

# **Minnesota Out-Of-School Time Funding Streams**

**Final Report  
April 2009**



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Information in this report is as accurate as is possible given the volatile state of funding for out-of-school time programs at the federal, state and local levels. Any corrections or additions to the report information would be welcome as we will regularly update this information. Send that information and any suggestions for future areas of study related to out-of-school time learning opportunities to: [MDE.Safe-Healthy@state.mn.us](mailto:MDE.Safe-Healthy@state.mn.us).

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# Minnesota Out-Of-School Time Funding Streams

## Summary Report

### I. INTRODUCTION

Every day across the state, thousands of young people engage in out-of-school time learning opportunities that enhance academic performance and support healthy development. These opportunities occur before and after school, summers, release days and weekends, and are commonly provided by schools, community agencies and faith-based organizations and through public services like parks and libraries. In an effort to generate a common understanding regarding the structure of funding for out-of-school time programs in Minnesota, the Minnesota Department of Education and its partners engaged Access Philanthropy to conduct a survey of major funding issues, sources of funding and major funding allocations. The study expands on the document, *Charting A Course: Connecting Out-of-School Time Opportunities*, which provided a listing of key funding sources available from the Minnesota Department of Education to support out-of-school time programming.

This report broadens the conversation by addressing the following questions:

- Given the benefits of participation in high-quality out-of-school time opportunities, where can we find the most appropriate, dedicated and sustainable sources of financial support for programming in Minnesota?
- Which government agencies and public/private funders offer sources of significant, sustainable support for the widest range of Minnesota out-of-school time programs?

While many government agencies, private foundations and public charities have pools of funding for out-of-school time programs, the intent of this study was to locate dedicated and substantive sources upon which programs can consistently rely. The report concludes that there are *very few consistent, dedicated funding sources* to support high-quality out-of-school time opportunities for youth and communities in Minnesota. Typically programs patch together multiple sources of inconsistent funding to sustain programming.

“Developing and sustaining quality out-of-school time learning opportunities can be a difficult task. Identifying and accessing the right combination of funding streams is the first step in putting together an engaging array of programs.”

*Charting A Course:  
Connecting Out-of-  
School Time  
Opportunities*

### II. METHODOLOGY

Access Philanthropy used three primary methods to elicit information about out-of-school time learning opportunities: a survey distributed to 200 youth-serving organizations across Minnesota; interviews with funders; and a literature review of past research. As information was gathered, funding sources were delineated into three levels.

- *Primary funding streams* have at least 75 percent of funding intended exclusively for out-of-school time learning opportunities with at least \$500,000 available per funding session. Funding must be available to more than one program site or organization and intended to be long term (i.e., available for more than one year or funding cycle).
- *Secondary funding streams* award at least 50 percent of allocations, but not more than 74 percent, exclusively for out-of-school time. There is no minimum amount annual funding amount required.
- *Variable funding sources* are those with limited capacity to address out-of-school time. These sources award less than 50 percent toward out-of-school time learning opportunities and may be intermittent, less defined and unpredictable.

In addition to levels of funding, the report distinguishes between *program funding* and *infrastructure funding*. Program funding is defined as funds allocated directly for the provision of program activities and services, including direct staff expenses, program equipment and program expenses. Infrastructure funding is allocated for undefined general operating support, capital needs, building renovations, utilities, insurance, security and related costs. Federal and state sources, as well as most private foundations, generally prefer to provide program funding. Infrastructure funding is typically derived from local government, national affiliates and internal fundraising efforts.

### III. FINDINGS

The survey found that there are *very few consistent, dedicated funding sources* for Minnesota out-of-school time programs. For programs in Minnesota, out-of-school time funding is generally a complicated patchwork of irregular grants, contracts and gifts from federal, state and local government, as well as donations from private institutions, public charities and internal fundraising efforts. Providers must rely on relatively small amounts of consistent funding and an annual endeavor to identify smaller, one-year grants and donations from institutional and individual donors. Due to funding restrictions, program providers are often required to create permanent or temporary collaborations to provide programming. Detailed lists of each funding category and source can be found in the full report.

#### Summary of major findings.

Source	Primary Funding Streams 75 percent or More of Funding Dedicated for Out-of-School Time Greater than \$500,000 awarded each funding period	Total Annual Amount Available from Primary Funding Streams
<b>Federal Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21st Century Community Learning Centers</li> <li>• Cooperative Extension Service/4-H Youth Development</li> <li>• YouthBuild Program</li> </ul>	\$11.5 million
<b>State Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4-H Youth Development Program</li> <li>• Learning Year: Acceleration</li> <li>• Learning Year: Targeted Services</li> <li>• Youth Intervention Programs</li> </ul>	\$44.3 million
<b>Local Government</b>	None	None
<b>Foundations and Corporations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• McKnight Foundation After School Program</li> <li>• Greater Twin Cities United Way After School Funding Category</li> </ul>	\$14 million
<b>Public and Faith-Based Charities</b>	None	None
<b>Total</b>		\$69.8 million

**Federal Government.** The report found three primary funding streams, zero secondary funding streams, and 15 variable sources of funding from the federal government. Federal funding is awarded either directly to end-users or to smaller units of government for redistribution. The primary funding streams provided by the federal government and the amount available from each (in millions) in fiscal year 2008 are as follows:

- 21st Century Community Learning Centers (US Department of Education) - \$9.3M
- Cooperative Extension Service/4-H Youth Development (US Department of Agriculture) - \$1.1M
- YouthBuild Program (US Department of Labor) - \$1.1M

**Minnesota State Government.** The report found four primary funding streams, one secondary funding stream, and four variable sources of funding from the state government. Similar to the federal government, most state funding is awarded directly to end-users. The primary funding streams provided by the state government and the estimated annual amounts available from each are as follows:

- 4-H Youth Development Program (University of Minnesota) - \$1.5M
- Learning Year: Acceleration (Minnesota Department of Education) - \$1.4M
- Learning Year: Targeted Services (Minnesota Department of Education) - \$39M
- Youth Intervention Programs (Office of Justice Programs) - \$2.4M

**Local Government.** Access Philanthropy's survey of local government indicates that local government funding for out-of-school programs is a complex mixture of funding sources, funding structures, infrastructure, taxing bodies and program ownership. The report identifies four primary out-of-school time program providers which receive local funding. All four of these providers – public libraries, community education, parks and recreation and 4-H – have close and overlapping relationships with other public agencies including school districts, city government, state agencies and private funding agencies. Because of the complex nature of these relationships and the structure of their funding, detailed budgetary information related to out-of-school time programming provided by local government is not detailed in this report.

**Foundations and Corporations.** Only nine Minnesota foundations and corporations indicate a specific and dedicated interest in out-of-school time programs. Fewer than 50 have a specific funding interest in education-related youth development. Most of these sources award small or occasional grants and have an ongoing funding interest in programs that include, but are not exclusively intended for, out-of-school time programming. Two foundations offer primary funding streams for out-of-school time programming:

- McKnight Foundation After School Program - \$4M
- Greater Twin Cities United Way After School Funding Category - \$10M

**Public and Faith-Based Charities.** A very broad and eclectic group of public and faith-based charities provide potential funding for out-of-school time programming, but no charity in Minnesota dedicates substantive, annual funding of \$500,000 or more. Most funding is directly related to a charity's mission for general operating support or for programs that may not be specifically intended to provide out-of-school time opportunities. Due to the extremely variable and complex nature of this type of funding, a total amount of funding available is not listed in the report, but the study concludes that no public or faith-based charity offers a primary funding stream for out-of-school time learning opportunities.

#### IV. IMPLICATIONS

Minnesota's limited dedicated, sustainable funding for high-quality out-of-school time programs has implications for the healthy development of young people and their communities. In a typical year, young people have 2000 hours of discretionary time – time not filled with school or family obligations. The extent to which this time is spent productively depends in part on the availability and affordability of high-quality learning opportunities.

A recent report from the Harvard Family Research Project concludes that regular participation in high-quality programs can result in positive impacts on a range of academic, social and emotional, prevention, and health and wellness outcomes for young people. The study examined 10 years of research and evaluation of afterschool programs, and showed participant gains in standardized math test scores, pro-social behaviors and social skills with peers, and work habits that support academic learning. Participants also reduced aggressive behaviors, student misconduct and use of alcohol and drugs.

The current state of out-of-school time funding in Minnesota as described in this report may make it difficult for program providers to offer consistent, high-quality learning opportunities. The financial challenges resulting from inconsistent funding reduce providers' planning ability, stability of services, staff reliability, program improvements and program growth. Challenges resulting from inconsistent funding can also reduce the out-of-school time system's ability to advance research agendas, continue systemic development, and improve professional development in the field.

#### V. NEXT STEPS

This study is a first step in detailing the complex set of funding used by out-of-school time programs statewide to support the variety of learning opportunities available for children and youth. Although this study identifies the significant sources of out-of-school time funding in Minnesota, further analysis is needed to determine if this funding structure has an impact on program providers' ability to offer high-quality learning opportunities. Additionally, while variable funding sources were not found to be a source of dedicated, sustainable funding, their role in supporting out-of-school time learning opportunities should be more clearly defined. Next steps may include:

- Identification of providers of high-quality out-of-school time learning opportunities to analyze their sources of revenue and methods for sustaining quality programming.
- A deeper analysis of variable funding sources, specifically looking at parent fees and their role in program sustainability.
- Detangling the local government contributions to out-of-school time programming at the county and city levels so that their role in supporting programming may be better understood.
- Identifying gaps related to geographic availability, restrictions that limit the availability of sustaining a variety of engaging learning opportunities, and limits on funds available for operational support (including staff professional development and the impact of streams of funding dedicated for use by a single system such as public education).

*“There is growing recognition that quality counts. The challenge, however, is that quality also costs. Youth workers need adequate training (or retraining), compensation and support. Managers and directors need a predictable flow of human, fiscal and material resources.”*

**Karen Pittman**  
**Executive Director**  
**Forum for Youth Investment**

# Minnesota Out-Of-School Time Funding Streams

## Full Report

### I. INTRODUCTION

Every day across the state, thousands of young people engage in out-of-school time learning opportunities that enhance academic performance and support healthy development. These opportunities occur before and after school, during summer vacation, on school release days and on weekends. Out-of-school time learning opportunities are commonly provided by schools, community agencies, faith-based organizations and public services like parks and libraries. In an effort to generate a common understanding regarding the structure of funding for out-of-school time programs in Minnesota, the Minnesota Department of Education and its partners engaged Access Philanthropy to conduct a survey to identify the key funding streams that provide ongoing support for out-of-school time learning. This study expands on the document, *Charting A Course: Connecting Out-of-School Time Opportunities*, which provided information on key out-of-school time funding sources available through the Minnesota Department of Education.

This report addresses the following questions:

- Given the benefits of participation in high-quality out-of-school time opportunities, where can providers find the most appropriate, dedicated and sustainable sources of financial support for programming in Minnesota?
- Which government agencies and public/private funders offer sources of significant, sustainable support for the widest range of Minnesota out-of-school time programs?

While many government agencies, private foundations and public charities have funding available for out-of-school time programs, the intent of this study was to locate dedicated and substantive sources upon which programs can consistently rely. The report concludes that there are *very few consistent, dedicated funding sources* available to support high-quality out-of-school time opportunities for youth and communities in Minnesota. Typically programs patch together multiple sources of inconsistent funding to support programming.

To illustrate the current funding landscape, this report provides information in three areas:

1. The *sources of out-of-school time institutional funding* in Minnesota (including federal, state, local government, private foundations and public charities);
2. The *major allocations* of substantial and dedicated funding support for out-of-school time programs in Minnesota; and
3. The *six primary types of out-of-school time providers at the local level* which have independent infrastructures, but have overlapping roles and collectively conduct most of the out-of-school time programs in urban, suburban and rural communities.

## II. METHODOLOGY

Access Philanthropy used three primary methods to elicit information about funding for out-of-school time learning opportunities: a survey distributed to 200 youth-serving organizations across Minnesota, interviews with key funders, and a literature review of past research.

**Surveys.** To detect geographic differences in funding, programming, and infrastructure in the field, a survey was distributed to 200 youth-servicing organizations across Minnesota. Access Philanthropy worked in conjunction with the Minnesota Department of Education, Mentoring Partnership of Minnesota, Youth Community Connections – Minnesota's Afterschool Network and the Youth Intervention Program Association. Access Philanthropy received 130 returns representing programs statewide.

**Interviews.** Working with the Minnesota Department of Education and the Minnesota Out-of-School Time Funding Project Advisory Committee, Access Philanthropy identified personnel in 15 key state agencies, 15 key nonprofit and local government agencies and 15 key foundations to interview regarding out-of-school time funding streams in the state. Access Philanthropy also spoke with more than 40 local government and education officials, including city managers, librarians, park and recreation officials, community educators, K-12 educators and nonprofit leaders regarding how funding works in their communities.

**Literature Review.** Using information from funding sources and advisory group partners, and by conducting an out-of-school time environmental scan, Access Philanthropy identified and interviewed additional Minnesota funders to deepen understanding of the out-of-school time funding resource picture.

The primary purpose of this study was to determine the ***substantial, dedicated and consistent funding sources intended for out-of-school time programs*** in Minnesota. Many government agencies, private foundations and public charities have some funding available for out-of-school time programs. While these sources collectively support programs, the intent of this report is ***to detail the dedicated and substantive sources*** upon which out-of-school time programs can rely year after year.

As information was gathered, sources of funding were categorized according to the following criteria:

***1. Primary Funding Streams.*** Primary funding streams are the key funding source for out-of-school time learning opportunities, providing consistent, dedicated and substantial amounts of funds to develop and maintain programs. For the purposes of this report, primary funding streams are funding source categories in which ***at least 75 percent of funding is intended for out-of-school time programs***, not including infrastructure or general operating support. Further, primary funding streams must award ***at least \$500,000 per funding session***; all funding must be ***available to more than one organization***, and funding must be intended to be ***long term***, that is, for more than one year or funding cycle.

**2. Secondary Funding Streams.** Secondary funding streams award *at least 50 percent of the category's funding, but not more than 74 percent* specifically for out-of-school time programs, excluding infrastructure or general operating support. There is no financial minimum for secondary funding streams.

**3. Variable Sources of Funding.** Variable funding sources *award less than 50 percent of their funding* exclusively for out-of-school time programs (not infrastructure or general operating support). Variable funding sources may award intermittent funding for out-of-school time (OST) programs that could be turned off at any time and could be used for purposes other than programming. Variable funding sources include less defined and unpredictable federal and state sources such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or economic development funding grants.

This report excludes funding dedicated to a single organization or entity but focuses on those streams of funding available to more than one entity in a region or statewide. In addition, the report distinguishes between program funding and infrastructure/non-program specific funding.

For the purposes of this report, **program funding** is defined as resources allocated directly for programs and services, including direct staff expenses, program equipment and program expenses. **Infrastructure funding** is allocated for undefined general operating support, capital needs, building renovations, utilities, insurance, security and non-program specific expenses.

Infrastructure support is an essential element in the description of out-of-school time overall annual expenses, but when they are tallied together with program funding, infrastructure funding skews the funding picture, making out-of-school time funding seem much greater than it actually is. Consequently, this report focuses as much as possible on identifying funding that is targeted specifically for program development and delivery. Infrastructure support will be detailed in a future study.

### III. FINDINGS

The survey found that there are *very few consistent, dedicated funding sources* for Minnesota out-of-school time programs. Out-of-school time funding is generally a complicated patchwork of irregular grants, contracts and gifts from federal, state and local government, as well as grants and donations from private institutions and public charities and from internal fundraising efforts. Providers often rely on relatively small amounts of consistent funding and conduct annual campaigns to secure smaller, one-year grants and donations from institutional and individual donors.

Six leading sources of out-of-school time funding in Minnesota are identified in the findings: federal government, state government, local government, foundations and corporations, public and faith-based charities and internal fundraising. Attempting to draw distinctions between federal, state and local government funding sources was a particular challenge since some federal funding is awarded to state government, some to local government and some directly to local out-of-school time programs. Delineating *overlapping funds* was critical to determining a more accurate picture of how much actual funding is awarded for programs in Minnesota.

For the purposes of this report, funding is assigned only to the original source and not to any intermediary organizations. For example, grants for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers will be found only under federal sources and not in the state chart because the federal government allocation is the original source for these funds even though the grant award to local programs is made by the intermediary state agency, the Minnesota Department of Education. On the other hand, 4-H grants and contracts are awarded individually at the federal, state, and local government levels, so 4-H grants are listed in all three sources of funding. With the exception of internal fundraising, some information is included for each funding source. Capturing the extent of internal fundraising is reserved for a future study.

#### A. Federal Government

Access Philanthropy found three federal primary funding streams, zero secondary funding streams and 15 variable sources of funding. Funding from federal agencies primarily for out-of-school time funding is awarded in one of two methods: 1) *Direct* – grants and contracts awarded directly to providers, and 2) *Conduit* – grants awarded to other units of government for redistribution to providers.

Most out-of-school time funding from the federal government<sup>1</sup> is awarded by five departments<sup>1</sup>:

- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Education
- Department of Defense (primarily for military and veteran families)
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (YouthBuild)
- Department of Agriculture

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<sup>1</sup> Note: Minnesota organizations do not receive funding from all of these sources

Other federal departments sometimes award varying levels of out-of-school time funding:

- Department of State (international education and exchange programs)
- Department of Transportation (primarily infrastructure funds)
- Department of Labor (primarily for job training)
- Department of Commerce (job training and readiness)
- Department of the Interior (primarily in-park programs)
- National Institutes of Health

#### **WHAT'S NEXT?**

- Chart of Primary Funding Streams from the Federal Government
- Chart of Variable Funding Sources from the Federal Government

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PRIMARY FUNDING STREAMS

	Program	Federal Department	Total Amount Available to Minnesota Fiscal Year 2008	Interest / Funding Area	Federal Applicant Eligibility	End -User Application Process	Notes
<b>Primary Funding Stream</b>	<b>21st Century Community Learning Centers</b>	U.S. Department of Education	\$9.3 million	Supports creation of community learning centers that provide academic enrichment opportunities like tutoring, mentoring, community service, cultural activities, arts	Allocated to Minnesota Department of Education	Community-based non-profit organization or school district can apply to Minnesota Department of Education for a sub-grant.	Application for funds is closed at this time.  Next competition is projected for 2011.
	<b>Cooperative Extension Service / 4-H Youth Development</b>	U.S. Department of Agriculture	\$1.6 million	Targeted to urban youth to provide opportunities and supports such as education enrichment, mentoring, civic engagement, leadership and life skills	Cooperative Extension Services (CES) receive funding through land-grant institutions	Local CES	Includes federal money only
	<b>YouthBuild Program</b>	U.S. Department of Labor	\$1.1 million	Funding for multidisciplinary programs and services for economically disadvantaged youth, provides construction trade training and academic skills enhancement	Community based non-profit organizations, state and local government, public housing authorities, Native American tribes	Federal applications available online	Participants are low-income high school dropouts between the ages of 16 and 24

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT VARIABLE FUNDING SOURCES

Program	Federal Department	Interest / Funding Area	Federal Applicant Eligibility	End User Application Process	Notes
<b>21st Century Community Learning Centers</b>	U.S. Department of Education	Supports creation of community learning centers that provide academic enrichment opportunities such as tutoring, mentoring, service learning, cultural activities, arts	Allocated to Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for grant making to qualified BIA schools	Qualified BIA schools may apply to the BIA	
<b>Community Services Block Grant</b>	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	Positive youth development, youth crime prevention, youth mentoring and youth entrepreneurship programs	State can apply to receive an allotment	90% of funds are passed on to local non-profit organizations from the state	The main recipients are Community Action Agencies
<b>Education for Homeless Children and Youth</b>	U.S. Department of Education	Activities that support the educational success of homeless youth: tutoring, mentoring, summer enrichment programs	Minnesota Department of Education (MDE)	Non-profit organizations may apply to MDE for funds; MDE may also give directly to local schools and school districts	This funding may also cover professional development of staff on the specific needs of the students, based upon the state's share of Title 1, Part A funds
<b>Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grants</b>	U.S. Department of Justice	Partnerships with eligible agencies to support crime prevention activities	Minnesota Department of Public Safety	Non-profit organizations can receive a sub-grant from the state agency	Out-of-School time organizations can partner with agencies to provide crime prevention activities and programs
<b>Foster Grandparent Program</b>	Corporation for National and Community Services	Volunteer recruitment to mentor at-risk youth	Non-profit organizations, local and state agencies	Apply to local Corporation for National and Community Service State Program Office	Notice will be posted on grants.gov when funds are available

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT VARIABLE FUNDING SOURCES Continued

Program	Federal Department	Interest / Funding Area	Federal Applicant Eligibility	End-User Application Process	Notes
<b>Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: State Formula Grant</b>	U.S. Department of Justice	Increase state's capacity to develop effective youth crime prevention initiatives	Minnesota Department of Public Safety	Non-profit organizations can apply to state agency to do contracted services	Funding flows to Minnesota from the federal government and is used for the following state grants: Title II Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Grants, Title V Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Grants, and Juvenile Accountability Block Grant
<b>Learn and Serve America</b>	Corporation for National and Community Services	Service learning for school-aged youth	Non-profit organizations and Minnesota Department of Education	Directly to the Corporation for National and Community Service	45% of the funds flow by formula to state education agencies
<b>Mentoring Children of Prisoners</b>	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	Provide children of incarcerated parents with mentors	Community-based non-profit organizations	Family and Youth Services Bureau will announce availability on grants.gov	Recipient organizations must use funds for direct service
<b>Mentoring Grant</b>	U.S. Department of Education	At-risk youth are mentored to improve academic, interpersonal skills, reduce drop-out rates, reduce juvenile delinquency	School districts, community based non-profit organizations	Federal applications available online	Particular focus on 4th - 8th grades
<b>Runaway and Homeless Youth - Street Outreach Program</b>	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	Build connections between youth and agencies, support services for runaway and/or homeless youth - mentoring, health care, case management	Non-profit organizations	Non-profit organizations can apply to U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, but must consult with the Administration for Children and Families	Often a three-year renewable grant, dependent upon performance

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT VARIABLE FUNDING SOURCES Continued

Program	Federal Department	Interest / Funding Area	Federal Applicant Eligibility	End-User Application Process	Notes
<b>Safe and Drug- Free Schools</b>	U.S. Department of Education	Leadership development, mentorship, safe schools, peer mediation, mentoring focused on drug use prevention	Non-profit organizations, school districts	Online at U.S. Department of Education	Check online for specific grant programs open to application
<b>Safe Schools / Healthy Students Initiative</b>	U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Justice	Healthy childhood development and prevention of violent behaviors; goal is to link education, mental health, law enforcement and social services	School districts, but must collaborate with local community based non-profit organizations	Federal - applications available on-line	Currently an annual competition for four year grants
<b>Social Services Block Grant</b>	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	Support activities that promote youth self-sufficiency, financial literacy, mentoring	Minnesota Department of Human Services	Non-profit organizations can be subcontracted to provide services	
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	U.S. Department of Health and Human Service	Mentoring and other supportive services for needy families	States receive a block grant and funds go to appropriate agency	Non-profit organizations may apply to state agency for funds as part of the maintenance-of-effort, cost-sharing requirement	Work with county agency to see how funds can be allocated for after-school activities; states can also transfer portion of TANF grant to Child Care Development Fund or Social Services Block Grant
<b>Title I, Part A, Grants to Local Education Agencies</b>	U.S. Department of Education	Help students meet state academic standards through mentoring and tutoring	School districts and charter schools through the NCLB application process	Minnesota Department of Education	A limited number of Minnesota's schools target these funds from Title I for out-of-school time learning opportunities
<b>Weed and Seed Program</b>	U.S. Department of Justice	Law enforcement, community policing, prevention intervention and treatment, neighborhood restoration	Local government, community residents, private organizations, and non-profit organizations	Federal, contact local mayor's office or law enforcement to gain partnership	Collaboration is necessary

## **B. Minnesota State Government**

Access Philanthropy found four primary funding streams, one secondary funding stream, and four variable sources of funding from the state government. Usually state funding is awarded directly to out-of-school time providers.

Most out-of-school time funding from the state government is awarded by six sources:

- Minnesota Department of Education
- Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development
- Minnesota Department of Human Services
- Minnesota Department of Public Safety
- Minnesota Office of Higher Education
- University of Minnesota Extension Service

Most state-level funding for programs awarded for redistribution at the local or regional level is through:

- Local units of government, including city, county, park and recreation divisions
- State programs not created exclusively for out-of-school time learning but providing some programming, such as state park programs
- Public and semi-public units of government, including state and community colleges
- Local government education units (including public school districts and their community education initiatives, libraries)

### **WHAT'S NEXT?**

- Chart of Primary and Secondary State Funding Streams from Minnesota State Government
- Chart of Variable Sources of Funding from Minnesota State Government

## STATE GOVERNMENT FUNDING STREAMS

	Program	State Source	Type of Grant	Interest / Funding Area	Who's Eligible	Where to Apply	Total Amount Available in Minnesota	Notes
<b>Primary Funding Streams</b>	<b>4-H Youth Development Program</b>	University of Minnesota	Allocation	Targeted to urban youth to provide opportunities and supports such as education enrichment, mentoring, civic engagement, leadership and life skills	Cooperative Extension Services receive funding through land-grant institutions	Local Cooperative Extension Services	\$8 million	Includes state funding of \$3.1 million and county funding of \$4.9 million
	<b>Learning Year: Acceleration</b>	Minnesota Department of Education	Discretionary	Out-of-school time mentoring to accelerate grade level or meet graduation requirements	Schools	Minnesota Department of Education	\$1.4 million (for fiscal year 2007)	Instruction provided by teachers at the school site
	<b>Learning Year: Targeted Services</b>	Minnesota Department of Education	Discretionary	Out-of-school time support services for at-risk youth to gain skills necessary to succeed in a traditional classroom	Schools	Minnesota Department of Education	\$39 million (for fiscal year 2008)	Instruction provided by teachers at the school site
	<b>Youth Intervention Programs</b>	Minnesota Department of Public Safety	Discretionary	Youth and their families with multiple barriers	Community-based, non-profit organizations	Minnesota Department of Public Safety	\$2.4 million	Most grantees are members of Youth Intervention Program Association
<b>Secondary Funding Stream</b>	<b>Intervention for College Attendance Program</b>	Office of Higher Education	Discretionary	Provides outreach services to underserved students (6th-12th grades) and college students	School districts, colleges, community-based, non-profit organizations	Request for proposal by Office of Higher Education	\$696,000	

## STATE GOVERNMENT VARIABLE FUNDING SOURCES

<b>Program</b>	<b>State Department</b>	<b>Interest / Funding Area</b>	<b>Who's Eligible</b>	<b>Where to Apply</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Afterschool Community Learning Grant</b>	Minnesota Department of Education	Increase school connectedness, enhance academic achievement, increase capacity to become productive adults, reduce crime and truancy	Non-profit organizations, local government, and child care centers or school-based programs that serve youth during non-school hours	Minnesota Department of Education	One-time-only grant program, ending in 2009
<b>Minnesota Youth Program – Work Investment Act</b>	Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development	Provide employment and training services to disadvantaged and at-risk youth aged 14-21, including mentoring, community involvement and leadership	Community-based, non-profit organizations	Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development	
<b>School-Age Care Programming</b>	Minnesota Department of Education	Provide services to allow children in grades K-6 who have disabilities or are experiencing a temporary family or related problem to attend a school-age care program operated by a public school district	School districts	N/A	In lieu of raising fees for all participants, school districts may levy for up to 100% of the additional cost of serving children who are disabled or are experiencing a temporary family problem. Although the levy is equalized, there is no district that currently qualifies for/receives state equalization aid for this levy program.
<b>Community Crime Prevention</b>	Minnesota Department of Public Safety	Can include community-based programs designed to provide at-risk children and youth under 14 with after-school and summer enrichment activities	Local units of government or non-profit community-based entities	Department of Public Safety	

### **C. Local Government – A Complex Web of Funding Supports**

The survey of local government by Access Philanthropy indicates that local government funding for out-of-school time programs is comprised of a mixture of funding sources, funding structures, infrastructure, taxing bodies and program ownership. With anywhere from 3 to 16 different local government units directly conducting programs or awarding grants and contracts for programs, it was not possible to definitively chart the primary local government funding sources within the scope of this report.

It appears that most local government funding for out-of-school time programs is designated for infrastructural support. That is, most of the funding is for facilities, equipment, utilities, support staff and transportation, but is not available to directly support programs. Since local units of government are often the recipient of state and federal funds either directly or indirectly targeted to support out-of-school time learning opportunities, untangling the funding streams used by the various units of local government statewide is a complex endeavor.

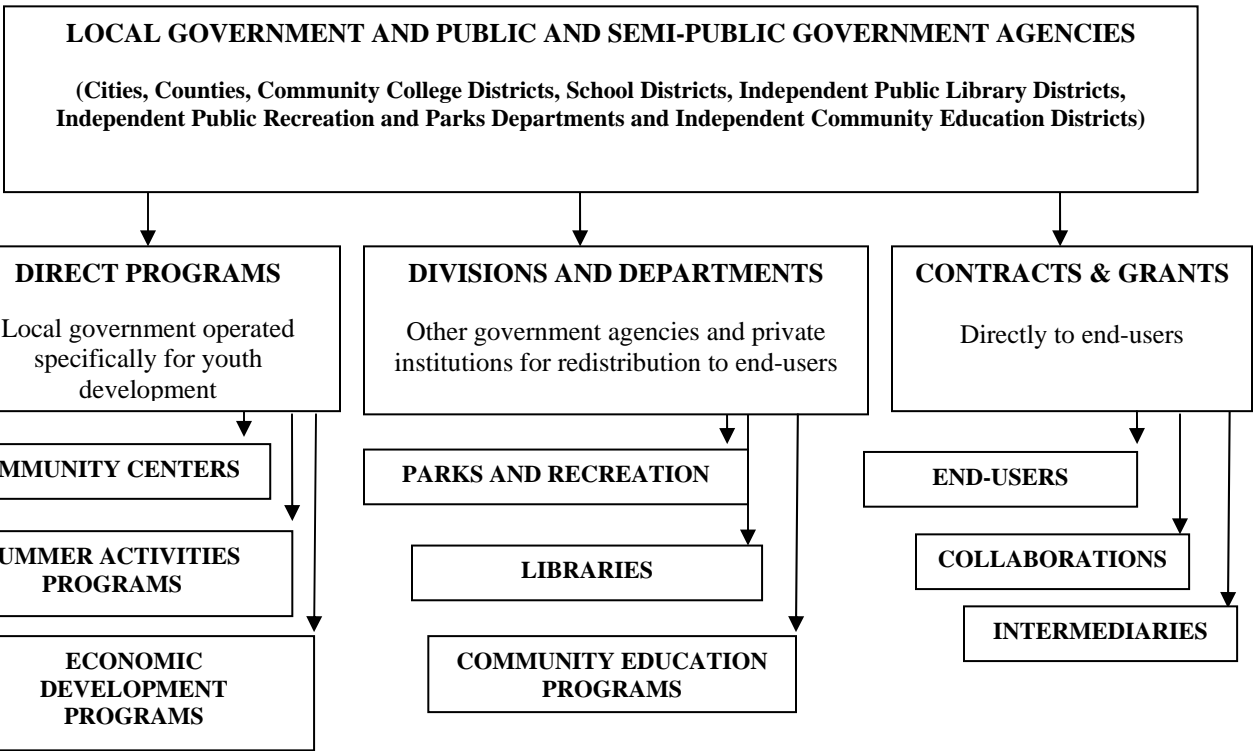
From the sampling<sup>2</sup> conducted for this report, it appears that between 15 percent and 30 percent of local government out-of-school time funding is generated by *local, special, or independent taxation media* (including schools, parks and recreation, and public libraries).

#### **WHAT'S NEXT?**

- Flow Chart of Local Government Funding to Providers

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<sup>2</sup> Three online budgets from 2006 or 2007 from towns of three different sizes were surveyed for out-of-school time related income and expenses – Brainerd, Waterville and White Bear Township. Only one online budget from 2006 was clear about income sources. Others were estimated.



Local government funding for youth development, including out-of-school time programming, is initiated from several local government departments, agencies, and semi-public agencies.

Three principal types of funding from local government are:

- 1) Programs that are operated by agencies independently of local government but receive most or all of their funding from local government budgets.
- 2) Programs operated by local government divisions and departments
- 3) Contracts or grants (including redistribution funding) to end-users, collaborations and intermediaries.

Often local government funding for out-of-school time programming is intended to support infrastructure, such as buildings, utilities, repairs, administrative staff, equipment, insurance and transportation.

#### **D. Private Funders: *Foundations and Corporations***

Access Philanthropy identified two primary funding streams for out-of-school time programming provided by private funders in Minnesota.

In addition, more than 200 Minnesota and non-Minnesota foundations and corporations award grants that could potentially be used for out-of-school time programs in Minnesota. Some of these private funders may allow use of funds to support areas such as youth development but they do not commit funding specifically for out-of-school time programming. Other funders may give to out-of-school time programs one year, but do not continue that dedication into the next year. Further, some of the youth development funding may be awarded to in-school programs but not through or specifically for out-of-school time programs. Most of these funders award small or occasional grants for programs.

Foundations and corporations that provide funding for out-of-school time programming or youth development but do not dedicate or commit sufficient funds specifically for out-of-school time are listed as variable funding sources in the next chart. Additional private funders that identified youth development and out-of-school time as a funding interest but did not list a funding amount in the previous year are included in the attachments to this report.

Both funders and resource people interviewed for this report were clear about the challenging short-term outlook for sustaining or increasing resources for out-of-school time learning opportunities. They indicated that there will be few dollars available until the middle or the end of 2009. While many funders are simply trying to recover their lost assets, others are re-focusing their funding on basic needs programs (homelessness, food, jobs). Out-of-school time programs, unless they address a pressing basic need, will not be considered a funding priority in the short-term by many private funders.

#### **WHAT'S NEXT?**

- Chart of Primary Funding Streams from Foundations and Corporations
- Chart of Variable Funding Sources from Foundations and Corporations

## PRIVATE FUNDER PRIMARY FUNDING STREAMS

Foundation Name	Actual or Estimated Total Annual Giving for Out-of-School Time/ Youth Development in Minnesota	Defined Out-of-School Time/Youth Development Initiatives	Areas of Relevant Funding
Greater Twin Cities United Way After School Funding Category	\$10 million	Defined area of interest	Youth clubs, services, mentoring
McKnight Foundation After School Program	\$4 million	Defined area of interest	Youth services, mentoring, youth community service

## PRIVATE FUNDER VARIABLE FUNDING SOURCES

Foundation Name	Actual or Estimated Annual Giving For Out-of-School Time or Youth Development	Level of Commitment	Areas of Out-of-School Time/Youth Development Funding
Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota Community Contributions Program	\$6,320,000	Defined area of interest; funding is primarily for capital campaigns	Youth development for American Indian youth on and off tribal lands
Andersen Foundation, Fred C. and Katherine B.	\$2,790,000	One of five top areas of interest	Scouting, development services, religious formation
Cargill Foundation	\$2,800,000	Defined area of interest	Improving academic achievement for children and youth
General Mills Foundation	\$1,545,000	One of five top areas of interest	Youth services, disadvantaged youth
St. Paul Foundation	\$1,400,000	Defined area of interest	Saint Paul and East Metro Region
Target Foundation	\$1,240,000	One of top defined population groups	Youth clubs, services, development, mentoring
Pohlad Family Foundation, Carl and Eloise	\$1,030,483	Top three initiatives	Youth development and services
Bremer Foundation, Otto	\$875,195	One of ten top interest areas	Youth development services, clubs, mentoring
Northland Foundation	\$682,000	Defined area of interest	Youth development, leadership, community development
Minneapolis Foundation	\$637,800	Defined population group	Youth services, centers and mentoring
Blandin Foundation	\$330,000	One of ten top areas of interest	Youth development, clubs, youth community service
Andersen Foundation, Hugh J.	\$247,000	One of six top areas of interest	Youth clubs, services, education, early childhood education

## PRIVATE FUNDER VARIABLE FUNDING SOURCES Continued

Foundation Name	Actual or Estimated Annual Giving For Out-of-School Time or Youth Development	Level of Commitment	Areas of Out-of-School Time/Youth Development Funding
Sheltering Arms Foundation	\$230,000	Top defined population	Youth services, centers and mentoring
Stone Pier Foundation	\$213,000	Defined area of interest	Youth services, mentoring
Northwest Minnesota Foundation	\$212,500	One of six top areas of interest	Youth leadership and Boys/Girls Clubs
Graco Foundation	\$185,000	One of three top areas of interest	Youth services and general human services for low income youth
Best Buy Foundation	\$180,000	Top defined population	Youth services, centers and mentoring
Josten's Foundation	\$145,000	Top defined population	At-risk youth, youth services
Central Minnesota Community Foundation	\$140,000	One of five top areas of interest	Youth clubs, services, community service
Initiative Fund	\$127,500	One of five top areas of interest	Youth community service
Catholic Community Foundation	\$124,500	Community priorities fund	At-risk youth, youth services
Wallestad Foundation	\$115,000	Top giving interest	Faith-based formation and youth services
United Way of Olmsted County	\$100,000	One of three top areas of interest	Part of a six-year plan

## **E. Public and Faith-Based Charities**

There is a broad and eclectic group of public and faith-based charities that provide potential funding for out-of-school time learning opportunities. However, no charity in Minnesota dedicates substantive, annual funding of \$500,000 or more to this program area. Most public charity funding is directly related to each public charity's general mission – such as developing young adult leaders and recruiting youth to local service organizations. In addition, most funding from public charities is intended for general operating support or for programs that may not be specifically for out-of-school time activities or the general youth population. For the purposes of this report, five types of charities are included:

1. *Faith-Based Charities* – such as judicatories of main-line religions, national service and outreach arms of national religions, as well as the community service and evangelization committees of local churches and synagogues.
2. *Local Chapters of National Service Organizations* – such as Kiwanis, Lions, women's clubs, fraternities and sororities.
3. *Public Charities with Out-of-School Time or Youth-Related Agendas* – such as American Cancer Society and other disease/disability-related summer camps, music-industry related groups with youth performance agendas, and youth literacy groups.
4. *National Offices of Local Out-of-School Time/Youth Groups and Regional Intermediaries* – such as national and state offices of the Boys and Girls Clubs, and Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. Although not exclusively for out-of-school time activities, local chapters work primarily outside of schools.
5. *Federally Initiated, Locally Supported Out-of-School Time Programs, especially 4-H* – As a federally initiated, locally supported program, 4-H receives and generates funds from the federal, state, and local government, as well as the private sector.

Due to the extremely variable and complex nature of this type of funding, a total amount of funding available is not listed and **no charity qualifies as a funding stream**. See the appendix for a list of public and faith-based charities that may provide funding for out-of-school time programs.

## **F. Six Connected Types of Providers**

During the survey to identify the possible funding sources for out-of-school time programs, Access Philanthropy identified six types of not-for-profit institutions that appear to provide the majority of out-of-school time programming in urban, suburban and rural communities. Because of funding requirements and infrastructure needs (such as transportation, facilities, administrative staff and equipment, and scheduling) the programs of these six end-users overlap considerably. Some programs are offered in one end-user's facilities during another end-user's program schedule, using another's equipment or staff.

Each of these institutions has a specific purpose for conducting programs. Each provides different types of programs. The six institutions are:

- Public schools, excluding community education
- Community education departments
- Public libraries
- Parks and recreation districts
- Nonprofit organizations, including faith-based institutions, local nonprofits and intermediaries or national/regional headquarters of local nonprofits
- 4-H programs

Three critical points about these connected end-users:

1. **Collaboration:** Due to federal, state and some private funding restrictions, these end-users are often required to create permanent or temporary collaborations in order to receive funding and to conduct programs. These collaborations typically require extensive program and administrative coordination which develops more comprehensive programming.
2. **Competition:** While collaboration is essential for many government grants, competition for programs, local financial support, and scheduling remains between the six end-users.
3. **Facilities-Administration-Program Triad:** To provide an out-of-school time learning opportunity, programs consider available facilities, administrative needs and program features. Collaborating to share in these three areas leads to efficient use of available resources.

## **G. Non-Program Specific Funding**

The purpose of this report is to provide a substantial overview of funding for out-of-school time *programs*. While non-program specific funding does not directly support out-of-school time programs, it can provide administrative and infrastructural resources. From an informal survey of out-of-school time programs' annual budgets conducted by Youth Community Connections, Minnesota's afterschool network, it appears that between 40 percent and 70 percent of out-of-school time overall annual expenses are related to infrastructure. Typically, infrastructure funds are derived primarily from local government sources, national affiliate organizations and internal fundraising efforts. Much of this funding is in-kind funding for buildings, fields, training, materials, insurance and transportation. With the exception of local government funders, institutional funders (including federal and state sources) and most private foundations award very little funding for infrastructure.

There are three types of non-program specific funding. Because they are not cash sources, these three types of contributions are not included in the out-of-school time program funding upon which this survey is focused.

- 1. Infrastructure Funding:** Capital funding, equipment, utilities, and direct administrative support are among the expenses in this category. Infrastructure funding is often called "*hard money*" while general operating support is often referred to as *soft money*.
- 2. General Operating Support:** Funds to cover the day-to-day costs of running an organization. These could include office space, marketing and technology costs.
- 3. In-Kind Contributions** – Non-cash donations of staff time, services or facilities are often provided by local businesses, public institutions and local community service clubs. In-kind contributions are particularly important because many matching grants allow in-kind contributions to be used to meet matching grant requirements. In-kind contributions can help cover infrastructure, general operating and direct program expenses.

#### **IV. IMPLICATIONS**

Minnesota's limited dedicated, sustainable funding for high-quality out-of-school time programs has implications for the healthy development of young people and their communities. In a typical year, young people have 2000 hours of discretionary time – time not filled with school or family obligations. The extent to which this time is spent productively depends in part on the availability and affordability of high-quality learning opportunities.

A recent report from the Harvard Family Research Project concludes that regular participation in high-quality programs can result in positive impacts on a range of academic, social and emotional, prevention, and health and wellness outcomes for young people. The study examined 10 years of research and evaluation of afterschool programs, and showed participant gains in standardized math test scores, pro-social behaviors and social skills with peers, and work habits that support academic learning. Participants also reduced aggressive behaviors, student misconduct and use of alcohol and drugs.

The current state of out-of-school time funding in Minnesota as described in this report may make it difficult for program providers to offer consistent, high-quality learning opportunities. The financial challenges resulting from inconsistent funding reduce providers' planning ability, stability of services, staff reliability, program improvements and program growth. Challenges resulting from inconsistent funding can also reduce the out-of-school time system's ability to advance research agendas, continue systemic development, and improve professional development in the field.

#### **V. NEXT STEPS**

This study is a first step in detailing the complex set of funding used by out-of-school time programs statewide to support the variety of learning opportunities available for children and youth. Although this study identifies the significant sources of out-of-school time funding in Minnesota, further analysis is needed to determine if this funding structure has an impact on program providers' ability to offer high-quality learning opportunities. Additionally, while variable funding sources were not found to be a source of dedicated, sustainable funding, their role in supporting out-of-school time learning opportunities should be more clearly defined. Next steps may include:

- Identification of providers of high-quality out-of-school time learning opportunities to analyze their sources of revenue and methods for sustaining quality programming.
- A deeper analysis of variable funding sources, specifically looking at parent fees and their role in program sustainability.
- Detangling the local government contributions to out-of-school time programming at the county and city levels so that their role in supporting programming may be better understood.
- Identifying gaps related to geographic availability, restrictions that limit the availability of sustaining a variety of engaging learning opportunities, and limits on funds available for operational support (including staff professional development and the impact of streams of funding dedicated for use by a single system such as public education).

## **VI. ATTACHMENTS**

1. Out-of-School Time Funding Source Definitions
2. Out-of-School Time Provider Survey Summary
3. Provider Survey Respondents
4. Out-of-School Time Interview Summaries
5. Key Written Resources and Websites
6. Public and Faith-Based Charities Variable Funding Sources

## OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME FUNDING SOURCE DEFINITIONS

### Government

- **State Government** – Agencies and public institutions operating under the auspices of state government, such as the Department of Education, and the Department of Employment and Economic Development.
- **Local Government** – Cities, counties, towns, tribal government, parks and recreation and other local government-related agencies.
- **Other Public and Semi-Public Institutions** – Independent public library districts, independent state and community colleges, public school districts, independent community education districts and national semi-government agencies such as the National Endowment for the Arts.

### Non-Government and Others

- **Intermediaries<sup>3</sup>** – Organizations providing funding and technical services (such as youth-related technical assistance and public policy agencies) to end-users and to agencies which work with end-users, including national/regional headquarters of youth service organizations (such as 4H, Boys/Girls Clubs and YMCA/YWCA).
- **Private Foundations and Corporate Giving Programs** – Local, regional and national philanthropic institutions that award cash gifts for youth development and other areas of interest.
- **Public Charities** – a) grantmaking public charities (such as Headwaters Foundation); b) community-service clubs (such as the Elks, Rotary, women’s clubs, Kiwanis); and c) faith-based judicatories, related agencies and local places of worship.
- **Collaborations** – Temporary or permanent partnerships of nonprofit, government and semi-public agencies working collectively to receive funding for and conduct youth development programs, typically in a local or multi-county area.
- **Providers/End-Users** – Organizations and agencies which conduct out-of-school time learning opportunities for children and youth.

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<sup>3</sup> In some federal documents, “intermediaries” include units of state and local government. For the purposes of this report, intermediaries include only nonprofit organizations which work with end-users and agencies which work with end-users (such as agencies of state government).

Attachment #2

**OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME PROVIDER SURVEY SUMMARY**

Summary of Results by Region:

The information in the chart below highlights cases where at least 50 percent of respondents in that region, indicated the same program area, funding source, and length of funding for their out-of-school time programs. The number of respondents is listed next to the region category.

Regions are listed by these categories:

- Central Region (CR): Benton, Cass, Chisago, Crow Wing, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena and Wright Counties
- Metro Region (MR): Cities of Minneapolis and St Paul
- Northeast (NER): Aitkin, Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake and St. Louis Counties
- Northwest Region (NWR): Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Mahnommen, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake and Roseau Counties
- Southern Region (SR): Blue Earth, Brown, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, Le Sueur, Martin, Mower, Nicollet, Olmsted, Rice, Sibley, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca, Watonwan and Winona Counties
- Suburban Metro Region (SMR): Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Scott, and Washington County and suburban Hennepin and Ramsey Counties
- Southwest Region (SWR): Big Stone, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Meeker, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rock, Swift and Yellow Medicine Counties
- West Central (WCR): Becker, Clay, Douglas, Grant, Otter Tail, Pope, Stevens, Traverse and Wilkin Counties

<b>Region</b>	<b>Program Area(s)</b>	<b>Funding Source(s)</b>	<b>Average Length of Funding</b>
CR (14)	Drop-in, recreation (not organized sports), mentoring, tutoring, community service, academic enrichment, arts, employment training and juvenile justice diversion programs	Federal, state and local (city/county) contracts/grants directed toward employment training, juvenile justice diversion and mentoring services (United Way, Best Buy Foundation, Hormel Foundation, McKnight Foundation, casinos)	One-time/annual
MR (22)	Drop-in, recreation (not organized sports), mentoring, tutoring, community service, academic enrichment and arts programs	Federal, state and local (city) grant/contracts directed toward mentoring and after-school services. State and local levies and community collaboratives (United Way, Best Buy Foundation, Hugh J. Anderson Foundation, McKnight Foundation and Target Foundation)	One-time/annual/multi-year
NER (9)	Drop-in, recreation (not organized sports), mentoring, tutoring, community service, academic enrichment, arts and employment training programs	Federal, state and local (city/county), community collaborations (United Way, Sheltering Arms Foundation, Bremer Foundation, Rotary and Lions Clubs)	Annual/multi-year
NWR (5)	Drop-in, recreation (not organized sports), mentoring, tutoring, community service, academic enrichment, arts and employment training programs	Federal, state and local (city/county) (community collaborations, United Way and Sheltering Arms)	Annual/multi-year
SR (13)	Drop-in, recreation (not organized sports), mentoring, tutoring, community service, academic enrichment and arts programs	Federal, state and local (city/county) (United Way, Best Buy Foundation, Jostens Foundation, McKnight Foundation, General Mills Foundation, Hormel Foundation, Target Foundation, community collaboratives, state and local levies)	One-time/annual/and multi-year
SMR (19)	Drop-in, Recreation (not organized sports), mentoring, tutoring, community service, academic enrichment, arts and employment training programs	Federal, state and local (city/county) contracts directed toward mentoring and after-school program services (United Way, Hugh J. Anderson Foundation, Sheltering Arms Foundation, McKnight Foundation, public collaboratives, state and local levies)	One-time/annual/multi-year
SWR (6)	Mentoring, tutoring, community service, academic enrichment and arts programs	Federal, state and local (city/county), collaboratives, state and local levies (United Way, McKnight Foundation, Hormel Foundation, Sheltering Arms Foundation)	One-time/annual/multi-year
WCR (5)	Mentoring, arts, community service, academic enrichment, arts, juvenile justice diversion and tutoring	Federal, state and local (city/county) (United Way, collaboratives, state and local levies)	Annual and multi-year

Attachment #3

**PROVIDER SURVEY RESPONDENTS**

<b>Program/Company</b>	<b>City/Town:</b>
180 Degrees, Inc.	St. Paul
180 Degrees, Inc.	Minneapolis
Ain Dah Yung (Our Home) Center	St. Paul
Athletes Committed to Educating Students	Minneapolis
Austin Park & Recreation Dept	Austin
Bloomington Public School Distract #271	Bloomington
Bolder Options	Minneapolis
Brooklyn Center School District #286	Brooklyn Center
Brooklyn Park Recreation and Parks	Brooklyn Park
Cannon Falls School District #252 – Community Education	Cannon Falls
Cass County	Walker
Center for Youth and Leadership	Minneapolis
Center for Youth Development	Minneapolis
Center of Hope and Compassion	Brooklyn Center
Cherokee Park United Church	St. Paul
City of Saint Paul	St. Paul
Clay County Restorative Justice Program	Moorhead
CommonBond Communities	St. Paul
Community Mediation Services, Inc.	New Hope
Community Partners with Youth	New Brighton
Community Partnership	North Branch
DARTS	West Saint Paul
Duluth YMCA - True North AmeriCorps	Duluth
Evergreen House, Inc.	Bemidji
Family Pathways	Cambridge
FamilyMeans	Stillwater
Forest Lake School District #831 - Community Education	Forest Lake
Fraser	Minneapolis
Fun Stop Program-Pillager Family Center	Pillager
Girl Scouts of Minnesota and Wisconsin River Valleys	St. Paul
Healthy Nations Program	Minneapolis
Hennepin County Library	Minneapolis
Hmong American Partnership	St. Paul
Kinship of Aitkin County	Aitkin
Kitty Andersen Youth Science Center	St. Paul
Learning Enrichment Activities Program (LEAP)	Red Wing
Long Prairie-Grey Eagle School District #2753	Long Prairie

<b>Program/Company</b>	<b>City/Town:</b>
Lutheran Social Service of Minnesota	Duluth
Lutheran Social Service of Minnesota	Virginia
Lutheran Social Service of Minnesota	St. Cloud
Mankato School District #77 - Community Education	Mankato
Maple Grove Parks and Recreation	Maple Grove
McGregor School District #4	McGregor
Midtown Community Restorative Justice	Minneapolis
MIGIZI Communications, Inc.	Minneapolis
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board	Minneapolis
Minneapolis School District #1 - Community Education	Minneapolis
Minneapolis Urban League	Minneapolis
Mounds View School District #621	Shoreview
Neighborhood Involvement Program	Minneapolis
Neighborhood Youth Services	Duluth
New Beginnings	Chaska
Nobles County Integration Collaborative	Worthington
North Hennepin Community College	Brooklyn Park
Northland Area Family Center	Remer
Northland Foundation	Duluth
Northpoint Health & Wellness Center	Minneapolis
Onamia School District #480	Onamia
Opportunity Neighborhood Development Corporation	New Brighton
Otter Tail-Wadena Community Action Council	New York Mills
Pearl Crisis Center	Milaca
Phillips Community Television	Minneapolis
Phyllis Wheatley Community Center	Minneapolis
Project for Pride in Living	Minneapolis
Project SIGHT	Northfield
Robbinsdale Area Redesign/Mosaic	New Hope
Rochester Public School District #535	Rochester
Rushford-Peterson School District #239 – Community Education	Rushford
Spring Lake Park School District #16	Spring Lake Park
Science Museum of MN	St. Paul
South Central WorkForce Council	Mankato
South St. Paul Restorative Justice Council, Inc.	South St. Paul
South Washington County District #833 - Community Education	Cottage Grove
Southwest Minnesota Private Industry Council, Inc.	Marshall
St. James Public School District #840	St. James
St. Paul Jewish Community Center	St. Paul
St. Paul Public School District #625 - Community Education	St. Paul

<b>Program/Company</b>	<b>City/Town:</b>
Stellher Human Services, Inc.	Bemidji
SteppingStone Theatre for Youth Development	St. Paul
Stillwater Area School District #834	Stillwater
The Storefront Group	Richfield
The Sheltering Arms Foundation	Minneapolis
Todd-Wadena Community Corrections	Wadena
TreeHouse Youth Outreach	Edina
University of Minnesota Extension, Dakota County	Farmington
Urban Boatbuilders	St. Paul
Walker Community United Methodist Church	Minneapolis
Warren-Alvarado-Oslo School District #2176	Warren
Watonwan County Youth Development	St. James
Wilder Foundation	St. Paul
Wilderness Inquiry	Minneapolis
YMCA of Greater St. Paul – Metropolitan Minneapolis	Minneapolis
Youth Express	St. Paul
YWCA of Duluth	Duluth
YWCA of Minneapolis	Minneapolis

Attachment #4

**OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME INTERVIEW SUMMARIES**

**State Agency Interviews:**

A list of state agencies providing information for this study.

1. Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC): Restorative Justice grants
2. Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED): Workforce Investment Act (WIA)
3. Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS): Federal block grant funding for child-care development includes both resource/referral and school-aged care programming
4. Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS): Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee related funds
5. Minnesota Department of Public Safety - Office of Justice Programs (OJP): Youth Intervention Program (YIP) funding
6. Minnesota Department of Health: No out-of-school time related grant funds identified
7. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities System (MNSCU): No out-of-school time related grant funds identified
8. Minnesota Office of Higher Education (OHE): Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)
9. Intervention for College Attendance Program (ICAP)
10. Minnesota Department of Education: Community Education General and Youth Development Levies
11. Department of Natural Resources (DNR): Fishing in the Neighborhood (FIN)

**Other Out-of-school Time Organizations Providing Information for this Report:**

1. YMCA
2. YWCA
3. Boys and Girls Clubs
4. Center for Youth Development 4-H Center
5. Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board (MYCB)
6. Mentoring Partnership of Minnesota
7. Youth Intervention Programs Association (YIPA)
8. Minnesota Library Association
9. Youth Community Connections
10. Minneapolis Parks and Recreation Board (MPRB)
11. Minnesota Association of Charter Schools
12. Minnesota Teen Challenge
13. Bolder Options
14. Greater Twin Cities United Way

15. University of Minnesota Extension Service/4-H
16. Storefront Group
17. Jabbok Foundation

**Other Project-Related Interviews:**

- Minnesota Council of Foundations: Bill King and Chuck Peterson
- Minnesota Council of Nonprofits: Jon Pratt
- City Administration Officials from Waterville, White Bear Township, Nevis, and Burnsville, Minnesota
- Park and Recreation Officials from Nisswa, Cantor, Duluth and Mankato
- Foundation Surveys/Interviews: Secure interviews or email communication with nine Minnesota foundations and corporate giving programs and five former Minnesota foundation executives

Attachment #5

**KEY WRITTEN RESOURCES AND WEBSITES**

- Access Philanthropy (2008, February). *The Nooks and Crannies Fundraising Book*.
- Finance Project, The (2007, January). *Finding Funding: A Guide to Federal Sources for Youth Programs*.
- Finance Project, The. (2008, November) *Finding Resources to Support Mentoring Programs and Services for Youth*.
- Finance Project, The (2008, January) *Financing and Sustaining Out-of-School Time Programs in Rural Communities*.
- Finance Project, The (2007, August) *Making the Match: Finding Funding for After School Education and Safety Programs*.
- Finance Project, The (2007, June). *Using TANF to Finance Out-of-School Time Initiatives*.
- Minnesota Department of Education (2007). *Charting a Course: Connecting Out-of-School Time Opportunities*.
- Next Generation Youth Work Coalition (2009, January). *Federal Programs and Youth Workers: Opportunities to Strengthen our Workforce*.
- University of Minnesota Extension Service (2008, May). *Quality Matters in Afterschool Programs*.
- University of Minnesota Extension Service (2008, May). *Economic Return of Afterschool Programs*.
- Vandell, Deborah Lowell (2008, May). *Making the Case through Research*.
- Wallace Foundation (2009, January). *The Cost of Quality Out of School Time Programs*.
- Wallace Foundation (2009, January). *Out-of-School-Time Programs: A Review of the Available Evidence*.
- Wallace Foundation (2008, December). *More than Money: Making a Difference with Assistance Beyond the Grant*.
- Youth Community Connections (2006). *Youth Policy Matrix*.
- Youth Community Connections (2007, October). *The Afterschool Program Cost Estimate Study*.
- Youth Community Connections Policy Work Group (2006). *Funding Sources Identified (unpublished)*.
- Youth Work Coalition (2009, January). *Federal Programs and Youth Workers: Opportunities to Strengthen Our Workforce*.

## Key Web Sites

- Access Philanthropy: <http://www.accessphilanthropy.com/>
- Afterschool Alliance: <http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/index.cfm>
- Corporation for National and Community Service: <http://www.nationalservice.org/>.
- Grants.gov: <http://www.grants.gov/>
- Harvard Family Research Project: <http://www.hfrp.org/>
- Minnesota Council of Foundations: <http://www.mcf.org/>
- Minnesota Department of Education: <http://education.state.mn.us/mde/index.html>
- Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development: <http://www.deed.state.mn.us/>.
- Minnesota Department of Public Safety: <http://www.dps.state.mn.us/>.
- Minnesota Office of Grants Management: <http://www.grants.state.mn.us/public/>
- National Institute on Out-of-School Time: <http://www.niost.org/>
- National Study on Youth and Religion: <http://www.youthandreligion.org/index.html>
- National Youth Development Information Center: <http://www.nydic.org/nydic/index.html>
- School Grants: <http://www.schoolgrants.org/>
- The After School Corporation: [http://www.tascorp.org/section/resources/youth\\_funders/](http://www.tascorp.org/section/resources/youth_funders/)
- United States Department of Education: <http://www.ed.gov/index.jhtml>.
- United States Department of Justice: <http://www.usdoj.gov/>.
- United States Department of Labor: <http://www.dol.gov/>.
- University of Minnesota Extension Service: <http://www.extension.umn.edu/>
- Youth Today: <http://www.youthtoday.org/about/about.cfm>

Attachment #6

**PUBLIC AND FAITH-BASED CHARITIES VARIABLE FUNDING SOURCES**

Organization	Type	Interest / Funding Area
4-H <a href="http://www.4-h.org">www.4-h.org</a>	National offices of local and regional youth and out-of-school time programs	Leadership
American Bar Association <a href="http://www.abanet.org">www.abanet.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	At-risk youth
American Cancer Society <a href="http://www.cancer.org">www.cancer.org</a>	Public charities with out-of-school time related agendas	Tobacco use prevention
American Diabetes Association <a href="http://www.diabetes.org">www.diabetes.org</a>	Public charities with out-of-school time related agendas	Youth camps, nutrition
American Legion <a href="http://www.legion.org">www.legion.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Youth recreation, violence prevention, scouting
American Lung Association <a href="http://www.lungusa.org">www.lungusa.org</a>	Public charities with out-of-school time related agendas	Tobacco use prevention
Big Brothers/Big Sisters <a href="http://www.bbbs.org">www.bbbs.org</a>	National offices of local and regional youth and out-of-school time programs	Mentoring
B'Nai B'rith Youth Organization (Washington, DC) <a href="http://www.bbyo.org/">www.bbyo.org/</a>	Faith-based charities	Literacy, anti-hate initiatives
Boy Scouts of America <a href="http://www.scouting.org">www.scouting.org</a>	National offices of local and regional youth and out-of-school time programs	Leadership, community service, environment
Boys and Girls Clubs of America <a href="http://www.bgca.org">www.bgca.org</a>	National offices of local and regional youth and out-of-school time programs	Mentoring, recreation
Camp Fire USA <a href="http://www.campfire.org">www.campfire.org</a>	National offices of local and regional youth and out-of-school time programs	Community Service
Eagles, Fraternal Order of the <a href="http://www.foe.com">www.foe.com</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Community service

**PUBLIC AND FAITH-BASED CHARITIES VARIABLE FUNDING SOURCES**  
**Continued**

Organization	Type	Interest / Funding Area
Elks <a href="http://www.elks.org">www.elks.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Drug-use prevention, scouting, disabled youth
Exchange Club <a href="http://www.nationalexchangeclub.org">www.nationalexchangeclub.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Community service
Girl Scouts of the USA <a href="http://www.girlscouts.org">www.girlscouts.org</a>	National offices of local and regional youth and out-of-school time programs	Community service, girl empowerment
Kiwanis International <a href="http://www.kiwanis.org">www.kiwanis.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Literacy, park and recreation, community service
Knights of Columbus <a href="http://www.kofc.org">www.kofc.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Community service, drug-use prevention
Lions Club International <a href="http://www.lionsclubs.org">www.lionsclubs.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Parks and recreation, scouting
Ministries with Young People (Episcopal Church, NY) <a href="http://www.ecusa.anglican.org/myp/">www.ecusa.anglican.org/myp/</a>	Faith-based charities	Faith formation
Modern Woodmen of America <a href="http://www.modern-woodmen.org">www.modern-woodmen.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Arts, youth education and literacy, park and recreation
Muslim Student Association (Washington, DC) <a href="http://www.msanational.org/">www.msanational.org/</a>	Faith-based charities	Community service, civic engagement, faith formation
National Federation of Catholic Youth Ministry (Washington, DC) <a href="http://www.nfcym.org/">www.nfcym.org/</a>	Faith-based charities	Faith formation, community service
National MS Society <a href="http://www.nationalmssociety.org">http://www.nationalmssociety.org</a>	Public charities with out-of-school time related agendas	

**PUBLIC AND FAITH-BASED CHARITIES VARIABLE FUNDING SOURCES**  
**Continued**

Organization	Type	Interest / Funding Area
Optimist International <a href="http://www.optimist.org">www.optimist.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Literacy, community service, safety
Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity <a href="http://www.pbs1914.org">www.pbs1914.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Tobacco use prevention, community service
Presbyterian Youth Connection (Louisville, KY) <a href="http://www.pcusa.org/youthministry/pyc.htm">http://www.pcusa.org/youthministry/pyc.htm</a>	Faith-based charities	
Rotary International <a href="http://www.rotary.org">www.rotary.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Leadership, community service
Sertoma International <a href="http://www.sertoma.org">www.sertoma.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Community service
Urban League <a href="http://www.nul.org">www.nul.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Literacy, race relations, youth development, job training
Women's Clubs, General Federation of <a href="http://www.gfwc.org">www.gfwc.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Literacy, youth sports and recreation, community service
Y's Men International <a href="http://www.ysmen.org">www.ysmen.org</a>	National service or fraternal organization	Community service, academic enrichment, violence prevention