Using WIOA Title II and Other Funding to Support Family Literacy

> Carol Clymer and Elisabeth McLean Goodling Institute for Research in Family Literacy, Penn State University Elizabeth Severson-Irby

Virginia Adult Learning Resource Center

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VALRC Virginia Adult Learning Resource Center

Welcome and Introductions

Carol Clymer, Co-Director

Goodling Institute for Research in Family Literacy and Institute for the Study of Adult Literacy, Penn State University

Elisabeth McLean, Assistant Teaching Professor Goodling Institute for Research in Family Literacy, Penn State University

Elizabeth Severson-Irby, Literacy Specialist Virginia Adult Learning Resource Center, Virginia Commonwealth University

Agenda

Overview of Family Literacy
 Review of funding data from 2017 & 2021 survey of state directors of adult education

More states paying attention to family literacy

Other sources of funding

Takeaways and discussion

MentiMeter Poll

Multiple ways to join:

On your phone, computer, or tablet: Go to <u>www.menti.com</u> and enter the code 83041716

Use your phone camera to scan the QR code



Photo by cottonbro: https://www.pexels.com/ photo/parents-reading-abook-to-their-children-6668285/





Family literacy based on Kenan's model of 4 components:

Adult education

Early childhood & school-age education

Parent education

Interactive literacy activities

Family Literacy

Importance of Family Literacy

- Family Literacy lost traction when Even Start was defunded; other initiatives exist, such as 2-gen;
- Goodling Institute believes FL important because of intergenerational aspect and parent-child interaction;
- PIAAC finding U.S. has one of "the most entrenched, multigenerational literacy problem[s] among the countries" (Lunze & Paasche-Orlow, 2014, p. 17);
- Pandemic has reinvigorated the importance of family literacy as ABE/ESL instructors have seen adult learners needing assistance with supporting their children's learning;
- Momentum for family literacy has increased nationally.

Overview of Goodling Institute 2017 Report

- Purpose of report was to determine if AEFLA funds were used to continue FL programming after Even Start demise.
- Information gathered from 47 states plus District of Columbia (D.C.).
- Eleven states & D.C. fund FL at varying levels (AEFLA, state).
- Most states use braided funding.
- Eight of 11 states and D.C. required four components

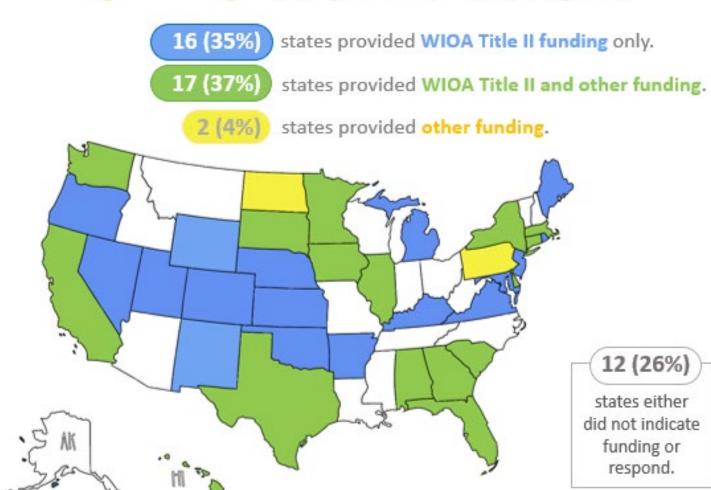
Policy Brief (2017), *Changing the Course of Family Literacy*: <u>https://ed.psu.edu/sites/default/files/inline-</u> <u>files/Policy%20Paper%201-10-17%20FINAL%20REV%208-15-17_1.pdf</u>

Report Updated in 2021

- Two different surveys sent out to all state AE directors & local family literacy programs (convenience sample)
- State Responses (47 states)
 - 35 states fund some form of FL
 - 15 states (43%) offer 4-component FL programming
 - 21 states (60%) collect and manage outcome data for FL programs
- Local Responses (134 local programs)
 - 121 local programs provide FL programming
 - 76 local programs (63%) offer all 4-components
 - 121 local programs collect and manage outcome data for FL programs

- State Response -WIOA Title II & Other Funding Sources

35(74%) out of 47 states provided some form of funding for family literacy programs.



Types of Funding Local Programs Mostly Used

121(90%) out of 134 local organizations provided family literacy programs Funding sources mostly used 1. WIOA Title II 2. State funding 3. Fundraising Private foundation fund 5. Local fund

family literacy programs. Average number of funding 3.2sources for FL programs School 49% 45% District 36% SNAP TANE 31% 28% 15% 11% 10%

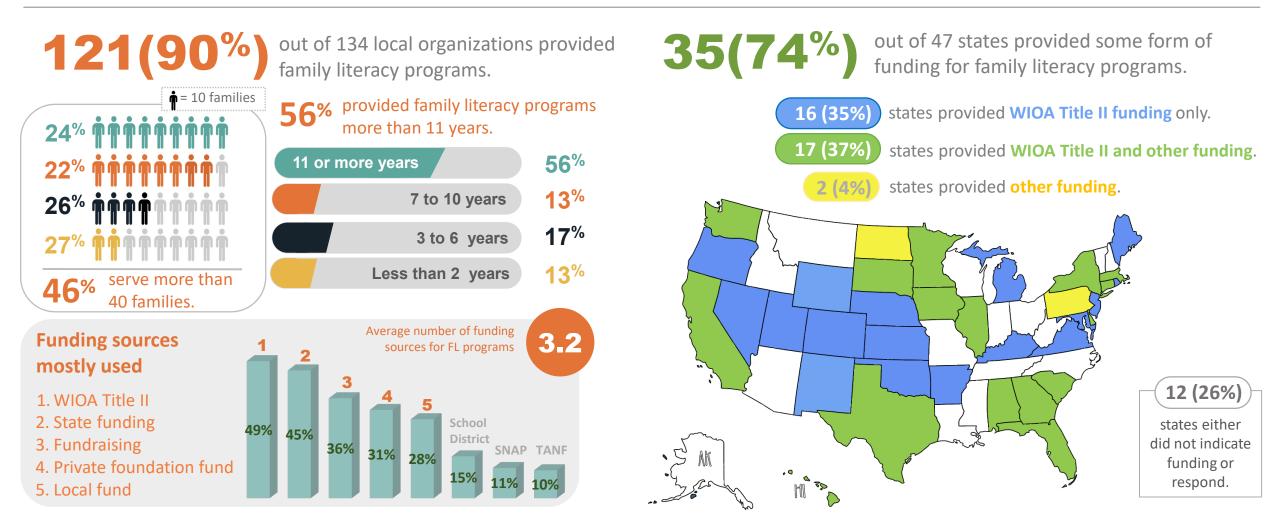
Other funding sources:

- Community Services Block Grants (7%)
- Family and Child Education (FACE) (6%)



FAMILY LITERACY IN 2021

This infographic provides results from two surveys sent to state adult education directors and local family literacy programs in 2020. 47 states and 134 local organizations participated in these surveys. Data is from year 2019.





Where are we today?

- Pandemic brought focus on adult learners struggling with
 - Their own learning
 - Assisting with their child's learning
- More states now paying attention to FL programming with WIOA-II
- Highlight states doing Family Literacy
 - Connecticut
 - Delaware
 - Maryland
 - Pennsylvania
 - South Carolina

Family Literacy in Virginia

2021-2022: year-long planning grant for 6 programs

- Monthly PLC meetings
- NCFL training on 4 components

> 2022-2023: additional funds to support implementation

- Monthly PLC meeting
- Targeted support and coaching

- Originally created for Virginia
 - Partnership between VALRC & Goodling
 - Provide support for grantees
 - Worked w/state director to include VA specific policies
- Used to guide initial planning during PLC
- Created a general version for wider audience

https://tinyurl.com/FamilyLitToolkit https://tinyurl.com/FamLitResources Development of the Family Literacy Toolkit

- Provide guidance for AEFLA funded programs
- Overview of family literacy & inclusive programming
- **Framework** with AEFLA considerations
 - AEFLA requirements
 - Logistics, recruitment, partners, budget
 - Program evaluation

https://tinyurl.com/FamilyLitToolkit https://tinyurl.com/FamLitResources Family Literacy Toolkit



Appendix C: Partner Planning Document

Use this table to help brainstorm needs and service providers. Think about how the partnership should be defined (refer back to Partners above, if needed). Some possible needs and services are provided in the first two rows. Add rows as needed.

What outside services does the program need?	What agency or service provider could assist?	Contact information (e.g., website, name, email, phone number)	How is the partnership defined? (Who is doing what? What outcomes are desired?)
Example: ECE/school provider	local school, a child care center, Head Start		
Example: Parent Time assistance	local clinic to provide health information, banks to provide finance information, food resource providers		

Sharing information Planning events together (e.g., a and/or resources (e.g., Head Start program and adult a library has a book education program work together through referrals but do not have a formal MOU) Coordination Full Cooperation Collaboration Supporting each other through referrals, advertising, letters of support, Having an MOU, planning or co-sponsoring programs, etc. (e.g., programs together, having a

holding an ILA event at a library to expose families to the library services)

drive and donates

books to families)

Networking

common purpose or objective, etc. (e.g., an adult education program has funding for a family literacy program and works with an early childhood program to provide space, plan curriculum, etc.)

Partnership Continuum (Prevention Solutions, 2020; Frey et al., 2006)

Program examples

Planning documents & resources

- Recruitment & marketing
- Partners
- Budget

https://tinyurl.com/FamilyLitToolkit https://tinyurl.com/FamLitResources Family Literacy Toolkit

Appendix D: Budget Planning Document

WIOA & AEFLA Funding

Use this table to plan for and keep track of WIOA & AEFLA allowable budget items. For non-allowable budget needs, work with partners to assist with costs (see table below for planning with partners). An example is provided in the first row. Add rows as needed.

Budget Category Brief Description (example)	Object Code	Total WIOA Funding
(staffing needs, curriculum development, administrative costs)	1000	\$5,700
TOTAL		

Partners & Other Needed Services

Use this table to plan for and keep track of services needed from partnering agencies. This could include space, staffing (particularly for ECE/school), materials, or other costs not allowable under WIOA. There may not be a cost associated with a service, particularly if it is a service provided through a partner agency. Add rows as needed.

Partner agency or needed service * add more lines as needed	Description of Services	Funding provided by partner
TOTAL		

Appendix G: Fresno County Public Library Resource



earning Tog	ether: Family Storytelling
Week 1:	Provide an introduction of the program. Facilitator(s) will share a photo or Artifact /heirloom/textile with the group and provide a short story about the item. Play: English/Hmong Bingo game. Books are given as prizes. <u>Homework:</u> Families will share a photo (or artifact/heirloom/textile) and tell their story relating to the chosen item.
Week 2:	Families will share and talk about their story using their photo or artifact. Books are distributed to adults and reading habits are discussed. Goal chart is introduced to families. Facilitator(s) will provide examples of achievable goals (ex: walk for 20 minutes as a family and/or read together for 15 minutes). Play: English/Hmong Bingo game. Books are given as prizes. <u>Homework:</u> Families will identify goals and share them during the next session.
Week 3:	 Revisit the Goal chart. Have families share their goals with the group. Reading and writing discussion: How do you talk to your children about the books that they read? Do they see you reading? Do you read alongside your children? What would have to happen to allow time and space to read with together? Play: English/Hmong Bingo game. Books are given as prizes.
Week 4:	Discussion: • How reading and writing come together through book discussion? • What makes a good story or poem? • How do you share stories as a family? A blank booklet is introduced to families. Facilitator(s) will share a brief example of their book to spark ideas for families. Play: English/Hmong Bingo game. Books are given as prizes. <u>Homework:</u> Families will create a storybook together and have the opportunity to share their book the following week.
Week 5:	Families will share their storybook with the group. Play: English/Hmong Bingo game. Books are given as prizes.
Week 6:	Discussion: • What they will take with them? • What will you do as a family as a result of this program? A special book will be given to the parent(s). Play one last game of Bingo as a group.

What is happening in your state with family literacy?

More information....

- Carol Clymer, <u>cdc22@psu.edu</u>
- Elisabeth McLean, <u>elg6@psu.edu</u>

Goodling Institute for Research in Family Literacy <u>https://ed.psu.edu/research-grants/centers-institutes/goodling-institute</u> Institute for the Study of Adult Literacy <u>https://ed.psu.edu/research-grants/centers-institutes/institute-study-adult-literacy</u>

Elizabeth Severson-Irby, <u>seversonirea@vcu.edu</u>

Virginia Adult Learning Resource Center, Virginia Commonwealth University https://valrc.org