

# California's After School and Summer Learning Infrastructure at Risk

A State of the State of Expanded Learning Issue Brief



## California's Expanded Learning<sup>1</sup> Infrastructure Is At Risk.

Increasing costs in the face of stagnant funding leave ASES programs in danger of closing, meanwhile federal budget proposals to eliminate the federal 21st CCLC program would result in the closure of K-12 after school and summer learning programs.

## California's Expanded Learning Infrastructure Serves Substantial Numbers of Underserved Students

California funds and administers the largest expanded learning infrastructure in the nation! The state-funded After School Education and Safety (ASES) program and federally-funded 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program operate at **over 4,500 sites with nearly 860,000 students enrolled<sup>2</sup>** in after school and summer programs and have the capacity to serve over 485,000 students daily<sup>3</sup>. These programs serve high percentages of economically disadvantaged students and English learners.

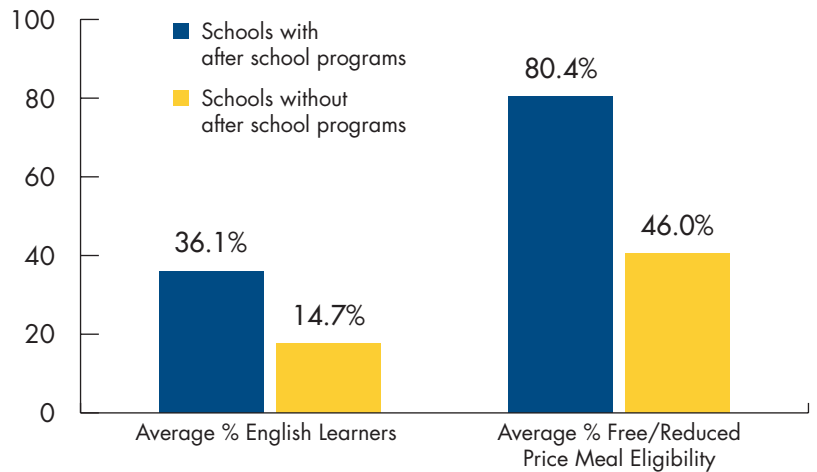


Figure 1. Proportion of Economically Disadvantaged and English Learner students at After School Program Sites.

On average, schools with after school programs have over 80% of their students eligible for FRPM, and more than double the percentage of English Learners than schools without expanded learning programs.

## California's Expanded Learning Programs Serve Approximately 60% of All Low-Income Schools, and 75% of Low-Income Elementary and Middle Schools

45% of California's public schools benefit from an expanded learning program. These programs operate in approximately 60% of all low-income schools and 75% of low-income elementary and middle schools where 40% or more of their students eligible for the Free and Reduced Price Meal (FRPM) program, consistent with Federal Title I standards for needy schools.

More than 9 out of 10 (92%) publicly funded expanded learning programs are at elementary and middle schools. **Expanded Learning programs are located in over half of all of California's elementary and middle schools** and in over three-fourths of the state's low-income elementary and middle schools where over 40% of students are eligible for FRPM.

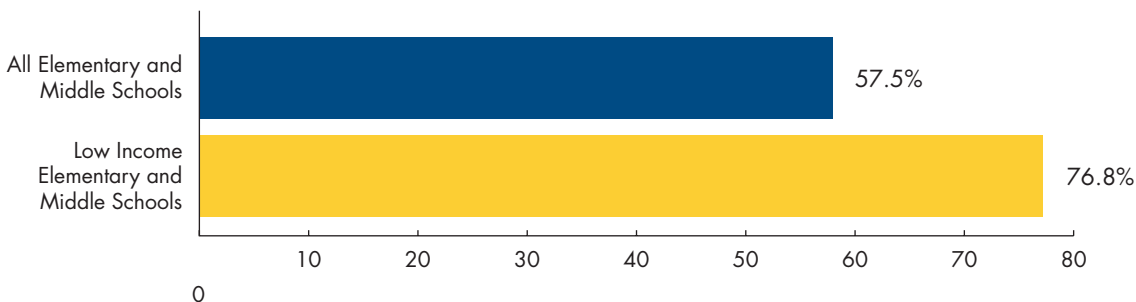


Figure 2. Proportion of California Elementary and Middle Schools with After School Programs



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<sup>1</sup> The California Department of Education's Expanded Learning Division defines Expanded Learning as before and after school, summer, and intersession learning experiences that develop the academic, social, emotional, and physical needs and interests of students. Expanded Learning opportunities should be hands-on, engaging, student-centered, results-driven, involve community partners, and complement learning activities in the regular school day/year.

<sup>2</sup> There are 859,098 students enrolled in California's Expanded Learning programs according to CDE's Expanded Learning Division

<sup>3</sup> California's expanded learning programs have the capacity to serve 486,060 students daily per CDE's Expanded Learning Programs Database

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## ASES and 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC Funding in California

ASES funds programs at 4,200 school sites, while 21st CCLC (including ASSETs) funds programs at over 700 (745) school sites including nearly 300 High School ASSETs sites. Taking into account that approximately 10% of school sites receive both state and federal funding, California has a total of 4,510 publicly funded afterschool programs, with the vast majority (83%) funded exclusively by the state.

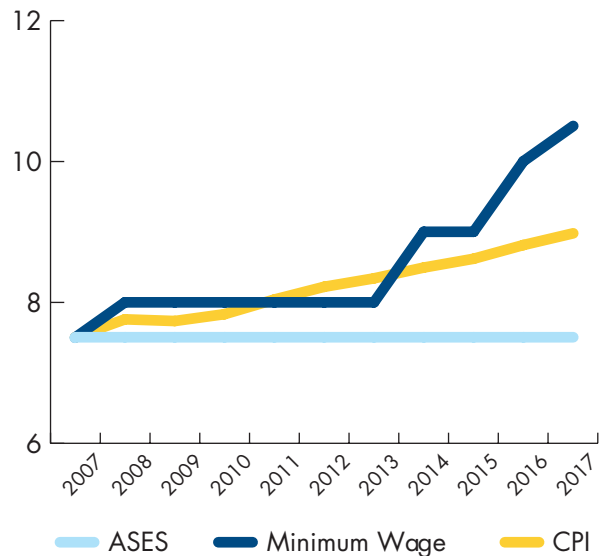


Figure 3. Rising Costs Squeezing CA ASES Programs. CPI has been scaled to match minimum wage in 2007.

## California's State Funded After School Education and Safety Program At Risk

Since 2007, ASES program sites have been funded at a daily rate of \$7.50 per student, per day. During that time the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has increased by 21 percent<sup>4</sup>. Changes in the minimum wage, which will have increased by 47%<sup>5</sup> by January 2018, are further squeezing expanded learning programs. Recently, the state increased the minimum wage by \$1 to \$9 on July 1, 2014 and by \$1 to \$10 on January 1, 2016. Minimum wage will increase to \$11 by 2018 and \$15 by 2022.

Cost pressures are having negative impact on California's expanded learning programs. A 2016 survey<sup>6</sup> completed by 630 ASES providers representing over 250 school districts found that **92% of programs have been negatively impacted by flat funding**, and 29% of respondents indicated they were very likely to close in the next two years. To address this issue, Senator Connie Leyva recently introduced Senate Bill 78 (SB 78)<sup>7</sup>. **SB 78 would increase the ASES daily rate by \$1.50 (to \$9.00 per student per day) through a budget augmentation in 2017-18 with future increases tied to increases in the state minimum wage.**

## California's Federally Funded After School 21st Century Community Learning Centers At Risk

President Trump's proposed budget calls for the complete elimination of 21st Century Community Learning Center funding<sup>8</sup>, saying the program lacks evidence of improving student success despite overwhelming research to the contrary. It is now up to Congress to counter this elimination or approve it. If approved, 1.6 million children and families would be left with no quality afterschool and summer learning programs nationally<sup>9</sup>, including over 85,000 children and youth in California<sup>10</sup>. The elimination of the 21st CCLC would mean a loss of funding for over 700 of California's expanded learning program sites including almost 300 high school ASSETs program sites, and would reduce the ability to provide year round learning opportunities through summer programs.



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<sup>4</sup> State of California Department of Industrial Relations Consumer Price Index Chart (1955-2017) retrieved April 2017 at [www.dir.ca.gov/OPRL/capriceindex.htm](http://www.dir.ca.gov/OPRL/capriceindex.htm)

<sup>5</sup> State of California Department of Industrial Relations History of California Minimum Wage retrieved April 2017 at [www.dir.ca.gov/OPRL/capriceindex.htm](http://www.dir.ca.gov/OPRL/capriceindex.htm)

<sup>6</sup> Partnership for Children and Youth. 2016 ASES Rate Survey Results – Year Two. (April 2016). Retrieved April 2017 from [www.partnerforchildren.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/ASES-Daily-Rate-Survey-Memo-Year-2-Final.pdf](http://www.partnerforchildren.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/ASES-Daily-Rate-Survey-Memo-Year-2-Final.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Leyva, C. Senate Bill 78 (SB 78) An act to add Section 8483.73 to the Education Code, relating to after school programs, and making an appropriation therefor. (January 2017). Retrieved April 2017 from [www.leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=201720180SB78](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB78)

<sup>8</sup> America First: A Budget Blueprint to Make America Great Again. United States Office of Management and Budget (March 2016). Retrieved April 2016 from [www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/omb/budget/fy2018/2018\\_blueprint.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/omb/budget/fy2018/2018_blueprint.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> 21st Century Community Learning Centers Providing Locally Designed Afterschool and Summer Learning Programs for Families (February 2017). Retrieved April 2017 from [www.afterschoolalliance.org/documents/21stCCLC-Overview-2017.pdf](http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/documents/21stCCLC-Overview-2017.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> California's 21st CCLC programs have the capacity to serve 85,554 students daily per the CDE's Expanded Learning Programs Database