# A National Snapshot of Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Care

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer care: the Child Care and Development Block Grant (also known as the Child Care and Development Fund) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program. This snapshot focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

$5.3B

CCDF Total Appropriation for FY2014

The federal **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)** is a block grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It is the primary source of federal funding for child care subsidies for low-income working parents and federal funding to improve child care quality. Lead agencies administer the program at the state level.

Demographics of School-Age Children (5 to <13 years old)

45% of all children served through child care subsidies
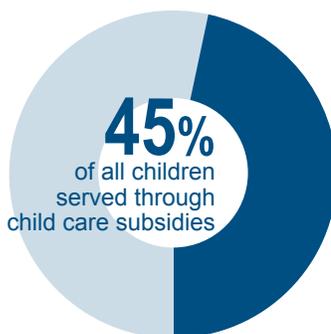
Average of **627,000** school-age children served each month

Over **1,000,000** school-age children served each year

117 average number of hours enrolled in care per month *(enrolled hours do not always equate to clock hours)*

69% served in centers
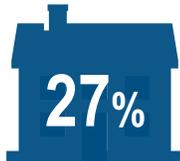
27% served in family child care

5% served in child's own home

$326 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

9% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

21st Century Community Learning Centers Program

- Administered by the U.S. Department of Education
- Grants support afterschool and summer learning programs that provide services to students attending high-poverty, low-performing schools
- Total appropriation for FY2014: $1.149B
- 11,040 21st CCLC centers across the country
- Over 1.6M students participated in a 21st CCLC program in 2014

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State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality

All CCDF Lead Agencies regularly submit a plan to the Office of Child Care, Administration for Children and Families, which provides a description of the state/territory's child care program and services available to eligible families. The plans offer an overview of current and planned policies, initiatives, and implementation plans for each state/territory over a given period of time. The data below represent highlights from sections of the plans that address school-age child care.

31
States have quality improvement standards with provisions about the care of school-age children

25
States use environmental rating scales to assess school-age programs

24
State QRIS systems allow school-age providers to participate

19
States offer specializations or credentials for staff working with school-age children

8
States offer grants or contracts to child care providers as a means of increasing access to school-age care

5
States extend periods of subsidy eligibility for school-age children to cover the school year