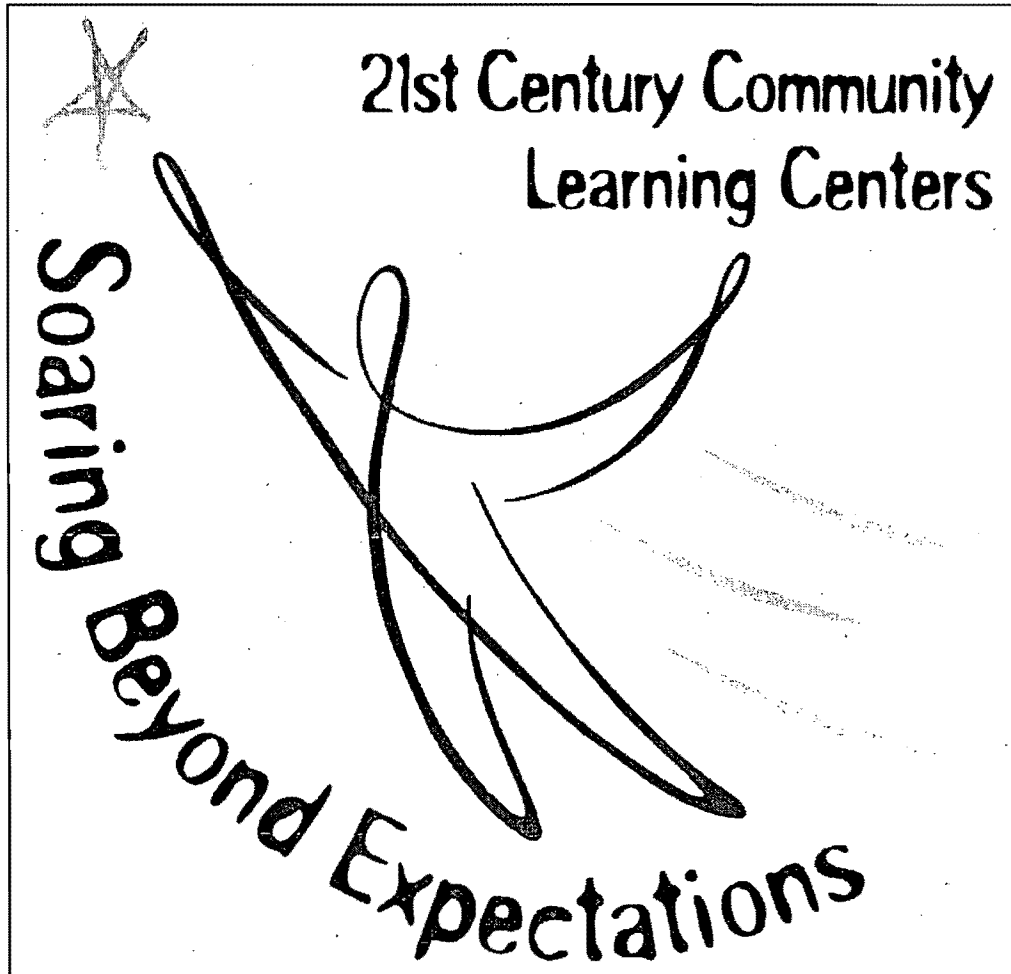
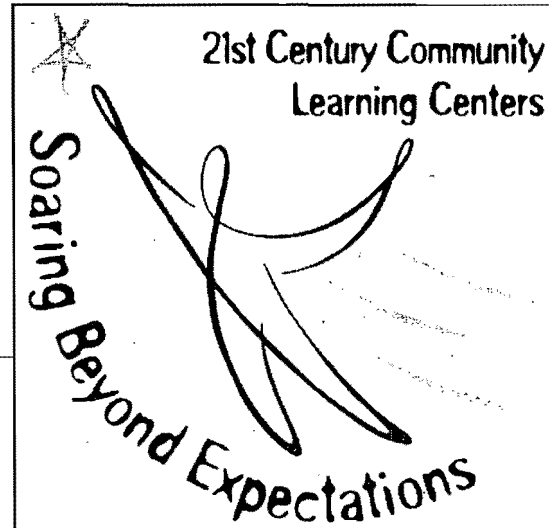
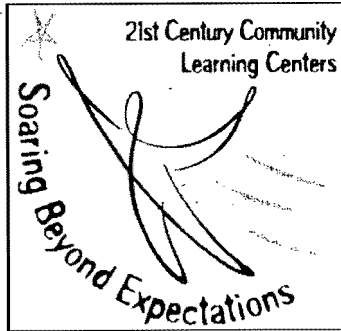




Adriana de Kanter  
U.S. Department of Education  
November 18, 1999

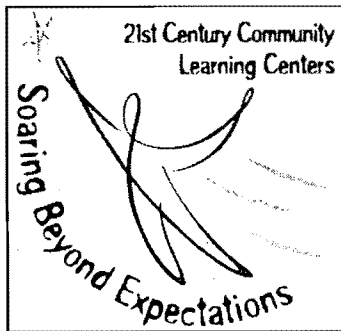


**The purpose is to provide grants to inner-city and rural public schools, working in collaboration with community organizations and other educational and youth development agencies, to expand learning opportunities for children in a safe and healthy community schools environment.**



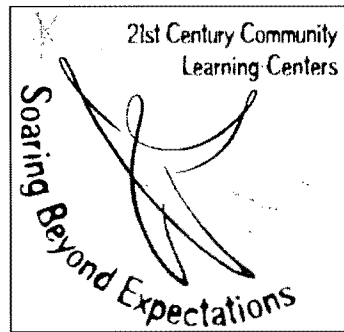
# **Why provide after-school programs?**

- **Each week, 5 to 15 million school-age children are “latchkey kids.”**
- **During these unsupervised hours, children are more likely to engage in crime, drugs, and alcohol use, or be victims of crime.**
- **FBI statistics show that most juvenile crime occurs between the hours of 3 pm and 8 pm.**
- **A recent poll showed that over 90 percent of Americans, regardless of parental status or political affiliation, thought children should have access to after-school educational programs.**

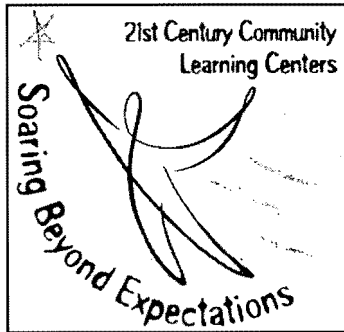


- Yet, as late as 1994, 70 percent of public schools did not offer after-school programs.
- In response to these needs and findings, the U.S. Department of Education and the C.S. Mott Foundation -- with help from organizations such as *People Magazine*, NBC, JCPenney, the Entertainment Industry Foundation, the Creative Artists Association, and the Ad Council -- have created the Afterschool Alliance to bring after-school issues to national attention.

# FUNDING HISTORY FOR 21ST CCLCs

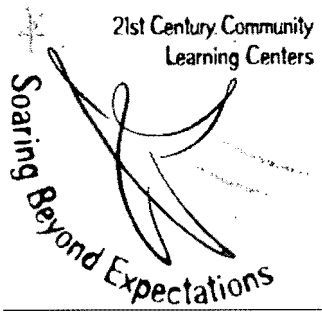


- **October, 1997: Congress appropriates \$40 million for FY 1998**
- **June 17, 1998: President announces first 99 awards**
- **October, 1998: Congress appropriates \$200 million for FY 1999**
- **November 12, 1998: President announces 183 additional awards (193 actually awarded)**
- **January 7, 1999: President announces \$600 million budget request for FY 2000**
- **April 28, 1999: Vice President announces 176 new awards**
- **November 1999: Congress appropriates about \$450 million for FY 2000**



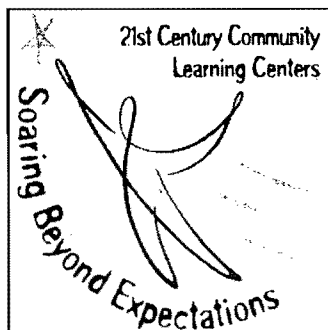
# **The 1998 grant application process was the most competitive in Department of Education history!**

- **35,000 applications were distributed.**
- **U. S. Department of Education (ED) responded to thousands of inquiries.**
- **Over 5,000 participants attended 11 regional workshops sponsored by the Mott Foundation and ED.**
- **Every state and most territories participated; 1,959 applications, requesting over \$550 million in funding, were received.**

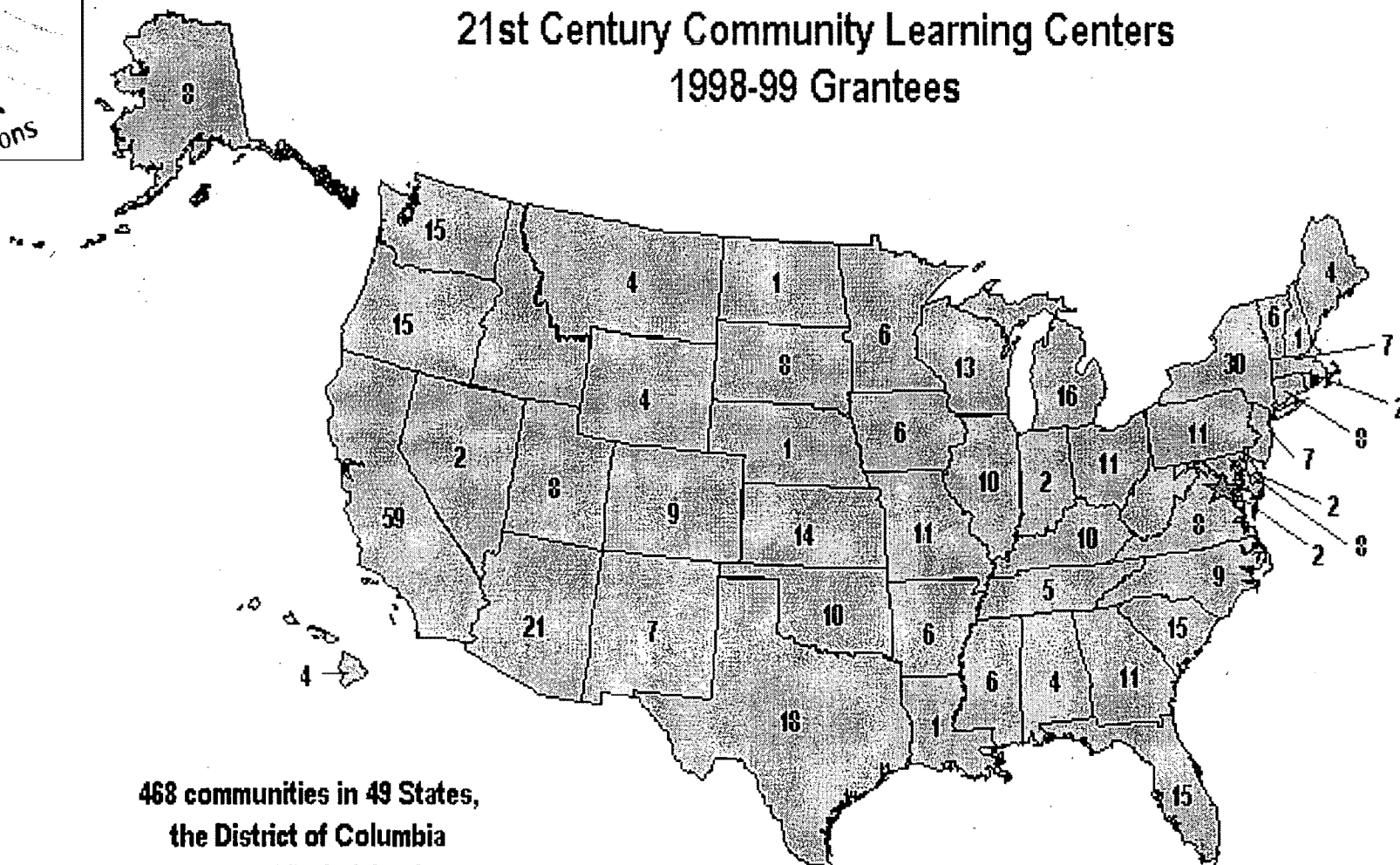


# **The 1999 grant application process surpassed the 1998 competition as the most competitive in Department of Education history!**

- **40,000 applications were distributed.**
- **U. S. Department of Education (ED) responded to thousands of inquiries.**
- **Over 7,000 participants attended nearly 30 regional workshops sponsored by the C.S. Mott Foundation, ED and other partners.**
- **Every state and most territories participated; 2,033 applications, requesting just under \$900 million in funding, were received.**

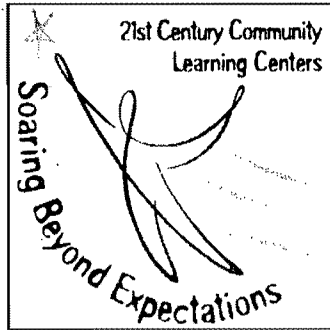


## 21st Century Community Learning Centers 1998-99 Grantees



468 communities in 49 States,  
the District of Columbia  
and the Virgin Islands

Virgin Islands (1)



# **There are now a total of 468 grants. These grants --**

- Are located in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands
- Support programs in 1,601 schools
- Propose to serve about 400,000 children and about 215,000 adults
- All offer expanded learning opportunities for children as well as services for other community members



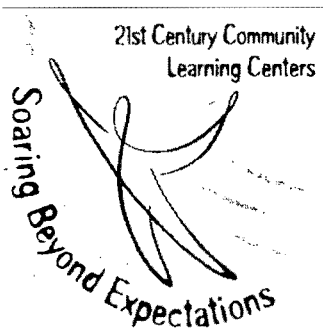
## A look at 21st Century *schools*-

833 of the schools are considered *rural*; 768 are *inner-city*

- Among the 1998 grantees (824 schools)-
  - 50% of the Centers are in middle schools, 35% in elementary schools, 5% in high schools, and 10% in other school-owned facilities (e.g., K-12 or vo-tech schools)
- Among the 1999 grantees (777 schools)-
  - In 3/4 of the participating schools, more than 50% of the children qualify for free or reduced-price lunch

# A look at 21st Century *programs*--

- **Proposed partnerships include -**
  - community-based organizations (88%);
  - other government agencies (63%);
  - businesses (56%);
  - local law enforcement agencies (45%); and
  - libraries and museums (30%).
- **Extended-day programs include -**
  - after-school (94%);
  - summer (79%) and weekends (59%); and
  - before-school (12%).





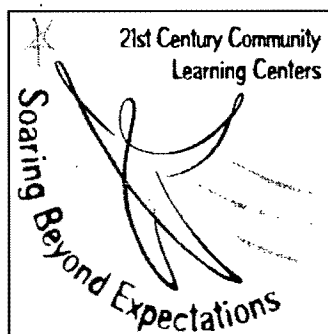
## **21st Century *programs* --**

- **Proposed services include -**

- reading (83%);
- math (81%) and science (69%);
- tutoring and homework assistance (80%);
- recreational activities (87%);
- music (57%) and art (65%);
- technology (89%);
- nutrition and health (72%).

- **Proposed volunteers include -**

- parents (35%);
- college students (45%); and
- mentors or others (73%).



# 21st CCLC

## Contact Information:

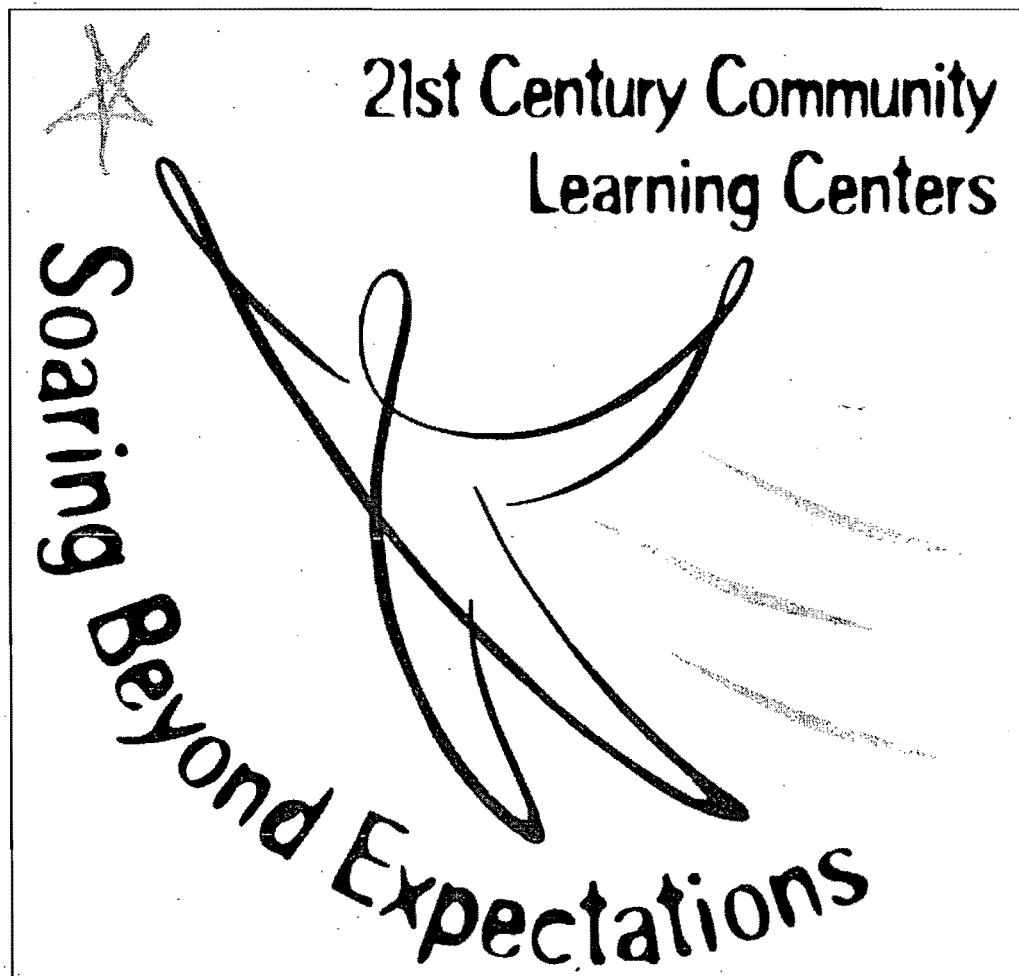
- **Internet:**  
**[www.ed.gov/offices/OERI/21stCCLC](http://www.ed.gov/offices/OERI/21stCCLC)**
- **E-mail: [21stCCLC@ed.gov](mailto:21stCCLC@ed.gov)**



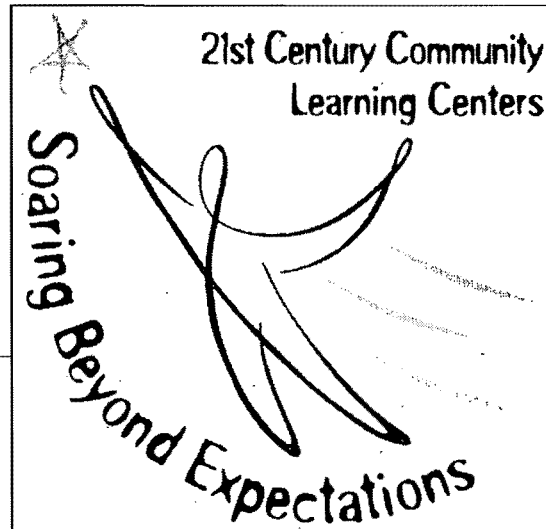
New unreleased data from a nationally representative survey of registered voters conducted by Lake Snell Perry & Associates and the Tarrance Group from December 18-21, 1999 found:

- When it comes to school based programs versus community based programs, voters see several advantages for schools—they think schools will do a better job providing a quality program (51 percent better to 16 percent better for community based, 31 percent the same); they think schools will do a better job reaching the most children (61 percent to 17 percent, 20 percent the same); and they think schools will be convenient for parents (61 percent to 11 percent, 24 percent the same).
- While voters are slightly less willing to use their tax dollars for community organizations, they do not want schools and community organizations competing for resources. Seventy percent of voters say schools and community organizations should share resources to provide afterschool programs in order to reach more children, while 16 percent say they should compete for resources in order to provide more options.

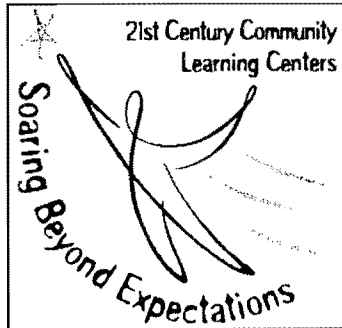
*Therapy voter*



Adriana de Kanter  
U.S. Department of Education  
November 18, 1999

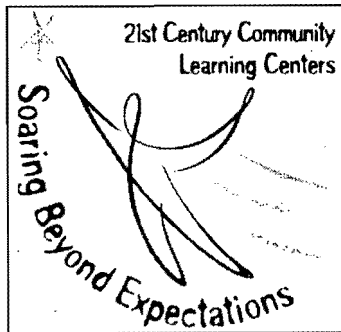


**The purpose is to provide grants to inner-city and rural public schools, working in collaboration with community organizations and other educational and youth development agencies, to expand learning opportunities for children in a safe and healthy community schools environment.**



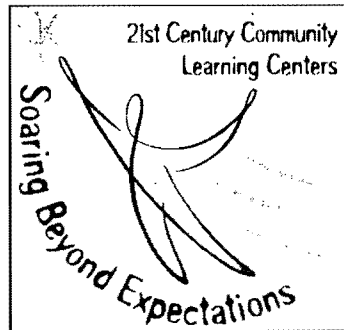
# Why provide after-school programs?

- Each week, 5 to 15 million school-age children are “latchkey kids.”
- During these unsupervised hours, children are more likely to engage in crime, drugs, and alcohol use, or be victims of crime.
- FBI statistics show that most juvenile crime occurs between the hours of 3 pm and 8 pm.
- A recent poll showed that over 90 percent of Americans, regardless of parental status or political affiliation, thought children should have access to after-school educational programs.

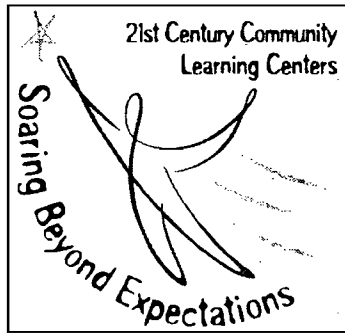


- Yet, as late as 1994, 70 percent of public schools did not offer after-school programs.
- In response to these needs and findings, the U.S. Department of Education and the C.S. Mott Foundation -- with help from organizations such as *People Magazine*, NBC, JCPenney, the Entertainment Industry Foundation, the Creative Artists Association, and the Ad Council -- have created the Afterschool Alliance to bring after-school issues to national attention.

# FUNDING HISTORY FOR 21ST CCLCs

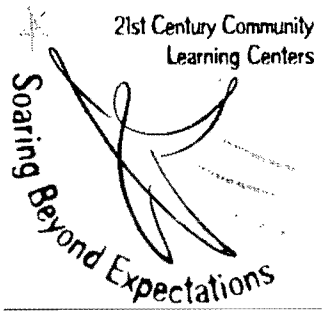


- **October, 1997: Congress appropriates \$40 million for FY 1998**
- **June 17, 1998: President announces first 99 awards**
- **October, 1998: Congress appropriates \$200 million for FY 1999**
- **November 12, 1998: President announces 183 additional awards (193 actually awarded)**
- **January 7, 1999: President announces \$600 million budget request for FY 2000**
- **April 28, 1999: Vice President announces 176 new awards**
- **November 1999: Congress appropriates about \$450 million for FY 2000**



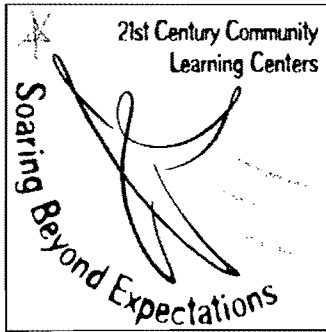
# **The 1998 grant application process was the most competitive in Department of Education history!**

- **35,000 applications were distributed.**
- **U. S. Department of Education (ED) responded to thousands of inquiries.**
- **Over 5,000 participants attended 11 regional workshops sponsored by the Mott Foundation and ED.**
- **Every state and most territories participated; 1,959 applications, requesting over \$550 million in funding, were received.**

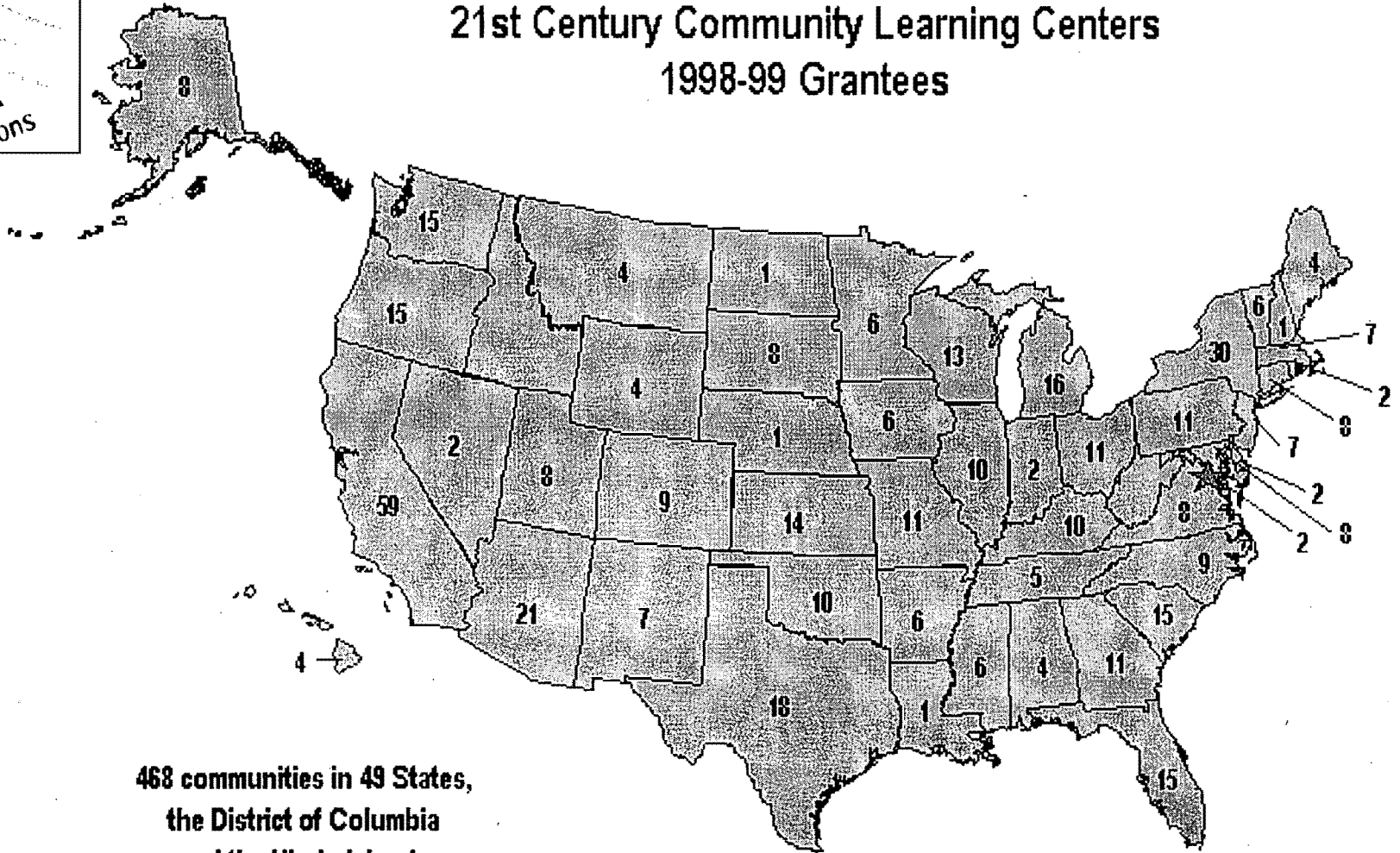


# **The 1999 grant application process surpassed the 1998 competition as the most competitive in Department of Education history!**

- **40,000 applications were distributed.**
- **U. S. Department of Education (ED) responded to thousands of inquiries.**
- **Over 7,000 participants attended nearly 30 regional workshops sponsored by the C.S. Mott Foundation, ED and other partners.**
- **Every state and most territories participated; 2,033 applications, requesting just under \$900 million in funding, were received.**

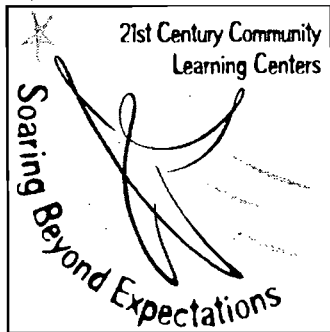


## 21st Century Community Learning Centers 1998-99 Grantees



468 communities in 49 States,  
the District of Columbia  
and the Virgin Islands

Virgin Islands ①



# **There are now a total of 468 grants. These grants --**

- Are located in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands
- Support programs in 1,601 schools
- Propose to serve about 400,000 children and about 215,000 adults
- All offer expanded learning opportunities for children as well as services for other community members



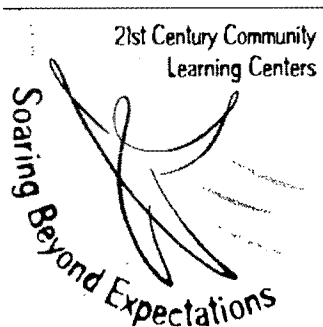
## A look at 21st Century *schools*-

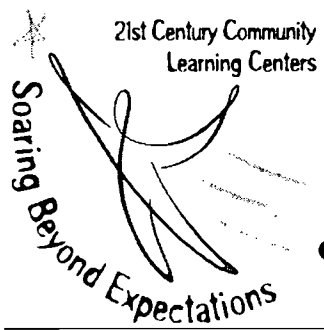
833 of the schools are considered *rural*; 768 are *inner-city*

- Among the 1998 grantees (824 schools)-
  - 50% of the Centers are in middle schools, 35% in elementary schools, 5% in high schools, and 10% in other school-owned facilities (e.g., K-12 or vo-tech schools)
- Among the 1999 grantees (777 schools)-
  - In 3/4 of the participating schools, more than 50% of the children qualify for free or reduced-price lunch

# A look at 21st Century *programs*--

- **Proposed partnerships include -**
  - community-based organizations (88%);
  - other government agencies (63%);
  - businesses (56%);
  - local law enforcement agencies (45%); and
  - libraries and museums (30%).
- **Extended-day programs include -**
  - after-school (94%);
  - summer (79%) and weekends (59%); and
  - before-school (12%).





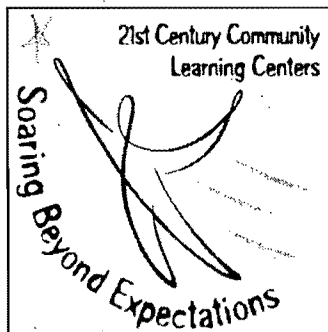
## **21st Century *programs* --**

### **• Proposed services include -**

- reading (83%);
- math (81%) and science (69%);
- tutoring and homework assistance (80%);
- recreational activities (87%);
- music (57%) and art (65%);
- technology (89%);
- nutrition and health (72%).

### **• Proposed volunteers include -**

- parents (35%);
- college students (45%); and
- mentors or others (73%).



# 21st CCLC

## Contact Information:

- **Internet:**  
**[www.ed.gov/offices/OERI/21stCCLC](http://www.ed.gov/offices/OERI/21stCCLC)**
- **E-mail: [21stCCLC@ed.gov](mailto:21stCCLC@ed.gov)**

