

Protect California's Quality After School Programs

\$76.3 Million Budget Increase Needed



Background – California's After School Programs Benefit 400,000+ Students at 4,200 Schools Daily

California's After School Education and Safety (ASES) program supports over 4,200 elementary and middle schools offering after school and summer programs to more than 400,000 students daily. These programs operate in the highest poverty communities—where over 80% of students in ASES qualify for free and reduced-price meals.

After school programs are essential to closing the achievement and opportunity gap. They provide underserved students with additional academic hours, culturally relevant enrichment activities, safe and caring environments that keep kids off the streets during the prime time for crime by and against children, and offer essential child care for working parents. They also provide a crucial infrastructure for STEM, summer learning, physical activity, career and technical education and help leverage hundreds of millions of federal dollars for nutritious snacks and meals.

California-specific research has proven that these programs have a range of positive impacts including improved school attendance, English fluency, academic success, crime prevention, improved health and nutrition, and social-emotional skill development. They are also cost-effective—with \$2 to \$9 saved for every \$1 invested.

The Problem – Increasing Costs and Lagging Funding Risk Shutting Down Programs and Leaving the Most Vulnerable Kids and Families Without Access to Critical Services

While the costs, demands, and expectations of ASES programs have consistently increased, the funding has not kept pace for over a decade.

- Until 2017, the statutory ADA rate of \$7.50—which research shows is woefully inadequate to run a high-quality program—had not been raised for over a decade.
- Since 2006, the California Consumer Price Index has increased by 25%. The state increased the minimum wage to \$9 in 2014, \$10 in 2016, \$10.50 in 2017, \$11 in 2018 and \$12 by Jan. 1, 2019. Recent state law also requires employers to offer 3 days of annual sick leave.

- The 2017-18 Budget added \$50 million in ASES funding, increasing the budget to \$600 million and raising the daily funding formula from \$7.50 to \$8.19 per student—a 9% increase. While essential, this was only about half the funding needed to keep pace with the \$11 minimum wage, and more increases will be needed as the minimum wage rises to \$15 by 2022.
- By contrast, Prop. 98 K-12 funding has increased 38% and preschool daily rates have increased 46% since ASES was set at \$7.50 in 2006.

As costs continue to outpace funding, ASES programs have been stretched to their breaking point and find it increasingly difficult to deliver the same high-quality services. According to a recent survey of over 630 respondents from more than 250 school districts:

- 74% of ASES-funded programs had to reduce enrichment activities, and 64% reported academic supports were negatively impacted;
- 64% reduced staff hours, 69% reduced professional development, and 86% found it harder to attract and retain high quality staff.

Without additional funding in 2018, not only will program quality continue to suffer, but also:

- Approximately 46,000 students could lose access to after school;
- Program hours could be reduced, making it harder for working families to get by; and
- Eventually, programs risk being forced to close their doors altogether.

The Result: Respected research shows that lack of access to quality after school programs contributes to a rise in dropouts, crime, more of our most vulnerable students being left behind, and fewer jobs for individuals that the minimum wage and paid leave laws are supposed to benefit.

The Solution

We request an augmentation of \$76.3 million to the \$600 million ASES budget to raise the daily formula to an average of \$9.25 per student. The majority of this request (\$49 million) is the remaining balance of our 2017-18 budget request to keep pace with the \$11 state minimum wage. The additional \$27.3 million is to account for the \$12 state minimum wage increase effective Jan. 1, 2019.

Sources:

ASES targets low-income students

California Afterschool Network. (2017). State of the State of Expanded Learning in California 2016-2017.

<http://www.afterschoolnetwork.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/state-of-the-stat-of-expanded-learning-2016-17-final-web.pdf>

Percentage is for schools with either state or federally-funded after school programs at all grade levels.

Increased attendance and improved English fluency

Vile, J.D., Arcaira, E. & Reisner, E.R. (2009). *Progress toward high school graduation: Citizen Schools' youth outcomes in Boston*. Washington, D.C.: Policy Studies Associates, Inc. <https://citizen-schools.squarespace.com/s/PSA-Citizen-Schools-Youth-Outcomes-in-Boston.pdf>; Pearson,

L.M., Vile, J.D. & Reisner, E.R. (2008). *Establishing a foundation for progress toward high school graduation*. Washington, D.C.: Policy Studies Associates, Inc.; Newhouse, C. (2008). *Afterschool programs in the Central Valley benefit children and youth: Evaluation results from the 2006-2007 school year*. Clovis, CA: Central Valley Afterschool Foundation.

http://centralvalleyafterschool.org.previewdns.com/pdf/CVAFFinalReport5-7-08_000.pdf

Academic success: Dropout prevention and improved test scores

Huang, D., Kim, K.S., Marshall, A., & Perez, P. (2005). *Keeping kids in school: An LA's BEST example*. Los Angeles, CA: National Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards and Student Testing, University of California, Los Angeles.

http://www.lasbest.org/imo/media/doc/Keeping_Kids_in_School.pdf; LA's BEST After School Enrichment Program. (2006). *Annual Report 2005-2006. Caught up in the act ... of success*. [http://www.lasbest.org/imo/media/doc/AR0506-web\[1\].pdf](http://www.lasbest.org/imo/media/doc/AR0506-web[1].pdf). Randy Barth, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, THINK Together, Santa Ana, CA. Personal communication on September 24, 2009; Jenel Prenovost, Director of Evaluation, THINK Together, Santa Ana, CA. Personal communication on December 7, 2009; University of California, Irvine. (2002). *Evaluation of California's After School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnerships Program: 1999-2001*.

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/ba/as/execsummary.asp#fn1>

Crime prevention

Goldschmidt, P., & Huang, D. (2007). *The Long-Term Effects of After-School Programming on Educational Adjustment and Juvenile Crime: A Study of the LA's BEST After-School Program*. Los Angeles, CA: Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards and Student Testing, University of California, Los Angeles. http://www.lasbest.org/imo/media/doc/LASBEST_DOJ_Final%20Report.pdf. Damoei, J. (2008). *Economic impact of the Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Oxnard and Port Hueneme on the community*.

https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/918cd0_1a025cc7b30e49188ea118f1d7d825f8.pdf.

Physical fitness

A World Fit for Kids! delivers proven results. (n.d.). Evaluation by Kaiser Group, Inc.

http://www.worldfitforkids.org/images/pdfs/WFIT_Evaluation_Summary_2-PG_12-09.pdf. See also Mahoney, J. L., Lord, H., & Carryl, E. (2005). Afterschool program participation and the development of child obesity and peer acceptance. *Applied Developmental Science*, 9(4), 202-215. <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a783719379~db=all>

Cost-effectiveness

Brown, W.O., Frates, S.B., Rudge, I.S., Tradewell, R.L. (2002). *The Costs and Benefits of After School Programs: The Estimated Effects of the After School Education and Safety Program Act of 2002*. Claremont, CA: The Rose Institute of Claremont-McKenna College.

http://middlechildhoodmatters.ca/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/claremontmckenna_CostsandBenefits.pdf. Goldschmidt, P., & Huang, D.

(2007). *The Long-Term Effects of After-School Programming on Educational Adjustment and Juvenile Crime: A Study of the LA's BEST After-School Program*. Los Angeles, CA: Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards and Student Testing, University of California, Los Angeles.

http://www.lasbest.org/imo/media/doc/LASBEST_DOJ_Final%20Report.pdf

Leveraging federal school meals funding

State of the State of Expanded Learning in California 2016-2017. <http://www.afterschoolnetwork.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/state-of-the-stat-of-expanded-learning-2016-17-final-web.pdf>

Cost of quality after school programs

The Cost of Quality Out-of-School-Time Programs, by The Wallace Foundation. <http://www.wallacefoundation.org/knowledge-center/after-school/key-research/Pages/The-Cost-of-Quality-of-Out-of-School-Time-Programs.aspx>

Cost of living increase

Department of Finance. Calendar Year averages: from 1950. Retrieved from

<http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Economics/Indicators/Inflation/>

Prop. 98 K-12 funding increase

From \$48.983 billion in 2006-07 to \$67.695 billion in Governor's proposed 2018-19 budget.

http://www.lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/3741#Overview_of_Governor.2019s_Proposition_98_Budget

Preschool rate increase

From \$3,568 part-day in 2006-07 to \$5,222 in Governor's proposed 2018-19 budget. <http://www.lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/3732>;

https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/technical_reports/2007/RAND_TR538.pdf

Survey of ASES programs

Partnership for Children & Youth (2016, ASES. ASES Survey Results – Year 2. <http://www.saveafterschool.com/s/ASES-Daily-Rate-Survey-Memo-Year-2-Final.pdf>

Nearly 46,000 slots lost

If rate increased to an average of \$9.25 in 2018-19 (needed to address increased minimum to \$12 on 1/1/19) without an increase in overall after school funding, 45,807 students would lose access. Based on \$589.29 million in ASES grants.

For additional information visit our web page at www.saveafterschool.com.

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