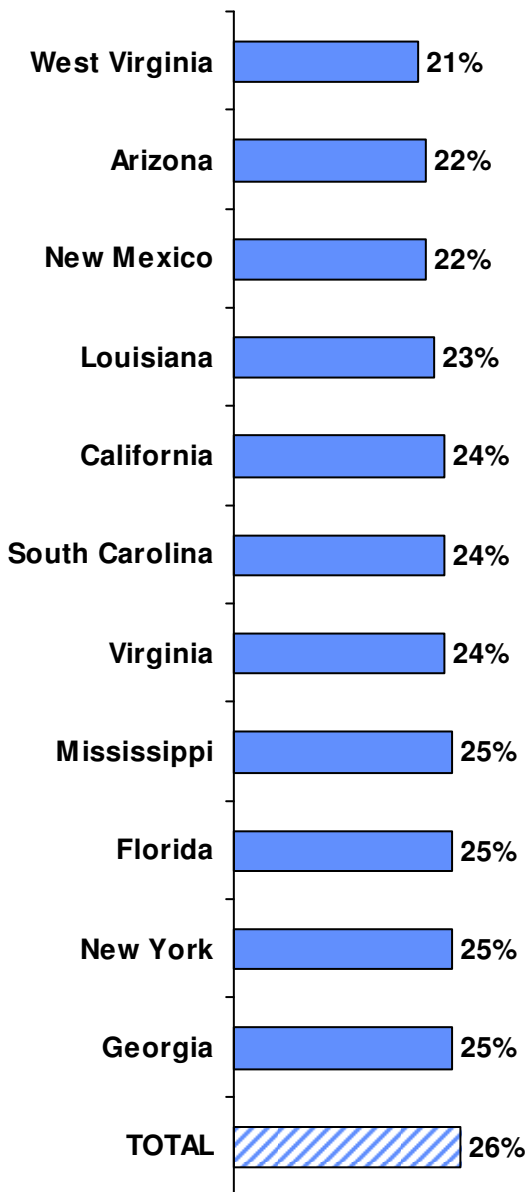




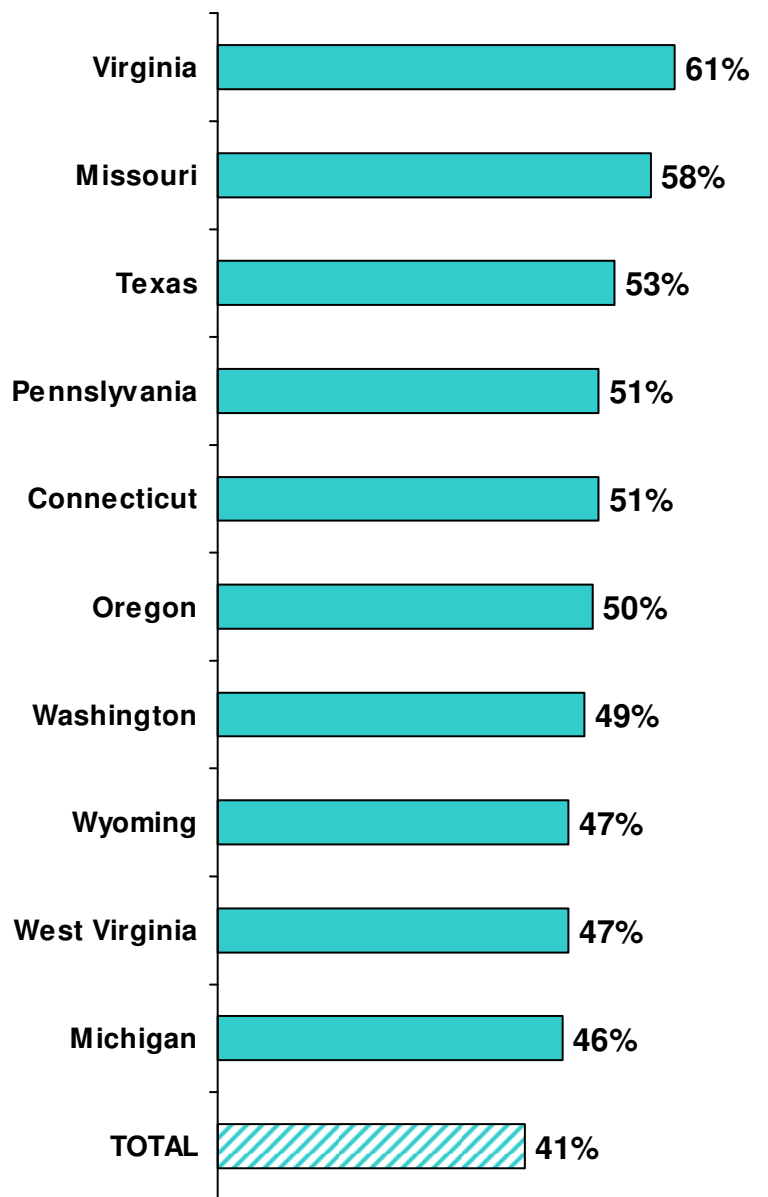
States on the Move to Afterschool for All

Top 10 States – Lowest Percentages in Self Care and Percent of Afterschool Participants who Qualify for Free or Reduced Price Lunch

Percent of Children in-Self Care



Percent of Afterschool Participants who Qualify for Free or Reduced Price Lunch



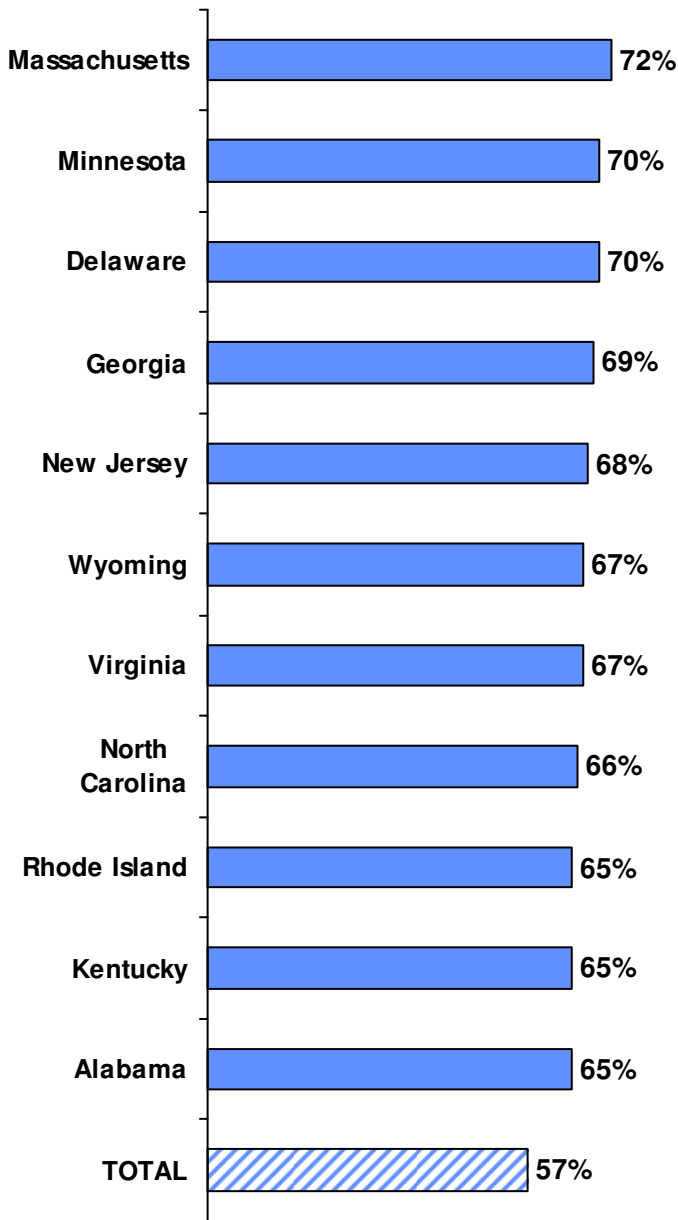


States on the Move to Afterschool for All

Top 10 States – Afterschool Program Satisfaction

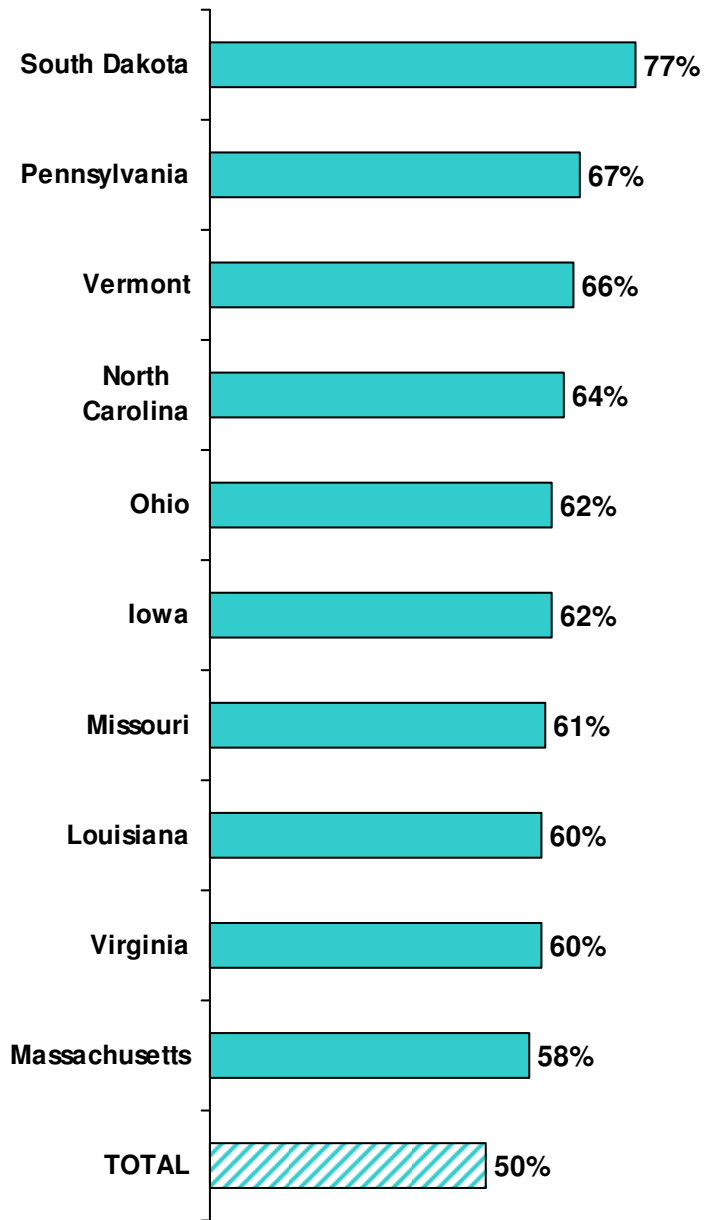
Availability Of Afterschool Programs

Percent Agree Completely/Somewhat



Parental Satisfaction Overall

Percent Extremely Satisfied

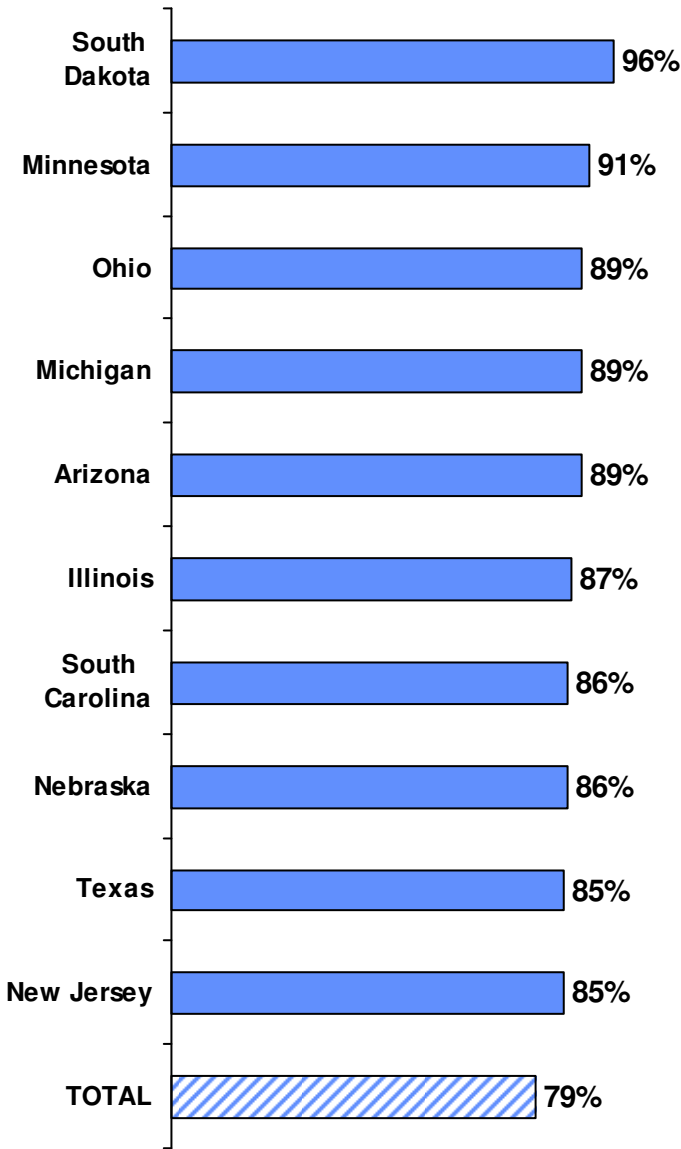




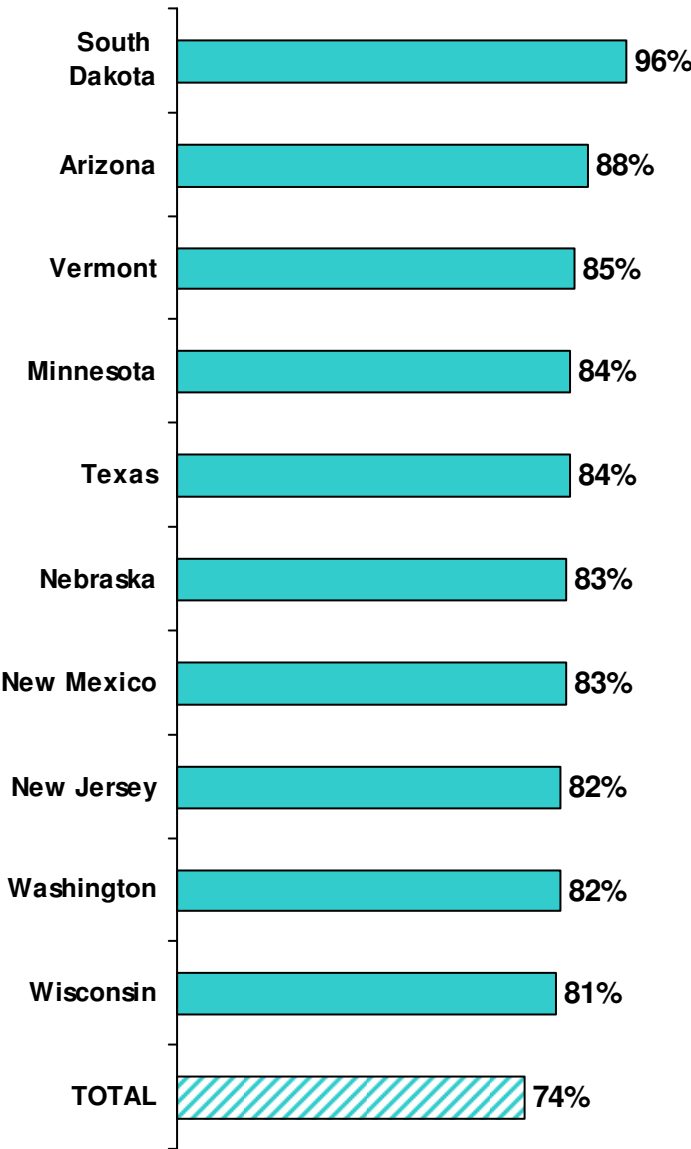
States on the Move to Afterschool for All

Top 10 States – Afterschool Program Feature Satisfaction Percent Extremely or Somewhat Satisfied

Quality of Care



Variety of Activities





States on the Move to Afterschool for All

Top 10 States – Afterschool Program Feature Satisfaction Percent Extremely or Somewhat Satisfied

