



D.C. POLICY
CENTER

FUNDING SOURCES AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS OF OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME PROGRAMS IN D.C.

A Presentation for the Commission on Out of School Time
Grants and Youth Outcomes

April 11, 2019

Previous report: “Needs Assessment of Out-of-School Time Programs in the District of Columbia” (October 2017)

- **Scope: Subsidized OST programs.** Afterschool and summer programs that receive funding from the federal government, D.C. government, or private foundations to provide structured afterschool and summer programming for children and youth from pre-K to 12th grade.
- **Current capacity.** In 2016, an estimated 33,400 children and youth attended subsidized afterschool programs in D.C., and at least 15,000 children and youth participated in subsidized summer programs.
- **Potential need metrics and gap analysis.** See full report, <https://www.dcpolicycenter.org/publications/ost-programs-in-dc/>

New report: “The Funding Landscape of Out-of-School Time Programs in the District of Columbia” (March 2019)

- **Fiscal landscape.** Surveys the fiscal landscape of subsidized OST programs in D.C., including sources of funds (where OST programs get resources) and uses of funds (how OST programs spend money).
- **Challenges for expanding capacity.** Also explores potential fiscal needs of expanding OST programs, opportunities that are available to expand and better use existing funds, and the bottlenecks that might impair expansion.
- **Full report:** <https://www.dcpolicycenter.org/publications/ost-program-financing-report-2019/>

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

SOURCES OF FUNDS

Public or Private	Type of Funding	What is it called?	Who Manages Funding?
Public	Federal Grants	21st Century Learning Centers Grants	OSSE
		Federal Workforce Grants	DOES
		Medicaid Transfer	OSSE/D.C. Department of Human Services
		Title 1	OSSE
		Title 2	OSSE
	Local Appropriations	Grants Supplementing 21CLC	OSSE
		OST Office Grants	UWNCA
		Per Pupil Funding	DCPS and Charter LEAs
		Program Funding	DOES
			DPR
Private	Income	User Fees and Fees Charged to Families	Service Providers
		Service Fees Charged to Schools	Service Providers
		Rental Fees and Other Income	Service Providers
	Philanthropic Sources	Grants	Foundations
		Grants and Donations	Corporations and Individuals
		Fundraising Revenue	Service Providers
	In-Kind Contributions	Volunteers and Other In-Kind	Corporations and Individuals

USES OF FUNDS

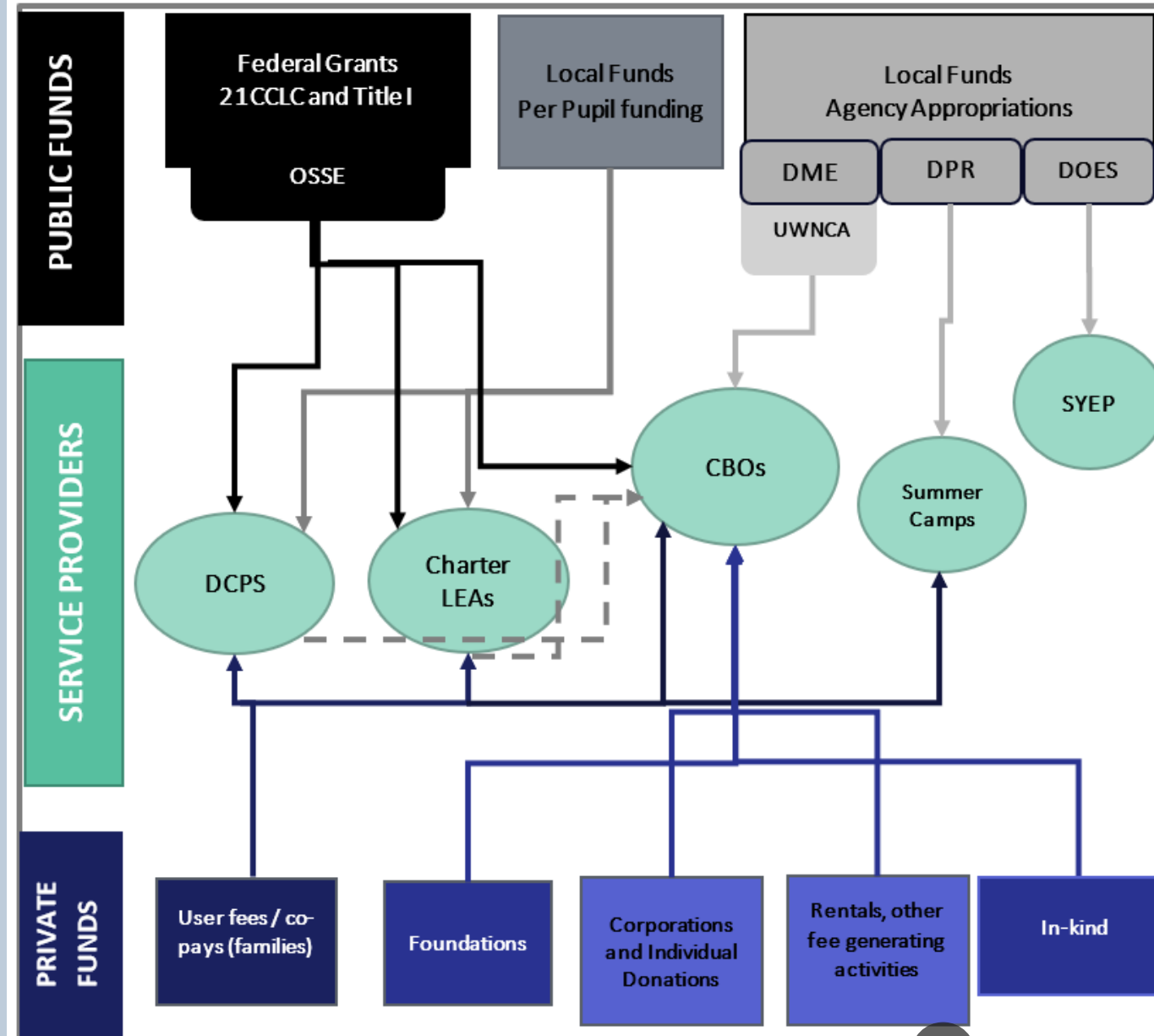
Public or Private	Who Makes the Spending Decision?	Broad Program Type
Public	Charter LEAs and DCPS	Afterschool and Summer Programs
	DOES	SYEP
	DPR	Summer Camps
Private	CBOs	Summer Camps
	Private Service Providers	Youth Programs
Private	CBOs	Afterschool and Summer Programs
	Private Service Providers	Afterschool and Summer Programs

Source: Authors' deliberations.

Note: Excluded from this big-picture analysis are trivial amounts of private funds that support DPR and DOES programs. DPR receives a small amount from parents as program fees (approximately \$200,000); DOES receives a small private grant to support the SYEP.

REVENUES
(SOURCES)

Subsidized OST programs in D.C.—whether operated by schools, specific government agencies, or by community-based providers—rely on both public and private funds to support operations.



Note: Straight lines denote direct funding. Dashed lines denote funds passed through from DCPS and Charter LEAs to CBOs.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM

FY 2017 total funding - over \$97 million:

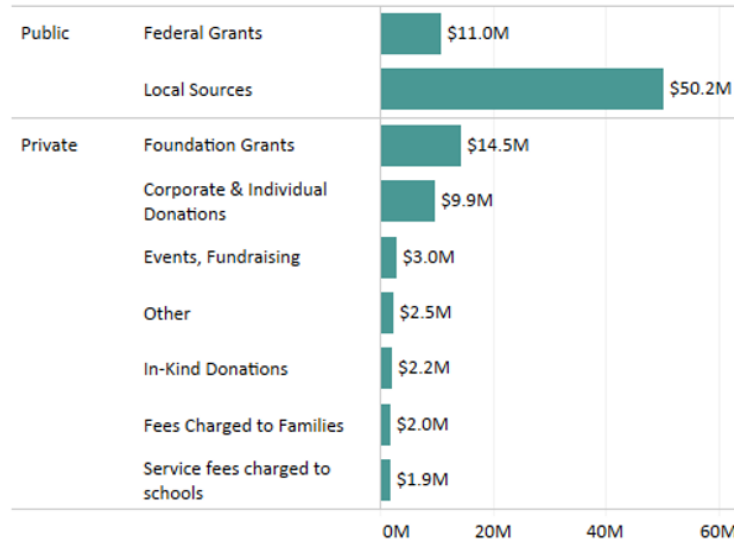
\$66.2 million was from public resources—either District’s own revenue (\$50.2 million) or from federal grants (\$11 million).

The rest was largely from the private sector—from foundations (\$14.5 million), corporate and individual grants (\$9.9 million), and other sorts of fundraising events held by service providers.

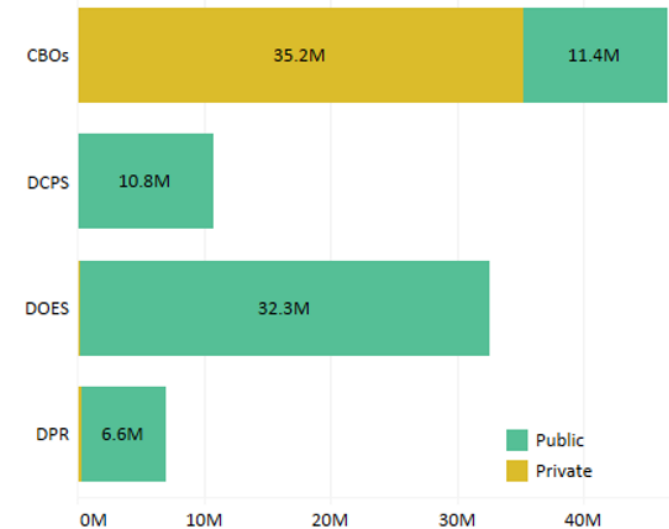
Out-of-pocket expenses from families related to subsidized OST programs was roughly \$2 million.

Funding Structure of Subsidized OST Programs in D.C., FY 2017

All funding available to OST Programs in FY 2017, by source of funding



All funding available to OST Programs in FY 2017, by service provider



Source: Information on public funds rely on SOAR reports from the D.C. Government. Information on private resources uses estimates the D.C. Policy Center developed based on the data reported by CBOs on a D.C. Policy Center administered questionnaire. The details of the estimation methodology is described in the data appendix of the main report.

PUBLIC MONEY

Public Funds Supporting OST Programs, by Source

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	Three Year Total
Federal Grants	\$11,255,406	\$10,980,645	\$14,802,850	\$37,038,901
Local Sources	\$48,429,015	\$50,199,151	\$44,857,812	\$143,485,978
Total	\$59,684,421	\$61,179,796	\$59,660,662	\$180,524,879

Public Funds Supporting OST Programs, by Appropriation Agency

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	Three Year Total
OSSE	\$15,241,279	\$14,416,025	\$15,728,783	\$45,386,087
DME (CYIT)	\$7,510,448	\$4,920,000	\$4,920,000	\$17,350,448
DCPS	\$2,689,676	\$2,927,255	\$3,186,428	\$8,803,359
DPR	\$6,686,918	\$6,609,009	\$7,373,310	\$20,669,237
DOES	\$27,556,100	\$32,307,507	\$28,452,141	\$88,315,748
Total	\$59,684,421	\$61,179,796	\$59,660,662	\$180,524,879

Source: System of Accounting and Reporting (SOAR) and information collected from agencies. Fiscal Year 2018 data reflects the revised budget. Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017 are actual expenditures.



Source of Funds or Resources	CBO Questionnaires	Summer Strong
Foundation Grants	\$14,498,000	\$13,988,000
Corporate & Individual Donations	\$9,598,000	\$10,443,000
Events, Fundraising	\$2,952,000	\$7,356,000
Other	\$2,481,000	\$5,180,000
In-Kind Donations	\$2,212,000	\$2,621,000
Fees Charged to Families	\$1,566,000	\$1,387,000
Service fees charged to schools	\$1,891,000	\$4,879,000

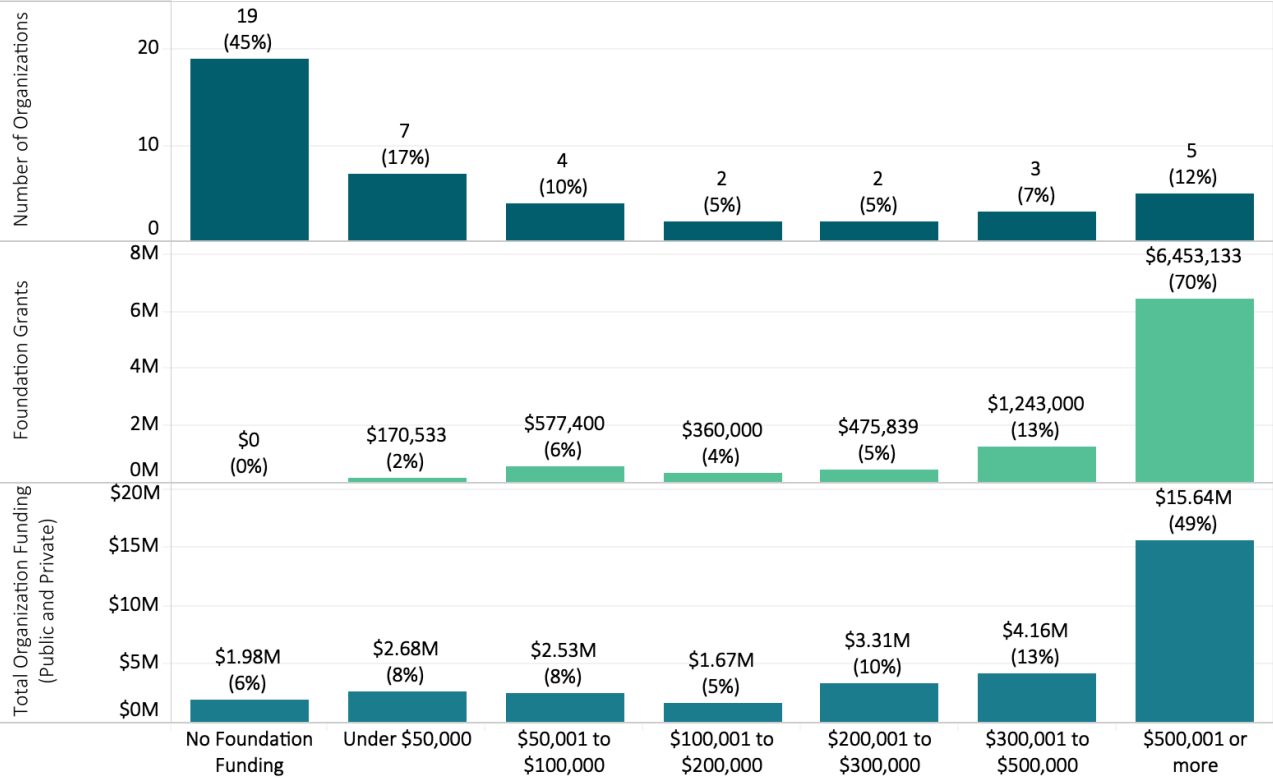
Source: Data reported by CBOs on a D.C. Policy Center administered questionnaire and data compiled by DME using information reported by CBOs on their Summer Strong applications.

Note: The details of the estimation methodology is described in the data appendix.

PRIVATE MONEY

ROLE OF FOUNDATION GRANTS

Level of Foundation Funding



Source: Estimates based on the data reported by CBOs on a D.C. Policy Center administered questionnaire. The details of the estimation methodology is described in the data appendix.

EXPENDITURES (USES)

Expenditure patterns among OST program providers in D.C. vary dramatically, by size of organization, age of participants, type of program, service location, and other factors. Importantly, budget structures are very different at the D.C. Government agencies and CBOs, largely reflecting the scale of the D.C. Government.

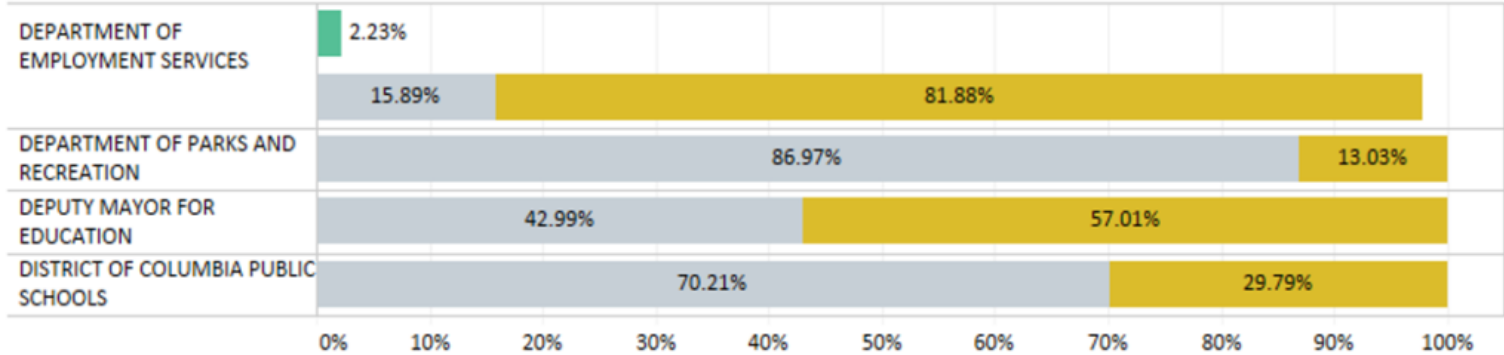
TERMINOLOGY

- **Programmatic expenditures** include any type of spending that is directly related to the provision of programming, such as wages for instructors, meals for participants, or the educational materials and supplies used in class.
- The other type of spending is **non-programmatic expenditures**—often called overhead—which include money spent on things that indirectly support OST programs, and which support broader organizational operations

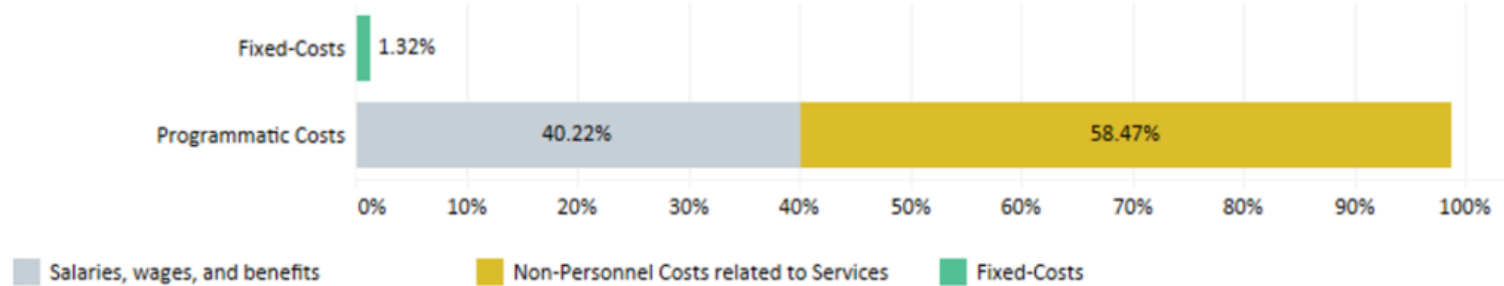
PUBLIC PROVIDERS

Expenditure Trends in Public OST Program Providers

Split between fixed and programmatic costs, by agency, FY 2018



Split between fixed and programmatic costs, all OST budgets in the D.C. Government

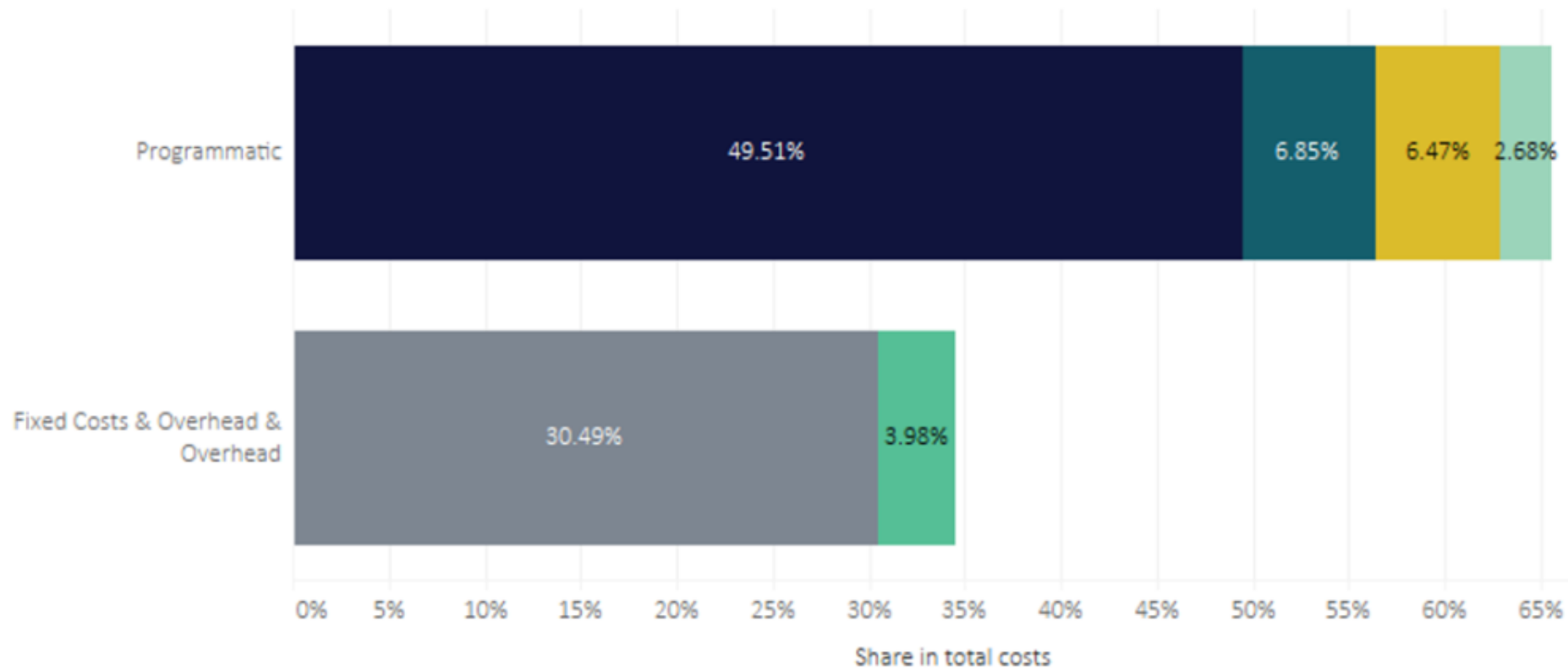


Source: D.C. System of Accounting and Recording (SOAR) Reports.



Cost Structure of CBOs, FY 2017

CBOS



Programmatic

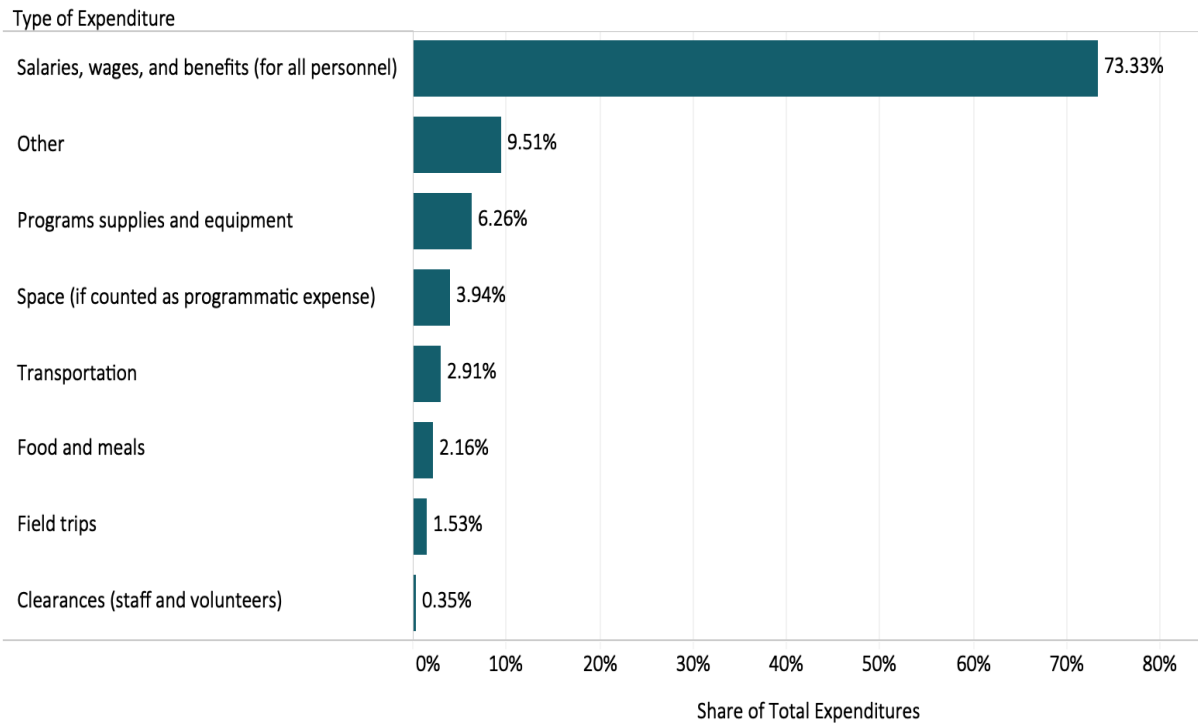
- Salaries, wages, and benefits
- Non-Personnel Costs related to Services
- Other
- Space for programs

Fixed Costs and Overhead, including personnel

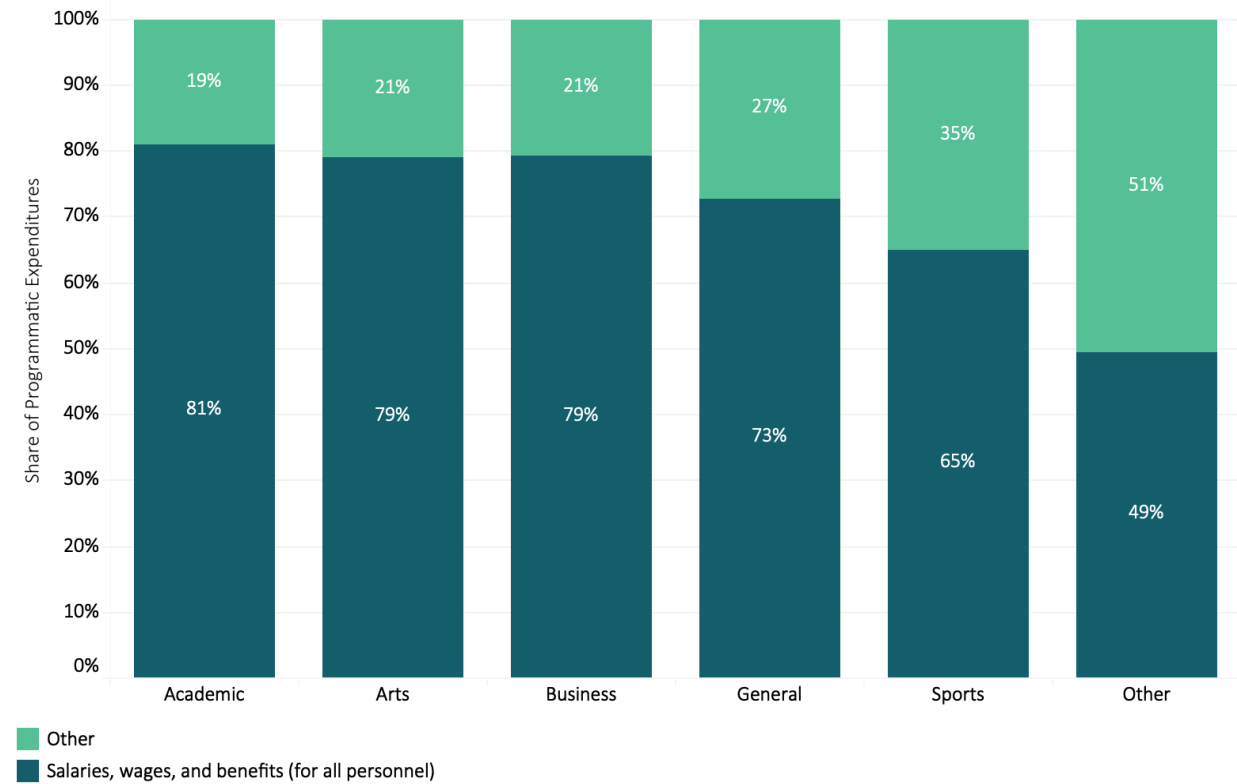
- Overhead
- Fixed Costs

Source: Data reported by CBOs on a D.C. Policy Center-administered questionnaire.





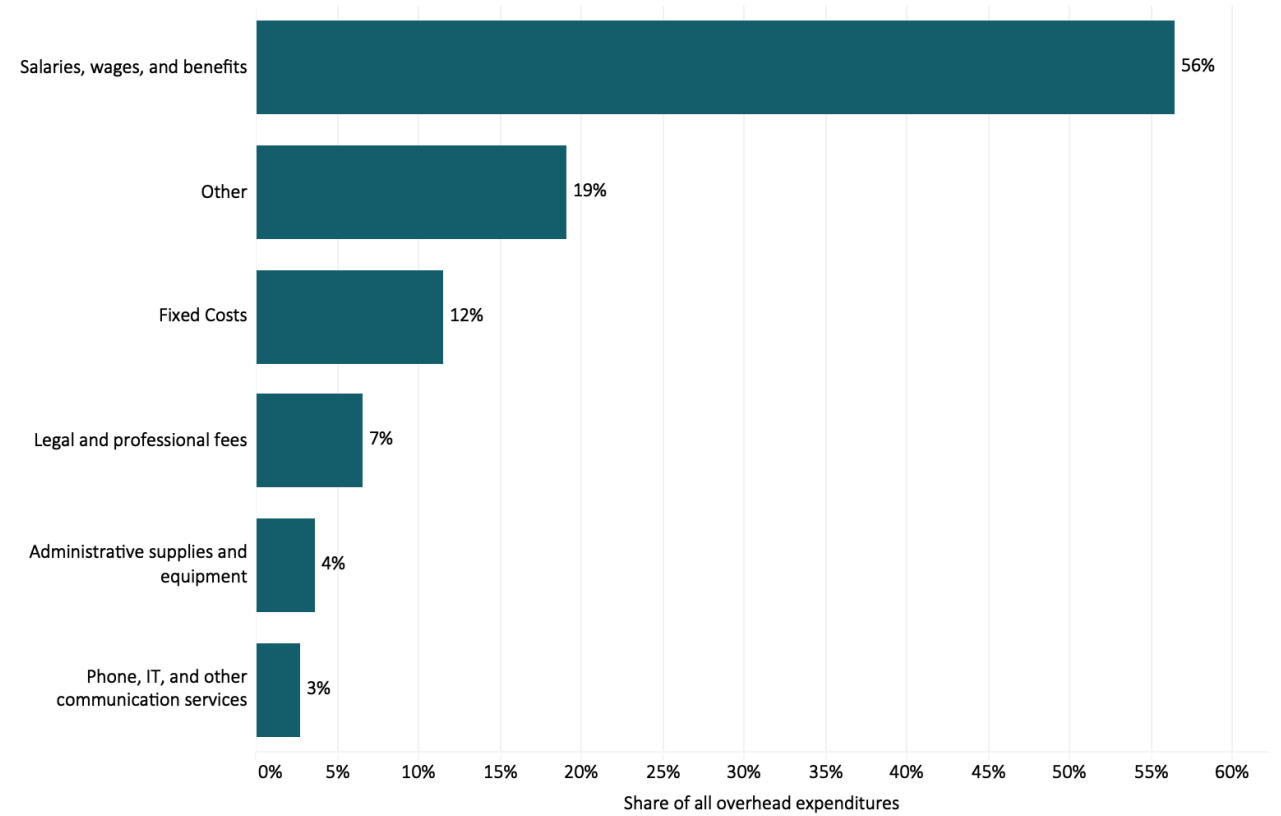
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PROGRAMMATIC COSTS

OVERHEAD CBOS



Source: Data reported by CBOs on a D.C. Policy Center-administered questionnaire.



CHALLENGES FACED BY OST PROVIDERS

Based on input from CBOs and government OST program providers through distributed questionnaires and select in-depth conversations with various stakeholders, including providers and funders.

Constraints to growing capacity included:

- Challenges in expanding administrative capacity
- Revenue constraints
- Fluctuating expenditure trends
- Programmatic staffing capacity and stability
- Inability to secure more space due to rising costs
- Matching specialized programs with participants.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on input from CBOs and government OST program providers through distributed questionnaires and select in-depth conversations with various stakeholders, including providers and funders.

1. Improve data collection and analysis to identify funding trends and gaps.
2. Increase funding and revenue stability for OST providers through better coordination between decisionmakers on public and private sources of funding.
3. Find opportunities to help funders and providers share resources and build administrative capacity.
4. Balance organizational efficiency with families' needs.
5. Address providers' needs for skilled or certified staff.



D.C. POLICY CENTER

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Full report, summary, and slides available online
at dcpolicycenter.org.