



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

October 29, 1999

Dear friends of afterschool programs:

Enclosed you will find the public polling slides I presented last week at the National Academy of Sciences meeting on afterschool programs. Please feel free to disseminate and share them with your colleagues. We believe they show a compelling need for afterschool programming for our young people.

I have also asked my staff to put these slides on the U.S. Department of Education's website. You will be able to find them at the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Center site in about a month's time. In addition, as you think about afterschool programs and would like more information, here are some materials available currently on the U.S. Department of Education's website <http://www.pfie.ed.gov/> and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century site <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OERI/21stCCLC/> that can be useful to you:

- Bringing Education to the Afterschool Hours
- Safe and Smart: Making Afterschool Programs Work for Kids
- Keeping Schools Open as Community Learning Centers
- Give Us Wings, Let Us Fly

If you would like hard copies, you can order these materials by calling toll free 1-877-4ED-PUBS.

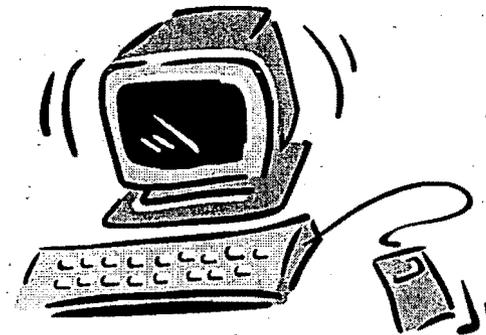
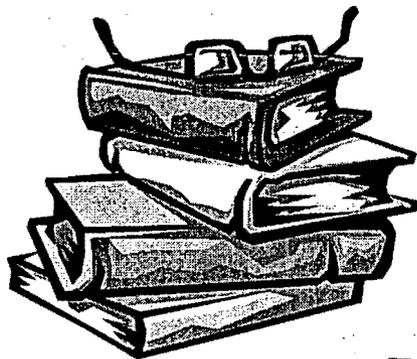
We would like to collaborate with your afterschool endeavors. Please do not hesitate to call Adriana de Kanter at 202/401-3132.

Yours sincerely,

Terry K. Peterson  
Counselor to the Secretary

Enclosure

# WHY AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS

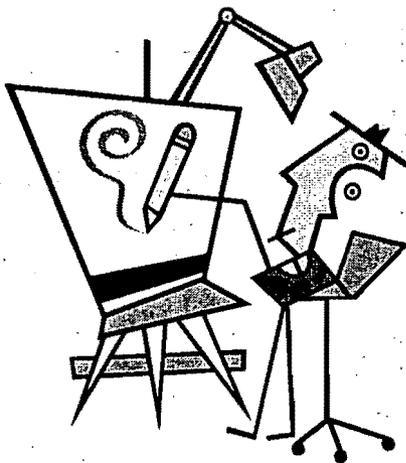


National Academy of Sciences

October 21, 1999

Terry Peterson

Counselor to the Secretary



**THERE IS  
OVERWHELMING  
SUPPORT FOR  
AFTERSCHOOL  
PROGRAMS**



The voting public, parents, school  
officials, and youth

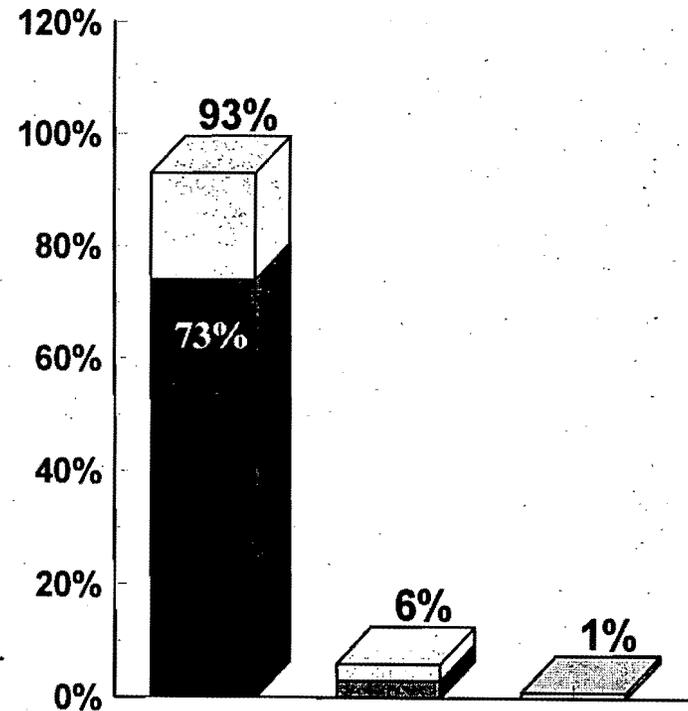
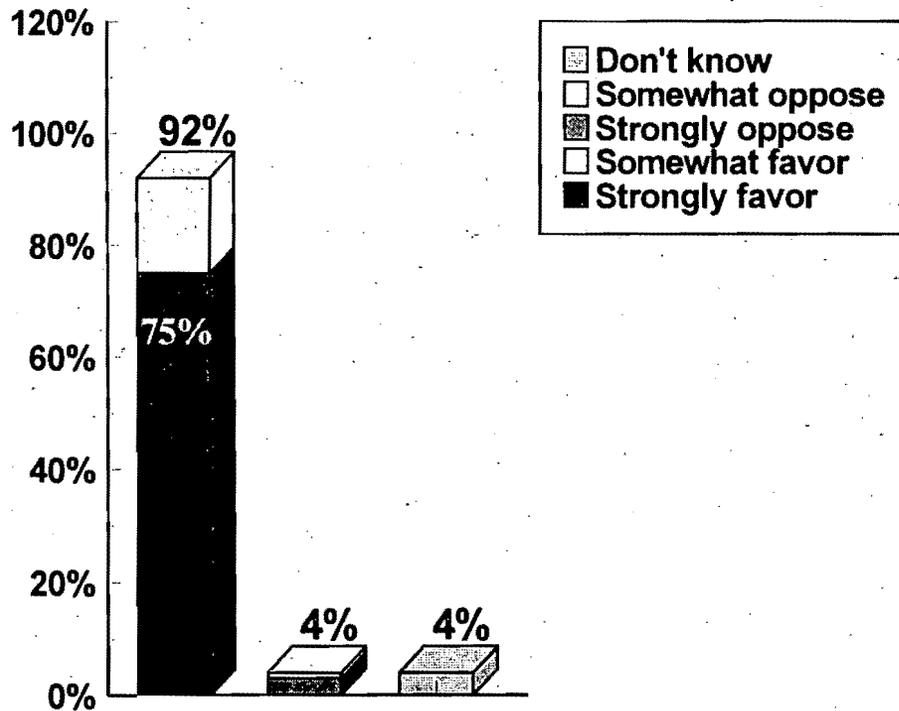
# THE PUBLIC WANTS AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS



Overwhelmingly, voters favor providing school-based enrichment programs during after school hours in their own community. Support remains unchanged when referred to as making daily after school programs available to all children.

\*Do you favor or oppose providing school-based enrichment programs during after school hours in your community?

\*Do you favor or oppose making daily after school programs available to all children?

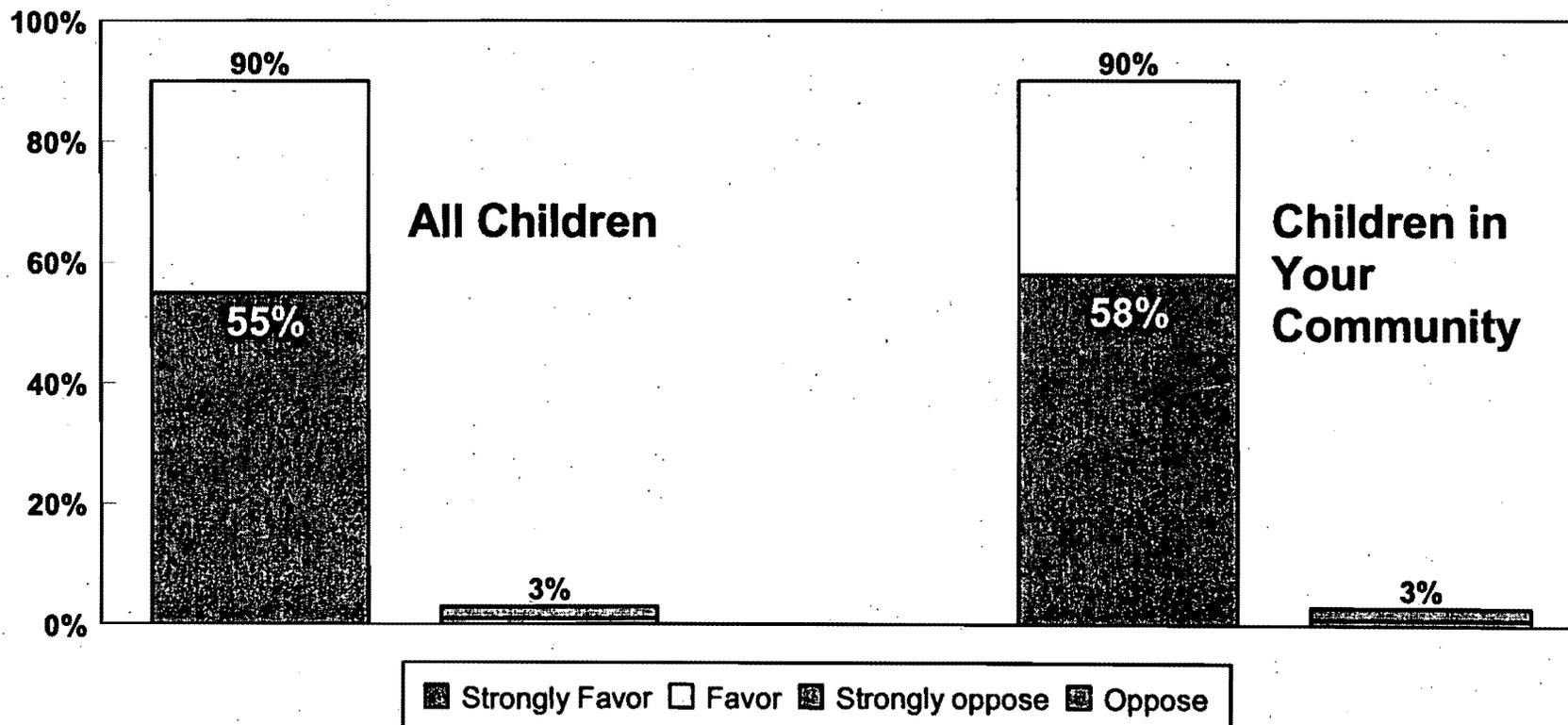


\*Asked of only half the respondents



## Adults overwhelmingly favor providing daily afterschool programs from 3-6 pm for children in both their communities and nationwide.

Now let me read you a program which some people have recommended implementing. This program would take place during afterschool hours five days a week from 3pm to 6pm to provide children with fun, enriching learning opportunities that extend beyond school's traditional academic style, that challenge them, and that give them more individualized attention. Having heard this description would you favor or oppose providing this program... to children in your community or to all children?

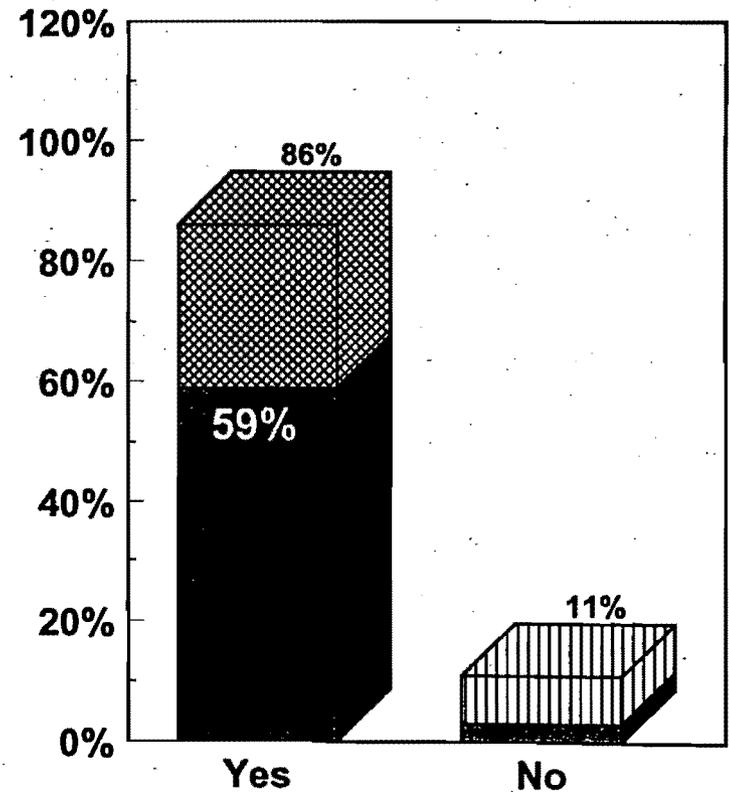
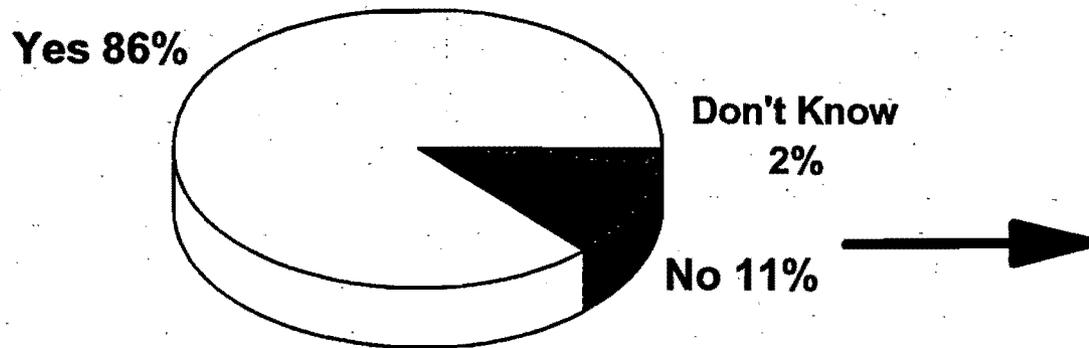


\*Split Sampled Questions -- Each question asked to only half of respondents.



**Not only do voters think there is a need for an organized activity, but eight out of ten voters believe afterschool programs are a necessity. A strong majority (59 percent) strongly believe afterschool programs are a necessity for their community.**

*Still thinking about afterschool programs, would you say that afterschool programs are a necessity for your community? Is that strongly or not so strongly yes/no?*

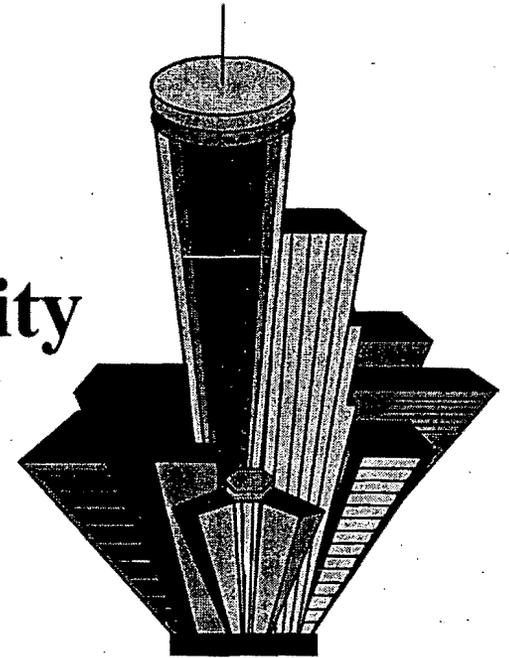


# SCHOOL OFFICIALS WANT AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS

- 84 percent of elementary school principals believe children in their communities need supervision before and after school and two-thirds believe the schools should offer the afterschool activities (Source: NAESP, 1988).
- Over half of teachers singled out “children who are left on their own after school” as the primary explanation for students’ difficulties in class (Source: 1994 Harris Poll).



# **Local and State Officials Want Quality Afterschool Programming.**



- **One of 5 top recommendations of the 1998 United States Conference of Mayors' National Summit.**
- **One of 3 priorities of Governor Carper, the 1999 Chairman of the National Governor's Association.**

# What Parents Want in Afterschool Programs?

- 95 percent wanted technology and computers.
- 91 percent wanted art, music, and drama.
- 90 percent favored basic skills (minority families).
- 90 percent wanted community service (middle school parents).



•Source: The National Opinion Research Center, 1997.

# WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS IN AN AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAM

- When safety and conflict resolution activities were included in this question in 1999, the voting public identified as important:

- providing children with a safe place to go (93%)
- providing tutoring and homework help (88%)
- providing structured, adult supervision (87%)
- teaching ways to resolve conflict with other young people (86%)
- teaching children to set goals (85%)

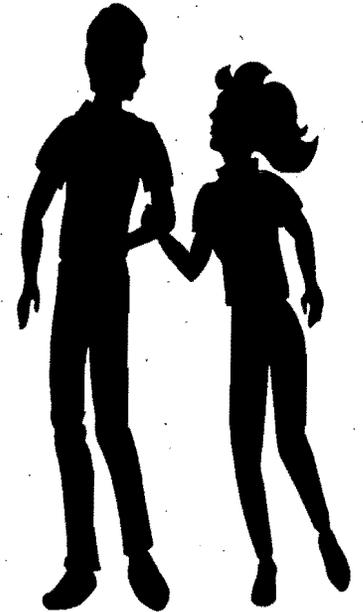
**as the major activities for an afterschool program.**

*Source: Lake, Snell, Perry/Tarrance Group, 1999*

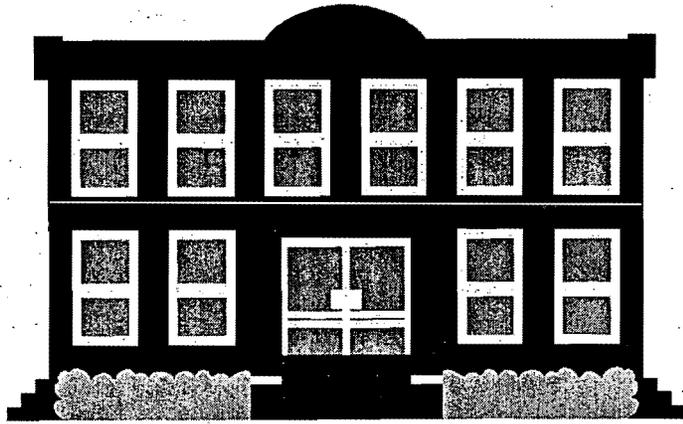


# **High School Youth in Afterschool Programs Are At Least 5 to 10 Percent More Likely to:**

- **Make As and Bs**
- **Attend a cultural event or visit a museum in the past month**
- **Say they love school or like school a lot**
- **Put their best effort into their school work**
- **Believe being a good student is important**
- **Have teachers they feel close to**
- **Had a teacher who changed their life**
- **Understand the courses they need to take**
- **Aim high and have big ambitions**
- **Say their school is preparing them very well for college**
- **Plan on continuing their education after graduation**
- **Be very confident about their group of friends**



*Source: Shell Education Poll, 1999*



# **Effective Schools Use Afterschool Programs**

**In Maryland, researchers found that the more successful schools were seeing consistent academic gains as a result of extended day programs.**

**In high-performing, high poverty schools, 86 percent of the schools extended time for reading and 66 percent extended time in mathematics.**

# RESPONSIBILITY FOR SETTING UP AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS

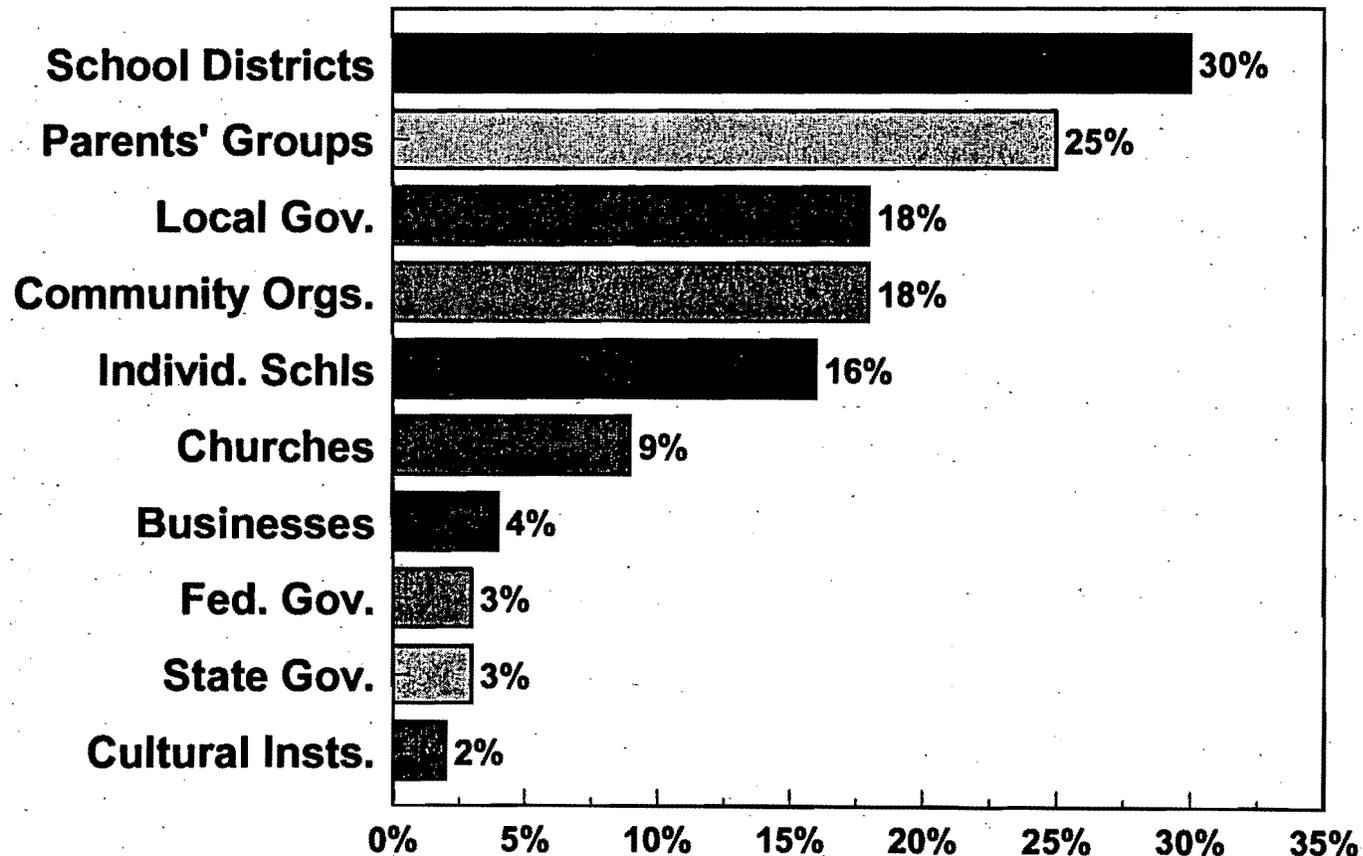


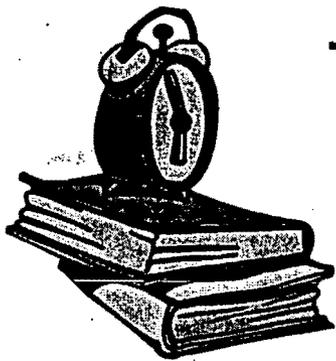
School Districts and Parents' Groups



**Voters place the burden on school districts and parents' groups to set up afterschool programs in their communities. Almost a third of voters point to school districts, while a quarter of voters point to parents. These options are trailed by local government, community organizations, and individual schools.**

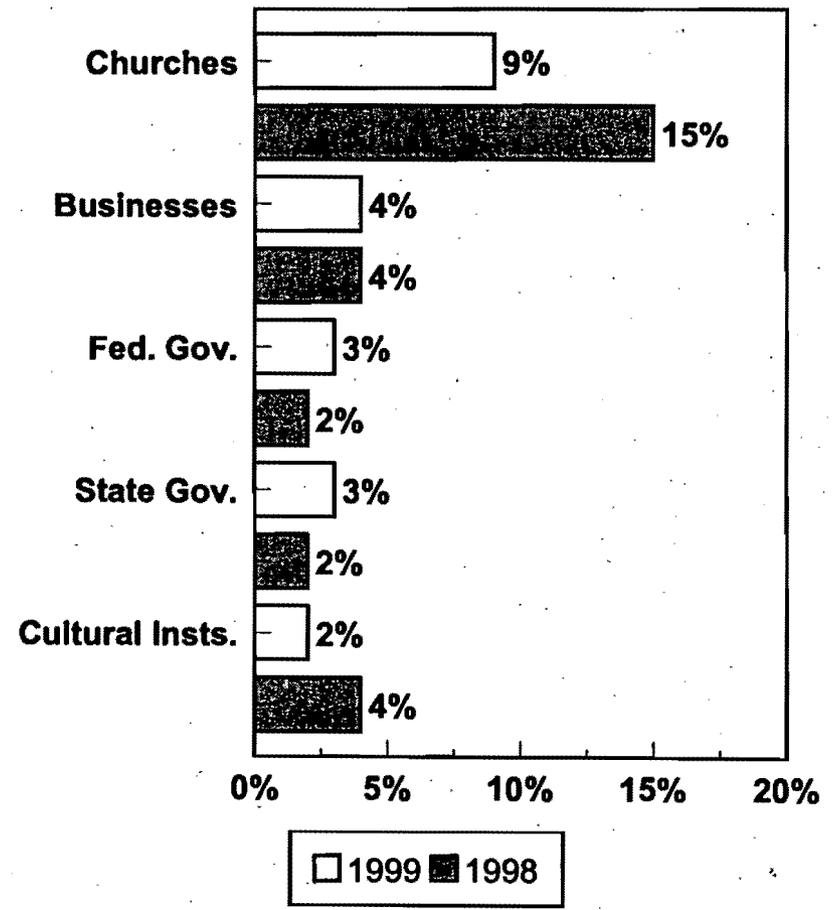
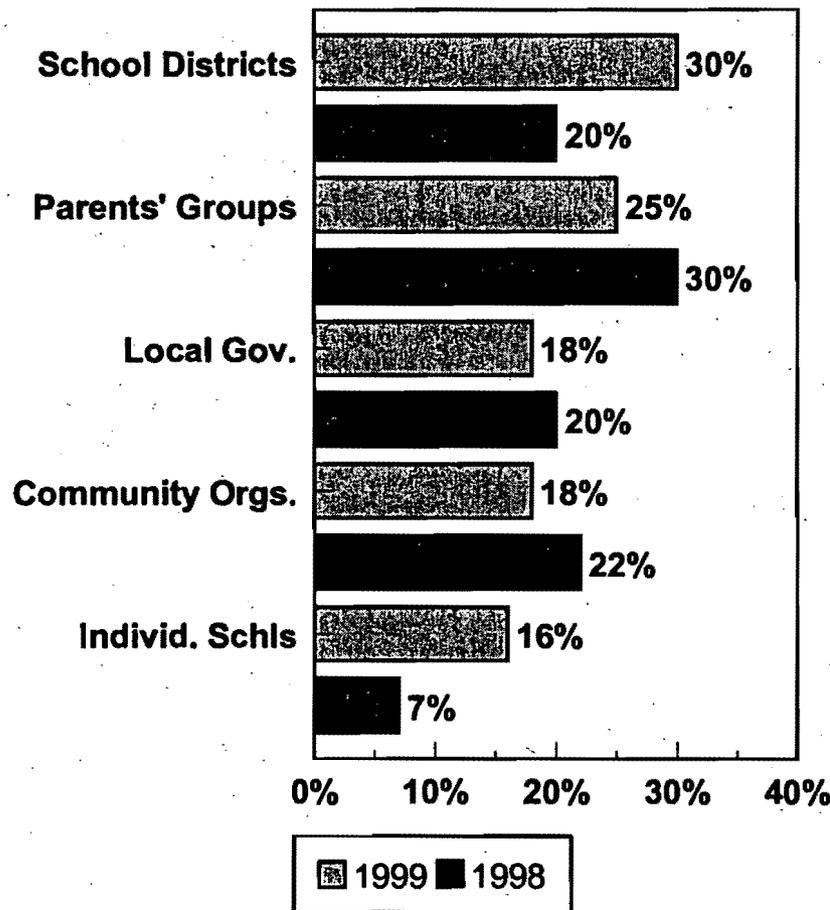
Of the following, who do you think should be responsible for setting up afterschool programs in your community?



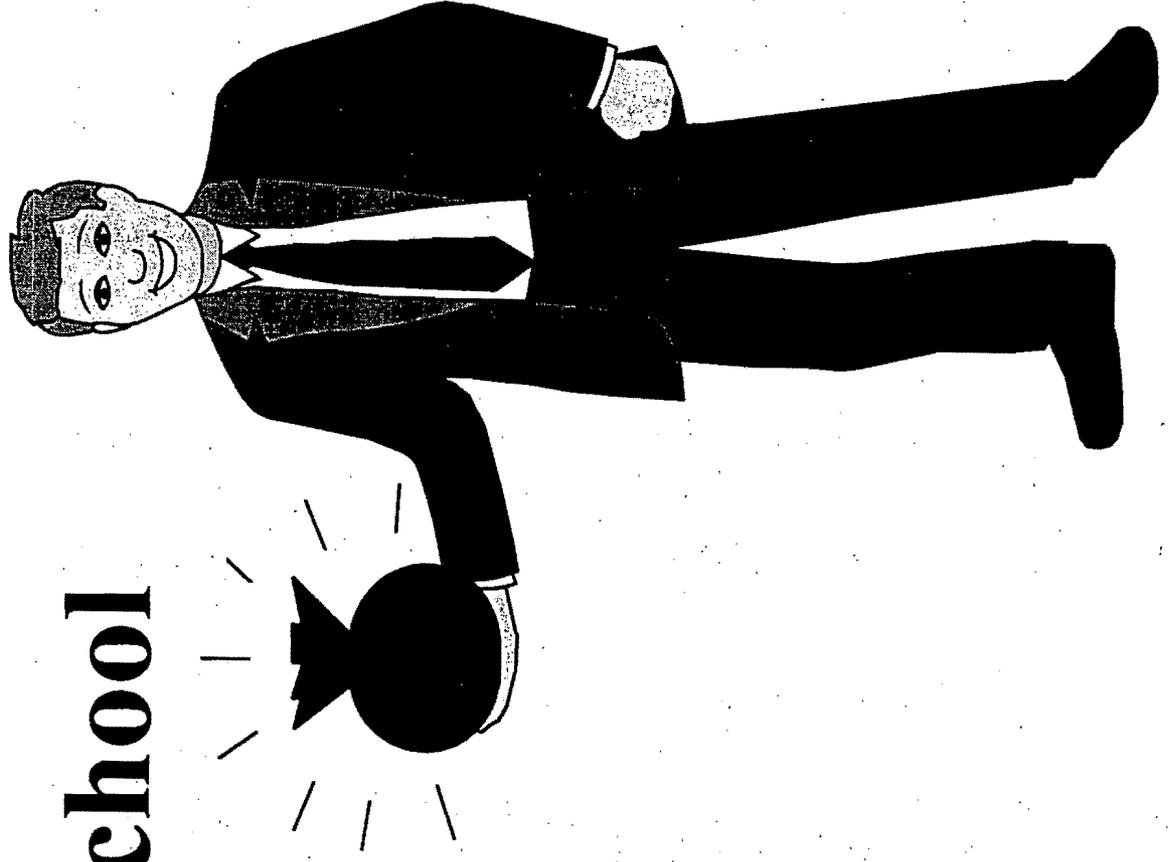


**There has been a sharp increase over the course of the past year in the number of voters who believe it is the school districts' responsibility to set up afterschool programs. In 1998, school districts ranked fourth, preceded by parents' groups, community organizations, and local government.**

Of the following, who do you think should be responsible for setting up afterschool programs in your community?

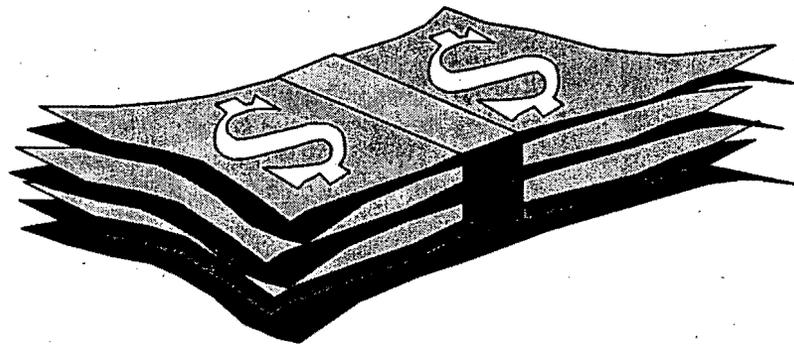


# Responsibility for Paying for Afterschool Programs



# WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS

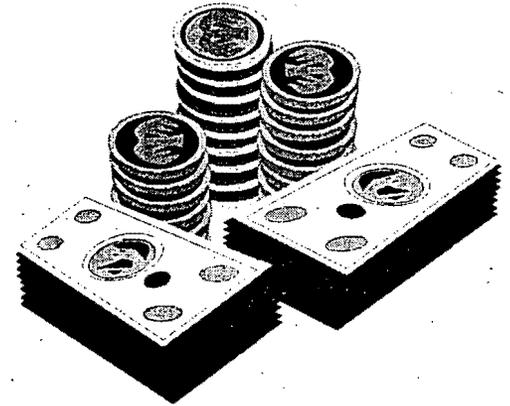
- 79 percent of parents reported that they would be willing to pay a fee for their child to attend an afterschool program, but just 35 percent currently send their children to an afterschool program.



*Source: National Opinion Research Center, 1998.*

# WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS

- 90 percent of the public is willing to recommend implementing a daily afterschool program to all children.
- When faced with the financial consequences of \$1,000 per child, per school year, 66 percent of the voting public are willing to use additional federal or state taxpayer money to make afterschool programs available to all children.



*Source: Lake, Snell, Perry/Tarrance Group, 1999*

# WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS

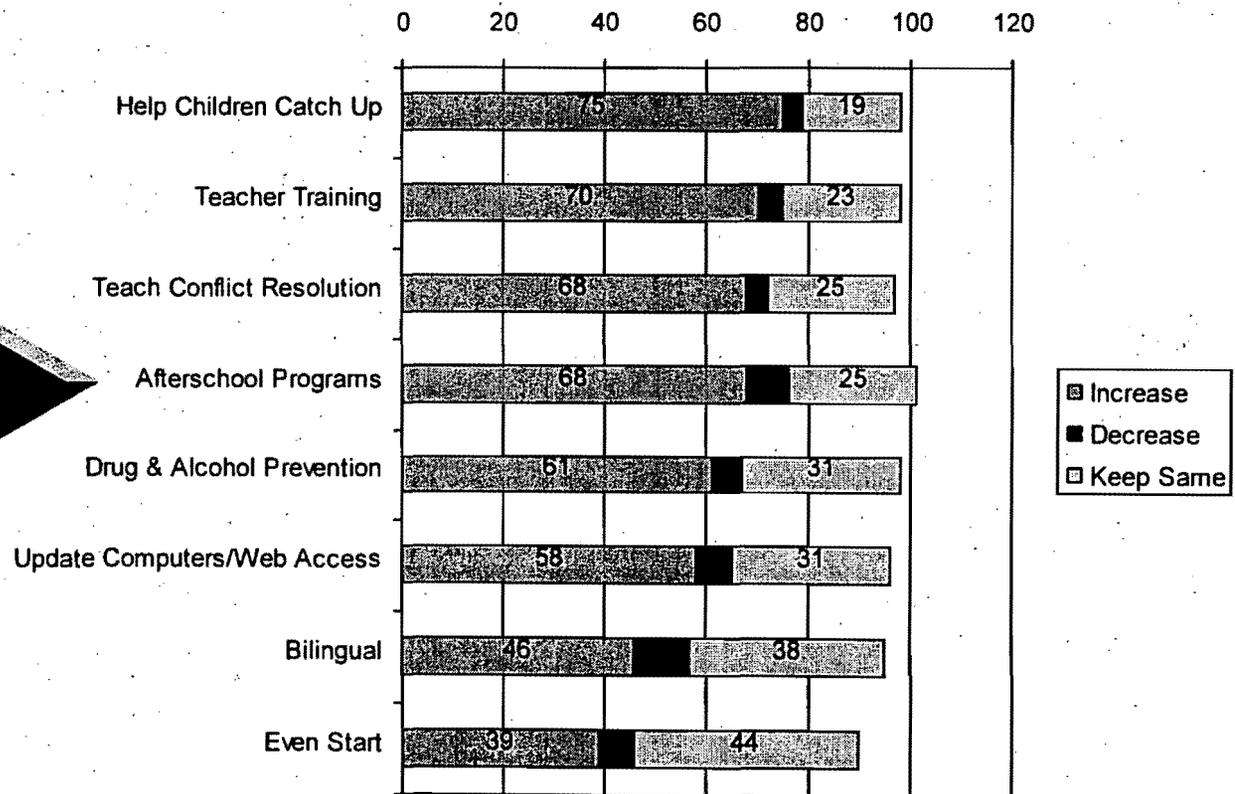
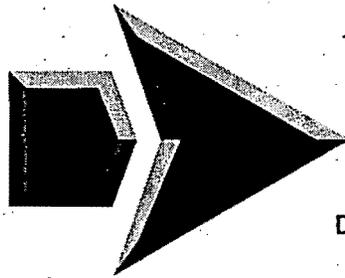
- **Sixty-six percent of the voting public believe “providing access to after-school programs and early childhood development programs like Head Start are more important than cutting taxes - - a virtual tie with the number who selected shoring up Social Security and Medicare, 67 percent.**
- **Fifty percent said they would pay more taxes and an additional 24 percent said they would pass up a tax cut for afterschool programs.**

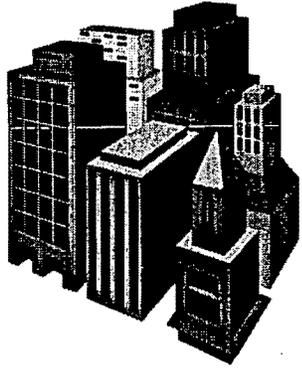


*Source: Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, 1999*

# WILLINGNESS TO PAY:

**According to the National PTA, 68 percent of parents with school-aged children support increasing federal funding for afterschool programs.**





# **WHAT CITY PROGRAM DIRECTORS SAY ABOUT LEARNING IN AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS:**

**“It’s not a typical add-on to the school district. We are the school district, we are aligned with the standards of the school. What happens in the hours after school is not only fun for children but a reinforcement of what happens in the regular school day.”**

**--Carla Sanger, CEO, LA’s BEST**

**“Boston is making a deliberate effort to bring the schools’ curriculum specialists together with after-school providers to pinpoint ways to boost literacy activities and math and to use computers to enhance classroom learning,” (based on the Massachusetts standards).**

**--Jennifer Davis, Director,**

**Boston 2:00-6:00 After-School Initiative**

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## **Afterschool Alliance**

More than 15 million American children have nowhere to go once the 3 o'clock bell rings. These latchkey children are at significant risk of getting poor grades, being victims of crime, or participating in anti-social behaviors that have grave consequences and costs to society. They are also missing out on tremendous opportunities to learn and grow.

Realizing that this issue will only intensify in the future, a new alliance has been formed to support and promote afterschool programs across the country. This Afterschool Alliance, which grew out of a C.S. Mott Foundation/U.S. Department of Education partnership in support of the 21st Century Community Learning Center initiative, is working to ensure that every child in America has access to quality afterschool programs by the year 2010. The Alliance is made up of a diverse group of public, private and nonprofit organizations. Founding partners are: U.S. Department of Education, C.S. Mott Foundation, Ad Council, JCPenney, Entertainment Industry Foundation, Creative Artists Agency Foundation and *People* magazine. Each partner has committed to help build awareness and expand resources for afterschool through projects, promotions and ongoing public education. The combined talents, resources and expertise present in the Afterschool Alliance will make afterschool an everyday reality for our kids.

## **The Goal**

Ensure that every child in America has access to quality afterschool programs by 2010. Through a national and local dialogue, the Alliance will:

- Spur the growth of programs serving children and families, particularly low-income children and families;
- Increase the quality of afterschool programs; and
- Work toward the sustainability of afterschool programs.

## The Partners



**U.S. Department of Education** – The department created the 21st Century Community Learning Center program and is seeking \$1 billion over five years to fund local communities to create afterschool programs. There are currently 468 21st Century Community Learning Center grantees in 49 states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands. Through 1,600 schools roughly 400,000 children and 200,000 adults participate in the initiative. The program has grown from \$1 million the first year to \$40 million to \$200 million in 1999. The President has now asked for \$600 million to support the program. The U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice and Labor are working closely with this initiative.



**C.S. Mott Foundation** – The Foundation was established in 1926 with a mission to support efforts that promote a just, equitable and sustainable society. During its 60 years of funding community education, Mott has provided more than \$200 million locally, nationally and internationally for the development of community-school partnerships. Mott has committed more than \$83 million to the 21st Century Community Learning Center afterschool program initiative for training, technical assistance, evaluation and promotion.



**JCPenney** – JCPenney is one of the largest department store, drugstore and catalog retailers in the United States, operating 1,200 retail stores in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Chile and Brazil. It also owns Eckerd Drugstores, comprised of nearly 2,900 drugstores. With a 97-year history of supporting education and families, JCPenney has made a multi-year, \$30 million dollar commitment to increase the number of high quality, affordable afterschool programs in communities through JCPenney CAN DO Afterschool. As part of that effort, JCPenney is contributing more than \$4 million for Alliance activities, plus millions more in donated advertising and outreach on afterschool.



**The Entertainment Industry Foundation** – Since its creation in the early 1940's, EIF has been raising awareness and resources to address critical issues of the day. Each year, employees of every film studio, television network and allied entertainment business donate funds that are distributed to worthy causes such as cancer research and childhood development.

**Creative Artists Agency Foundation** – The Foundation's mission is to improve teaching and learning in America and to support youth services. As such, it is committed to using its resources to support and promote afterschool programs.



**People Magazine** – *People* provides a unique weekly look at the world through individuals who make events happen, from private citizens reacting to extraordinary circumstances to superstars and public figures. Published by Time Inc., *People* has chosen afterschool as one of its primary issues of concern during its 25th anniversary year.



**Advertising Council** – The Ad Council uses the power of advertising to stimulate action against the problems confronting Americans today. It is joined in this mission by the media, the advertising industry, the business world and the non-profit community.

## The Activities

The activities of the Afterschool Alliance encompass five areas: Research, Ongoing Awareness-Raising, Special Events, Local Project Support and Expanding Resources.

- \* *Research* will be used to measure the progress of afterschool, from public attitudes to accessibility of programs to the growth of resources for afterschool; an Afterschool Index will report on this information annually
- \* *Ongoing awareness-raising* will be carried on continuously through communications activities ranging from a multifaceted national PSA campaign to local community outreach
- \* *Special events* will be held throughout the year to increase momentum and issue calls to action
- \* Several activities will generate direct *local project support* including funds or donated services or equipment
- \* Partners will be recruited to *expand resources* for afterschool

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**Contacts****Judy Samelson**

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

810-766-1747

**Marianne Kugler**

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

810-238-5651

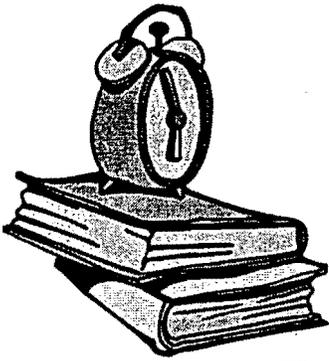
**Web Sites**

- **C.S. Mott Foundation**  
[www.mott.org](http://www.mott.org)
- **U.S. Department of Education**  
[www.ed.gov](http://www.ed.gov)
- **JCPenney**  
[www.jcpenney.net](http://www.jcpenney.net)
- **National Center for Community Education**  
[www.nccenet.org](http://www.nccenet.org)
- **Fight Crime: Invest In Kids**  
[www.fightcrime.org](http://www.fightcrime.org)
- **American Business Collaboration**  
[www.amerbuscollaboration.com](http://www.amerbuscollaboration.com)
- **National Institute on Out-of-School Time**  
[www.wellesley.edu](http://www.wellesley.edu)
- **Kids Campaign/Benton Foundation**  
[www.benton.org](http://www.benton.org)
- **McREL: The Mid-continent Regional Education Library**  
[www.mcrel.org](http://www.mcrel.org)
- **Families and Work Institute**  
[www.familiesandwork.org](http://www.familiesandwork.org)
- **Afterschool.gov**  
[www.afterschool.gov](http://www.afterschool.gov)

# An Ongoing Look at Afterschool Programs

Presentation of Findings From a Mott/ JCPenney Nationwide Survey of  
Registered Voters



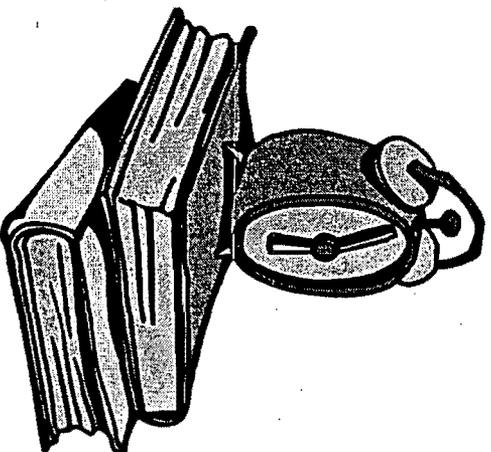


## Survey Methodology

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Lake Snell Perry & Associates designed and administered this survey which was conducted by phone using professional interviewers. The survey reached 1,100 registered voters ages 18 or older who reported they are registered to vote and likely to vote in the November 2000 elections. The survey was conducted between July 27-29, 1999. Telephone numbers for the survey were drawn from a random digit dial sample, thereby allowing access to all listed and unlisted numbers. The sample was stratified geographically by state based on the proportion of voters in each region. The interviews consisted of a base sample of 1,000 registered voters with one oversample of 100 registered parents of school-age children. The margin of error is +/-3.1%.

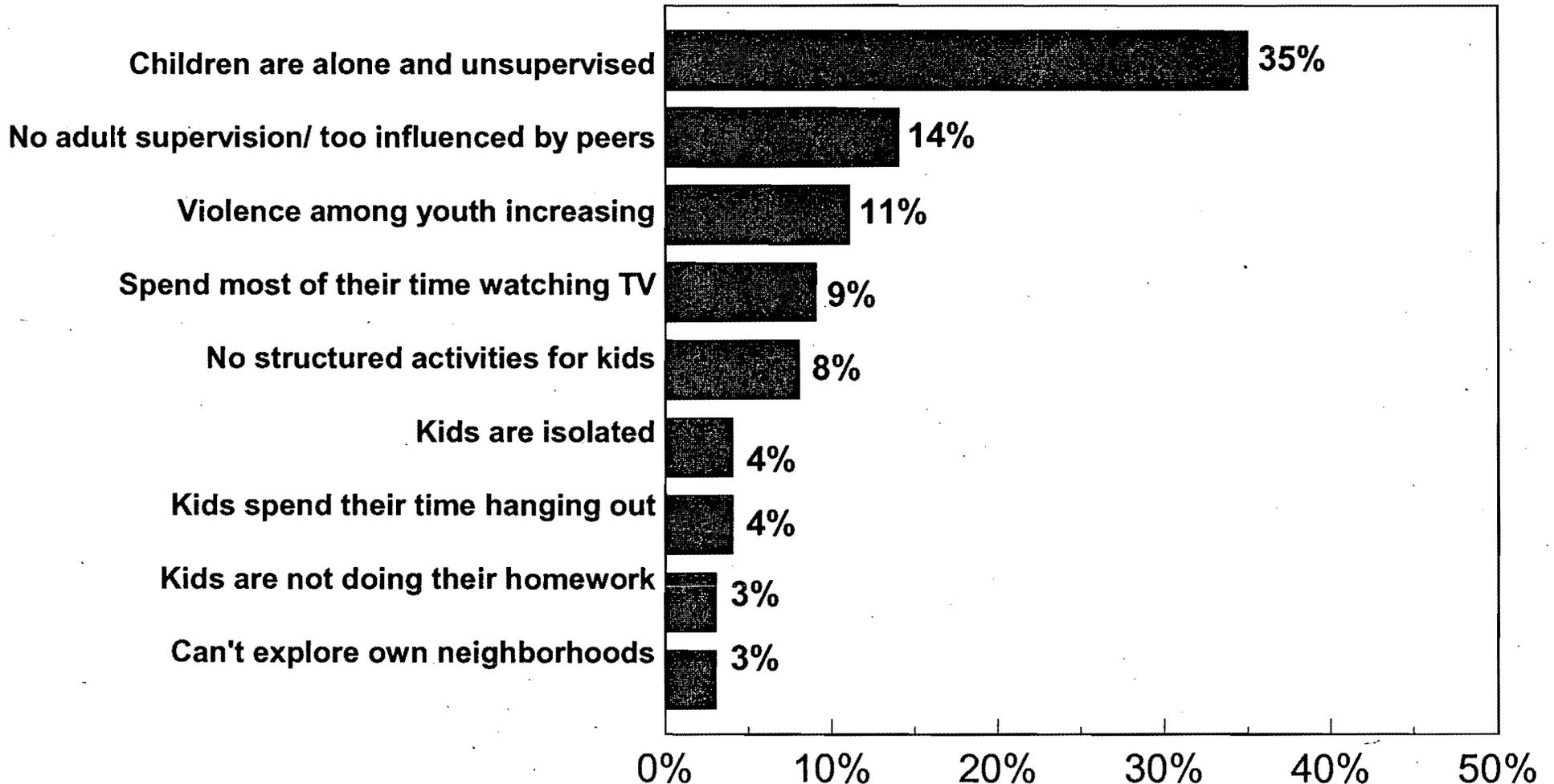
# Background and Context





**More than a third of voters believe that the biggest problem facing children today is the fact that they are alone and unsupervised. This is followed distantly by children having no adult supervision and are too influenced by peers and violence among children is increasing.**

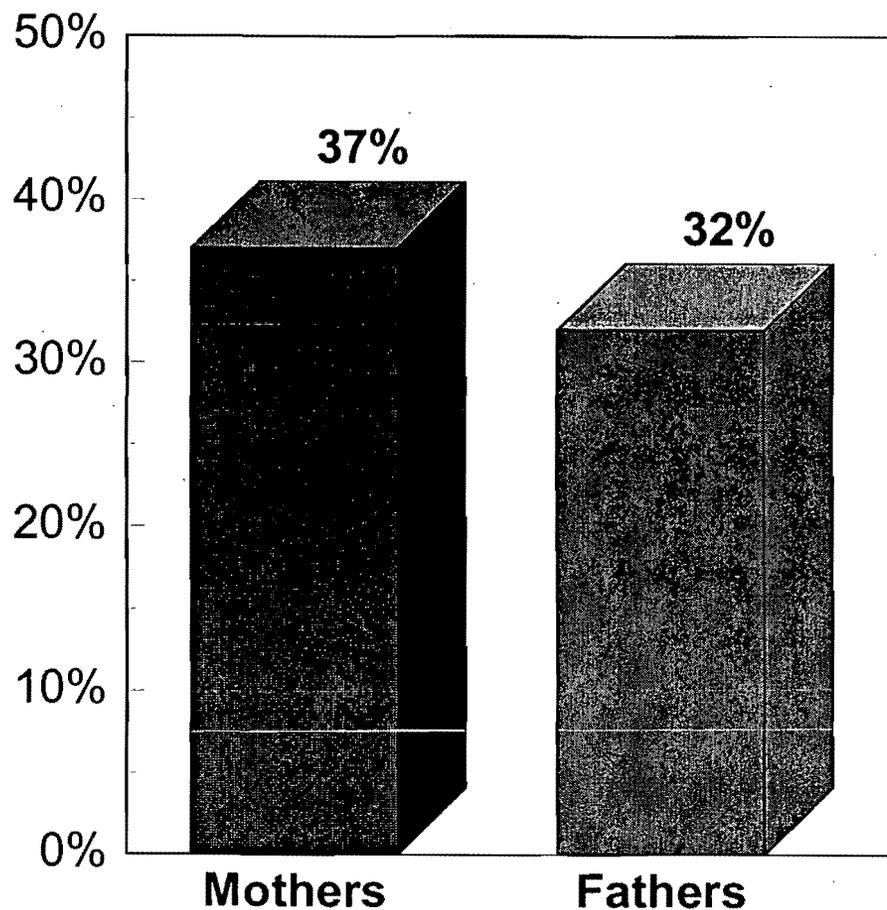
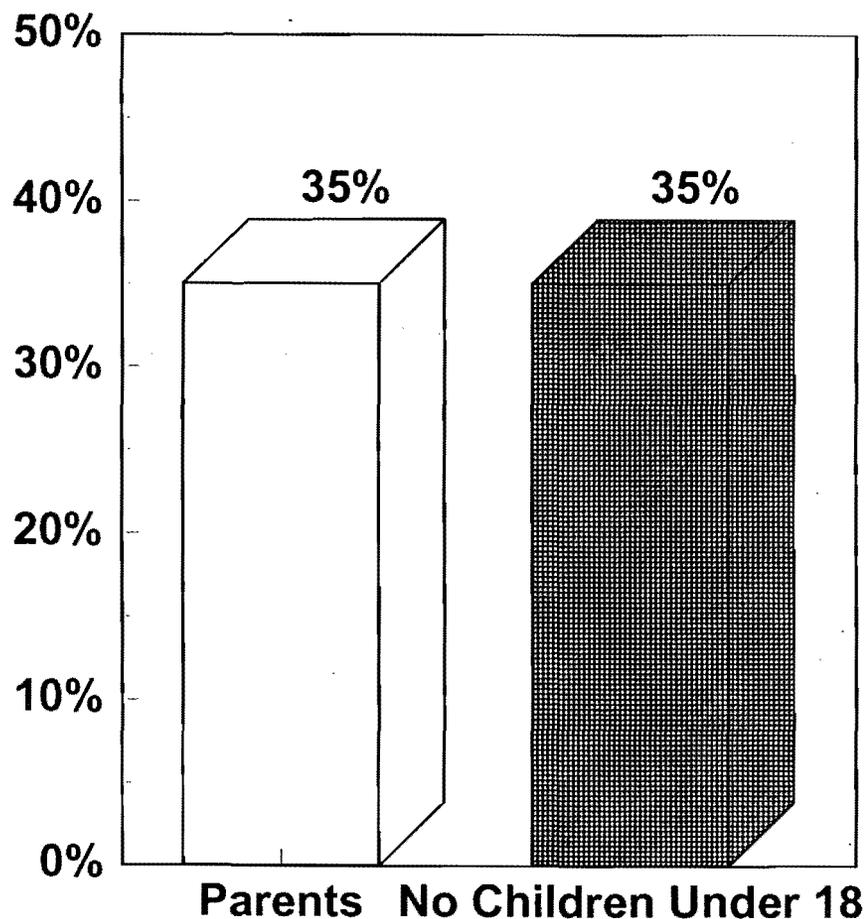
*Thinking specifically about the time children spend after school hours, of the following what worries you most about this time after school?*





**There is no difference between voters with or without children under the age of 18 on this issue. However, mothers are slightly more worried about children being alone than fathers.**

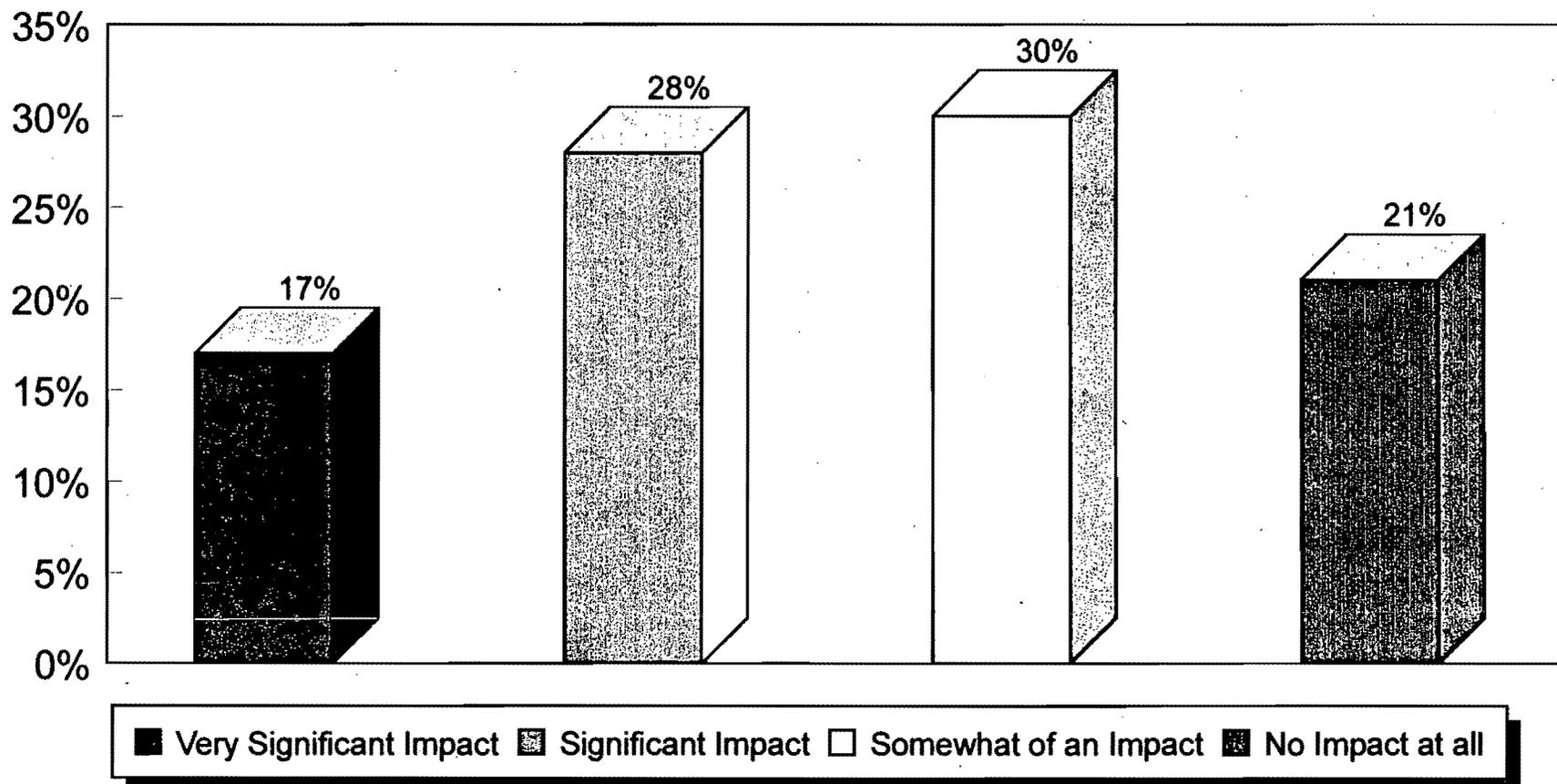
*Thinking specifically about the time children spend after school hours, of the following what worries you most about this time after school? -- % Children are Alone and Unsupervised*



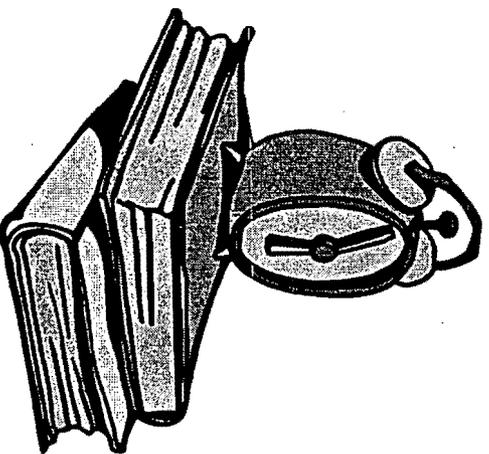


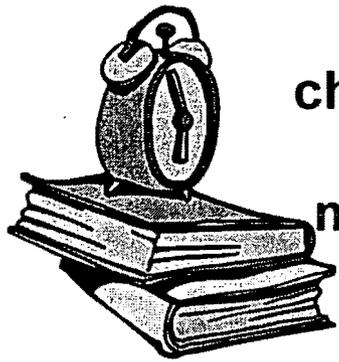
**Three-quarters of voters think afterschool programs could have had some impact on preventing the Columbine tragedy. Forty-five percent feel they could have had a very significant or significant impact.**

Now thinking of the tragedy at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado. How much of an impact, if any, do you think after school programs could have had in preventing this tragedy?



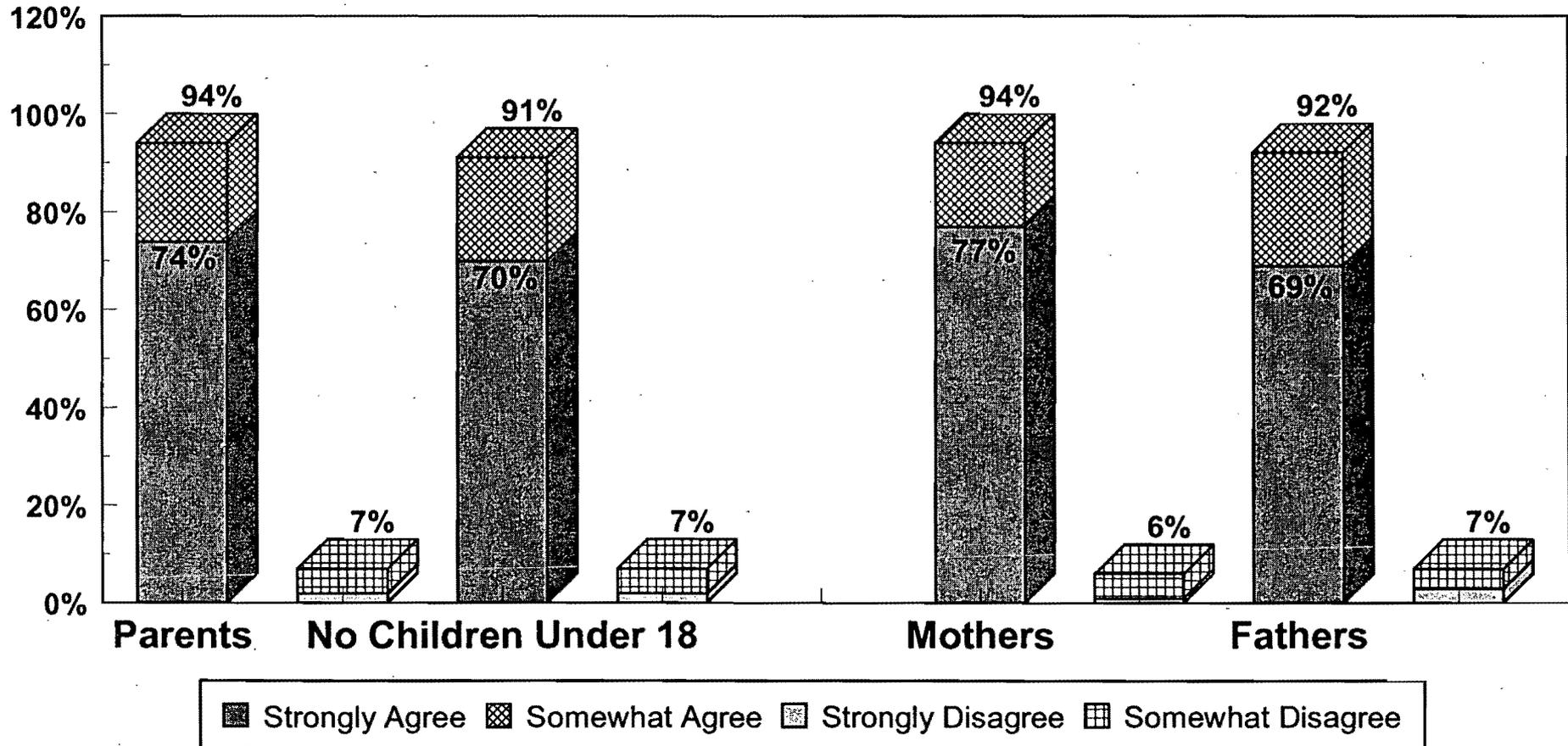
# **The Need for Afterschool Programs**





**Parents with children under the age of 18 and voters without children under the age of 18 agree with virtually the same intensity about the need for organized activities after school. However, mothers are slightly stronger in their agreement than fathers, but support is still strong for organized activities after school.**

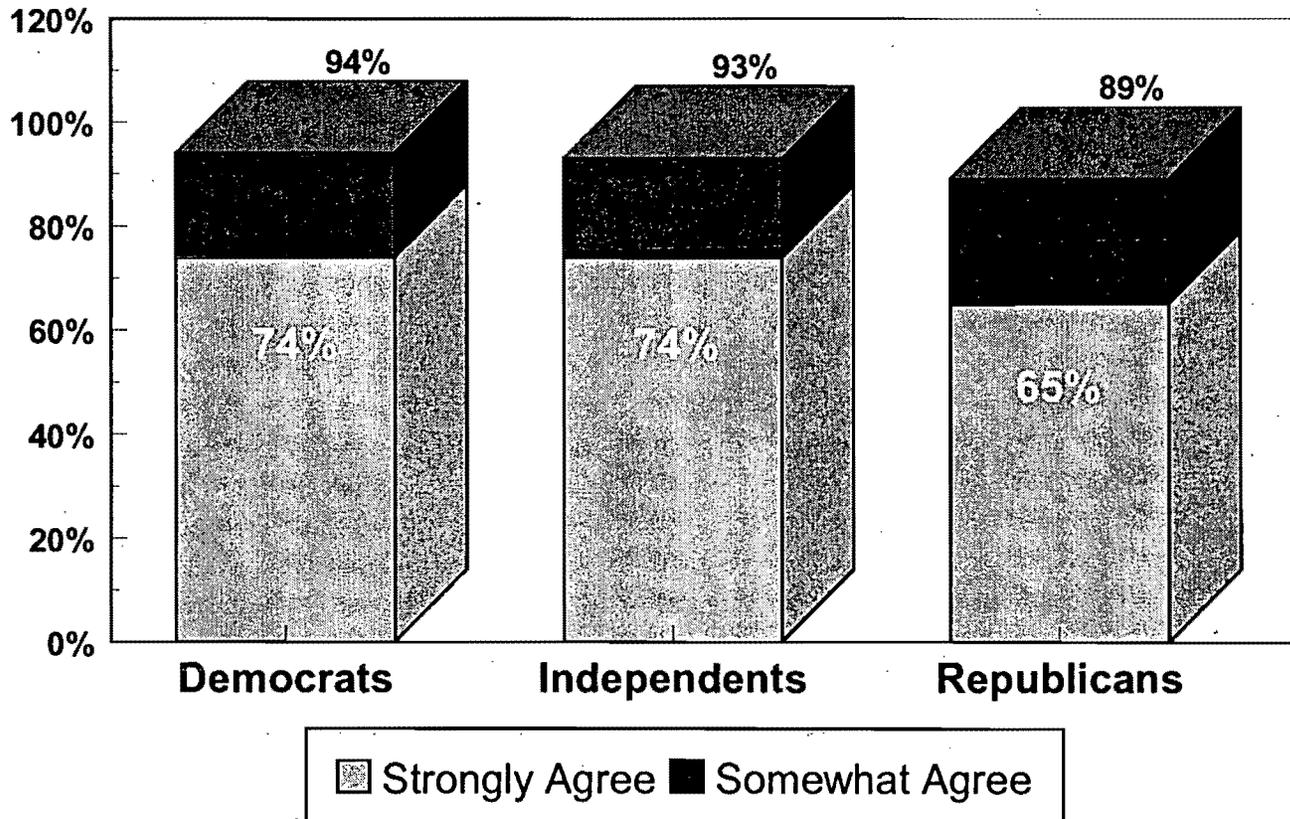
*Do you agree or disagree that there should be some type of organized activity or place for children and teens to go after school every day?*





# Agreement crosses partisan lines with approximately three-quarters of Democrats and Independents in strong support followed by two-thirds of Republicans.

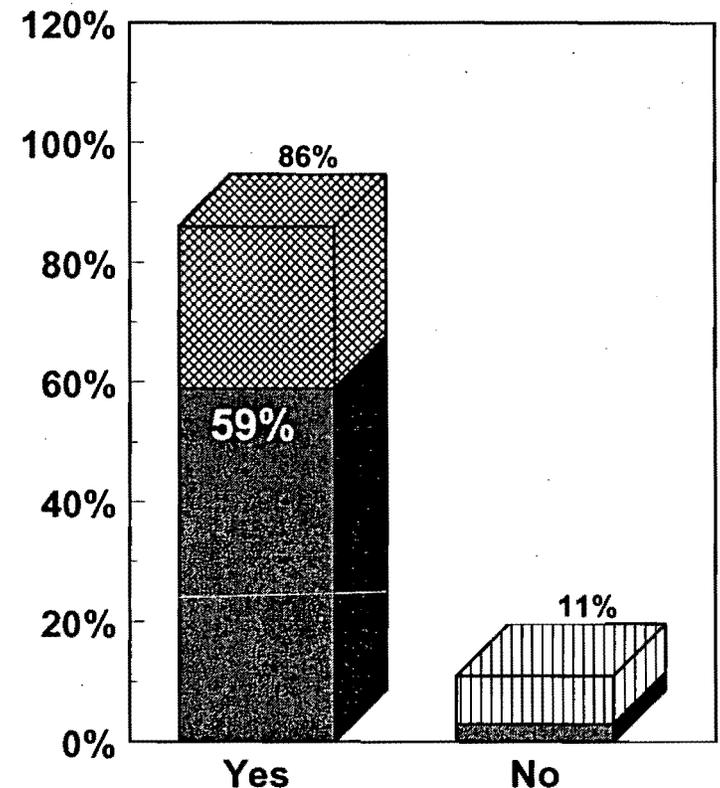
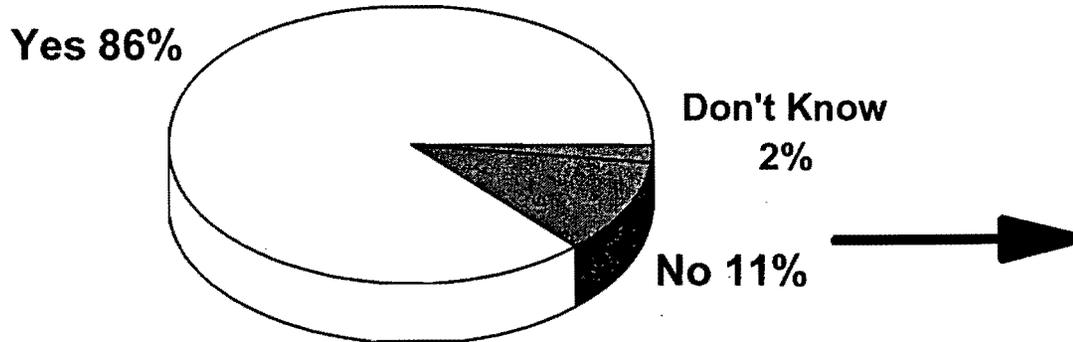
*Do you agree or disagree that there should be some type of organized activity or place for children and teens to go after school every day?*

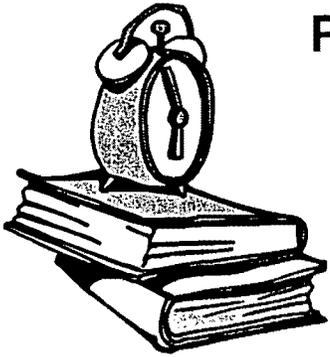




**Not only do voters think there is a need for an organized activity, but eight out of ten voters believe afterschool programs are a necessity. A strong majority (59 percent) strongly believe afterschool programs are a necessity for their community.**

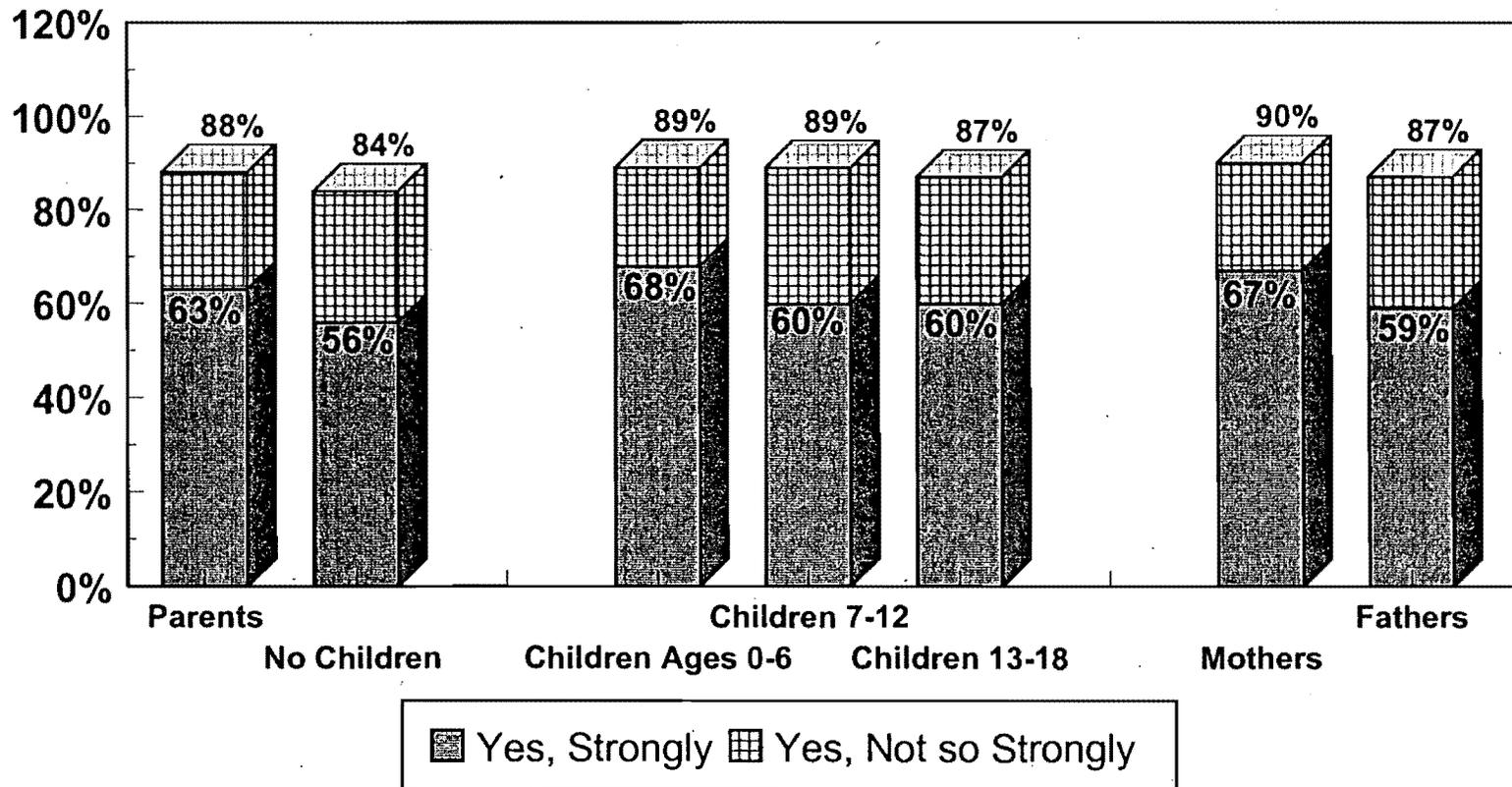
*Still thinking about afterschool programs, would you say that afterschool programs are a necessity for your community? Is that strongly or not so strongly yes/no?*





Parents who have children in the home are more intense in their need for these programs than voters who do not. Moreover, parents of younger children are most likely to see a strong need for programs than parents of children ages 7 to 18. Again we see differences according to gender with mothers more intense in their belief that afterschool programs are a necessity than fathers.

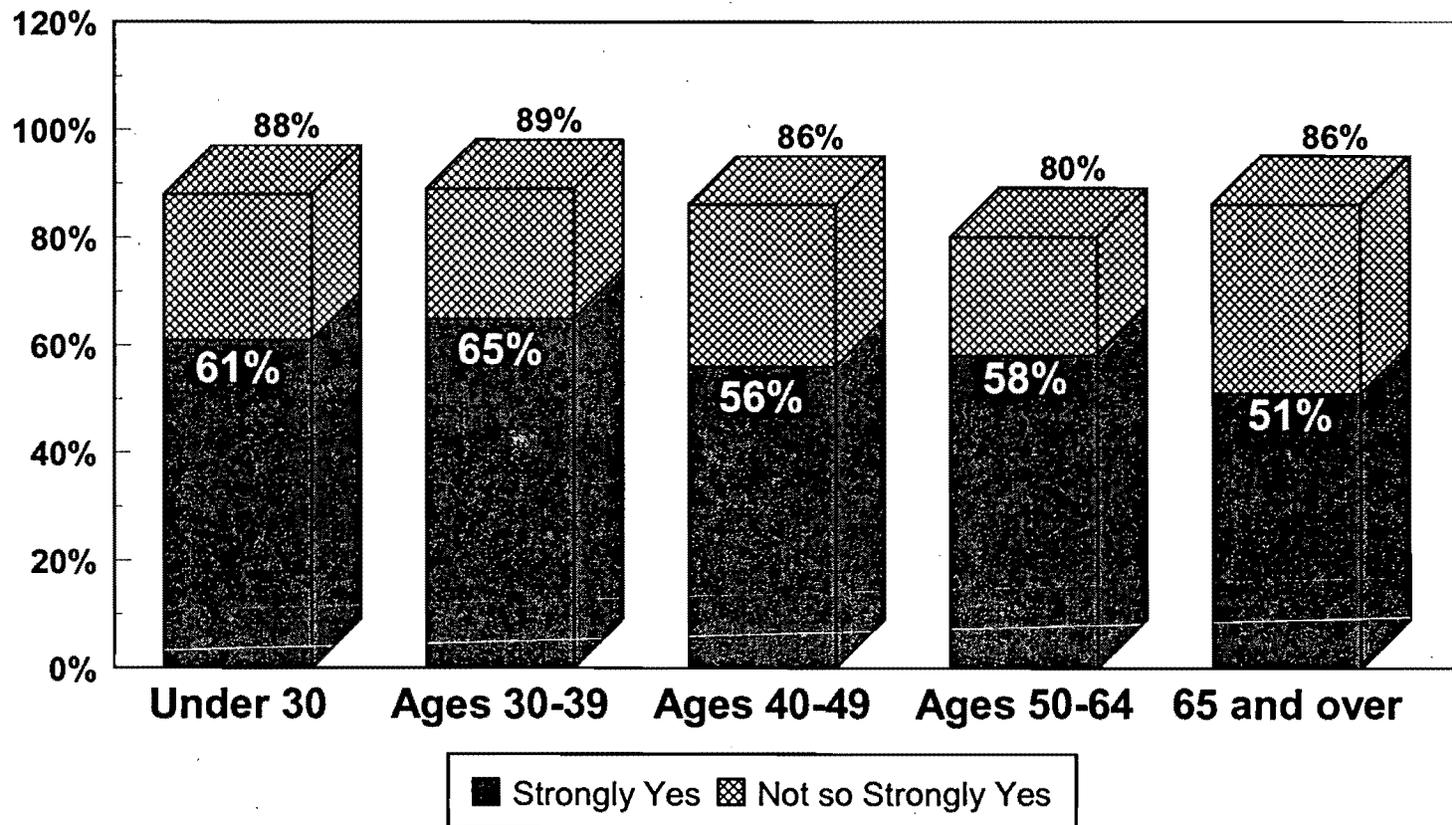
*Still thinking about afterschool programs, would you say that afterschool programs are a necessity for your community? Is that strongly or not so strongly yes/no?*





# Seniors also see these programs as a necessity but they have less intensity than their younger cohorts.

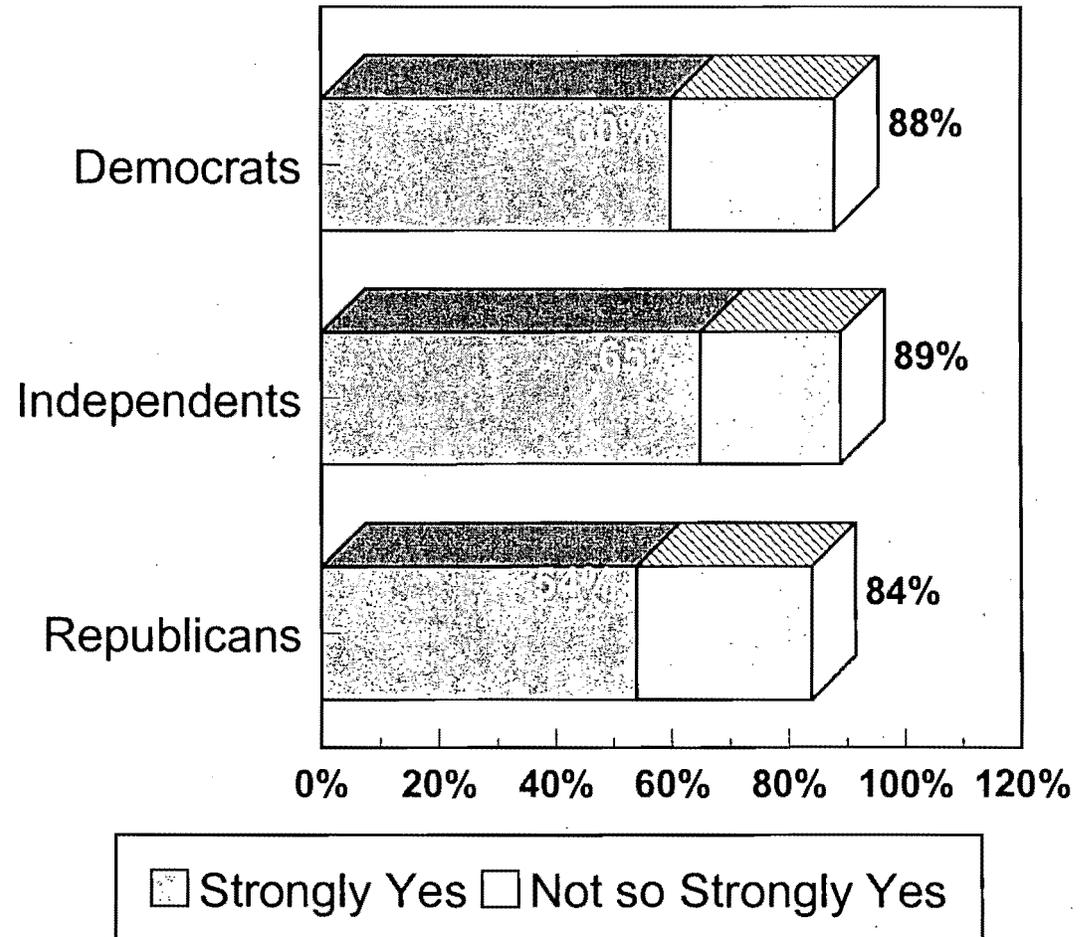
*Still thinking about afterschool programs, would you say that afterschool programs are a necessity for your community? Is that strongly or not so strongly yes/no?*





**Democrats and Independents are slightly more likely to say afterschool programs are a necessity than their Republican counterparts. Independents are the most intense in their beliefs, with two thirds in strong consensus around the need for afterschool programs.**

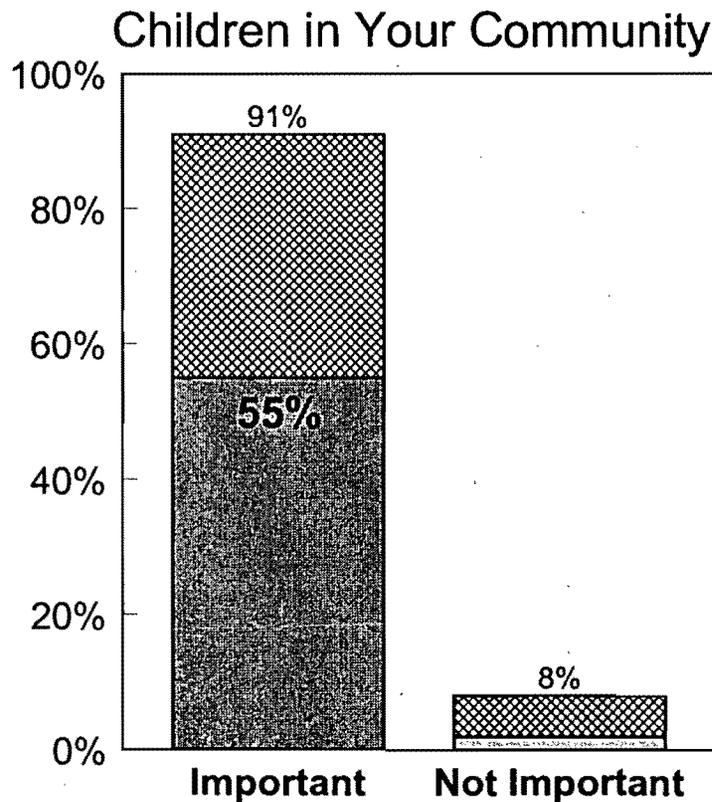
*Still thinking about afterschool programs, would you say that afterschool programs are a necessity for your community? Is that strongly or not so strongly yes/no?*



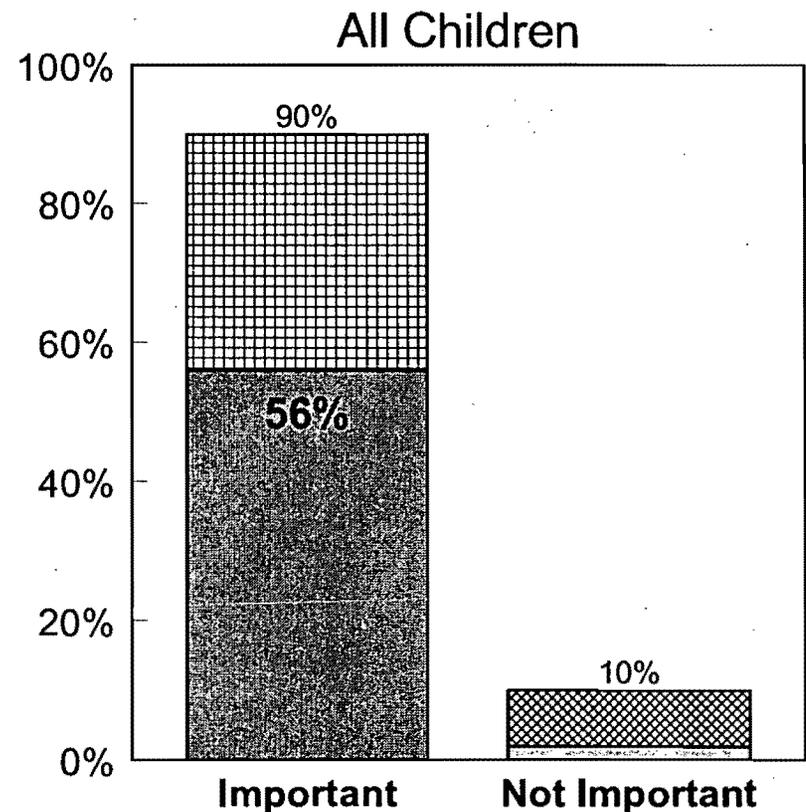


**Nine out of ten adults say it is personally important to them to ensure access to afterschool programs for children. Support remains high for both community and national programs.**

*How important is it to you personally to ensure access to afterschool programs for ... (Split Sampled Questions -- Each asked of only half of respondents)*



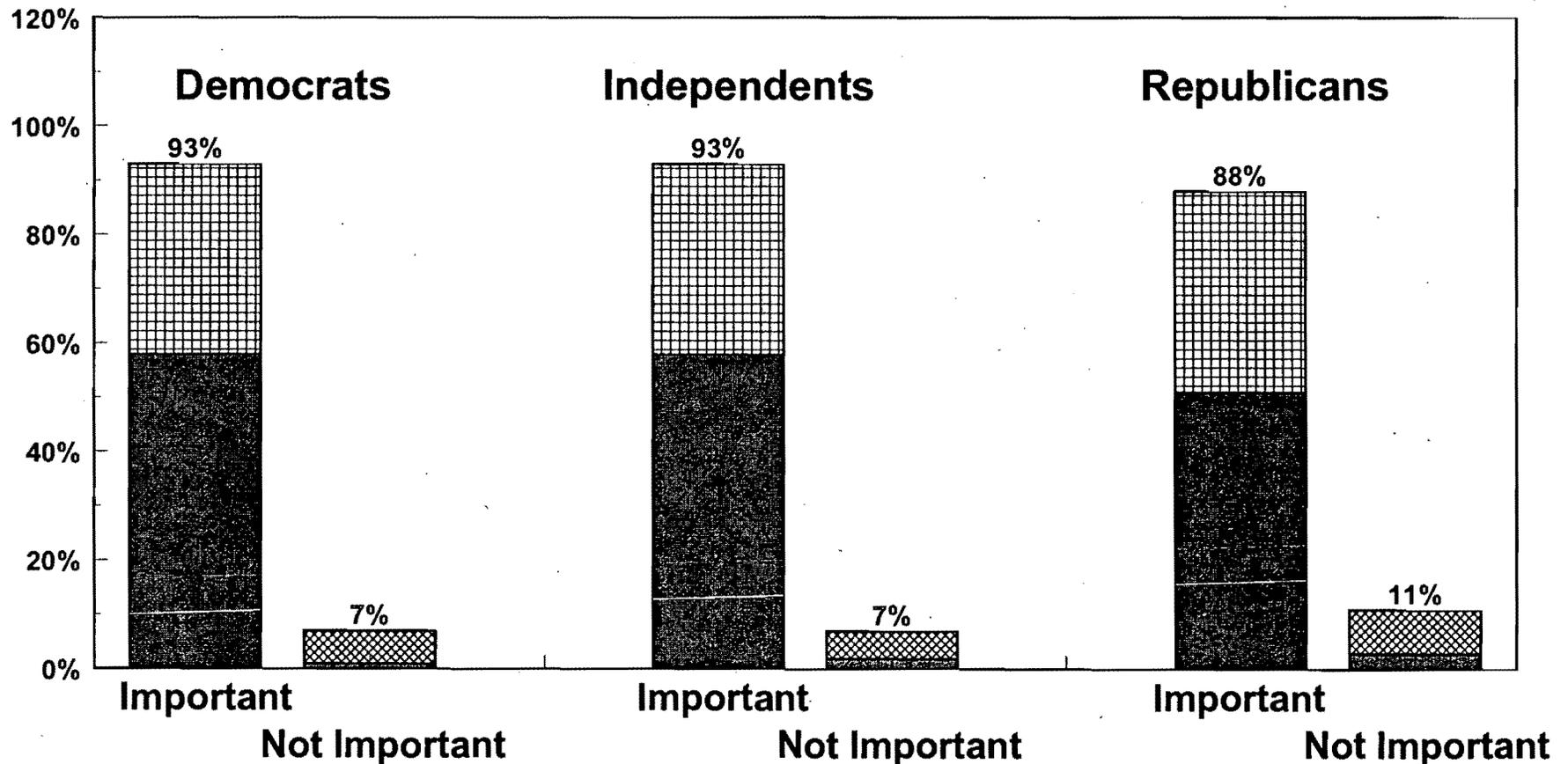
**OR**





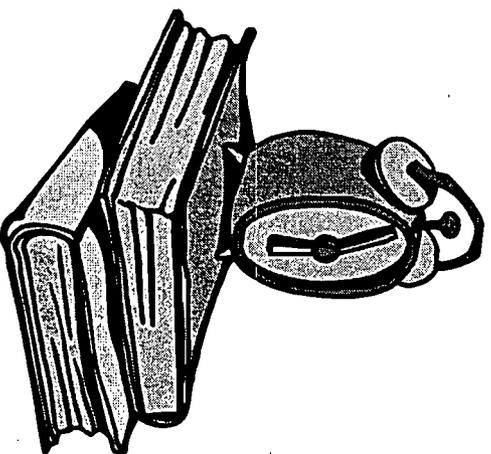
**Equal numbers of Democrats and Independents say it is personally important to them to ensure children access to afterschool programs. Republicans are slightly less supportive, but a majority still believe it is very important.**

*How important is it to you personally to ensure access to afterschool programs? (Data represents combined responses)*



# Current Conditions

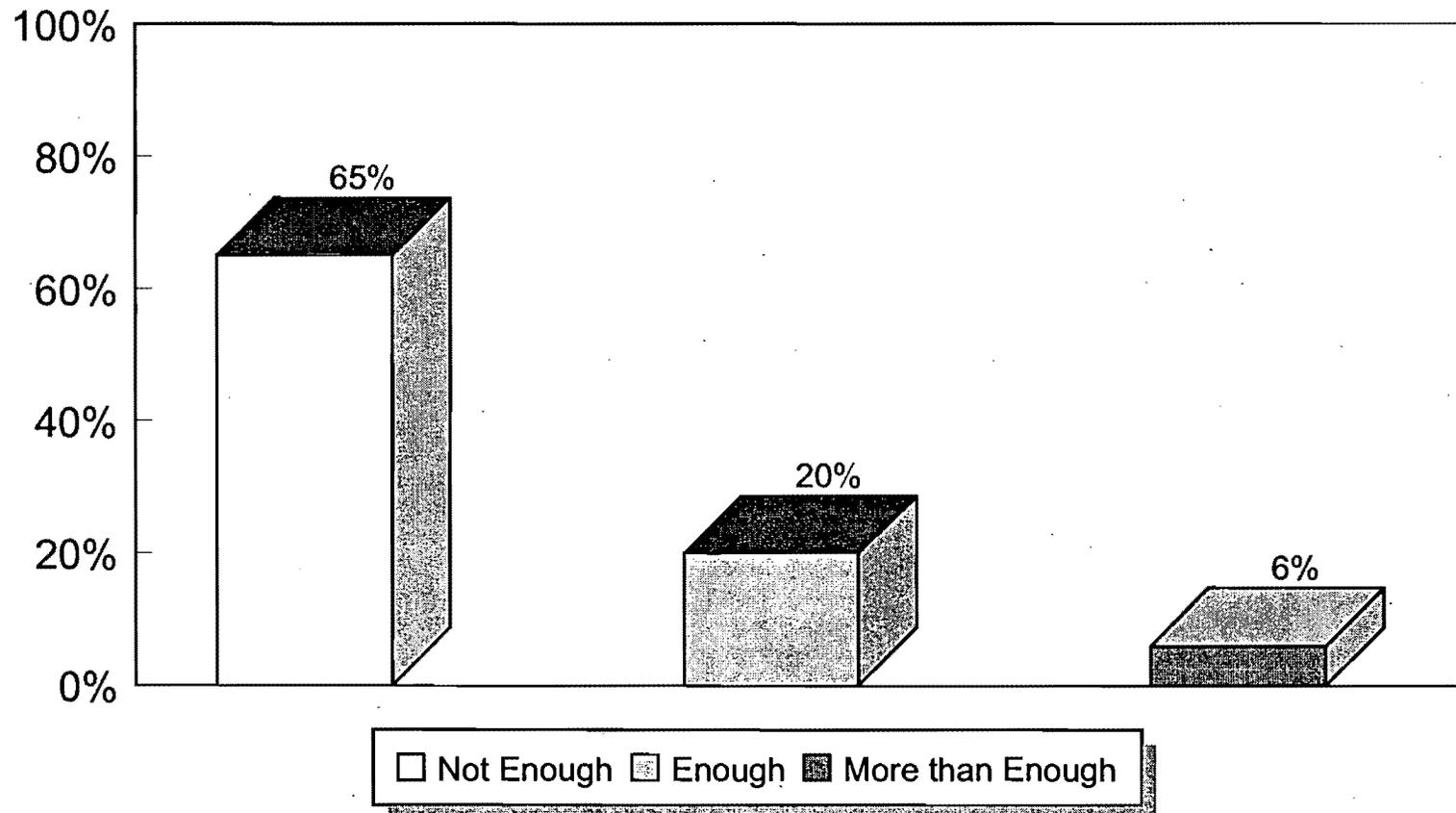
Not Enough Available





**Two-thirds of voters do not think there are enough afterschool programs available for children in America today, while 20 percent feel there are enough and only 6 percent believe there are more than enough.**

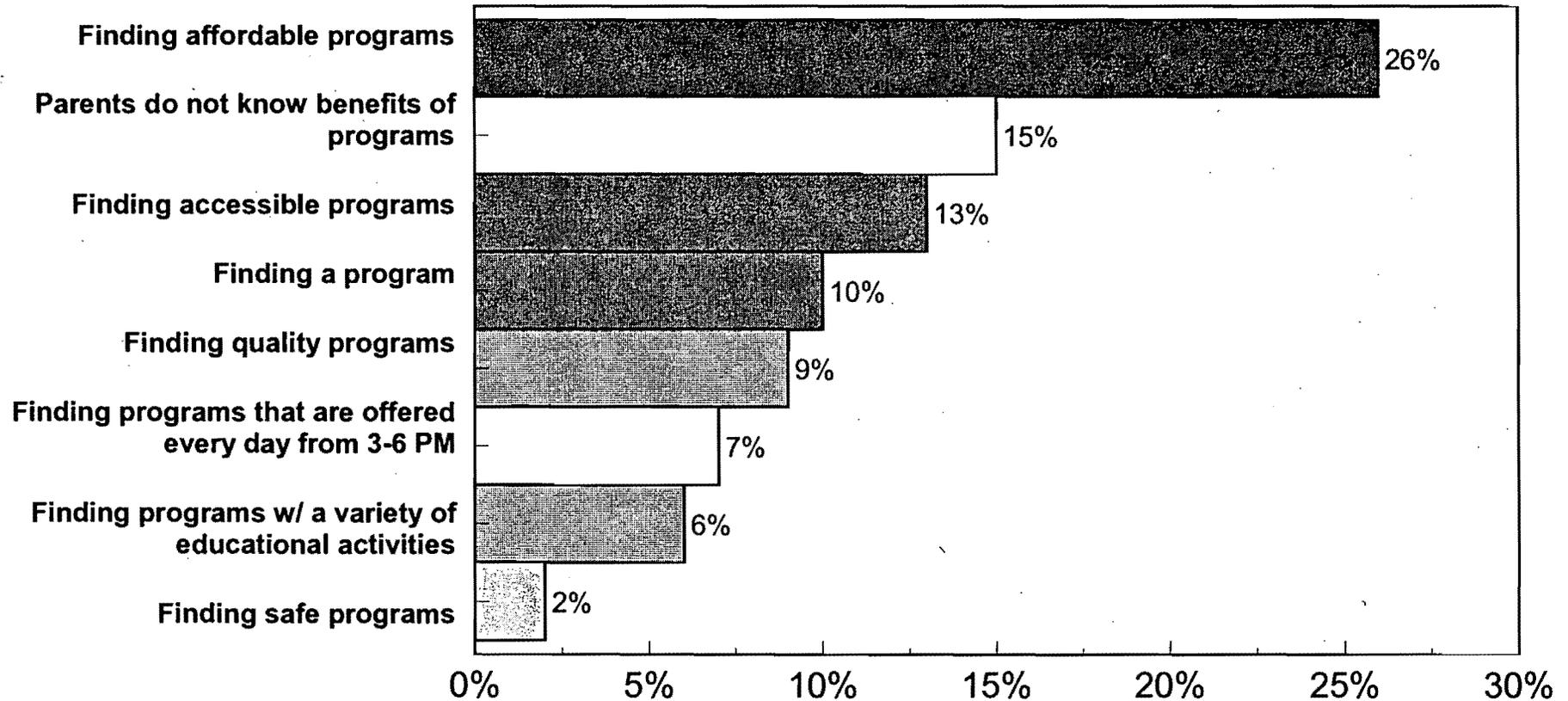
Do you think there are more than enough, enough, or not enough afterschool programs available for children in America today?





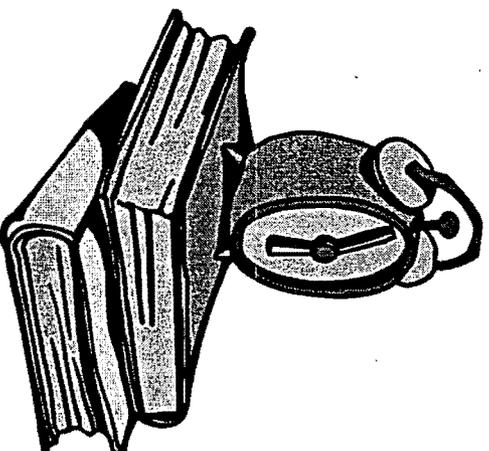
**Thinking about the problems facing parents when it comes to afterschool programs, voters are most likely to mention cost, followed by knowing the benefits of the programs, and finding accessible programs.**

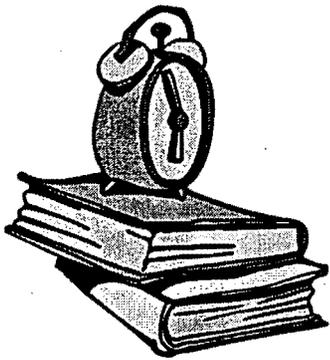
Which of the following would you say is the biggest problem facing parents in your community when it comes to afterschool programs?



# The Program

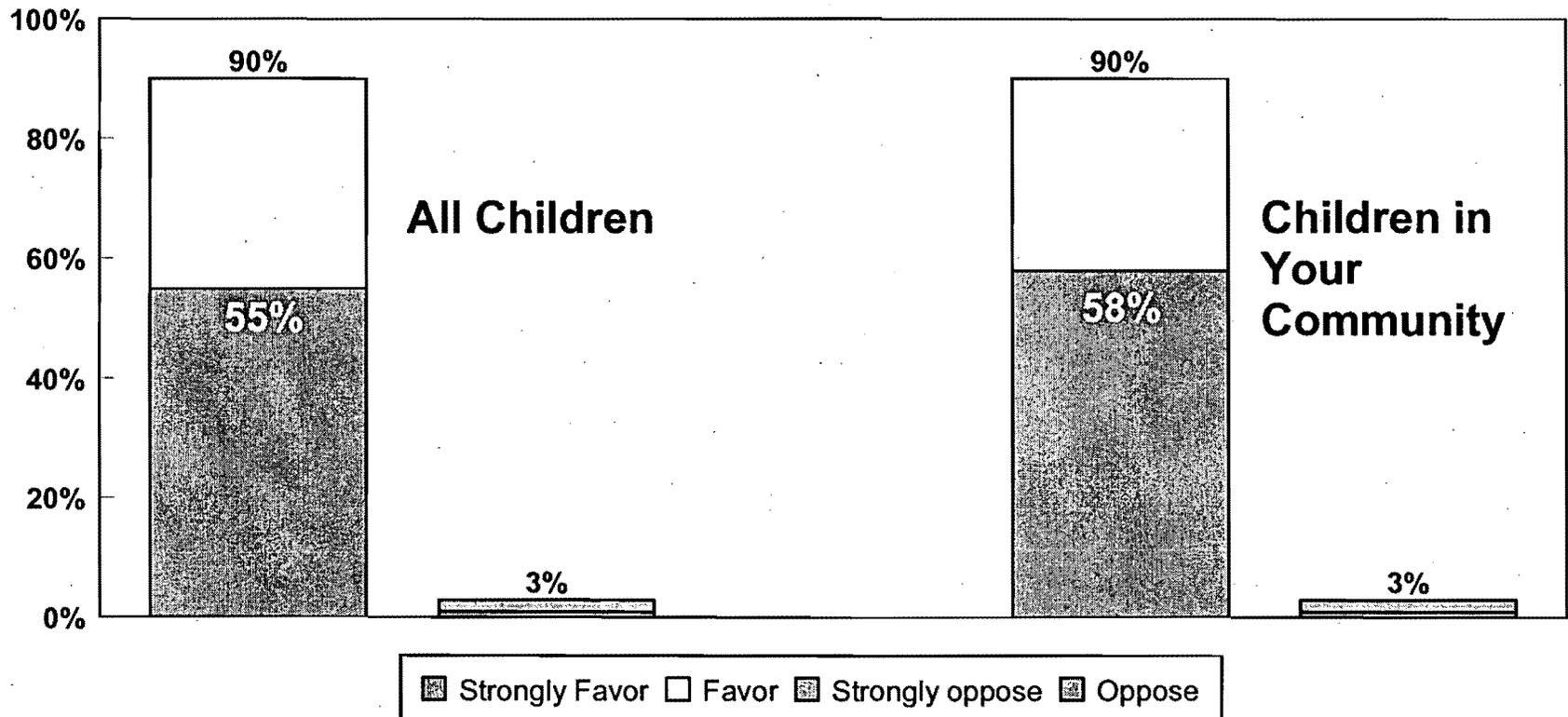
Strong Support for Daily Enriching  
Programs





## Adults overwhelmingly favor providing daily afterschool programs from 3-6 pm for children in both their communities and nationwide.

Now let me read you a program which some people have recommended implementing. This program would take place during afterschool hours five days a week from 3pm to 6pm to provide children with fun, enriching learning opportunities that extend beyond school's traditional academic style, that challenge them, and that give them more individualized attention. Having heard this description would you favor or oppose providing this program... to children in your community or to all children?

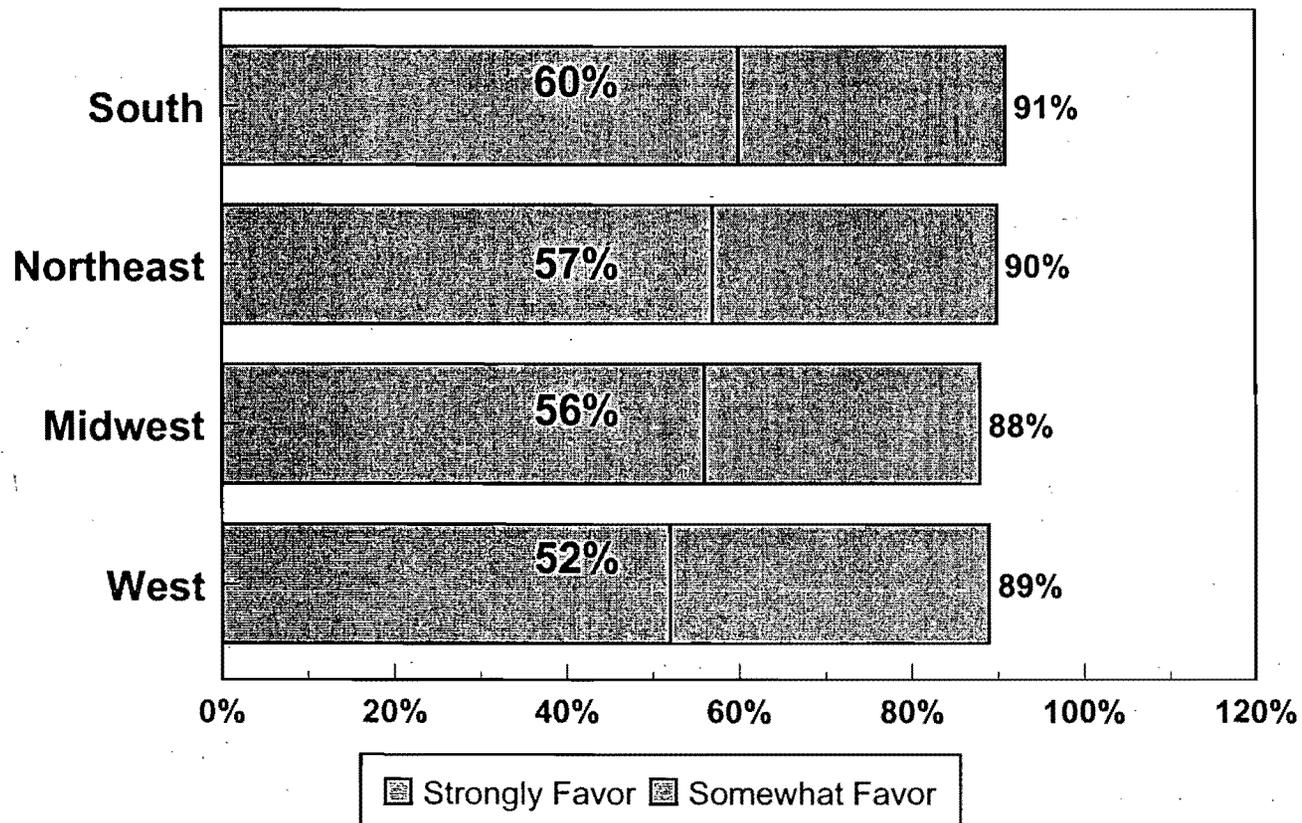


\*Split Sampled Questions -- Each question asked to only half of respondents.



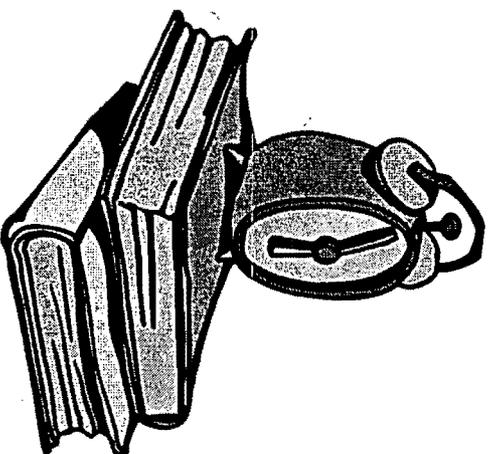
## Regionally, support is highest in the South where 60 percent of voters strongly favor establishing daily afterschool programs, followed by a strong majority of voters in the Northeast, Midwest, and West.

Now let me read you a program which some people have recommended implementing. This program would take place during after-school hours five days a week from 3pm to 6pm to provide children with fun, enriching learning opportunities that extend beyond school's traditional academic style, that challenge them, and that give them more individualized attention. Having heard this description would you favor or oppose providing this program? **Data represents combined responses from Q16A and Q19B.**



# **Responsibility for Setting Up Afterschool Programs**

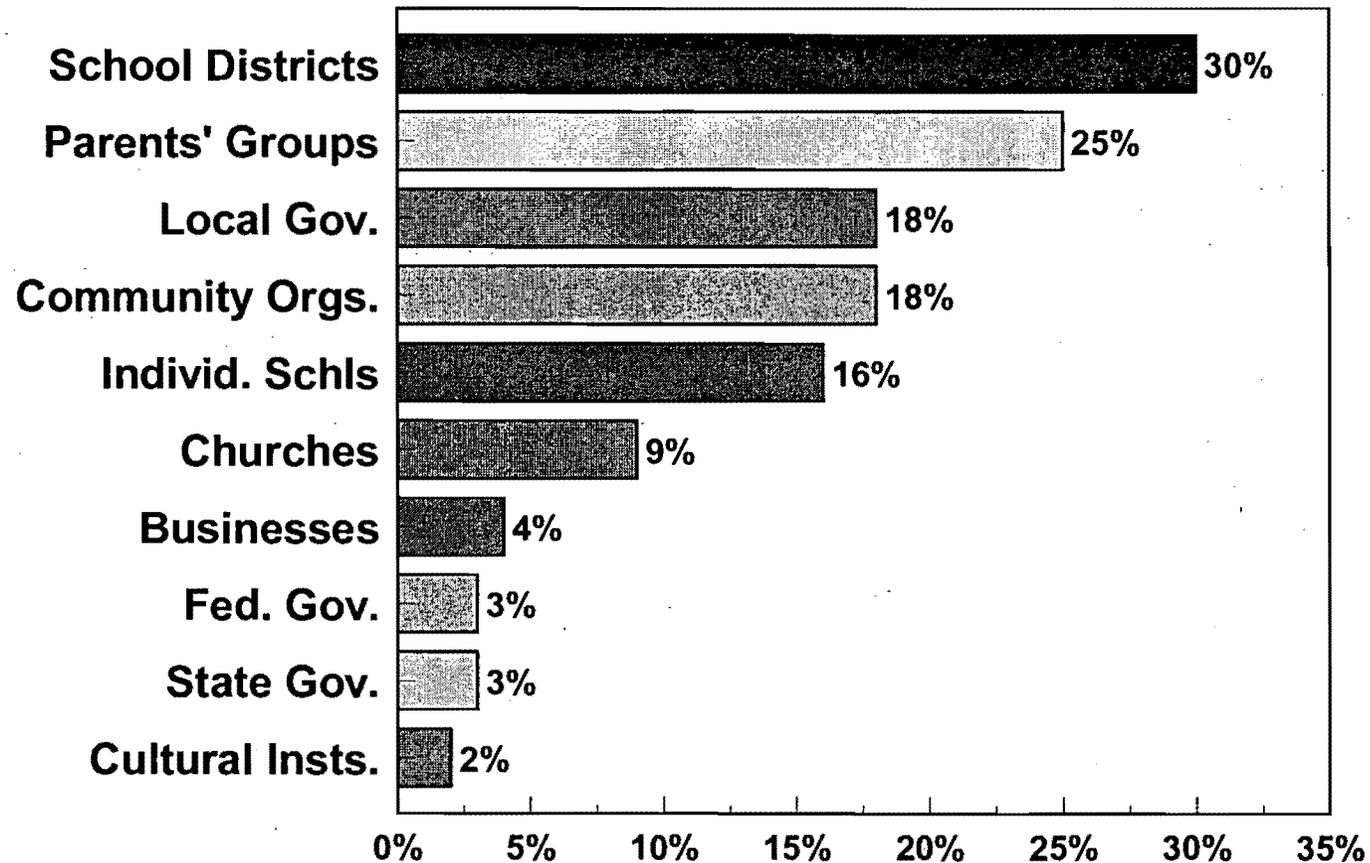
**School Districts and Parents' Groups**





**Voters place the burden on school districts and parents' groups to set up afterschool programs in their communities. Almost a third of voters point to school districts, while a quarter of voters point to parents. These options are trailed by local government, community organizations, and individual schools.**

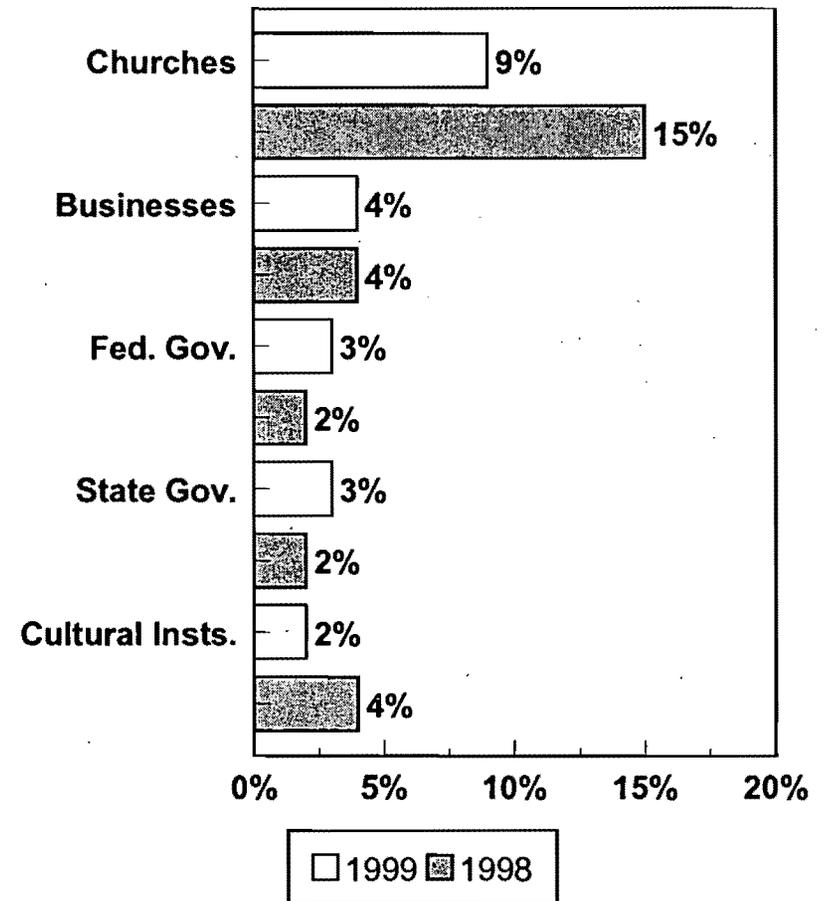
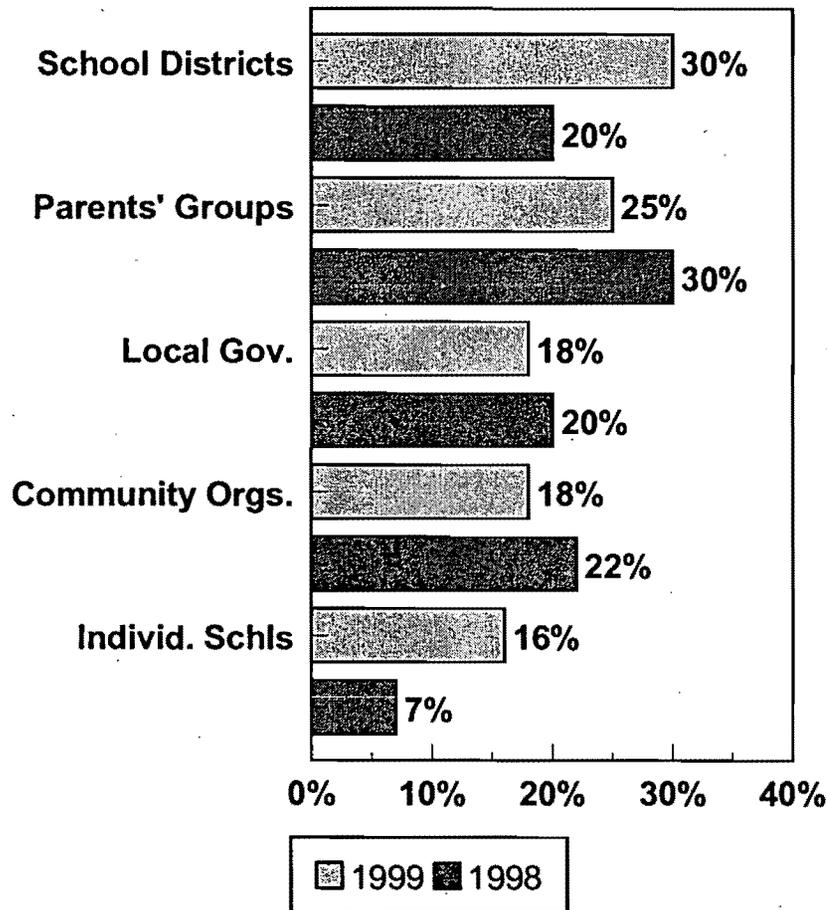
Of the following, who do you think should be responsible for setting up afterschool programs in your community?



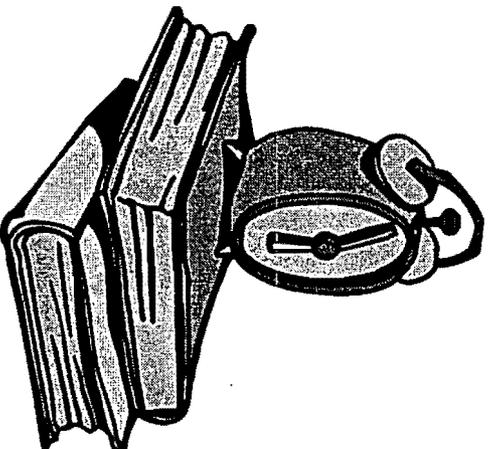


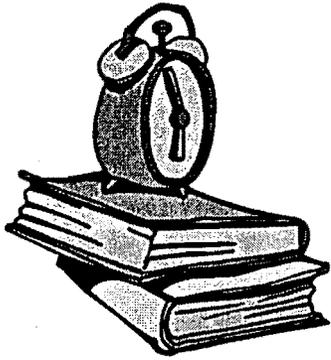
**There has been a sharp increase over the course of the past year in the number of voters who believe it is the school districts' responsibility to set up afterschool programs. In 1998, school districts ranked fourth, preceded by parents' groups, community organizations, and local government.**

Of the following, who do you think should be responsible for setting up afterschool programs in your community?



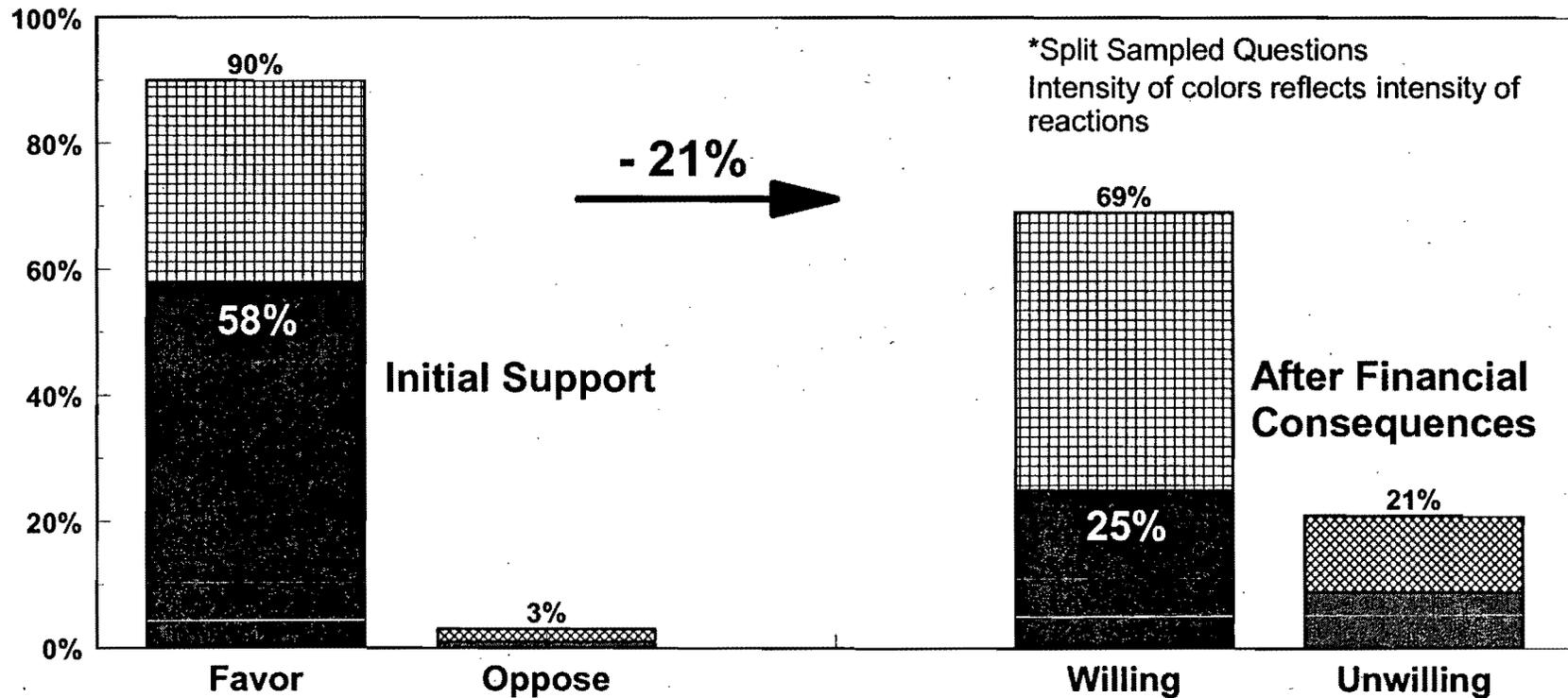
# **Responsibility for Paying for Afterschool Programs**





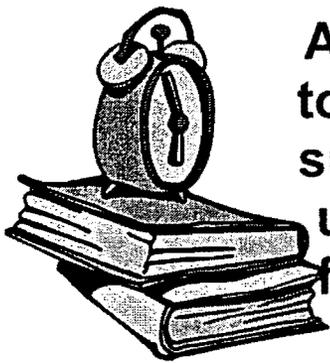
**Two-thirds of voters are willing to use additional federal or state taxpayer money to put these programs in their communities, but intensity is greatly decreased from support for the program.**

This program will cost \$1,000 per child, per school year, how willing would you be to use additional federal or state taxpayer money to put these programs in your community -- very willing, somewhat willing, not too willing, or not willing at all?



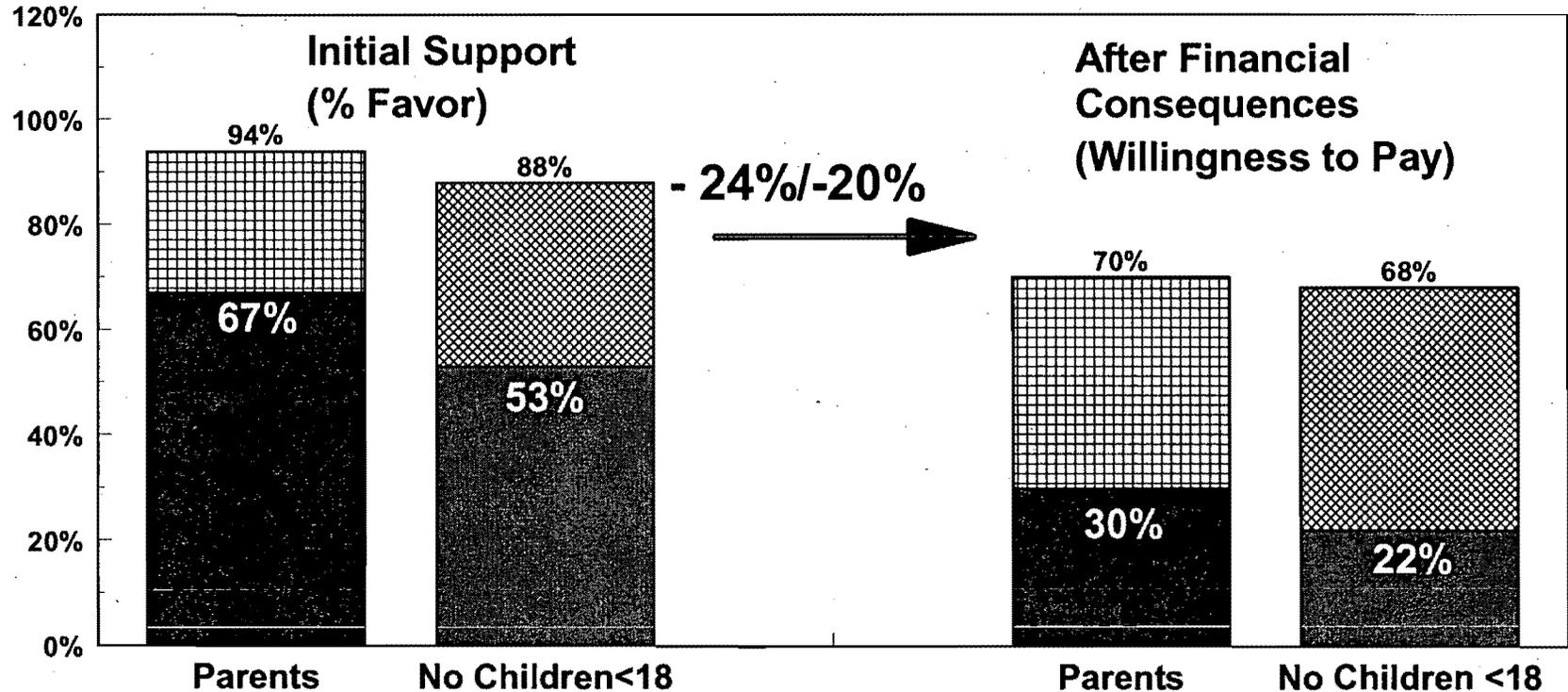
Let me read you a program which some people have recommended implementing...Having heard this description would you favor or oppose providing a daily afterschool program to children in your community?

How willing would you be to use additional federal or state taxpayer money to put these programs in your community?



Although parents of children under the age of 18 are more willing to pay for afterschool programs than their counterparts, there is a substantial drop in support among both voters who have children under the age of 18 and voters who do not when informed of the financial burdens imposed by community afterschool programs.

This program will cost \$1,000 per child, per school year, how willing would you be to use additional federal or state taxpayer money to put these programs in **your community** -- very willing, somewhat willing, not too willing, or not willing at all? (Split Sampled Question)



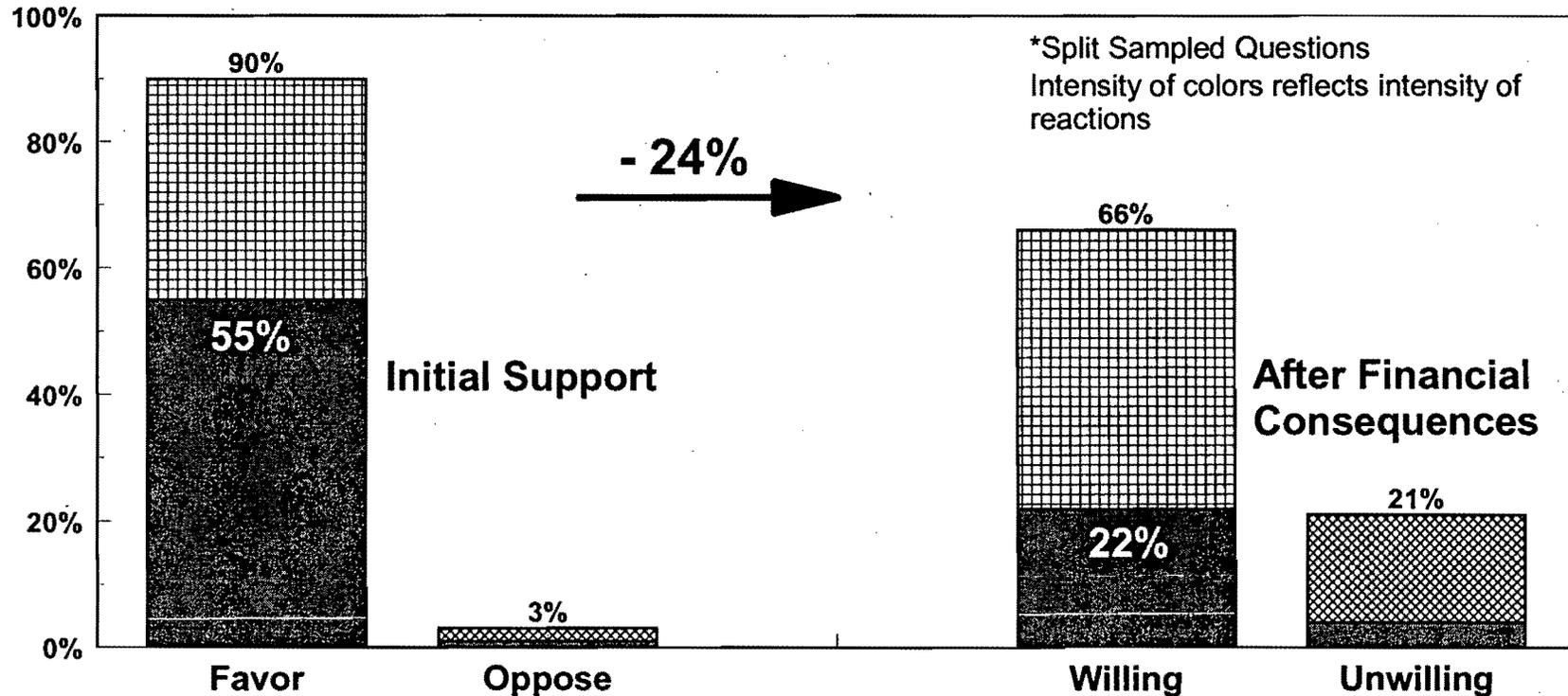
Let me read you a program which some people have recommended implementing...Having heard this description would you favor or oppose providing a daily afterschool program to children in your community?

How willing would you be to use additional federal or state taxpayer money to put these programs in **your community**?



# Willingness to use additional taxpayer dollars does not change significantly when voters are asked whether or not they would pay to provide afterschool programs for all children.

This program will cost \$1,000 per child, per school year, how willing would you be to use additional federal or state taxpayer money to make these programs **available to all children**-- very willing, somewhat willing, not too willing, or not willing at all?



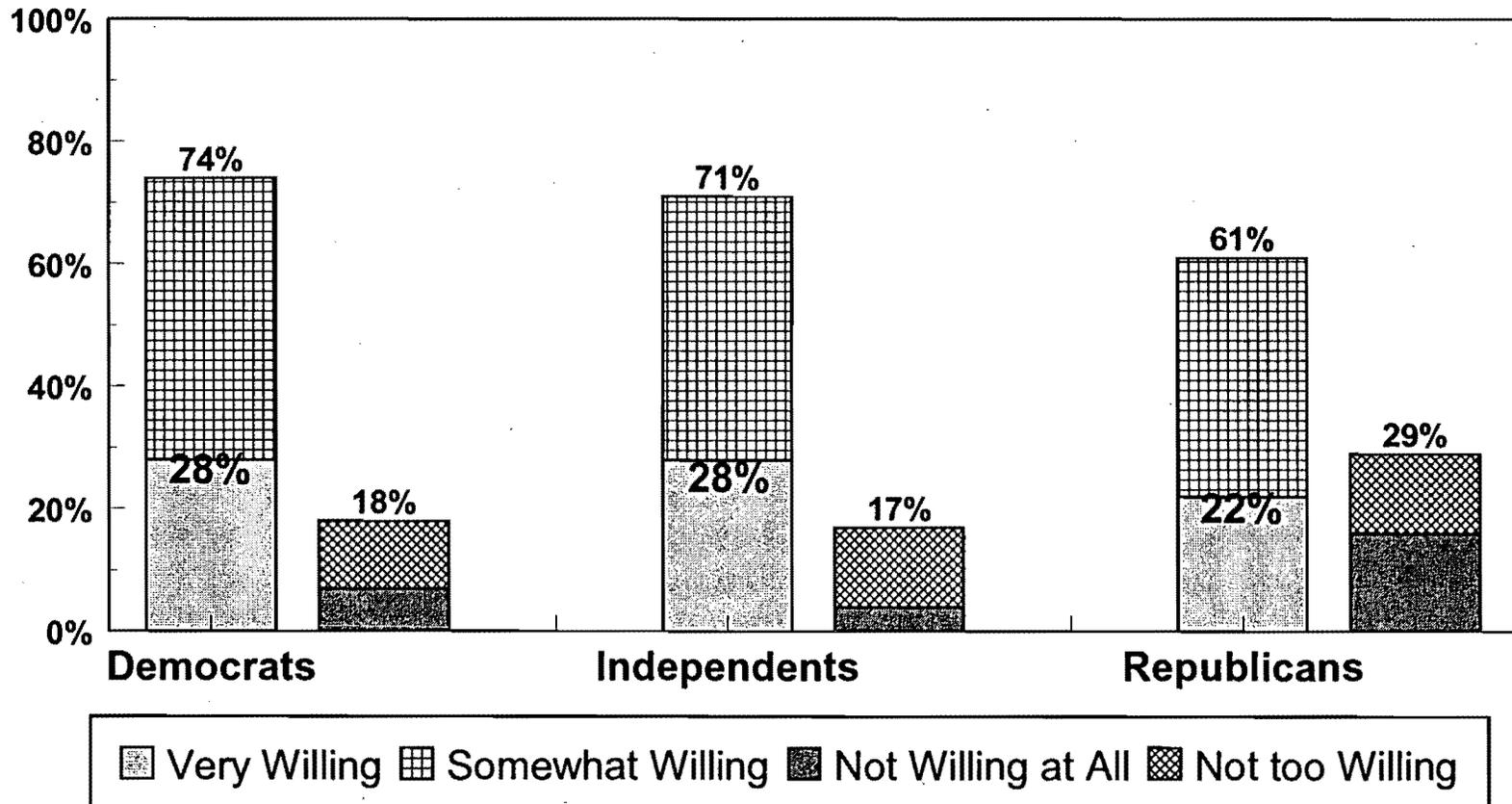
Let me read you a program which some people have recommended implementing...Having heard this description would you favor or oppose providing a daily afterschool program to all children?

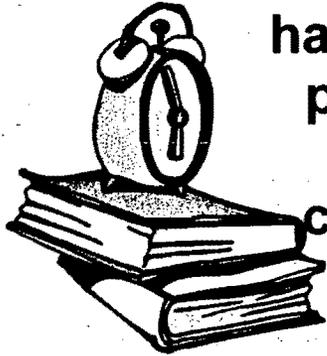
How willing would you be to use additional federal or state taxpayer money to make these programs available to all children?



## Democrats are most willing to pay for afterschool programs, whereas Republicans are less willing.

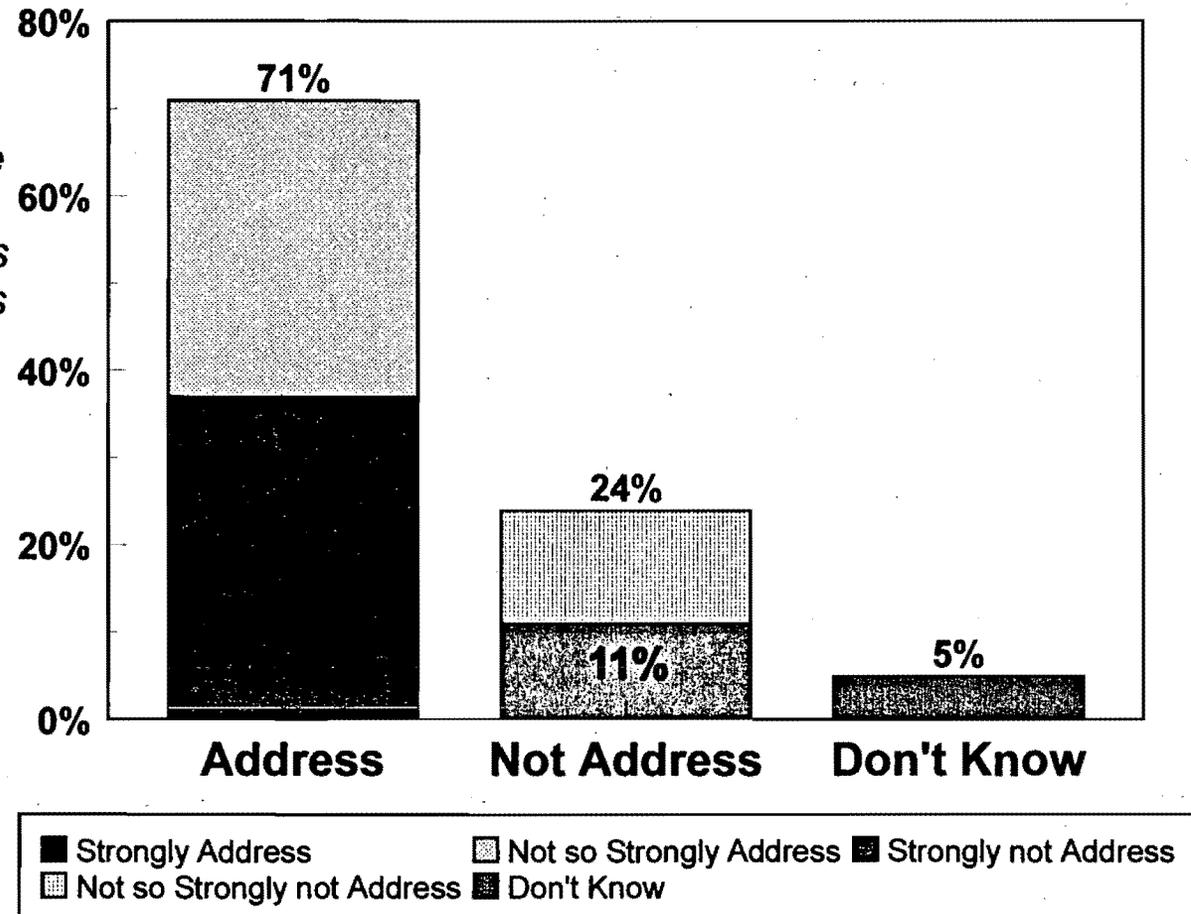
This program will cost \$1,000 per child, per school year, how willing would you be to use additional federal or state taxpayer money to put these programs **in your community** – very willing, somewhat willing, not too willing, or not willing at all? (Split Sampled Question)





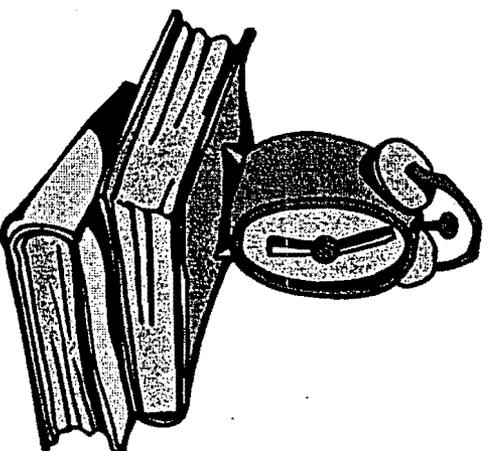
**While only 7 percent of voters say the private sector should have the responsibility for paying for afterschool programs, 71 percent think expanding quality afterschool programs is an issue that should be addressed by businesses in their community. A quarter of voters do not think this is an issue for businesses.**

*Do you think expanding quality afterschool programs is an issue that should be addressed by business in your community or is this not an issue that businesses need to address? (Is that strongly or not so strongly?)*



# Activities and Results

Keeping Kids Safe, Conflict Resolution,  
Socialization

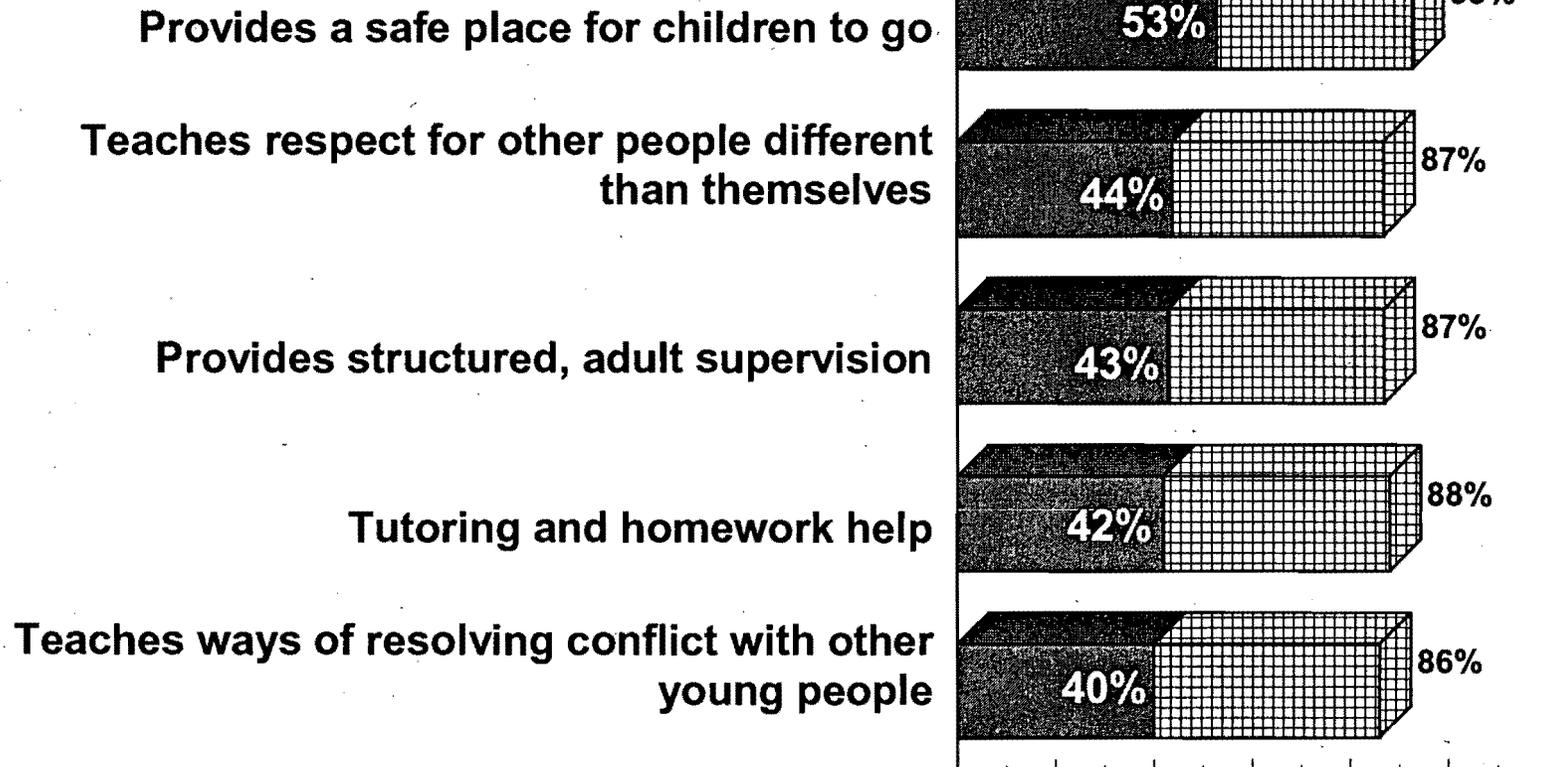


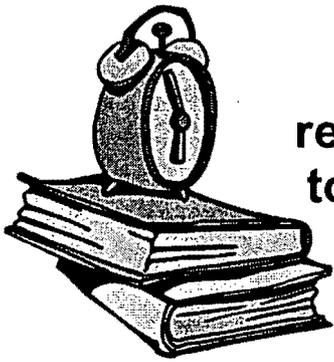


**Voters above all want to see afterschool programs provide children with a safe place to go, with a majority of voters placing safety as one of their most important priorities for afterschool programs. Other pressing goals for afterschool programs include teaching respect for differences, structured, adult supervision, tutoring and homework help, and conflict resolution.**

Now I am going to read you a list of activities which may be included in afterschool programs and for each one, please tell me if it is one of the most important activities that should be included in afterschool programs, is very important, is somewhat important, is not too important, or is not important at all.

**% Most Important/Very Important**

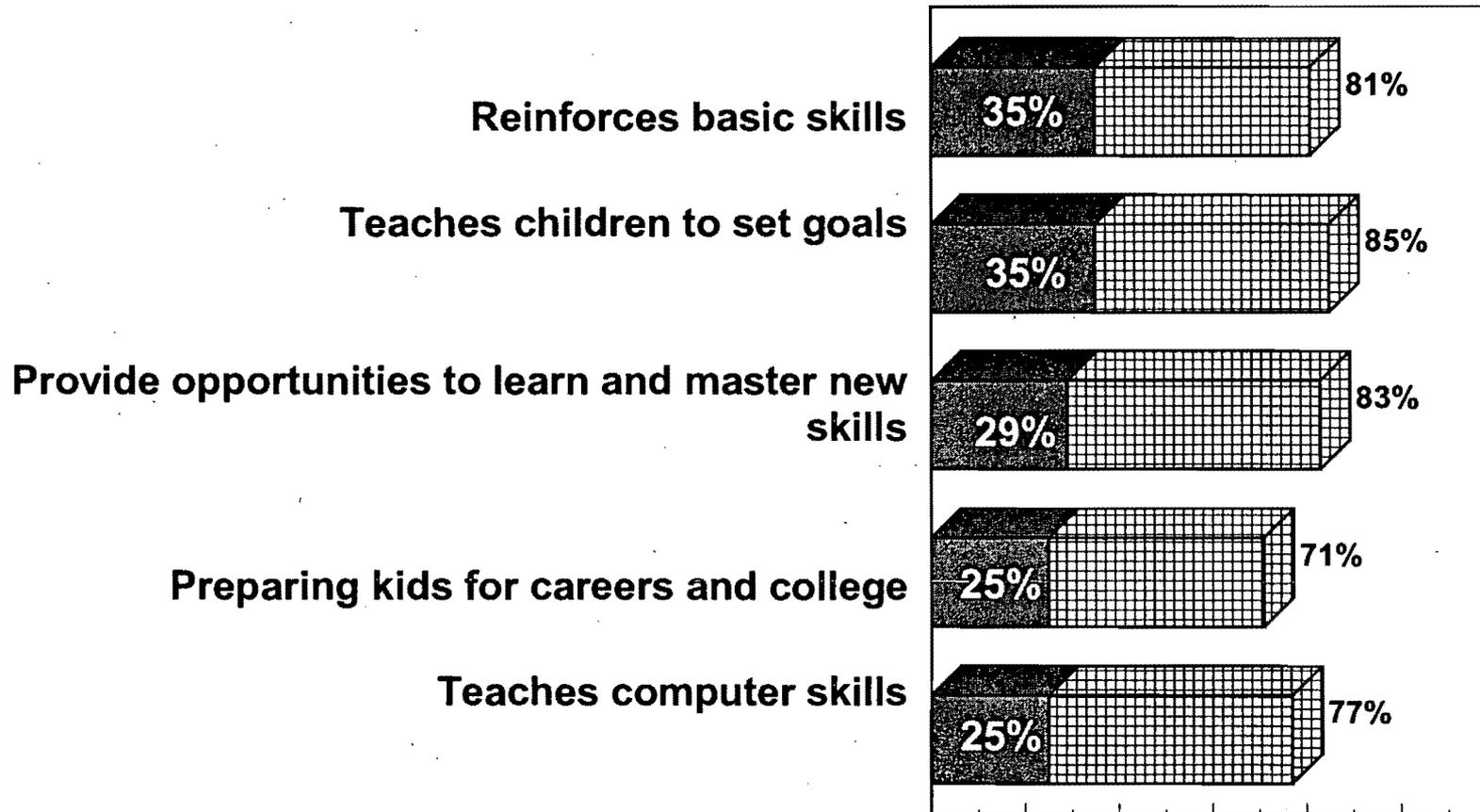




Voters also think it is important to teach children to set goals and reinforce basic skills, with over a third of voters finding each proposal to be one of the most important goals of afterschool programs. They are followed by providing opportunities to learn and master new skills, teaching computer skills, and college preparation.

Now I am going to read you a list of activities which may be included in afterschool programs and for each one, please tell me if it is one of the most important activities that should be included in afterschool programs, is very important, is somewhat important, is not too important, or is not important at all.

**% Most Important/Very Important**

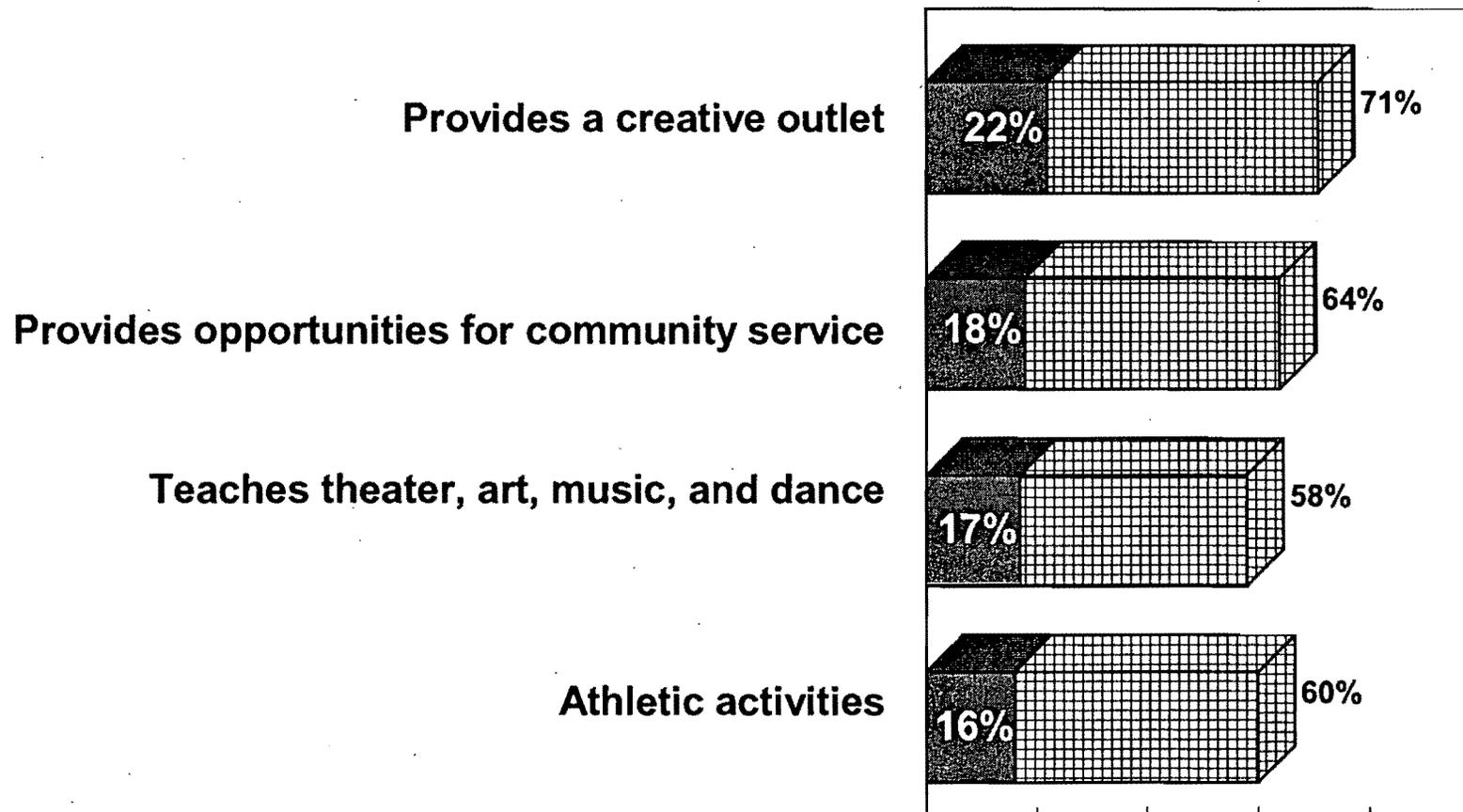


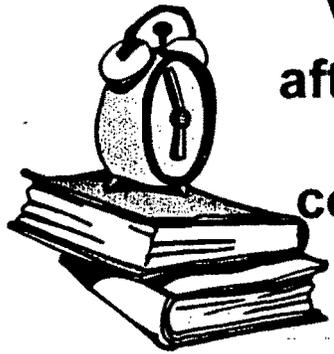


## Voters place less importance on providing a creative outlet for children, providing opportunities for community service, teaching the arts, and athletic activities.

Now I am going to read you a list of activities which may be included in afterschool programs and for each one, please tell me if it is one of the most important activities that should be included in afterschool programs, is very important, is somewhat important, is not too important, or is not important at all.

**% Most Important/Very Important**





**Voters see several results as likely to happen as a result of afterschool programs -- helping working families, keeping kids safe, improving socialization, building social skills, and conflict resolution. Of these, voters are most likely to believe programs will help working families.**

Now I am going to read you a list of items that could result from an afterschool program. After each item please tell me how likely you think that will happen as a result of a student attending an afterschool program -- very likely to happen, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely to happen.

\*Split Sampled Questions

**% Very Likely/Somewhat Likely**

