



# KANSAS

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

► **The Kansas Enrichment Network (KEN).** The University of Kansas Institute for Educational Research and Public Service (the Institute), the Kansas State Department of Education, the Kansas Health Foundation, and the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation partnered in 1998 to begin coordinating statewide afterschool efforts. The Department of Education contracted with the Institute to manage the department’s 21st Century Community Learning Center (21CCLC) grants, and many of the Network’s public and private partnerships emerged out of the need to provide a system of coordinated technical assistance to 21CCLC programs. The partnership supported the Kansas Team, a group of experts representing K-12, higher education, and community-based organizations, which provided on-site guidance and hosted annual statewide workshops. The Institute conducted an evaluation of 16 21CCLC sites throughout the state. Though the Institute’s affiliation with a public university prevents it from engaging in direct advocacy, the Network’s partners were able to use the evaluation’s positive findings in their own public engagement activities. KEN developed a list of “Kansas Quality Afterschool Elements” to provide a common language for afterschool providers and patrons and help ensure that programs across the state continue to meet the needs of Kansas children, youth, and families. The Network is also working with other state agencies to streamline training and licensing regulations. In 2002, KEN received funding from the C.S. Mott foundation to support its work in expanding and improving afterschool throughout the state.

For more information, see <http://www.kansasenrichment.net>

## Quick Facts

### Demographics

Total population: .....2,688,418  
Number of children  
ages 5-12: .....316,385  
Percent of population: .....12%  
Percent of students eligible  
for free and reduced-price  
lunch: .....34.1%  
Percent of K-12 students in Title I  
“Schoolwide” schools: ....15.4%

For more demographic information,  
visit [http://nccic.org/statedata/  
stateprol/kansas.html](http://nccic.org/statedata/stateprol/kansas.html)

### Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

#### • CCDF Administrative Overview

Administering agency:  
Kansas Department of Social and  
Rehabilitation Services

Total estimated FFY03  
federal and state

CCDF funds: .....\$58,938,747  
FFY03 total federal  
share: .....\$43,314,040  
FFY03 state MOE plus  
match: .....\$15,624,707

FFY03 School Age & Resource and  
Referral earmark: .....\$173,624

FFY02 Total Quality  
Expenditures: .....\$14,926,101

Percent of children receiving  
CCDF subsidies who are  
ages 5-12: .....39.9%



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau



▶ **Governor’s Summit on Extra Learning Opportunities.** In 2003, Kansas Governor Kathleen Sebelius received an award from the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices, with funds from the C.S. Mott Foundation and the Wallace Foundation, to hold a statewide summit on extra learning opportunities (ELOs). The Kansas Enrichment Network worked closely with the governor’s office to plan and implement the summit, which convened and engaged a range of state and local partners to devise a shared agenda for improving the quantity and quality of afterschool programs. The summit was held in conjunction with the Kansas workforce summit and focused on increasing partnerships between businesses and ELOs.

▶ **Kansas Endowment for Youth (KEY) Fund.** All funds Kansas receives from the Master Tobacco Settlement are deposited into the KEY Fund, which is designed to provide preventative services by enhancing or expanding children’s programs. The payment amount depends on how many tobacco products are sold nationally each year, and funds are distributed by the state legislature based on recommendations of the Kansas Children’s Cabinet. In 2003, over \$46 million was transferred from the KEY fund to the Children’s Initiatives Fund and state agencies for public health, juvenile justice, and education programs. Approximately \$1.4 million was allocated directly to child care services, with afterschool programs potentially able to access these funds as well as those earmarked for activities such as violence prevention or smoking cessation. The KEY Fund is managed as an investment account by the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System with the goal of sustaining children’s programs after tobacco settlement payments end.

## Notable Local Initiatives

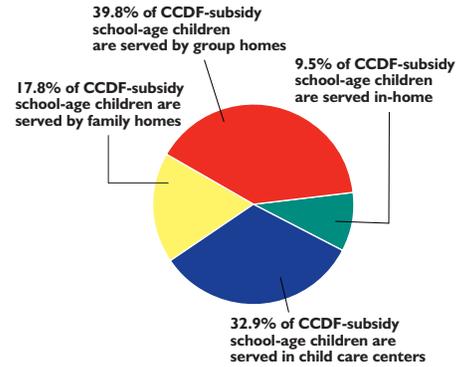
▶ **Wyandotte County Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU).** In 1998, the Unified Government of Wyandotte County and local non-profit Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) facilitated a Juvenile Justice Strategic Plan. The plan emphasized the need for an out-of-school time system that is accountable, performance-based, and evaluated against measurable outcomes that are reviewed and acted upon on a regular basis. As a result of this plan, YOU has served as a convening and staffing organization to a community-wide initiative to systematize out-of-school time programs in Kansas City, Kansas. YOU has convened community and faith-based organizations, home-based providers, local government representatives, school district administrators, and other community stakeholders, including the United Way and the County Health Department, around the issues of documenting the available supply of programs, barriers to access, appropriate quality standards, and sustainability of a community-wide system.

▶ **Wichita Middle School After School.** The Wichita Middle School After School Program was started by a small grant from the City Manager in 1994. The grant required a collaborative program created and implemented by the city’s recreation providers. Since then, the grant has increased to \$150,000, and 25 recreational organizations have formalized as the Youth Activity Advancement Alliance (Youth AAA), which meets monthly to coordinate services for the Middle School After School programs throughout the city. All agencies provide their services to the Middle School After School Program with their own funding. The goal is for this free program to be available to every middle school student in Wichita.

▶ **Boys and Girls Club of Hutchinson/ Kids After School, Inc.** In 1989, a community needs assessment in Reno County, Kansas, revealed that a large number of elementary school students were fre-

## Quick Facts (continued)

### • Settings



### • Uses of CCDF Earmarks and Quality Dollars for Afterschool

*“Resource and referral and school-age” earmark:*

Funds may be used by the Resource and Referral network to plan and participate in advocacy activities that focus public attention on child care. Funds may also be used to plan a statewide conference on school-age care. In fiscal year 2004, funding was earmarked for a special projects grant program that was administered in partnership with the Kansas Enrichment Network.

*Other quality activities:*

These funds may support the Accreditation Project, which provides accreditation technical assistance to centers seeking national accreditation.

### • Provider Reimbursement Rates and Family Copayments

*Label assigned by state for school-age rate category:* .....6 years or more

*Maximum rate for center-based school-age category:* .....\$2.27/hour

*Note:* Rates vary by SRS area. Rates for Wichita SRS area given.

*Standardized monthly center-based school-age rate* .....\$189

*Is “time in care” a factor in determining family copayment for school-age care?* .....No

*Notable Features of Rate System:* Kansas is implementing electronic balance transfer (EBT) as the payment method for child care subsidies.

quently home alone afterschool. In response, Kids After School, Inc. (KAS Inc.) was piloted at two elementary schools, and a five-year grant to the Reno County Extension Service from the U.S. Department of Agriculture allowed the program to expand to six sites. After five years of building community support and securing a broad funding base, initiative leaders wanted to expand further to include all school-age children in the community. KAS Inc. approached the Boys and Girls Club of America, which formed a local chapter that merged with KAS Inc. to provide afterschool programming. Together, the groups secured the donation of a municipal facility from the city of Hutchinson and transportation to this new central site from the school district. The expanded program now serves over 860 children and receives additional funding through a sliding-scale parent fee, grants from the local United Way, and local donations.

## Statewide Organizations

### **National AfterSchool Association Affiliate:**

Kansas School Age Coalition (KSAC)  
YMCA of Greater Kansas City  
3100 Broadway Suite 1020  
Kansas City, MO 64111  
Phone: 816-561-8122  
Fax: 816-931-1847

### **Statewide Child Care Resource & Referral Network:**

Kansas Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Agencies  
112 W. Iron P.O. Box 2294  
Salina, KS 67402  
Phone: 785-823-3343  
Fax: 785-823-3385  
Web: [www.kaccrra.org/](http://www.kaccrra.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](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)

### Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

FFY02 state TANF transfer to CCDF: .....\$15,079,471

FFY02 TANF direct spending on child care: .....\$0

### 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:

5 years .....14:1

6 years & over .....16:1

Number of National AfterSchool Association (NAA) accredited programs: .....3

### 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)

FY02 state formula grant amount: .....\$2,178,601

Applications funded: .....9

Program locations:

All programs are on school sites.

Licensing required?

Yes, for certain types of programs

## 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:

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*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.*