



# GEORGIA

The Afterschool Investments project has developed profiles for each state to provide a snapshot of the “state of afterschool,” as well as an opportunity to compare afterschool activities across the country. This profile provides key data and descriptions of the afterschool landscape, which includes a range of out-of-school time programming that can occur before and after school, on weekends, and during summer months. It is designed to serve as a resource for policymakers, administrators, and providers.

## Statewide Initiatives

▶ **Georgia Afterschool Investment Council (GAIC)** GAIC is dedicated to ensuring that Georgia’s children and youth have access to high-quality out-of-school time opportunities. GAIC is comprised of nearly 60 public, non-profit and private partners who are key stakeholders in the afterschool arena. GAIC consists of a merger between two important groups – the youth development system and afterschool network.

For more information, see <http://www.publicengagement.com/afterschoolnetworks/networkdescript-GA.pdf> and [www.afterschoolga.org](http://www.afterschoolga.org) will be launched in August 2006.

▶ **TANF Allocation for Afterschool.** For the second year, the Georgia legislature has allocated \$10 million from federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds and \$4 million in state revenues to the Division of Family and Children Services in the Department of Human Resources for community-based afterschool services. The budget reference stipulates that the state agency “expand the provision of afterschool care services and draw down TANF maintenance of effort funds.” This initiative is allowing DHR to spearhead a youth development initiative.

▶ **VOICES for Georgia’s Children (VOICES).** VOICES is a privately funded non-profit organization created in 2003 to be a powerful voice for children and to inspire Georgians to act on their behalf. As a founding partner of GAIC, VOICES provides policy development research and advocacy to promote healthy engagement in out-of-school time for every child in Georgia.

## Quick Facts

### Demographics

Total population: .....	9,363,941
Number of children ages 5-12: .....	1,060,257
Percent of population: .....	11.3%
Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch: .....	49.8%
Percent of K-12 students in Title I “Schoolwide” schools: .....	37.5%

For more demographic information, visit <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/statedata/statepro/index.html>

### Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

#### • CCDF Administrative Overview

Administering agency:  
Georgia Department of Human Resources,  
Division of Family and Children Services

Total FFY06 federal and state  
CCDF funds: .....\$223,924,461

FFY06 total federal  
share: .....\$166,475,710

FFY06 state MOE plus  
match: .....\$57,448,751

FFY06 School Age & Resource and  
Referral Targeted Funds: ..... \$657,625

FFY06 Tribal CCDF  
Allocation: ..... \$0

FFY05 Total Quality  
Expenditures: .....\$21,497,485

Percent of children receiving CCDF subsidies who are  
ages 5-12:.....38.5%



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau



- ▶ **Family Connection Partnership (FCP).** FCP is a public/private nonprofit created and funded by the State of Georgia and the private sector to help state initiatives connect to local conditions so they can improve the well-being of children, families and communities throughout the state. FCP's 159 county collaboratives form a statewide network of communities that have made a commitment to improve results for Georgia's children and families. While each collaborative is region-specific in its priorities, many have afterschool as a primary issue. At the state level, FCP leads a number of education and youth development initiatives and is also the Georgia grantee for KIDS COUNT, a state and national effort funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

For more information, see <http://www.gafcp.org>

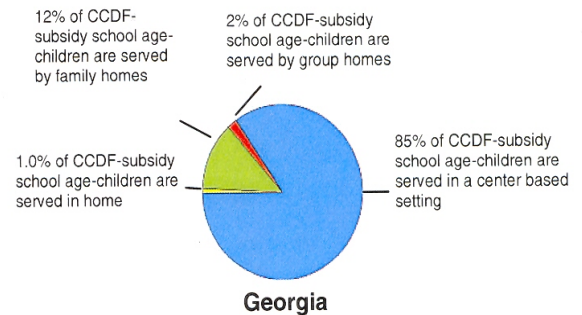
- ▶ **State Demonstration Project.** Launched by America's Promise Alliance, this Georgia state project is designed to facilitate collaboration between existing public and private partnerships, increase awareness about child care, and increase funding for Alliance partners' state affiliates. It is funded by a \$20,000 grant from America's Promise and is one of five nationwide, the others occurring in Iowa, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Washington. The Georgia Afterschool Investment Council is the lead organization on this project, and is also co-chairing the creation of a business partnership council with Communities in Schools of Georgia.

## Notable Local Initiatives

- ▶ In 1998, Chatham-Savannah Youth Futures Authority (YFA) received a three-year grant from the Wallace Readers Digest Fund to work in partnership with the Chatham-Savannah Board of Education and community-based organizations to establish the **Beacons Schools Adaptation**. The initiative's aim is to transform public school facilities into full-service community centers that will assist students in building academic and social skills necessary to becoming self-sufficient and successful adults. Currently, YFA operates three Beacon sites that serve youth ages 6-18 from five local area schools.
- ▶ **Family Technology Resource Center (FTRC).** DeKalb County Public Schools created the Family Technology Resource Center (FTRC) program in 1996. The goal of FTRCs are to provide high quality learning opportunities for children during afterschool hours, promote school/family relationships, and build the technological skills of the community. Currently, there are 24 FTRC's located in schools throughout the DeKalb County school system with programs ranging from academic enrichment to technology skills and application training.
- ▶ **The Greensboro Dreamers Program** in Greensboro County began in 2000 and is affiliated with the national "I Have A Dream" Foundation. Fifty-four elementary school children in this rural county were selected by lottery to be a part of a long-term educational support program that will help them through high school and provide them with tuition assistance to college or vocational school. The Greensboro Dreamers Program is the first rural site in the program's history. It addresses the needs of these children through a comprehensive strategy that includes in-school and out-of-school services throughout the year. Child Care and Development Fund dollars support operational costs related to the afterschool enrichment program for enrolled students.
- ▶ **A-Star.** In 1991, a needs-assessment conducted by the Wilkes County Family Connection Coordinating Body revealed that the community lacked youth services in the afterschool hours. Consequently, the body decided to create neighborhood afterschool centers in high-poverty neighborhoods. The A-Star afterschool programs in the centers are focusing on literacy and recreation. A-Star serves approximately 175 children in grades 1 through 6, each year. This initiative, which is in its ninth year, promotes school success; health, nutrition and fitness; staying free of the juvenile justice system, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, and violence; and involvement in boy and girl scouting.

## Quick Facts (continued)

### • Settings



### • Uses of CCDF Targeted Funds and Quality Dollars for Afterschool

*"Resource and referral and school-age" targeted funds:*

Funds may, in the future, be used, with Bright From the Start: Georgia Department of Early Care in learning, to improve the supply, access, and quality of school-age child-care, as well as increase the number of nationally accredited school age care programs.

*Other quality activities:*

Data not available.

### • Provider Reimbursement Rates

*State rate category that includes school-age (as defined by state):*..... School-age

*Maximum rate for center-based school-age category:* ..... \$106.00/week

*Note:* Rates vary by zone. Rates for Zone 1 given.

*Standardized Monthly Center-Based School Age Rate:*..... \$424

*Are separate subsidy rates offered for part-time and full-time care?*.....Yes

*Tiered Reimbursement Rate System:*

Tiered reimbursement is being piloted in certain areas of the state. Reimbursement rates depend on the type of provider and whether national accreditation is achieved.

- ▶ **Atlanta's Neighborhood Centers.** The Atlanta Department of Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Affairs manage three neighborhood centers located in the southwest and southeast quadrants of the city. These centers house various public and private agencies that provide services to residents in the surrounding communities, including day care and youth services. In addition, the agencies engage in special community outreach programs and projects throughout the year.
- ▶ **The United Way Summer Youth Fellows Program** is a collaborative project of the Arthur Blank Foundation, United Way of Metropolitan Atlanta, and State Street Global that provides a three-month internship to rising high school students in Fulton and DeKalb counties. During the pilot phase in 2003, close to 90 students were placed in full- and part-time paid internships at 58 local nonprofit agencies. Interns received leadership and skills training over the course of the program to ensure a meaningful experience for the students and the agencies.
- ▶ **Hands On Atlanta (HOA)** is a nonprofit organization that enables individuals and families, as well as corporate and community groups, to volunteer at more than 400 service organizations and schools in the Atlanta community. One of the largest impacts HOA has made in the city has been in the arena of afterschool programming. In partnership with the Atlanta public schools, HOA supports Reading Adds Up, an afterschool program that pairs volunteer mentors with students who are reading below grade level or struggling with math concepts, and The Discovery Program, a Saturday program focusing on reading and math assistance. Currently, HOA programs serve approximately 1,200 youths in 32 schools across the Atlanta area.

## Statewide Organizations

### **National AfterSchool Association Affiliate:**

Georgia School-Age Care Association (GSACA)  
246 Sycamore Street, Suite 252  
Decatur, GA 30030  
Phone: 404-373-7414  
Web: <http://www.gsaca.com>

### **Statewide Child Care Resource & Referral Network:**

Georgia Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Agencies  
50 Executive Park South, Suite 5015B  
Atlanta, GA 30329  
Phone: 404-479-4233  
Fax: 404-479-4166  
Web: <http://www.qualitycareforchildren.org>

### **Statewide Afterschool Network:**

Georgia Afterschool Investment Council  
100 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.  
Suite 300  
Atlanta, GA 30303  
Phone: 404-527-7232  
Fax: 404-527-7353  
E-mail: [info@afterschoolga.org](mailto:info@afterschoolga.org)  
Web: <http://www.afterschoolga.org>

## Additional Resources

### **State Child Care Administrators:**

<http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/statedata/dirs/display.cfm?title=ccdf>

### **State TANF Contacts:**

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/tanf-dir.htm>

### **21st Century Community Learning Centers Contacts:**

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/contacts.html>

## Quick Facts (continued)

### Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

FFY05 state TANF transfer  
to CCDF: ..... \$0

FFY05 TANF direct spending on  
child care: ..... \$0

### Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

Are there separate licensing standards governing the  
care of school-age children? ..... No

Are there specialized requirements for center-based  
care for school-age children? ..... Yes

Ratio of children to adults in school-age centers:  
5 years 20:1; 6 years and over 25:1

Number of National AfterSchool Association (NAA)  
accredited programs: ..... 16

### 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)

FY06 state formula grant  
amount: ..... \$30,357,708

Most recent competition: June 2007

Applications funded: ..... 5

Total first year grant  
awards: ..... \$2,699,460

Fiscal agent type:  
40% school district  
60% other

Licensing required?  
Yes, unless license-exempt

## Notes and Sources

### Demographics

**Total population:** *Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006*, U.S. Census Bureau.

**Number of children ages 5-12:** *Estimates of the Resident Population by Single-Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: July 1, 2006*, U.S. Census Bureau.

**Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch rate:** *Numbers and Types of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from the Common Core of Data: School Year 2005-06*. U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

**Percent of K-12 students in Title I "schoolwide" schools:** *Numbers and Types of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from the Common Core of Data: School Year 2005-06*. U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. The federal Title I program provides funding to local school districts and schools with high percentages of poor children to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic content and student academic achievement standards. Schools enrolling at least 40 percent of students from poor families are eligible to use Title I funds for schoolwide programs that serve all children in the school.

### Child Care and Development Fund

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is the largest federal funding source for child care. States receive a funding allocation determined by formula and have broad flexibility to design programs that provide child care subsidies for low-income children under the age of 13 and to enhance the quality of child care for all children. Federal CCDF funding consists of mandatory, matching, and discretionary funds. Federal law requires that states spend at least 4 percent of their CCDF funds as well as additional targeted funds on activities to improve the quality and availability of child care. CCDF administrative data in this and the following sections is from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau, as reported by States, unless otherwise noted.

**FFY06 state MOE plus match:** In order to receive Federal matching funds, a state must expend Maintenance of Effort funds. Note that this does not capture actual expenditures, only the minimum required to draw down all available federal funds.

**FFY06 Tribal CCDF Allocation:** Federal CCDF Funds are awarded directly to Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

**FFY05 total quality expenditures:** This data includes FY05 and prior year funds expended for quality from each of the CCDF funding streams (mandatory, matching, and discretionary) and expenditures under targeted funds for infant and toddler, school-age care and resource and referral. This figure provides information obtained from state financial reports submitted for FY05.

**Uses of CCDF Targeted Funds and Quality Dollars for Afterschool:** Portions of CCDF discretionary funds are targeted specifically for resource and referral and school-age child care activities as well as for quality expansion. (These funds are in addition to the required 4 percent minimum quality expenditure.)

**Maximum rate for school-age category:** Rate listed applies to center-based care; where rates vary by region or county, the rate for the most populated urban area is given.

**Standardized monthly school-age rate:** Monthly rate for a child, age 8, in care after school during the school year at a center in the most costly district for four hours per day, 20 days per month. Calculated (in the lowest tier of a tiered system) using information from the FY2006-2007. State CCDF Plan, including rate structures, as submitted to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

**Separate subsidy rates for part-time vs. full time and Tiered Reimbursement Rate Systems:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Child Care Bureau. Report of State Plans FY2006-2007.

### Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

In addition to spending TANF funds directly on child care, a state may transfer up to 30 percent of its TANF grant to CCDF. Expenditures represent TANF funds spent in FY05 that were awarded in FY05 and prior years. Data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

### Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

**States with separate school-age licensing standards and states with specialized requirements for child care centers serving school-age children:** National Association for Regulatory Administration, 2005 Child Care Licensing Study, available at <http://www.nara.affiniscape.com/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=104>.

**Ratio of children to adults in school-age setting:** Data from the National Child Care Information Center (NCCIC), available at: <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov>.

**Number of NAA-accredited programs:** Data from the National AfterSchool Association, March 2007, available at: <http://www.naaweb.org>.

### 21st Century Community Learning Centers

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 converted the 21st Century Community Learning Centers' authority to a state formula grant. In past years, the U.S. Department of Education made competitive awards directly to school districts. Under the reauthorized law, funds flow to states based on their share of Title I, Part A funds. States use their allocations to make competitive awards to eligible entities. Data from the U.S. Department of Education 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers Office and the 21st CCLC Profile and Performance Information Collection System.

The Child Care Bureau awarded a technical assistance contract to The Finance Project and their partner, the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices, for the Afterschool Investments project. The goals of the Afterschool Investments project include:

- Identifying ways that state and communities are using Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidy and quality dollars to support out-of-school time programs, and sharing these practices and approaches with other states;
- Identifying administrative and implementation issues related to CCDF investments in out-of-school time programs, and providing information and context (about barriers, problems, opportunities) as well as practical tools that will help CCDF administrators make decisions; and
- Identifying other major programs and sectors that are potential partners for CCDF in supporting out-of-school time programs and providing models, strategies, and tools for coordination with other programs and sectors.

## Contact Us:

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### National Governors Association Center for Best Practices

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Washington, DC 20001  
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Web: [www.nga.org](http://www.nga.org)

*The Afterschool Investments project's State Profiles are designed to provide a comprehensive overview of noteworthy State and local initiatives across the country. Inclusion of an initiative in the Profiles does not represent an endorsement of a particular policy or practice.*