



Surveys and Polls Show Strong Support for Afterschool

In addition to the Afterschool Alliance's Voters' Polls and *America After 3 PM*, a number of other surveys and polls have been conducted in recent years to gauge American support for afterschool. Across these various polls, it is clear that the American public supports afterschool and wants to see afterschool opportunities expanded for our nation's children and youth.

Afterschool Viewed as Critical and in Demand

- In 2008 new research from Peter D. Hart Research Associates found that more than 2 in 3 parents (68 percent) say they are satisfied that there are sufficient educational and enrichment opportunities available for their children in school, but just under half (49 percent) say the same about learning opportunities outside of the regular school day and school year by way of afterschool, weekend and summer programs.
- A 2008 Election Eve poll reveals that 3 in 4 voters (76 percent) say afterschool programs are "an absolute necessity" for their community.
- According to the 2007 *T-Mobile Huddle Up* Afterschool Survey, 90 percent of parents say having a safe, positive place for their child to hang out after school will keep their child safe and away from criminal activity, 89 percent say it will improve their child's well-being, and 82 percent say it will help their child perform better in school.
- A 2004 Afterschool Alliance poll finds that nearly 9 out of 10 voters are concerned that children are unsupervised after school with too much unstructured time and agree that children and teens need some type of organized activity or place to go after school every day.
- *America After 3 PM* finds that parents of 15.3 million children say their children would participate in afterschool – if a program were available.
- Eighty-five percent of teens surveyed by Public Agenda said that peers who participate in afterschool activities are better off than those who do not.
- According to Public Agenda, low-income and minority parents are much more likely than higher-income and white parents to say they have trouble finding high-quality, convenient and affordable activities for their children.
- When asked how important afterschool programs are for children in their area, 95 percent of PTA member respondents said "important" or "very important" for elementary school and middle school children, and 82 percent said "important" or "very important" for high school students.
- Eighty-three percent of National School Board Association members surveyed assert that it is essential or very important that afterschool programs are maintained in their district.
- One in three 8- to 12-year-olds are either "home alone" or "hanging out with friends" after school according to a 2005 Junior Achievement/Harris survey. In a 2003 survey, Junior Achievement found that 79 percent of boys and 84 percent of girls who do not currently participate in afterschool programs are interested in such activities.
- According to Fight Crime: Invest in Kids' poll of working moms, despite public focus on school shootings and other violence during the school day, nearly 9 in 10 working mothers said they are most concerned about their children's safety during the afterschool hours.
- Eighty percent of Virginia voters say they are concerned about the amount of unstructured time children have and 72 percent agree that afterschool programs are essential for their community.
- Ninety-six percent of Rhode Island parents believe all children should have some type of organized activity or place to go after school.

- Sixty percent of parents with children who do not participate in afterschool programs in Connecticut agree that their children would be likely to attend a convenient, affordable, quality program if it were available.
- Thirty-five percent of California teens say there are not enough supervised afterschool activities in their areas that interest them. Seventy-seven percent of these teens would be likely to participate if interesting activities were available to them.
- Fifty-five percent of Chicago high school students say there are no safe places to go after school.
- A survey commissioned by America's Promise Alliance finds that 2 out of 3 young people nationwide wish there were more places they could hang out where they could feel safe and have fun.

Afterschool Meets a Variety of Needs

- A 2003 Afterschool Alliance poll finds that voters do not want to see afterschool programs become an extension of the school day and do not believe that improving test scores should be the primary goal of the afterschool programs. Voters want to see children in afterschool programs offered hands-on learning opportunities, recreation, community service and creative activities that inspire them to learn and grow.
- Afterschool programs are serving a high need population. A 2009 study reveals that an average of 67 percent of kids participating in afterschool programs qualify for free/ reduced price lunch, 14 percent are Limited English Proficient and 11 percent have special needs/disabilities.
- Voters believe afterschool programs can address areas beyond a traditional safety and academic focus. The strongest areas for additional support include: reducing high school dropout rates, helping children and teens prepare for college, and helping to build strong and safe communities.
- In South Carolina, the results of a large, comprehensive study examining the state's public education system finds broad consensus on a small group of strategies for improving the schools, including afterschool programs, tutoring and transforming the schools into community learning centers.
- PTA members believe afterschool programs' primary benefit is safety and supervision, followed closely by development, consisting of learning new things, social interaction and academic achievement.
- School board members with afterschool programs give them high marks in providing services that directly impact classroom achievement: 82 percent say their programs do a good or excellent job of assisting students who are struggling academically.
- When Fight Crime: Invest in Kids asked working mothers to name their top concern as kids headed back to school, nearly 6 in 10 working mothers listed crime, violence, or engaging in risky behavior, involving drugs, alcohol and sex.
- According to a 2004 Junior Achievement/Harris Interactive poll, afterschool participants express interest in a wide variety of activities after school, such as sports, art or music, working with computers, learning how to run a business, spending time with mentors and learning about various careers.
- A 2007 study released by the Black Alliance for Educational Options finds that low-income and working class African American parents express a strong need for afterschool programs and feel hopeful that these programs will improve their children's life chances.
- Eighty-eight percent of parents in Connecticut with children in afterschool programs agree that knowing their child is in a supervised afterschool program helps them better focus on their jobs during the after school hours.

Concerns about Funding are a Common Theme

- A 2008 Afterschool Alliance poll finds 3 in 4 voters (76 percent) say elected officials in Congress, as well as new state and local leaders, should increase funding for afterschool programs. This strong

support for afterschool crosses all party, ideological and demographic lines.

- A 2004 Afterschool Alliance poll finds that nationally, 76 percent of voters would support increased funding for afterschool programs, even if it were to lead to a tax increase.
- A 2003 Afterschool Alliance poll finds that voters worry that if no new funds come to afterschool programs, as a result of reduced federal funding or because of budget problems in the states, programs will have to reduce their services or close their doors.
- An Afterschool Alliance web-based survey finds that afterschool programs are oversubscribed and facing tough financial times. More than half of survey respondents say that funding has decreased a little or a lot over the past two years. Another 25 percent say funding is unchanged. When asked about the security of funding over the next five years, fewer than half of respondents say they feel secure about their funding for the next one to two years and only 23 percent feel secure about their funding for the next three to five years.
- A 2009 Afterschool Alliance assessment of the economy's affect on afterschool details that about 6 in 10 programs reported a loss in funding due to the 2008-2009 economic recession, with 1 in 10 programs reporting a significant loss that will cause cutbacks to the program or cause one or more sights to close.
- The Afterschool Alliance's 2009 *Roadmap to Afterschool for All* reports that the federal government contributes only 11 percent of the cost of afterschool, while on average, parents pay more than three-quarters (76 percent) of afterschool costs through tuition and fees.
- PTA Members cite financial reasons as the explanation for why their school does not offer an afterschool program, and a significant proportion of PTA members express some level of concern regarding the affordability of afterschool programs.
- Fifty-two percent of surveyed National School Board Association members expect that their afterschool programs will have to be reduced somewhat or even cut entirely in the next few years due to proposed funding cuts.
- Nine in 10 working mothers agree with the statement: "America could greatly reduce youth violence if Congress expanded prevention efforts like after-school programs." Further, when asked which strategy would be more effective in reducing school and youth violence, 7 out of 10 mothers choose investments in afterschool programs over investments in security measures like metal detectors.
- In Virginia, a majority of voters would support an expansion of afterschool programs even if it meant a \$100 increase in their property taxes.
- Demand for afterschool programming in Boston is high and cost is the most frequently cited barrier among parents whose children currently do not participate in afterschool; 51 percent of parents with children not in afterschool reported that it was because it "cost too much."
- The most often-cited reason that Rhode Island parents gave for their child not participating in afterschool programs was a lack of availability and a lack of transportation from school or to home for such programs. If access were improved, participation would improve dramatically. Eighty-four percent of Rhode Island parents said they would be likely to utilize an optional afterschool learning and activities program if one were made available.

References:

- Afterschool Alliance & Lake, Snell, Perry & Associates, Inc. (2003-2008). *2008 election eve/ election day poll on voters attitudes on afterschool, 2006 election eve poll on voters' attitudes on afterschool, A presentation based on findings from a nationwide 2004 election eve survey of 1000 definite voters, and 2003 poll on voters' attitudes on afterschool*. Retrieved July 28, 2009, from <http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/researchPolling.cfm>
- Afterschool Alliance. (2004). *America after 3 pm*. Retrieved March 15, 2007, from http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/america_3pm.cfm
- Afterschool Alliance. (2009). *Roadmap to afterschool for all: Examining current investments and mapping future needs*. Retrieved, July 28, 2009, from <http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/roadmap.cfm>
- Afterschool Alliance. (2009). *Uncertain times 2009: Recession imperiling afterschool programs and the children they serve*. Retrieved July 28, 2009, from <http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/UncertainTimes2009.cfm>
- Alpha Research Associates. (2004). *Time well spent: A survey of Rhode Island parents about after-school time and after-school programs*. Retrieved March 15, 2007, from http://afterschoolri.org/matriarch/MultiPiecePage.asp_Q_PageID_E_36_A_PageName_E_ForParentsTimeWellSpent
- America's Promise Alliance. (2006). *A report from America's Promise Alliance: Every child every promise, turning failure into action*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from <http://www.americaspromise.org/APAPage.aspx?id=6528>
- Boston's After-School for All Partnership. (2003). *A survey of Boston parents about their children's out-of-school hours*. Retrieved March 15, 2007, from http://www.bostonbeyond.org/research/Family_Engagement/index.html
- Center for Education Policy and Leadership. (2007). *In their own words: A public vision for educational excellence in South Carolina*. Retrieved January 16, 2008, from Furman University, Riley Institute's Center for Education Policy and Leadership Web site: <http://cepl.furman.edu/index.php?page=6>
- Connecticut After School Network. (2006). *After school in Connecticut: What are kids doing after school?* Retrieved March 15, 2007, from <http://www.ctafterschoolnetwork.org/documents/CTAAfterSchoolNetworkSurvey2006forwebsite.pdf>
- Fight Crime: Invest in Kids & Mason-Dixon Polling and Research. (2003). *Survey of American working mothers*. Retrieved March 15, 2007, from <http://www.fightcrime.org/reports/workingmomspoll03.pdf>
- Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, California & Opinion Research Corporation. (2006). *California survey of teens*. Retrieved April 21, 2008 from, <http://www.fightcrime.org/ca/cateenpoll.pdf>
- Goerge, R. M., Chaskin, R., & Guiltinan, S. (2006). *What high school students in the Chicago Public Schools do in their out-of-school time: 2003-2005, Chapin Hall Working Paper 2006*. Chicago: University of Chicago.
- Junior Achievement & Harris Interactive. (2003-2005). *Youth polls*. Press release. Retrieved, March 15, 2007, from http://www.ja.org/about/about_newsitem.asp?StoryID=302 (2005), http://www.myja.org/about_ja_news_press_afterschool.html (2004), and http://www.ja.org/afterschool/afterschool_harris_poll.shtml (2003)
- Mason-Dixon Polling and Research. (2005). *Virginia voters poll*. Retrieved 2005, from <http://www.kidsdeservebetter.org>
- National School Board Association. (2003). *Survey of school board presidents*. Retrieved 2003, from www.nsba.org
- National Parent Teacher Association. (2003). *Member poll on afterschool*. Retrieved 2003, from www.pta.org
- Public Agenda. (2004). *All work and no play: Listening to what kids and parents really want from out-of-school time*. Retrieved March 15, 2007, from http://www.publicagenda.org/research/research_reports_details.cfm?list=2
- Robinson, G. & Fenwick, L. (2007). *Afterschool programs as an oasis of hope for black parents in four cities*. Retrieved, October 2007, from http://scoter.baeo.org/news_multi_media/mottSummary.pdf
- T-Mobile Huddle Up, Afterschool Alliance & Opinion Research Corporation. (2007). *T-Mobile Huddle Up afterschool survey*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/poll_reports.cfm