Overview

The National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment (NCASE), sponsored by the Office of Child Care, supports greater access to and improved quality of child care for school-age children and their families. NCASE provides information on the needs of school-age children served by the federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), which offers low-income working parents financial support to help offset the cost of child care.

In 2018, NCASE released a set of national, state, and territory profiles that shared information on school-age child care supported by CCDF. The profiles included data on the numbers of school-age children served through CCDF, the settings in which care takes place, and fluctuations in the number of school-age children served during the summer months. The profiles also offered data related to the U.S. Department of Education’s 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program, which is the other major federal investment in afterschool and summer programming. In addition, the profiles included information on state policies and practices that can help promote greater access to school-age child care and improved quality of programs.

This report represents an update of the 2018 national, state, and territory profiles of school-age child care. The updated profiles contain many of the same data points as the original, using the most currently-available data, and include a new section related to states’ creation of consumer education websites (as required under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act and the Final Rule of 2016) to share information with families about child care options.

Explanation of Data Included in Profiles

Definition of School Age

The profiles are based on a definition of school age that includes 5-year-olds. The Office of Child Care’s inclusion of 5-year-olds within the “school-age” population reflects the fact that many 5-year-olds in kindergarten need access to quality afterschool and summer child care while their parents are at work. This expanded definition of school age has implications for state and territory administrators and other stakeholders, broadening their understanding of the full scope of the school-age population.

Child Care and Development Fund Data

The profiles describe the administrative oversight of various CCDF functions and present the characteristics of the school-age population served through CCDF. These figures are based on the data that states and territories submit through the ACF 801 reporting form. The profiles use FY 2016 final data, which is the most recent data approved by ACF at the time of the profiles’ publication. The profiles also present data about states’ and territories’ use of grants and contracts for child care slots and whether the CCDF Lead Agency’s training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children. This information comes from the FY 2019-2021 CCDF State and Territory Plans.

As of this resource’s publication in June 2019, the Territory FY 2019-2021 CCDF Plans have not been finalized. Therefore, this report does not include updated territory profiles.
Consumer Education Website Data

The updated profiles include information related to states’ and territories’ consumer education websites’ child care search features. The profiles note whether the websites’ provider listings indicate the age range of children served (e.g., school-age) and if providers accept CCDF subsidies, as well as whether the websites include license-exempt CCDF providers. While these are not required elements of the consumer education websites, they can affect parents’ experiences using the websites as well as their ability to find a range of child care options that suit their needs.

21st Century Community Learning Centers Program

In addition to the CCDF data, the profiles offer information on the 21st CCLC program in each state, in order to show the broader scope of federal investments in afterschool and summer enrichment. The 21st CCLC data come from the 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation (21apr) as well as data gathered from the Afterschool Alliance. The national and state profiles include participation data related to the school year; the appendix includes additional information about the overall number of students served during the summer months.

Statewide Afterschool Networks and National AfterSchool Association State Affiliates

The profiles also include information on statewide afterschool networks and National AfterSchool Association state affiliates (where applicable). These statewide entities offer training, technical assistance, and other services to help increase the quality of afterschool and summer care and raise awareness about the importance of these programs. Representatives from these organizations often work closely with CCDF Lead Agency staff, as well as 21st CCLC representatives, to help coordinate quality improvement efforts that benefit school-age children.

How to Use the National and State/Territory Profiles

The profiles provide stakeholders with a picture of individual state and territory data and policies as well as a cross-state comparison. The appendices to the full report allow stakeholders to see how data or policies vary across states and territories, as well as how a given state’s or territory’s data compares to the national average. The profiles can be used to raise stakeholders’ awareness of the proportion of children served through subsidies that are school age, the proportion of school-age children served in particular types of care (e.g., family child care), and the degree to which consumer education websites include features that can help parents identify providers who meet their needs. The profiles can also be used to see which states and territories have specific policies in place, such as the use of grants and contracts for child care slots, which can help stakeholders identify states and territories to reach out to and learn from if they are interested in adopting a similar strategy.
National Data Profile of Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

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.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies

- Average of 611,378 school-age children served each month
- 71% served in child care centers
- 25% served in family child care
- 5% served in child’s own home

Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding

28 states and territories see a double-digit percent increase in the number of school-age children served through subsidies during the summer months (June-August)

21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016-2017

- 1,423,709 K-12 students served
- 9,592 program sites

JUNE 2019

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State/Territory Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality

44 State/Territory CCDF Lead Agencies require training and professional development to support the positive development of school-age children

21 State/Territory CCDF Lead Agencies offer grants/contracts for child care slots

10 Use grants/contracts to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care

43 Consumer education websites show the age range of children served by providers

30 Consumer education websites show whether providers accept CCDF subsidies

31 Consumer education websites include license-exempt CCDF providers

50 States have a statewide afterschool network

31 States have a National AfterSchool Association affiliate

In 22 states, the same organization serves as the statewide afterschool network and the National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

1 Information about territories’ CCDF policies is not yet available.

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Alabama

In Alabama, the Department of Human Resources, Child Care Services Division serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and manages consumer education efforts. Regional Child Care Management Agencies conduct eligibility determinations, and the Lead Agency contracts with an independent organization to issue payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Alabama:

- Average of 12,749 school-age children served each month
- 95% served in child care centers
- 5% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home

47% of all children served through subsidies are school-age

$192 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

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

AL 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017
- 12,423 pre-K-12 students served
- 110 21st CCLC grantees
- 147 program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Alabama

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- **CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children**

- **CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots**
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care

- **Consumer education website provider listings show**
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

- **Statewide afterschool network**
  - https://alacn.org/

- **National AfterSchool Association state affiliate**

---

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; [www.childcare.gov](http://www.childcare.gov), 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Alaska

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Alaska, the Department of Health and Social Services, Child Care Program Office, Division of Public Assistance serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. The Lead Agency works with other state agencies, child care resource and referral agencies, and community-based organizations to conduct eligibility determinations, and partners with these organizations as well as the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency for consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Alaska:

- **62%** served in child care centers
- **27%** served in family child care
- **11%** served in child’s own home

- Average of **1,415** school-age children served each month
- **41%** of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- **$374** average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- **11%** increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

AK 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- **4,222** pre-K-12 students served
- **10** 21st CCLC grantees
- **37** program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Alaska

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website includes license-exempt CCDF providers*

* centers and family child care providers

Statewide afterschool network
https://www.akafterschool.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Arizona

In Arizona, the Department of Economic Security, Child Care Administration serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments. Child care resource and referral agencies handle consumer education efforts in the state.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Arizona:

- 45% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $279 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- Average of 10,359 school-age children served each month
- 86% served in child care centers
- 12% served in family child care
- 3% served in child’s own home
- 2% decrease in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

AZ 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 102,340 pre-K-12 students served
- 154 21st CCLC grantees
- 346 program sites

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Arizona

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children.

- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots.
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care.

- Consumer education website provider listings show:
  - Age range of children served by provider.
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies.

- Consumer education website includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
  - *centers and family child care providers.

Statewide afterschool network:
- http://azafterschool.org

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate:
- http://azafterschool.org

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Arkansas

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Arkansas, the Department of Human Services, Division of Child Care and Early Childhood Education serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. The Lead Agency works with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency and local government agencies to conduct eligibility determinations, and partners with TANF as well as child care resource and referral agencies for consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Arkansas:

- **Average of 1,834** school-age children served each month
- **94%** served in child care centers
- **6%** served in family child care
- **0%** served in child’s own home

28% of all children served through subsidies are school-age

**$375** average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

6% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

AR 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- **13,745** pre-K-12 students served
- **91** 21st CCLC grantees
- **91** program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Arkansas

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children

- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care

- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://www.aosn.org/

- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
    - * centers and family child care providers

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
California

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In California, the Department of Education, Early Education and Support Division serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments, along with local government agencies and community-based organizations (CBO). Local government agencies and CBOs conduct eligibility determinations, and partner with child care resource and referral agencies to manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children
(5 through 12 years old)
Served Through Subsidies in California:

- **46%** of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- **$494** average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- **44%** served in child care centers
- **56%** served in family child care
- **0%** served in child’s own home

Average of **47,865** school-age children served each month

**19%** increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

**335,139** pre-K-12 students served

CA 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

Data not available

Data not available

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in California

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
  - * centers and family child care providers

Statewide afterschool network
http://www.afterschoolnetwork.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
https://www.calsac.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021: www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Colorado

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Colorado, the Department of Human Services, Division of Early Care and Learning, Office of Early Childhood serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency shares responsibility for consumer education efforts with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, other state and local government agencies, and child care resource and referral agencies. Local government agencies conduct eligibility determinations and issue payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Colorado:

- Average of 10,752 school-age children served each month
- 86% served in child care centers
- 13% served in family child care
- 1% served in child’s own home

8% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

CO 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 15,862 pre-K-12 students served
- 55 21st CCLC grantees
- 103 program sites

In Colorado, the Department of Human Services, Division of Early Care and Learning, Office of Early Childhood serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency shares responsibility for consumer education efforts with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, other state and local government agencies, and child care resource and referral agencies. Local government agencies conduct eligibility determinations and issue payments.
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in **Colorado**

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Statewide afterschool network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://coloradoafterschoolpartnership.org/">http://coloradoafterschoolpartnership.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National AfterSchool Association state affiliate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Consumer education website provider listings show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age range of children served by provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If provider accepts CCDF subsidies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumer education website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Includes license-exempt CCDF providers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; [www.childcare.gov](http://www.childcare.gov), 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Connecticut

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Connecticut, the Office of Early Childhood, Division of Early Care and Education serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency shares responsibility for consumer education efforts with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, child care resource and referral (CCR&R) agencies, and community-based organizations. CCR&R agencies conduct eligibility determinations, and TANF issues payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Connecticut:

- **$253** average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- **39%** of all children served through subsidies are school-age

- **Average of 5,029** school-age children served each month
- **46%** served in child care centers
- **36%** served in family child care
- **18%** served in child's own home

- **30%** increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

CT 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- **9,262** pre-K-12 students served
- **Data not available** 21st CCLC grantees
- **Data not available** program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Connecticut

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
- Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care

- Statewide afterschool network http://ctafterschoolnetwork.org/
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate http://ctafterschoolnetwork.org/

Consumer education website provider listings show
- Age range of children served by provider
- If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

Consumer education website
- Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
  * centers

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021: www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Delaware

In Delaware, the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Social Services serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments. The Lead Agency partners with child care resource and referral agencies for consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Delaware:

- Average of 3,588 school-age children served each month
- 83% served in child care centers
- 17% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home

47% of all children served through subsidies are school-age

$338 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

18% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

DE 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 2,863 pre-K-12 students served
- 34 21st CCLC grantees
- 51 program sites

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Delaware

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- **CCDF training and professional development requirements** include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- **CCDF Lead Agency** offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- **Consumer education website**
  - Provider listings show
    - Age range of children served by provider
    - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*

* centers and family child care providers

- **Statewide afterschool network**

- **National AfterSchool Association state affiliate**

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; [www.childcare.gov](http://www.childcare.gov), 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

District of Columbia

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In the District of Columbia, the Office of the State Superintendent of Education, Division of Early Learning serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency works with other state agencies and community-based organizations (CBO) to conduct eligibility determinations. TANF works with other state agencies and child care resource and referral agencies to manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in the District of Columbia:

- 22% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- Average monthly subsidy for school-age child care: $423
- 247 school-age children served each month
- 98% served in child care centers
- 2% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home
- 21% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

DC 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 4,339 pre-K-12 students served
- 23 21st CCLC grantees
- 50 program sites
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in the District of Columbia

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers
- Statewide afterschool network
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov; 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Florida

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Florida, the Department of Education, Office of Early Learning serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and works with Early Learning Coalitions and other organizations to issue payments. Early Learning Coalitions partner with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency and other state agencies to conduct eligibility determinations. The Lead Agency works with a variety of groups to manage consumer education efforts, including Early Learning Coalitions, local government agencies, child care resource and referral agencies, and community-based organizations.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Florida:

- Average of 29,447 school-age children served each month
- 36% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $237 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 95% served in child care centers
- 5% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home
- 2% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

FL 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 52,698 pre-K-12 students served
- 192 21st CCLC grantees
- 408 program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Florida

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children

- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care

- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*

  * centers and family child care providers

- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://www.myfan.org/

- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
  - http://www.floridaafterschool.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Georgia

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Georgia, the Department of Early Care and Learning (Bright from the Start) serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments and conducting eligibility determinations, along with selected providers. The Lead Agency works with child care resource and referral agencies and community-based organizations to manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Georgia:

- Average of 24,006 school-age children served each month
- 96% served in child care centers
- 4% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home
- $261 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 45% of all children served through subsidies are school-age

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

GA 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 26,613 pre-K-12 students served
- 126 21st CCLC grantees
- 244 program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Georgia

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

Consumer education website
- Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
  * centers

Statewide afterschool network
http://www.afterschoolga.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
http://www.afterschoolga.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Hawaii

In Hawaii, the Department of Human Services, Benefit, Employment, and Support Services Division serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency works with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency and community-based organizations to conduct eligibility determinations and issue payments. The Lead Agency partners with TANF and child care resource and referral agencies to manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Hawaii:

- Average of 2,287 school-age children served each month
- 39% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $189 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 9% served in child care centers
- 19% served in family child care
- 72% served in child’s own home
- 6% decrease in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

HI 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 8,738 pre-K-12 students served
- Data not available 21st CCLC grantees
- Data not available program sites
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Hawaii

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children

- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care

- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

- Statewide afterschool network
  - [http://www.hawaiiafterschoolalliance.org/](http://www.hawaiiafterschoolalliance.org/)

- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; [www.childcare.gov](http://www.childcare.gov), 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Idaho

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Idaho, the Department of Health and Welfare serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments. Child care resource and referral agencies manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Idaho:

- 43% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $283 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- Average of 2,537 school-age children served each month
- 69% served in child care centers
- 30% served in family child care
- 1% served in child’s own home
- 5% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

ID 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017
- 7,044 pre-K-12 students served
- 44 21st CCLC grantees
- 96 program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Idaho

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- **CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children**

- **CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots**
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care

- **Consumer education website provider listings show**
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

- **Consumer education website includes license-exempt CCDF providers**
  - * family child care providers

- **Statewide afterschool network**
  - https://idahooutofschool.org/

- **National AfterSchool Association state affiliate**

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; [www.childcare.gov](http://www.childcare.gov), 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Illinois

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Illinois, the Department of Human Services, Division of Family and Community Services, Office of Early Childhood serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. Child care resource and referral agencies manage consumer education efforts and partner with community-based organizations to conduct eligibility determinations.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Illinois:

- **52%** of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- **$362** average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

Average of **21,014** school-age children served each month

- **37%** served in child care centers
- **47%** served in family child care
- **15%** served in child’s own home

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

IL 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- **46,009** pre-K-12 students served
- **121** 21st CCLC grantees
- **380** program sites

JUNE 2019

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Illinois

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers

Statewide afterschool network
http://www.actnowillinois.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
http://www.ianetwork.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Indiana

In Indiana, the Family and Social Services Administration, Bureau of Child Care, Division of Family Resources serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency contracts with community-based nonprofit agencies around the state to conduct eligibility determinations, and contracts with a statewide vendor to issue payments to child care providers. The Lead Agency shares responsibility for consumer education efforts with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, local government agencies, child care resource and referral agencies, and community-based organizations.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Indiana:

- Average of 15,685 school-age children served each month
- 59% served in child care centers
- 41% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home

48% of all children served through subsidies are school-age

$376 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

IN 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 20,035 pre-K-12 students served
- Data not available
- Data not available

11% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Indiana

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
- Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
  - * centers and family child care providers
- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://www.indiana afterschool.org/
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
  - http://www.indiana afterschool.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Iowa

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Iowa, the Department of Human Services, Division of Adult, Children and Family Services serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments, and partners with child care resource and referral agencies to manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Iowa:

- Average of 7,836 school-age children served each month
- 46% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $324 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 52% served in child care centers
- 47% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home

Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding

8% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

IA 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 13,337 pre-K-12 students served
- 42 21st CCLC grantees
- 102 program sites
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Iowa

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF Training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
    - * family child care providers

Statewide afterschool network
http://www.iowaafterschoolalliance.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
https://www.facebook.com/isacaiowa/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Kansas

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Kansas, the Department for Children and Families, Economic and Employment Services serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. The Lead Agency works with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency to conduct eligibility determinations, and partners with TANF and child care resource and referral agencies to manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Kansas:

- Average of 5,699 school-age children served each month
- 46% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- Average monthly subsidy for school-age child care is $261
- 48% served in child care centers
- 49% served in family child care
- 3% served in child’s own home
- 11% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

KS 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 16,674 pre-K-12 students served
- 86 21st CCLC grantees
- 135 program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Kansas

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers

- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://kansasenrichment.net/
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Kentucky

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Kentucky, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services, Division of Child Care serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments. The Lead Agency works with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency and child care resource and referral agencies to manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Kentucky:

- Average of 5,944 school-age children served each month
- 94% served in child care centers
- 6% served in family child care
- 1% served in child’s own home

Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding

8% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

KY 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 32,946 pre-K-12 students served
- 163 21st CCLC grantees
- 189 program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Kentucky

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children

- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care

- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

- Consumer education website includes license-exempt CCDF providers

- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://kyoutofschoolalliance.org/

- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
  - http://kyoutofschoolalliance.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Louisiana

In Louisiana, the Department of Education, Early Childhood Division serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments. The Lead Agency shares responsibility for consumer education efforts with local government agencies, child care resource and referral agencies, and community-based organizations.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Louisiana:

- 27% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $220 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- Average of 4,217 school-age children served each month
- 92% served in child care centers
- 6% served in family child care
- 2% served in child’s own home
- 9% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

LA 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 15,318 pre-K-12 students served
- 37 21st CCLC grantees
- 116 program sites
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Louisiana

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*  
  * family child care providers

Statewide afterschool network
http://laafterschool.weebly.com/
National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Maine

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Maine, the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child and Family Services serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments. The Lead Agency shares responsibility for consumer education efforts with Maine Roads to Quality and the Professional Development Network, as well as the Opportunity Alliance Contact Center.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Maine:

- **Average of 1,464** school-age children served each month
- **62%** served in child care centers
- **38%** served in family child care
- **1%** served in child’s own home

Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding.

- **25%** increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

ME 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- **6,760** pre-K-12 students served
- **Data not available** 21st CCLC grantees
- **Data not available** program sites

$275

average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

**44%**

of all children served through subsidies are school-age

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Maine

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers
- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://www.maineafterschool.org/
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
  - http://www.maineafterschool.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Maryland

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Maryland, the State Department of Education, Division of Early Childhood Development serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency works with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency and local government agencies to conduct eligibility determinations, and works with these agencies in addition to child care resource and referral agencies and community-based organizations to manage consumer education efforts. The Lead Agency contracts with a statewide vendor and works with the comptroller’s office to issue payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Maryland:

- Average of 6,589 school-age children served each month
- 45% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $311 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 60% served in child care centers
- 35% served in family child care
- 5% served in child’s own home
- 1% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

MD 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017:
- 9,581 pre-K-12 students served
- 90 21st CCLC grantees
- 196 program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Maryland

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers

- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://mdoutofschooltime.org/
  - National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Massachusetts

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Massachusetts, the Department of Early Education and Care serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency works with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, other state agencies, child care resource and referral (CCR&R) agencies, and community-based organizations (CBO) to conduct eligibility determinations and manage consumer education efforts. The Lead Agency partners with CCR&Rs and CBOs to issue payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Massachusetts:

- Average of 12,627 school-age children served each month
- 86% served in child care centers
- 14% served in family child care
- 1% served in child’s own home

$484 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

45% of all children served through subsidies are school-age

Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding

14% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

MA 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

19,156 pre-K-12 students served

Data not available

21st CCLC grantees

Data not available

program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Massachusetts

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- **CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children**
- **CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots**
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care

**Consumer education website provider listings show**
- Age range of children served by provider
- If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

**Consumer education website**
- Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
  - * centers and family child care providers

**Statewide afterschool network**
http://www.massafterschool.org/

**National AfterSchool Association state affiliate**
http://www.massafterschool.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; [www.childcare.gov](http://www.childcare.gov), 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Michigan

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Michigan, the Department of Education, Child Development and Care Program, Office of Great Start serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency conducts eligibility determinations, and other organizations within the state manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Michigan:

- **Average of 13,623 school-age children served each month.**
- **46% of all children served through subsidies are school-age.**
- **$213 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care.**
- **41% served in child care centers.**
- **42% served in family child care.**
- **17% served in child’s own home.**
- **10% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August).**

MI 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- **18,550 pre-K-12 students served.**
- **73 21st CCLC grantees.**
- **278 program sites.**

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Michigan

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://www.miafterschool.org/
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
  - http://www.miafterschoolassociation.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Minnesota, the Department of Human Services, Child Care Services Division serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. Local government agencies and child care resource and referral agencies are primarily responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and managing consumer education efforts.

**School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Minnesota:**

- Average of 9,652 school-age children served each month
- 48% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- Average monthly subsidy for school-age child care: $542
- 79% served in child care centers
- 20% served in family child care
- 1% served in child’s own home
- 11% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

**MN 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017**

- 21,779 pre-K-12 students served
- Data not available for 21st CCLC grantees
- Data not available for program sites
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Minnesota

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
  - * centers

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Mississippi

In Mississippi, the Department of Human Services, Division of Early Childhood Care and Development serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. The Lead Agency works with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, other state agencies, and community-based organizations (CBO) to conduct eligibility determinations. The Lead Agency shares responsibility for consumer education efforts with TANF, local government agencies, child care resource and referral agencies, and CBOs.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Mississippi:

- Average of 8,985 school-age children served each month
- 50% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $223 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 93% served in child care centers
- 5% served in family child care
- 1% served in child’s own home
- 1% decrease in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

MS 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017
- 3,138 pre-K-12 students served
- 28 21st CCLC grantees
- 28 program sites

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Mississippi

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Statewide afterschool network
  - [http://www.statewideafterschoolnetworks.net/mississippi/](http://www.statewideafterschoolnetworks.net/mississippi/)
  - National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Consumer education website
- Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
  - * family child care providers

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; [www.childcare.gov](http://www.childcare.gov), 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Missouri

In Missouri, the Department of Social Services, Early Childhood and Prevention Services Section, Children’s Division serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency partners with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency to conduct eligibility determinations, and partners with child care resource and referral agencies to manage consumer education efforts. TANF is responsible for issuing payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Missouri:

- Average of 15,428 school-age children served each month
- 72% served in child care centers
- 25% served in family child care
- 2% served in child’s own home

Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding

$218 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

5% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

MO 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 17,915 pre-K-12 students served
- 58 21st CCLC grantees
- 142 program sites

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Missouri

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
- If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers

Statewide afterschool network
http://moafterschool.org

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
http://moafterschool.org

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Montana

In Montana, the Department of Public Health and Human Services, Early Childhood Services Bureau serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. The Lead Agency partners with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, other state agencies, and child care resource and referral agencies to conduct eligibility determinations and manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Montana:

- Average of 1,277 school-age children served each month
- 48% served in child care centers
- 50% served in family child care
- 2% served in child’s own home

In June-August, there is a 23% increase in the number of school-age children served.

MT 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 14,419 pre-K-12 students served
- 79 21st CCLC grantees
- 149 program sites

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Montana

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers
- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://www.mtafterschoolalliance.org/
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Nebraska, the Department of Health and Human Services serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments. The Lead Agency works with child care resource and referral agencies and community-based organizations to manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Nebraska:

- Average of 4,653 school-age children served each month.
- 71% served in child care centers.
- 29% served in family child care.
- 0% served in child’s own home.
- 46% of all children served through subsidies are school-age.
- $329 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care.
- 12% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August).

NE 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017:
- 19,129 pre-K-12 students served.
- Data not available.
- 121 program sites.
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Nebraska

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers

Statewide afterschool network
http://beyondschoolbells.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Nevada

In Nevada, the Department of Health and Human Services, Child Care and Development Program, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. Child care resource and referral agencies and community-based organizations conduct eligibility determinations, manage consumer education efforts, and issue payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Nevada:

- Average of 3,033 school-age children served each month
- 46% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $318 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 72% served in child care centers
- 13% served in family child care
- 15% served in child’s own home
- 18% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

NV 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 10,081 pre-K-12 students served
- 9 21st CCLC grantees
- 47 program sites
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Nevada

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- **CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children**
- **CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots**
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- **Statewide afterschool network**
  - [http://www.nvafterschool.org/](http://www.nvafterschool.org/)
- **Consumer education website provider listings show**
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- **Consumer education website**
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers


This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

New Hampshire

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In New Hampshire, the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Economic and Housing Stability serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments. Child care resource and referral agencies manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in New Hampshire:

- **36%** of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- **$281** average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- **1,943** school-age children served each month
- **89%** served in child care centers
- **9%** served in family child care
- **2%** served in child’s own home
- **32%** increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

NH 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- **8,124** pre-K-12 students served
- **30** 21st CCLC grantees
- **62** program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in New Hampshire

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
    - * centers and family child care providers

Statewide afterschool network
http://nhafterschool.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
http://nhafterschool.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.
There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In New Jersey, the Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency partners with child care resource and referral (CCR&R) agencies to issue payments. The Lead Agency shares responsibility for consumer education efforts with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, other state agencies, local government agencies, CCR&Rs, and community-based organizations. TANF and CCR&Rs conduct eligibility determinations.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in New Jersey:

- **Average of 18,985 school-age children served each month**
- **92% served in child care centers**
- **7% served in family child care**
- **1% served in child's own home**
- **44% of all children served through subsidies are school-age**
- **1% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)**
- **$325 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care**

NJ 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017:

- **14,515 pre-K-12 students served**
- **56 21st CCLC grantees**
- **135 program sites**

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children.

CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots.
- Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care.

Consumer education website provider listings show:
- Age range of children served by provider
- If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

Consumer education website includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
- * centers and family child care providers

Statewide afterschool network
http://www.njsacc.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
http://www.njsacc.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
New Mexico

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In New Mexico, the Children, Youth, and Families Department, Early Childhood Services Division serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency conducts eligibility determinations, manages consumer education efforts, and issues payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in New Mexico:

- Average of 7,373 school-age children served each month
- 78% served in child care centers
- 16% served in family child care
- 6% served in child’s own home

44% of all children served through subsidies are school-age.

$350 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

1% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

NM 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 11,267 pre-K-12 students served
- 13 21st CCLC grantees
- 94 program sites
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in New Mexico

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- **CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children**
- **CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots**
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- **Consumer education website provider listings show**
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

**Consumer education website**
- Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
  - * centers and family child care providers

**Statewide afterschool network**
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; [www.childcare.gov](http://www.childcare.gov), 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
New York

In New York, the State Office of Children and Family Services, Division of Child Care Services serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. Local government agencies and child care resource and referral agencies conduct eligibility determinations and work with other organizations to manage consumer education efforts and issue payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in New York:

- Average of 57,578 school-age children served each month
- 48% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- Average monthly subsidy for school-age child care: $498
- 39% served in child care centers
- 43% served in family child care
- 18% served in child’s own home
- 6% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

NY 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 62,734 pre-K-12 students served
- 129 21st CCLC grantees
- 325 program sites

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in New York

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://networkforyouthsuccess.org/
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
  - http://networkforyouthsuccess.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; [www.childcare.gov](http://www.childcare.gov), 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
North Carolina

In North Carolina, the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child Development and Early Education serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is the primary agency responsible for issuing payments. The Lead Agency works with local government agencies, child care resource and referral (CCR&R) agencies, and community-based organizations (CBO) to manage consumer education efforts. Local government agencies, CCR&Rs, and CBOs are responsible for conducting eligibility determinations.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in North Carolina:

- Average of 31,463 school-age children served each month
- 90% served in child care centers
- 10% served in family child care
- 0% served in child's own home

52% of all children served through subsidies are school-age

$358 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

10% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

NC 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017:
- 18,047 pre-K-12 students served
- 109 21st CCLC grantees
- 265 program sites
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in North Carolina

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care

- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*

* centers and family child care providers

Statewide afterschool network
https://ncafterschool.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
https://ncafterschool.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

North Dakota

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In North Dakota, the Department of Human Services serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency works with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, local government agencies, and child care resource and referral agencies to manage consumer education efforts. Local government agencies conduct eligibility determinations and issue payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in North Dakota:

- Average of 944 school-age children served each month
- 30% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $219 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 39% served in child care centers
- 61% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home

14% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

ND 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 6,795 pre-K-12 students served
- 10 21st CCLC grantees
- 94 program sites
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in North Dakota

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children

- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care

- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://www.ndafterschoolnetwork.com/

- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

- Consumer education website
  - provider listings show
    - Age range of children served by provider
    - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*

* family child care providers

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Ohio

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Ohio, the Department of Jobs and Family Services, Bureau of Child Care Policy and Technical Assistance serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. The Lead Agency shares responsibility for consumer education efforts with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, local government agencies, child care resource and referral agencies, and community-based organizations. Local government agencies conduct eligibility determinations.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Ohio:

- Average of 21,685 school-age children served each month
- 45% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $301 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 80% served in child care centers
- 20% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home
- 12% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

OH 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 20,243 pre-K-12 students served
- Data not available 21st CCLC grantees
- Data not available program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Ohio

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children

- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care

- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers

- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://www.ohioafterschoolnetwork.org

- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
  - http://www.ohioafterschoolnetwork.org

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Oklahoma

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Oklahoma, the Department of Human Services serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments. The Lead Agency works with child care resource and referral agencies to manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Oklahoma:

- Average of 9,062 school-age children served each month
- 39% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- Average monthly subsidy for school-age child care $219
- 88% served in child care centers
- 12% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home
- 3% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

OK 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 13,035 pre-K-12 students served
- 59 21st CCLC grantees
- >100 program sites
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Oklahoma

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers

- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://www.opelok.org/
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
  - http://www.opelok.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Oregon

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Oregon, the Department of Education, Office of Child Care, Early Learning Divison, serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency works with child care resource and referral agencies and community-based organizations to manage consumer education efforts. The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency conducts eligibility determinations and issues payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Oregon:

- Average of 7,408 school-age children served each month
- 25% served in child care centers
- 59% served in family child care
- 17% served in child’s own home

$362 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

4% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

OR 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

21,739 pre-K-12 students served

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Oregon

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
  - * centers and family child care providers

Statewide afterschool network
https://oregonask.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
https://oregonask.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Pennsylvania

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Pennsylvania, the Department of Human Services, Office of Child Development and Early Learning serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. Early Learning Resource Centers manage consumer education efforts and issue payments, and work with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency to conduct eligibility determinations.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Pennsylvania:

- Average of 46,486 school-age children served each month
- 79% served in child care centers
- 21% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home

49% of all children served through subsidies are school-age

$384 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

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

PA 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 30,386 pre-K-12 students served
- 134 21st CCLC grantees
- 415 program sites
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Pennsylvania

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
    - * centers

Statewide afterschool network
http://www.psaydn.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
http://www.pennsacca.net/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Rhode Island

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Rhode Island, the Department of Human Services, Family and Children’s Services serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments. The state’s QRIS, BrightStars, manages consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Rhode Island:

- Average of 3,211 school-age children served each month
- 51% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- 79% served in child care centers
- 21% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home
- $440 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care

13% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

RI 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 10,659 pre-K-12 students served
- Data not available
- 21st CCLC grantees
- Data not available
- Program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Rhode Island

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website provider listings show
- Consumer education website includes license-exempt CCDF providers

Statewide afterschool network
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
South Carolina

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In South Carolina, the Department of Social Services, Division of Early Care and Education serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments. The Lead Agency shares responsibility for consumer education efforts with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, local government agencies, child care resource and referral agencies, and community-based organizations.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in South Carolina:

- Average of 3,516 school-age children served each month
- 91% served in child care centers
- 8% served in family child care
- 1% served in child’s own home
- 31% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $244 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 22% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

SC 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017
- 13,017 pre-K-12 students served
- 128 21st CCLC grantees
- 172 program sites
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in South Carolina

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
  - * centers and family child care providers
- Statewide afterschool network http://www.scafterschool.com/
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In South Dakota, the Department of Social Services, Division of Child Care Services serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments. The Lead Agency partners with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency to manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in South Dakota:

- **Average of 1,602 school-age children served each month**
- **43% of all children served through subsidies are school-age**
- **$231 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care**
- **58% served in child care centers**
- **40% served in family child care**
- **2% served in child’s own home**
- **12% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)**

SD 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017:
- **12,183 pre-K-12 students served**
- **41 21st CCLC grantees**
- **59 program sites**
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in South Dakota

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- **CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children**

- **CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots**
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care

- **Statewide afterschool network**
  - [https://www.sdafterschoolnetwork.org/](https://www.sdafterschoolnetwork.org/)

- **National AfterSchool Association state affiliate**
  - [https://www.sodaksaca.org/](https://www.sodaksaca.org/)

- **Consumer education website provider listings show**
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

- **Consumer education website**
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; [www.childcare.gov](http://www.childcare.gov), 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Tennessee

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Tennessee, the Department of Human Services, Child Care and Community Services serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. The Lead Agency works with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency to conduct eligibility determinations, and partners with TANF in addition to other state agencies and child care resource and referral agencies to manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Tennessee:

- Average of 6,669 school-age children served each month
- 33% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $236 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 87% served in child care centers
- 12% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home

Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding

3% decrease in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

TN 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 45,652 pre-K-12 students served
- 131 21st CCLC grantees
- 426 program sites

JUNE 2019

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Tennessee

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*
  - * centers

Statewide afterschool network
http://www.tnafterschool.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Texas

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Texas, the Workforce Commission, Department of Child Care and Early Learning serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency shares responsibility for consumer education efforts with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, other state agencies, local government agencies, child care resource and referral agencies, and Local Workforce Development Boards. Boards are also responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Texas:

- **Average of 46,907** school-age children served each month
- **96%** served in child care centers
- **4%** served in family child care
- **0%** served in child’s own home
- **7%** increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

**TX 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017**
- **107,187** pre-K-12 students served
- **66** 21st CCLC grantees
- **460** program sites

$266 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Texas

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://txpost.org/
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
  - http://txpost.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Utah

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Utah, the Department of Workforce Services, Office of Child Care serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for conducting eligibility determinations and issuing payments. The Lead Agency works with child care resource and referral agencies to manage consumer education efforts.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Utah:

- Average of 5,654 school-age children served each month
- 67% served in child care centers
- 26% served in family child care
- 7% served in child’s own home
- 49% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $352 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 9% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

UT 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 21,632 pre-K-12 students served
- 35 21st CCLC grantees
- 107 program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Utah

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children.
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots. Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care.
- Consumer education website provider listings show:
  - Age range of children served by provider.
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies.
- Consumer education website includes license-exempt CCDF providers:
  - * centers and family child care providers.

Statewide afterschool network:
http://utahafterschool.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate:
http://utahafterschool.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Vermont

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Vermont, the Agency of Human Services, Child Development Division, Department for Children and Families serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency is responsible for issuing payments and partners with community-based organizations (CBO) to manage consumer education efforts. The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, other state agencies, and CBOs conduct eligibility determinations.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Vermont:

- **45%** of all children served through subsidies are school-age.
- **$342** average monthly subsidy for school-age child care.
- **1,923** school-age children served each month.
- **66%** served in child care centers.
- **31%** served in family child care.
- **2%** served in child’s own home.
- **14%** increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August).

VT 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017:

- **11,579** pre-K-12 students served.
- **30** 21st CCLC grantees.
- **108** program sites.
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Vermont

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers

- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://www.vermontafterschool.org/
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
  - http://www.vermontafterschool.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Virginia

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Virginia, the Department of Social Services, Division of Child Care and Early Childhood Development serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. The Lead Agency shares responsibility for consumer education efforts with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, local government agencies, child care resource and referral agencies, and other organizations. Local government agencies are responsible for conducting eligibility determinations.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Virginia:

- Average of 10,038 school-age children served each month
- 46% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $418 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 82% served in child care centers
- 18% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home
- 4% decrease in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

VA 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 17,248 pre-K-12 students served
- 115 21st CCLC grantees
- 130 program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Virginia

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- **CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children.**
- **CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots.**
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care.
- **Consumer education website provider listings show:**
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- **Consumer education website** includes license-exempt CCDF providers.*
  *Centers and family child care providers

- **Statewide afterschool network**
  - [http://www.v-post.org/](http://www.v-post.org/)
- **National AfterSchool Association state affiliate**
  - [http://www.v-post.org/](http://www.v-post.org/)


This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care

Washington

In Washington, the State Department of Children, Youth, and Families serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and partners with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency and child care resource and referral agencies to manage consumer education efforts. TANF conducts eligibility determinations and issues payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Washington:

- Average of 22,273 school-age children served each month
- 48% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $373 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 51% served in child care centers
- 31% served in family child care
- 18% served in child’s own home
- 9% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

WA 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 16,213 pre-K-12 students served
- 53 21st CCLC grantees
- 143 program sites

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Washington

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies

Provider listings show:
- Statewide afterschool network
  [https://www.schoolsoutwashington.org/pages/waelonetwork](https://www.schoolsoutwashington.org/pages/waelonetwork)
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
  [https://www.schoolsoutwashington.org](https://www.schoolsoutwashington.org)

*centers and family child care providers

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; [www.childcare.gov](http://www.childcare.gov), 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care West Virginia

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In West Virginia, the Department of Health and Human Resources, Division of Early Care and Education, Bureau for Children and Families serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. The Lead Agency partners with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency and child care resource and referral (CCR&R) agencies to manage consumer education efforts. CCR&Rs conduct eligibility determinations.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in West Virginia:

- Average of 3,502 school-age children served each month
- 45% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $252 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 62% served in child care centers
- 38% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home
- 11% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

WV 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 12,054 pre-K-12 students served
- 36 21st CCLC grantees
- 134 program sites
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in West Virginia

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children.
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care.
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers

Statewide afterschool network
https://extension.wvu.edu/youth-family/youth-education/statewide-afterschool-network

- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Wisconsin

In Wisconsin, the Department of Children and Families, Division of Early Care and Education serves as the CCDF Lead Agency and is responsible for issuing payments. The Lead Agency shares responsibility for consumer education efforts with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency, local government agencies, and child care resource and referral agencies. Local government agencies and other organizations conduct eligibility determinations.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Wisconsin:

- Average of 9,409 school-age children served each month
- 87% served in child care centers
- 13% served in family child care
- 0% served in child’s own home
- 43% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $285 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 16% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

WI 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 33,278 pre-K-12 students served
- Data not available
- Data not available

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Wisconsin

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*

* centers and family child care providers

Statewide afterschool network
http://wiafterschoolnetwork.org/

National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
http://waaweb.org/index.html

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; www.childcare.gov, 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Federal Supports for Afterschool and Summer Child Care
Wyoming

There are two major sources of federal funding and supports for afterschool and summer child care: the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program. This data profile focuses primarily on the Child Care and Development Fund.

In Wyoming, the Department of Family Services, Early Childhood Division serves as the CCDF Lead Agency. The Lead Agency conducts eligibility determinations, manages consumer education efforts, and issues payments.

School-Age Children (5 through 12 years old) Served Through Subsidies in Wyoming:

- Average of 1,185 school-age children served each month
- 40% of all children served through subsidies are school-age
- $234 average monthly subsidy for school-age child care
- 55% served in child care centers
- 43% served in family child care
- 2% served in child’s own home
- 18% increase in the number of school-age children served during summer months (June-August)

WY 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program 2016–2017

- 8,047 pre-K-12 students served
- Data not available 21st CCLC grantees
- Data not available program sites

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
State Policies that Support School-Age Child Care Access and Quality in Wyoming

Please see the National Data Profile for information on policies and practices across all states and territories.

- CCDF training and professional development requirements include supporting the positive development of school-age children
- CCDF Lead Agency offers grants/contracts for child care slots
  - Grants/contracts can be used to increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care
- Consumer education website provider listings show
  - Age range of children served by provider
  - If provider accepts CCDF subsidies
- Consumer education website
  - Includes license-exempt CCDF providers*

- Statewide afterschool network
  - http://wyafterschoolalliance.org/
- National AfterSchool Association state affiliate
  - http://wyafterschoolalliance.org/

Data derived from ACF 801 final data FY 2016; Child Care and Development Fund Plans FY 2019-2021; [www.childcare.gov](http://www.childcare.gov); 2016-17 21st CCLC Program Evaluation; and Afterschool Alliance.

This document was developed with funds from Grant #90TA00001 for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, by the National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment. This resource may be duplicated for noncommercial uses without permission.
Appendix A: School-Age Children by the Numbers

The table below provides data on school-age children served through CCDF subsidies in FY 2016. These data include the percent of all children served through subsidies who are school-age; the average monthly subsidy paid to providers for school-age children; and the average number of school-age children served each month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Percent of All Children Served Through Subsidies</th>
<th>Average Monthly Subsidy for School-Age Child Care</th>
<th>Average Number of School-Age Children Served Each Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>$192</td>
<td>12,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>$374</td>
<td>1,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>$279</td>
<td>10,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>$375</td>
<td>1,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>$494</td>
<td>47,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>$294</td>
<td>10,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>$253</td>
<td>5,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>$338</td>
<td>3,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>$423</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>$237</td>
<td>29,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>$261</td>
<td>24,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>$304</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>$189</td>
<td>2,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>$283</td>
<td>2,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>$362</td>
<td>21,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>$376</td>
<td>15,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>$324</td>
<td>7,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>$261</td>
<td>5,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>$248</td>
<td>5,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>$220</td>
<td>4,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>$275</td>
<td>1,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>$311</td>
<td>6,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>$484</td>
<td>12,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>$213</td>
<td>13,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>$542</td>
<td>9,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>$223</td>
<td>8,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>$218</td>
<td>15,428</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix A: School-Age Children by the Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Percent of All Children Served Through Subsidies</th>
<th>Average Monthly Subsidy for School-Age Child Care</th>
<th>Average Number of School-Age Children Served Each Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>$344</td>
<td>1,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>$329</td>
<td>4,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>$318</td>
<td>3,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>$281</td>
<td>1,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>$325</td>
<td>18,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>7,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>$498</td>
<td>57,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>$358</td>
<td>31,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>$219</td>
<td>944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>$270</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>$301</td>
<td>21,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>$219</td>
<td>9,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>$362</td>
<td>7,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>$384</td>
<td>46,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>$197</td>
<td>2,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>$440</td>
<td>3,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>$244</td>
<td>3,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>$231</td>
<td>1,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>$236</td>
<td>6,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>$266</td>
<td>46,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>$352</td>
<td>5,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>$342</td>
<td>1,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>$172</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>$418</td>
<td>10,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>$373</td>
<td>22,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>$252</td>
<td>3,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>$285</td>
<td>9,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>$234</td>
<td>1,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>45%</strong></td>
<td><strong>$344</strong></td>
<td><strong>611,378</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase](https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase)
Appendix B: School-Age Child Care Settings

The table below provides a breakdown of where school-age children served through subsidies receive child care (based on FY 2016 data). Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Percent Served in Child Care Centers</th>
<th>Percent Served in Family Child Care</th>
<th>Percent Served in Child’s Own Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix B: School-Age Child Care Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Percent Served in Child Care Centers</th>
<th>Percent Served in Family Child Care</th>
<th>Percent Served in Child’s Own Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>71%</strong></td>
<td><strong>25%</strong></td>
<td><strong>5%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C: School-Age Children Served During Summer Months

The table below shows the percent change in the number of school-age children served through subsidies during the summer months (June-August) compared to the school year (September-May) during FY 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Percent Change in Number of School-Age Children Served During Summer Months (June-August)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix C: School-Age Children Served During Summer Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Percent Change in Number of School-Age Children Served During Summer Months (June-August)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>8%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(28 states and territories see a double-digit percent increase in the number of school-age children served through subsidies during the summer months)
Appendix D: 21st Century Community Learning Centers

The table below provides data on the federally funded 21st CCLC program, including the number of PreK-12 students served, the number of grantees, and the number of individual program sites/centers. Data come from the 2016-2017 program year to reflect the most recent data available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Number of PreK-12 Students Served</th>
<th>Number of Grantees</th>
<th>Number of Program Sites/Centers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>12,423</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>4,222</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>102,340</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>13,745</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>335,139</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>15,862</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>9,262</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>2,863</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>4,339</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>52,698</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>26,613</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>8,738</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>7,044</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>46,009</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>20,035</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>13,337</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>16,674</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>32,946</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>15,318</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>6,760</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>9,581</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>19,156</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>18,550</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>21,779</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>3,138</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>17,915</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix D: 21st Century Community Learning Centers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Number of PreK-12 Students Served</th>
<th>Number of Grantees</th>
<th>Number of Program Sites/Centers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>14,419</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>19,129</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>10,081</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>8,124</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>14,515</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>11,267</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>62,734</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>18,047</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>6,795</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Marian Islands</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>20,243</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>13,035</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>21,739</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>30,386</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>13,060</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>10,659</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>13,017</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>12,183</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>45,652</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>107,187</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>21,632</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>11,579</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>1,251</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>17,248</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>16,213</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>12,054</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>33,278</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>8,047</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL</strong></td>
<td>1,423,709*</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>9,592</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*An additional 303,013 PreK-12 students are served during the summer months. This total is not disaggregated by state.
The table below notes whether a state’s CCDF Lead Agency’s training and PD requirements specifically include supporting the positive development of school-age children (as noted on the FY 2019-2021 CCDF Plans).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Training/PD to Support Positive Development of School-Age Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>Training/PD to Support Positive Development of School-Age Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CCDF Lead Agencies can use grants or contracts to purchase child care slots to help increase the supply of subsidized child care. The table below notes whether a state’s FY 2019-2021 CCDF Plan indicated that it uses grants or contracts to help increase the supply and/or quality of school-age child care.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Grants/Contracts for Child Care Slots</th>
<th>Grants/Contracts Used to Increase Supply/Quality of School-Age Child Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
## Appendix F: CCDF Training/Professional Development (PD) Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Grants/Contracts for Child Care Slots</th>
<th>Grants/Contracts Used to Increase Supply/Quality of School-Age Child Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
States’ consumer education websites are required to include all licensed providers. CCDF Lead Agencies determine whether the websites also include license-exempt providers. The table below shows whether a state’s consumer education website includes license-exempt CCDF providers and, if applicable, the specific type of license-exempt CCDF providers that are included (centers and/or family child care).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Consumer Education Website Includes License-Exempt CCDF Providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Centers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Centers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Centers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/centers/ncase
### Appendix G: CCDF Lead Agency’s Use of Grants and Contracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Consumer Education Website Includes License-Exempt CCDF Providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Yes (Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Yes (Centers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Yes (Family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Yes (Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Yes (Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Yes (Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Yes (Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Yes (Family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Yes (Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Yes (Centers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Yes (Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix G: CCDF Lead Agency’s Use of Grants and Contracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Consumer Education Website Includes License-Exempt CCDF Providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Yes (Centers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Yes (Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Yes (Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Yes (Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Yes (Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>Yes (Centers and family child care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table below indicates whether the child care search results on a state’s consumer education website provide information about the ages served by providers and/or whether providers accept CCDF subsidies. The table also indicates whether website users can apply a filter for school-age child care and/or CCDF subsidy acceptance to customize their child care search.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Website Shows Age Range of Children Served by Providers</th>
<th>Website Users can Filter for Providers Serving School-Age Children</th>
<th>Website Shows Whether Providers Accept CCDF Subsidies</th>
<th>Website Users can Filter for CCDF-Accepting Providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix H: Consumer Education Websites - Child Care Search Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Website Shows Age Range of Children Served by Providers</th>
<th>Website Users can Filter for Providers Serving School-Age Children</th>
<th>Website Shows Whether Providers Accept CCDF Subsidies</th>
<th>Website Users can Filter for CCDF-Accepting Providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix I: Statewide Afterschool Networks & National AfterSchool Association (NAA) Affiliates

The table below provides the names and websites for the statewide afterschool networks and National AfterSchool Association (NAA) state affiliates. It also notes whether the same organization serves as both the statewide afterschool network and NAA affiliate in a given state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Statewide Afterschool Network</th>
<th>NAA Affiliate</th>
<th>Same Organization Serves as State Network and NAA Affiliate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Alabama Afterschool Community Network</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Alaska Afterschool Network</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Arizona Center for Afterschool Excellence</td>
<td>Arizona Center for Afterschool Excellence</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Arkansas Out of School Network</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>California AfterSchool Network</td>
<td>California School-Age Consortium</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Colorado Afterschool Partnership</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Connecticut After School Network</td>
<td>Connecticut After School Network</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Delaware Afterschool Network</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix I: Statewide Afterschool Networks & National AfterSchool Association (NAA) Affiliates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Statewide Afterschool Network</th>
<th>NAA Affiliate</th>
<th>Same Organization Serves as State Network and NAA Affiliate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Hawaii Afterschool Alliance <a href="http://www.hawaiiafterschoolalliance.org/">http://www.hawaiiafterschoolalliance.org/</a></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Idaho Out-of-School Network <a href="https://idahooutofschool.org/">https://idahooutofschool.org/</a></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Iowa Afterschool Alliance [<a href="http://www.iowa">http://www.iowa</a> afterschoolalliance.org/](<a href="http://www.iowa">http://www.iowa</a> afterschoolalliance.org/)</td>
<td>Iowa School Age Care Alliance [<a href="https://www.facebook.com/isacaio">https://www.facebook.com/isacaio</a> wa/](<a href="https://www.facebook.com/isacaio">https://www.facebook.com/isacaio</a> wa/)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Kansas Enrichment Network <a href="http://kansasenrichment.net/">http://kansasenrichment.net/</a></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>Statewide Afterschool Network</td>
<td>NAA Affiliate</td>
<td>Same Organization Serves as State Network and NAA Affiliate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Kentucky Out-of-School Alliance</td>
<td>Kentucky Out-of-School Alliance</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Louisiana Center for Afterschool Learning</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Maine Afterschool Network</td>
<td>Maine Afterschool Network</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Maryland Out of School Time Network</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://mdoutofschooltime.org/">http://mdoutofschooltime.org/</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Massachusetts Afterschool Partnership</td>
<td>Massachusetts Afterschool Partnership</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Michigan After-School Partnership</td>
<td>Michigan AfterSchool Association</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Ignite Afterschool</td>
<td>Minnesota Association for the Education of Young Children/Minnesota School-Age Care Alliance</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Mississippi Statewide Afterschool Network</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[<a href="http://www">http://www</a> statewideafterschoolnetworks.net/mississippi](<a href="http://www">http://www</a> statewideafterschoolnetworks.net/mississippi)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Missouri AfterSchool Network</td>
<td>Missouri AfterSchool Network</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Montana Afterschool Alliance</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[<a href="http://www">http://www</a> mtafterschoolalliance.org/](<a href="http://www">http://www</a> mtafterschoolalliance.org/)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>Statewide Afterschool Network</td>
<td>NAA Affiliate</td>
<td>Same Organization Serves as State Network and NAA Affiliate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Beyond School Bells</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Nevada Afterschool Network</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>New Hampshire Afterschool Network</td>
<td>New Hampshire Afterschool Network</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>New Jersey School-Age Care Coalition</td>
<td>New Jersey School-Age Care Coalition</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>New Mexico Out-of-School Time Network</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>New York State Network for Youth Success</td>
<td>New York State Network for Youth Success</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>North Carolina Center for Afterschool Programs</td>
<td>North Carolina Center for Afterschool Programs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://ncafterschool.org/">https://ncafterschool.org/</a></td>
<td><a href="https://ncafterschool.org/">https://ncafterschool.org/</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>North Dakota Afterschool Network</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Ohio Afterschool Network</td>
<td>Ohio Afterschool Network</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix I: Statewide Afterschool Networks & National AfterSchool Association (NAA) Affiliates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Statewide Afterschool Network</th>
<th>NAA Affiliate</th>
<th>Same Organization Serves as State Network and NAA Affiliate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>OregonASK <a href="https://oregonask.org/">https://oregonask.org/</a></td>
<td>OregonASK <a href="https://oregonask.org/">https://oregonask.org/</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>South Carolina Afterschool Alliance <a href="http://www.scafterschool.com/">http://www.scafterschool.com/</a></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>South Dakota Afterschool Network <a href="https://www.sdafterschoolnetwork.org/">https://www.sdafterschoolnetwork.org/</a></td>
<td>South Dakota School Age Care Alliance <a href="https://www.sodaksaca.org/">https://www.sodaksaca.org/</a></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Tennessee Afterschool Network <a href="http://www.tnafterschool.org/">http://www.tnafterschool.org/</a></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix I: Statewide Afterschool Networks & National AfterSchool Association (NAA) Affiliates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Statewide Afterschool Network</th>
<th>NAA Affiliate</th>
<th>Same Organization Serves as State Network and NAA Affiliate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>West Virginia Statewide Afterschool Network <a href="https://extension.wvu.edu/">https://extension.wvu.edu/</a></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Wisconsin Afterschool Network <a href="http://wiafterschoolnetwork.org/">http://wiafterschoolnetwork.org/</a></td>
<td>Wisconsin AfterSchool Association <a href="http://waaweb.org/index.html">http://waaweb.org/index.html</a></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>Wyoming Afterschool Alliance <a href="http://wy">http://wy</a> afterschoolalliance.org/</td>
<td>Wyoming Afterschool Alliance <a href="http://wy">http://wy</a> afterschoolalliance.org/</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| NATIONAL       | 50                                                                                          | 31                                                                            | 22                                                          |