



Estimated Federal Investment In Out-Of-School Time

As the demand for out-of-school time programming continues to rise, programs must search for additional funding at the federal, state, and local level to support their work. More and more federal funding sources are being tapped to support these initiatives. Additionally, states have utilized various strategies to increase funding for programs, including increasing appropriations and budget line items that support out-of-school time initiatives and allocating general funds to these programs. Also, many cities and localities are working to increase the quality and availability of out-of-school time programs; for example, San Diego, Denver, and New York are working to create universal municipal after-school care systems. Further, private investors have joined federal, state, and local initiatives to fund out of school time and community school initiatives by donating funds to sustain general operations, link programs to community services, enhance the quality of programming, and to develop statewide after school networks.

Federal funds are an important source of revenue for out-of-school time programs.

Available federal funding programs, with the exception of 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC), have missions that include, but are not limited to, out-of-school time programming. Since many federal agencies do not collect specific information on the portion of funding being used to support out-of-school time activities, it is difficult to calculate the precise dollar amount of the federal investment in out-of-school time. The following are rough estimates of the largest federal funding sources used to support out-of-school time programs. A brief description of each funding source is included below the investment estimates. Note that this list is limited and does not include a variety of other important federal programs for which data were not readily accessible (including the Community Development Block Grant, the 4-H program, Safe and Drug Free Schools, the AmeriCorps/VISTA programs, and many others listed in this guide). All estimates take a conservative approach and are based on available administrative data. The footnotes provide an explanation of how each estimate was calculated for each funding source.

Estimated Amount	Funding Source	Administering Agency
\$1,200,000,000 ¹	Child Care and Development Fund	U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
\$991,000,000 ²	21st Century Community Learning Centers	U.S. Dept. of Education
\$856,000,000 ³	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families	U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
\$342,000,000 ⁴	Food and Nutrition programs	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
\$119,600,000 ⁵	Title I: Grants to Local Educational Agencies	U.S. Dept. of Education
\$63,700,000 ⁶	Title I: Supplemental Services	U.S. Dept. of Education
\$28,000,000 ⁷	Social Services Block Grant	U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
\$3,600,300,000	Estimated Federal Investment	

Child Care and Development Fund

Designed to assist low income families with child care, this program emphasizes parental choice through the use of vouchers and promotes quality child care by assisting states in implementing health, safety, licensing, and registration standards. CCDF can be used to subsidize the cost of child care for children under the age of 13 whose family meets the eligibility requirements.

21st Century Community Learning Centers (CCLC)

The 21st CCLC program is the only federal funding stream dedicated to out-of-school time programs and is meant to provide opportunities for academic enrichment, particularly for youth who attend low performing schools. 21st CCLC funds can be used for a broad array of program activities including art, music and recreation programs, drug and violence prevention programs, and youth development activities.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

TANF provides financial assistance and supportive services to needy families, aiming to reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage. States determine which supportive services to provide and funds are often allocated to work supports such as child care.

Food and Nutrition Programs

This federal funding stream provides reimbursements for meals and snacks provided in out-of-school time settings through various programs including the National School Lunch Program, Adult Care Food Program and Summer Food Service Program.

Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies

These grants are made to local educational agencies (LEAs) to improve the academic performance of students who are failing or who are most at risk of failing. Grants are targeted to schools with high concentrations of children from low-income families. Title I Grants can be used to upgrade the school's overall instructional programs and fund targeted assistance programs that supplement the regular educational programs provided by LEAs.

Title I Supplementary Services

Supplemental services are academic support activities provided to students in reading, language arts, and math. Grants for supplemental services are given on a per child basis and are intended for students who attend schools that are classified as failing by the state educational agency. Funds can be used for tutoring and academically enriching out of school time programs.

Social Services Block Grant

This block grant provides funding to each state to deliver social services to best meet the needs of individuals in the state. Examples of funded services include child day care, protective services for children or adults, special services for youth, employment services or any other social services found necessary by the state for its population.

¹ Estimate assumes that 25 percent of the Child Care and Development Fund, funded at \$4.8 billion for FY05, is spent on school-age care. According to the June 2002 HHS report, Child Care & Development Fund FFY2000 Tables and Charts, 45 percent of children receiving subsidies are ages 5 to 12. However, because school-age children are in care significantly fewer hours than preschool children, we used 25 percent to estimate the schoolage share of subsidy dollars.

² This figure represents the total FY05 21st Century Community Learning Centers federal allocation. Since 21st Century Community Learning Centers funds are dedicated solely to out-of-school time, this is an actual, not an estimated, figure.

³ In FY04, states reported spending \$3.4 billion in TANF funds on child care (\$1.4 billion in direct expenditures and \$1.85 billion in TANF transfers to CCDF and 141 million in TANF transfer to SSBG spent on child day care). Estimate assumes that 25 percent of this amount is dedicated to school-age care. See footnote 1 above for estimation assumptions.

⁴ Estimate completed by USDA food and Nutrition service and includes \$95 million in reimbursements through the afterschool snack provisions of the National School Lunch Program and \$16 million from the "at-risk" component of the Child and Adult Care Food Program (a component for school-age children.). It also includes 45 percent of the Summer Food Service Program (\$266 million) and 45 percent of the remaining child care component of the Child and Adult Care Food Program (approximately \$245 million). The 45 percent figure is used to adjust these figures to reflect the portion of children served by these programs who are school-aged. Budget figures are from administrative data, USDA Food and Nutrition Service, NDB8 preliminary data, unpublished estimates.

⁵ Estimate assumes that one percent of the FY05 Title I budget (funded at \$12.6 billion), excluding the amount estimated for supplemental services(\$637 million), is dedicated to out-of-school time programs. This percentage is based on a summation of expenditures for districtwide extended time programs from a U.S. Department of Education, Planning and Evaluation Service report, Study of Education Resources and Federal Funding: Final Report, by Jay Chambers, Joanne Lieberman, Tom Parrish, Daniel Kaleba, James Van Kampen, and Stephanie Stullich. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2000. (Update on this figure expected in Winter 2006/Spring 2007)

⁶ Estimate assumes that ten percent of Title I Supplementary Services funding (estimated at \$637 million for FY05) is directed to out-of-school time programs. The U.S. Dept. of Education estimates the total FY05 maximum required set-aside for choice-related transportation and supplemental educational services to be \$2.5 billion. A minimum of 25 percent of that amount (\$637 million) must be allocated to supplemental services. To estimate the portion of the \$637 million that will be directed to after school programs (ten percent), we relied on a January 2003 count of state-approved providers compiled by the Afterschool Alliance. Estimates are derived from unpublished reports of the Afterschool Alliance.

⁷ Estimate assumes that 25 percent of the SSBG funds spent on child care (\$112 million in FY04) can be attributed to school-age care. SSBG child care budget figures are from the SSBG Annual Report on Expenditures and Recipients, 2004. See footnote 2 above for an explanation of the percentage used to account for school-age expenditures.