



CALIFORNIA

The Afterschool Investments project is developing profiles for each state to provide a snapshot of the “state of afterschool,” as well as an opportunity to compare afterschool activities across the country. This profile provides key data and descriptions of the afterschool landscape, which includes a range of out-of-school time programming that can occur before and afterschool, on weekends, and during summer months. It is designed to serve as a resource for policymakers, administrators, and providers.

Statewide Initiatives

► **California AfterSchool Partnership.** In 1999, the California Department of Education and the Foundation Consortium for California’s Children and Youth formed a public-private partnership to ensure high quality afterschool programs for public schoolchildren across the state. Joined by the Governor’s Office of the Secretary for Education in 2001 and the Governor’s Office in 2003, the Partnership works with stakeholders across the state to build effective, sustainable programs. Through a Statewide Advisory Committee, the Partnership receives reactions and comments from stakeholders to provide a policy voice for local program providers.

For more information, visit www.cde.ca.gov/ls/ba

► **After School Education and Safety Program.** Beginning in 1998 with the After School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnership Program, California has invested state funds in supporting comprehensive afterschool programs for children and youth. The initial \$50 million allocation grew to \$121 million by 2002 and now includes before-school programs. In 2002, with support from current Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, California voters passed Proposition 49, the “After School Education and Safety Act of 2002,” which makes additional state funds available to public middle schools to create quality, locally-driven afterschool programs. The referendum will maintain funded programs and fund all elementary and middle school programs with quality applications. Grants to local schools require collaboration

Quick Facts

Demographics

- Total population:33,871,648
- Number of children ages 5-12:4,338,235
- Percent of population:13%
- Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch:47.3%
- Percent of K-12 students in Title I “Schoolwide” schools:33.5%

For more demographic information, visit <http://nccic.org/statedata/statepro/californ.html>

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

• CCDF Administrative Overview

Administering agency:
California Department of Education

Total estimated FFY03 federal and state
CCDF funds:\$803,635,757

FFY03 total federal share:\$520,776,356

FFY03 state MOE plus match:\$282,859,401

FFY03 School Age & Resource and Referral Earmark:\$2,066,384

FFY02 Total Quality Expenditures:\$70,932,589

Percent of children receiving CCDF subsidies who are ages 5-12:52.2%



with other community partners, including community organizations, local businesses, and local law enforcement. The new funding is not expected to begin until fiscal year 2007 at the earliest, provided the year’s non-education spending is \$1.5 billion higher than the highest spending level for any previous year since 2000.

For more information on the program, visit www.cde.ca.gov/lb/as

▶ **Regional Support.** As one piece of its efforts to provide technical assistance to afterschool programs across the state, the California AfterSchool Partnership established leadership in 11 regions across the state. Support providers in each of the regions serve as liaisons and resources to help build the capacity of local programs. As part of that effort, California also has 13 Regional Learning Centers across the state that allow new and existing program leaders to learn from successful peers in their region. Program administrators meet regularly to learn from one another, share best practices, and identify areas for continual program improvement.

▶ **Child Care Grants.** California’s Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) quality dollars support grants to new and existing afterschool providers for age-appropriate materials and minor renovations to meet state health and safety requirements. Additional CCDF quality funds also support training and stipends for school-age professionals.

Notable Local Initiatives

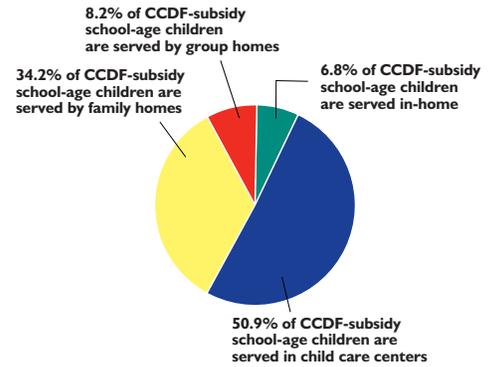
▶ **Large Citywide Initiatives.** Several large cities in California have long-standing citywide afterschool programs supported by federal, state, and local dollars. **LA’s BEST, Sacramento START, and San Diego 6 to 6** have long histories and documented results. Further, their leaders have contributed significantly to existing state afterschool policies. For more details about these initiatives, see www.financeprojectinfo.org/OST/ostprofiles.asp

▶ **Community initiatives.** Many smaller communities also provide afterschool programs with public and private support. For example, the Communities Organizing Resources to Advance Learning (CORAL) Initiative of the James Irvine Foundation supports the efforts of local coalitions in five communities—San Jose, Sacramento, Long Beach, Pasadena, and Fresno—to mobilize community action to advance children’s learning.

▶ **San Jose’s Before-School Program.** The Claremont Unified School District operates a Child Development Program that provides before-school care for elementary school students until school begins. Trained staff engage children in a balanced selection of fun activities, including art, music, cooking, science, and drama.

Quick Facts (continued)

• Settings



• Uses of CCDF Earmarks and Quality Dollars for Afterschool

“Resource and referral and school-age” earmark:

Funds may be used to enhance data collection and distribution for the statewide childcare network. Funds may also be used to provide grants to before- and afterschool programs and to support the professional development of school-age providers through training and financial stipends.

Other quality activities:

Funds can be used to support Local Child Care Planning Councils, which will establish priorities (i.e., school-age care) that determine how to best meet the child care needs of unserved and underserved populations in their county. Funds may also be used to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of all major program quality activities, including school-age services.

• Provider Reimbursement Rates and Family Copayments

Label assigned by state for school-age rate category: 6 years +

Maximum rate for center-based school-age category: \$45/day

Notes: Rates vary by county. Rates for Santa Clara county given.

Standardized monthly center-based school-age rate \$435

Is “time in care” a factor in determining family copayment for school-age care?

Yes, based on hourly, part-time, or full-time care.

Statewide Organizations

National AfterSchool Association Affiliate:

California School-Age Consortium (CalSAC)
 111 New Montgomery Street, Suite 301
 San Francisco, CA 95126
 Phone: 415-957-9775
 Fax: 415-957-9776
 Web: www.calsac.org

Statewide Child Care Resource & Referral Network:

California Child Care Resource & Referral Network
 111 New Montgomery Street, 7th Floor
 San Francisco, CA 94105
 Phone: 415-882-0234
 Fax: 415-882-6233
 Email: info@rrnetwork.org
 Web: www.rrnetwork.org

Additional Resources

State Child Care Administrators:

<http://nccic.org/statedata/dirs/devfund.html>

State TANF Contacts:

http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/hs_dir2.htm

21st Century Community Learning Centers Contacts:

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/contacts.html>

Quick Facts (continued)

Notable Features of Rate System:

Rates differ by whether school-age care providers receive a contract (\$28.14/day) or vouchers (see maximum rate above).

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

FFY02 state TANF transfer to CCDF:\$423,361,000

FFY02 TANF direct spending on child care:\$418,921,096

Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

Are there separate school-age licensing standards?Yes

Are school-operated programs exempt from licensing standards?Yes

Ratio of children to adults in school-age centers:14:1

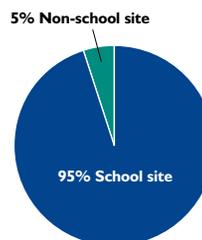
Number of National AfterSchool Association (NAA) accredited programs:42

21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)

FY02 state formula grant amount:\$41,494,874

Applications funded:70

Program locations:



Licensing required?No

Notes and Sources

Demographics

Total population: *Demographic Profiles: Census 2000*, U.S. Census Bureau, as cited in *State Child Care Profiles*, National Child Care Information Center, available at: <http://nccic.org/statedata/statepro/index.htm>.

Number of children ages 5-12: *Census 2000 Summary File (SF-3) Sample Data*, Table P8, Sex by Age (79), U.S. Census Bureau.

Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch rate: *Overview of Elementary and Secondary Schools and Districts: School Year 2001-02* (Table 10), National Center on Education Statistics, May 2003. Because data from School Year 2001-02 was unavailable for Wyoming, data from School Year 2000-01 was used. Data was unavailable for either school year for Arizona, Connecticut, and Tennessee.

Percent of K-12 students in Title I "schoolwide" schools: *Overview of Elementary and Secondary Schools and Districts: School Year 2001-02* (Table 9), National Center on Education Statistics, May 2003. The federal Title I program provides funding to local school districts and schools with high percentages of poor children to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic content and student academic achievement standards. Schools enrolling at least 40 percent of students from poor families are eligible to use Title I funds for schoolwide programs that serve all children in the school.

Child Care and Development Fund

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is the largest federal funding source for child care. States receive a funding allocation determined by formula and have broad flexibility to design programs that provide child care subsidies for low-income children under the age of 13 and to enhance the quality of child care for all children. Federal CCDF funding consists of mandatory, matching, and discretionary funds. Federal law requires that states spend at least 4 percent of their CCDF funds as well as additional earmarks on activities to improve the quality and availability of child care. CCDF administrative data in this and the following sections is from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau, as reported by States, unless otherwise noted.

FFY03 state MOE plus match: In order to receive Federal matching funds, a state must expend Maintenance of Effort funds. Note that this does not capture actual expenditures, only the minimum required to draw down all available federal funds.

FFY02 total quality expenditures: Many states spend more than the required minimum 4 percent on quality expansion activities. Note that this data includes FY02 funds expended for quality activities from each of the CCDF funding streams (mandatory, matching, and discretionary) and expenditures under earmarks for quality, infant and toddler, and school-age and resource and referral. This figure provides information obtained from state financial reports submitted for FY02. States continue to report on their expenditures of FY02 funds until expended; therefore, these numbers are subject to annual updates.

Uses of CCDF Earmarks and Quality Dollars for Afterschool: Portions of CCDF discretionary funds are earmarked specifically for resource and referral and school-age child care activities as well as for quality expansion. (These funds are in addition to the required 4 percent minimum quality expenditure.)

Maximum rate for school-age category: Rate listed applies to center-based care; where rates vary by region or county, the rate for the most populated urban area is given.

Standardized monthly school-age rate: Monthly rate for a child, age 8, in care after school during the school year at a center in the most costly district for four hours per day, 20 days per month. Calculated (in the lowest tier of a tiered system) using information from the FY2004-2005 State CCDF Plan, including rate structures, as submitted to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

In addition to spending TANF funds directly on child care, a state may transfer up to 30 percent of its TANF grant to CCDF. Expenditures represent TANF funds spent in FY02 that were awarded in FY02 and prior years. Data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

Ratio of children to adults in school-age setting: Data from National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care, available at: <http://nrc.uchsc.edu>.

Number of NAA-accredited programs: Data from the National AfterSchool Association, April 2004, available at: <http://www.nsaca.org/accredited.htm>.

21st Century Community Learning Centers

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 converted the 21st Century Community Learning Centers' authority to a state formula grant. In past years, the U.S. Department of Education made competitive awards directly to school districts. Under the reauthorized law, funds will flow to states based on their share of Title I, Part A funds. States will use their allocations to make competitive awards to eligible entities. 1999, 2000, and 2001 grants will continue to be administered by and receive funding through the U.S. Department of Education.

FFY02 formula grant amount: Data from the U.S. Department of Education 21st Century Community Learning Centers Office. Available at: <http://www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/04stbypr.xls>.

Applications funded: Data from *State Administration of the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program*. Compiled by Learning Point Associates, September 8, 2003.

In 2003, the Child Care Bureau awarded a three-year technical assistance contract to The Finance Project and their partner, the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices, for the Afterschool Investments project. The goals of the Afterschool Investments project include:

- Identifying ways that states and communities are using Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidy and quality dollars to support out-of-school time programs, and sharing these practices and approaches with other states;
- Identifying administrative and implementation issues related to CCDF investments in out-of-school time programs, and providing information and context (about barriers, problems, opportunities) as well as practical tools that will help CCDF administrators make decisions; and
- Identifying other major programs and sectors that are potential partners for CCDF in supporting out-of-school time programs and providing models, strategies, and tools for coordination with other programs and sectors.

Contact Us:

Email:

afterschool@financeproject.org

Web:

nccic.org/afterschool

The Finance Project

1401 New York Avenue, NW
Suite 800

Washington, DC 20005

Phone: 202-587-1000

Web: www.financeproject.org

National Governors Association Center for Best Practices

444 North Capitol Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-624-5300

Web: www.nga.org

The Afterschool Investments project's State Profiles are designed to provide a comprehensive overview of noteworthy State and local initiatives across the country. Inclusion of an initiative in the Profiles does not represent an endorsement of a particular policy or practice.