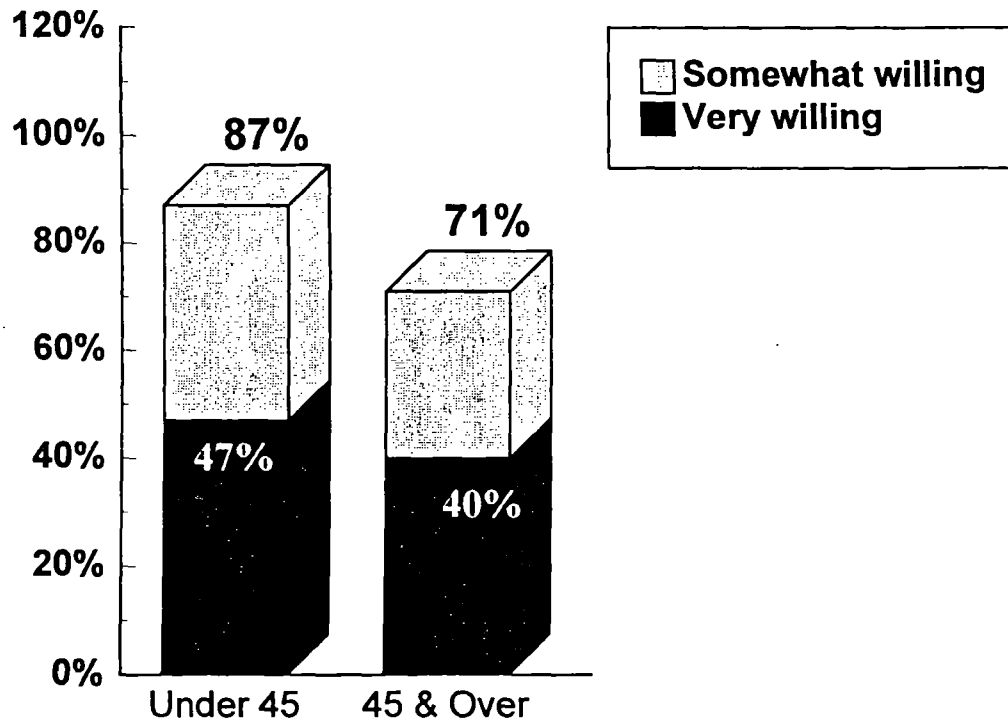


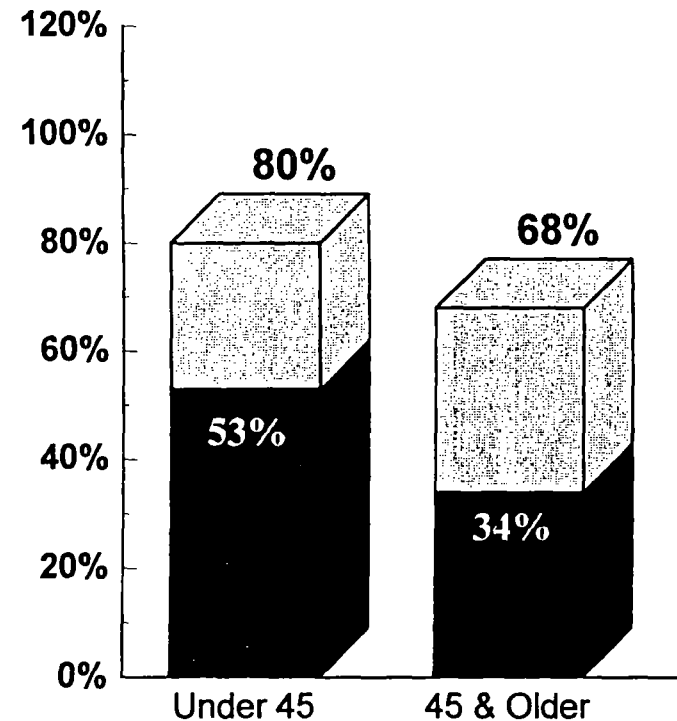


Younger voters are the most willing to pay \$10 more in taxes a year for programs in their community.

*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 school-based programs in your community even if it raises your taxes \$10 a year?



*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 even if it raises your taxes \$10 a year?

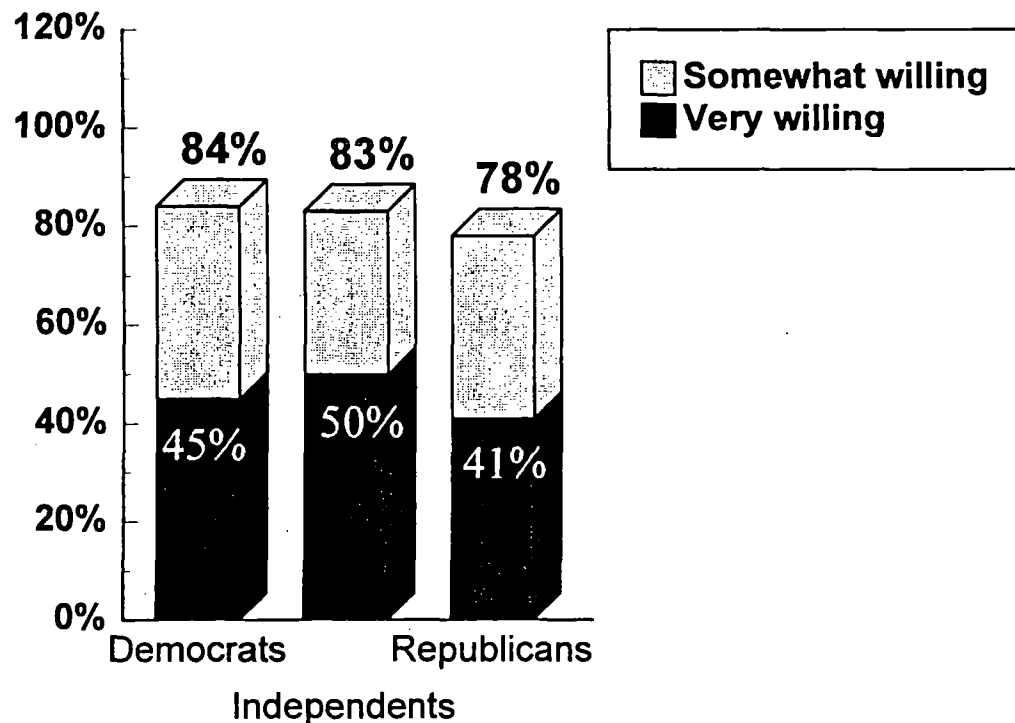


*Asked of only half the respondents

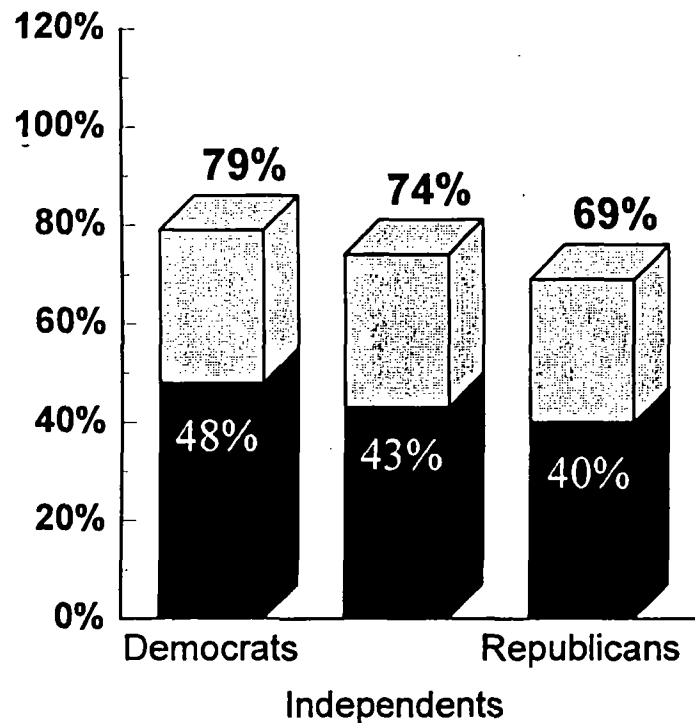


While voters across all parties are willing to pay \$10 more in taxes a year, Republicans are slightly less willing than both Democrats and Independents, especially when the programs would be available to all children.

*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 put these school-based programs in your community even if it raises your taxes \$10 a year?



*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 even if it raises your taxes \$10 a year?

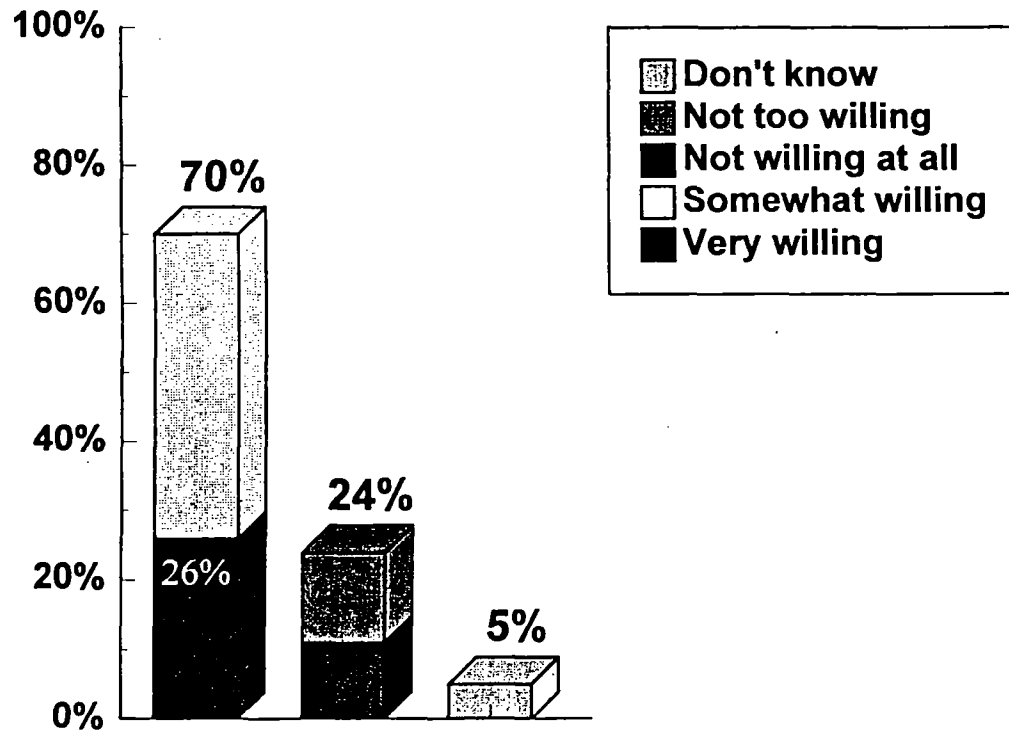


*Asked of only half the respondents

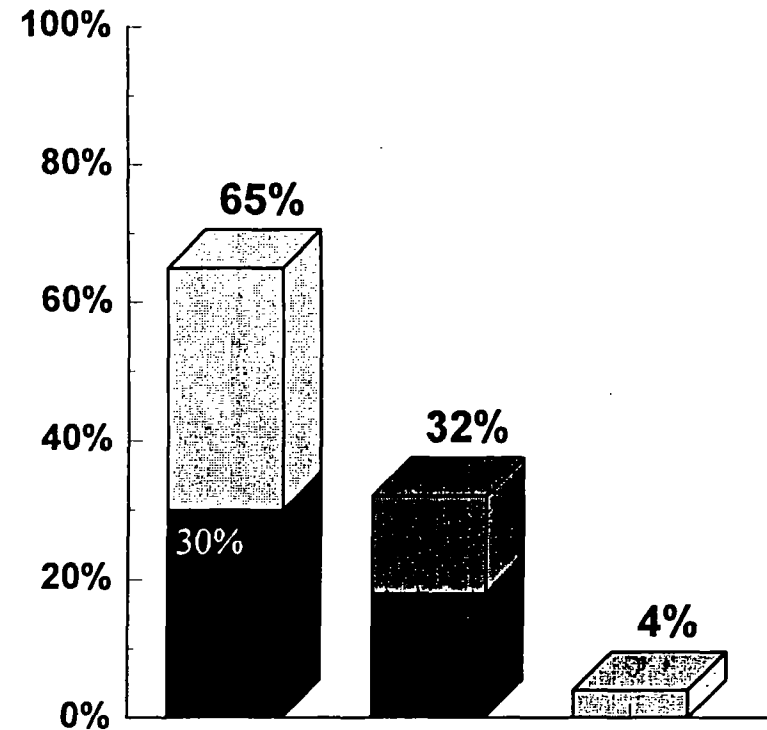


Voters are less willing to fund these school based programs when they hear they cost between \$35,000 and \$200,000 a year, especially if it is to make these programs available to all children. There is a sharp drop in intensity from the previous question.

*How willing would you be to fund these school-based programs in local communities if you knew one program would cost between \$35,000 and \$200,000 per year?



*How willing would you be to make these programs available to all children if you knew one program would cost between \$35,000 and \$200,000 per year?



*Asked of only half the respondents

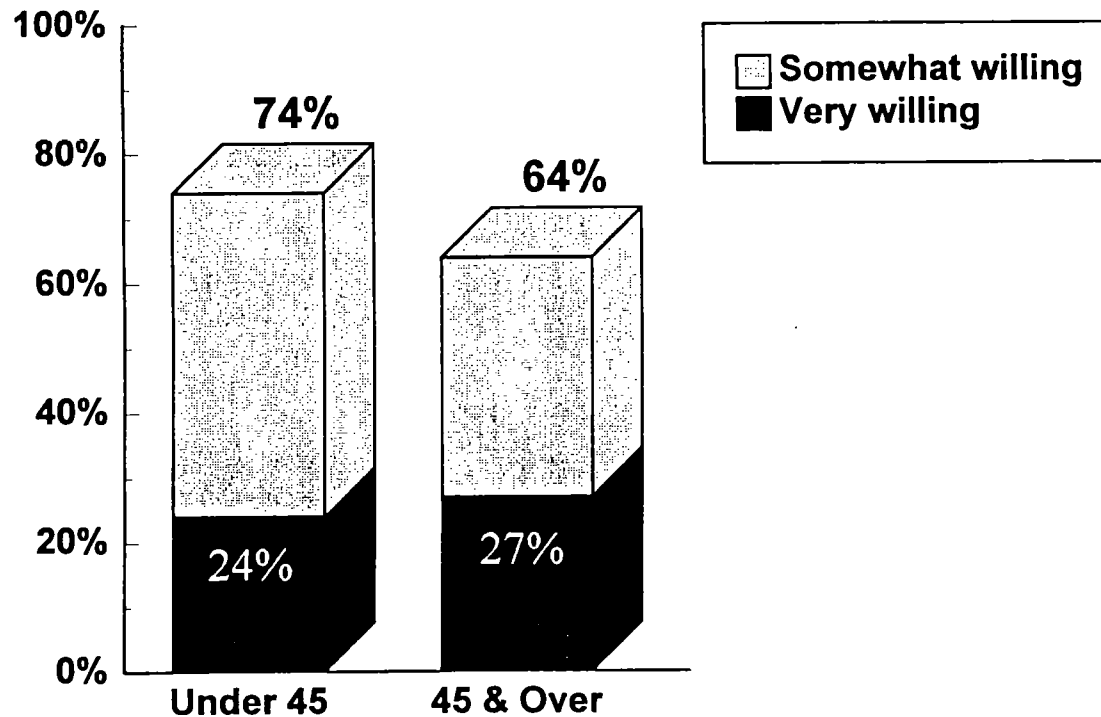
Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group

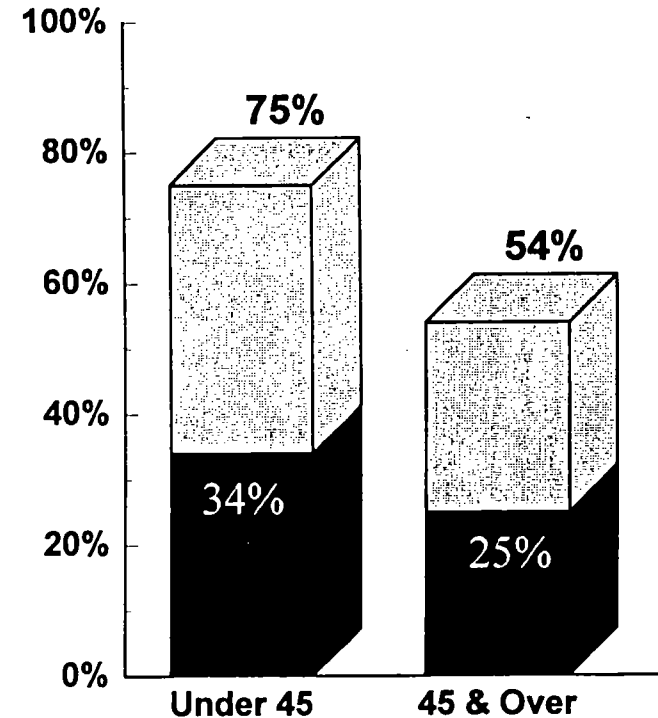


When they hear the programs cost between \$35,000 and \$200,000 a year, older voters are less willing to pay for these programs than are younger people, particularly when they hear the programs are available to all children.

*How willing would you be to fund these school-based programs in local communities if you knew one program would cost between \$35,000 and \$200,000 per year?



*How willing would you be to make these programs available to all children if you knew one program would cost between \$35,000 and \$200,000 per year?

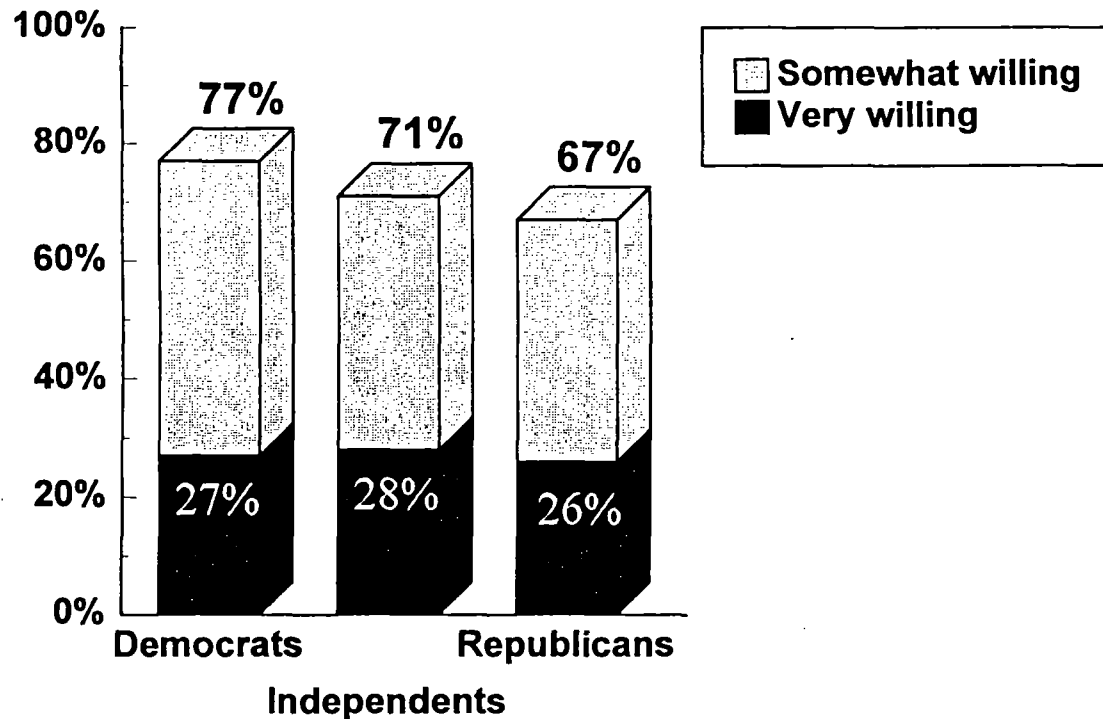


*Asked of only half the respondents

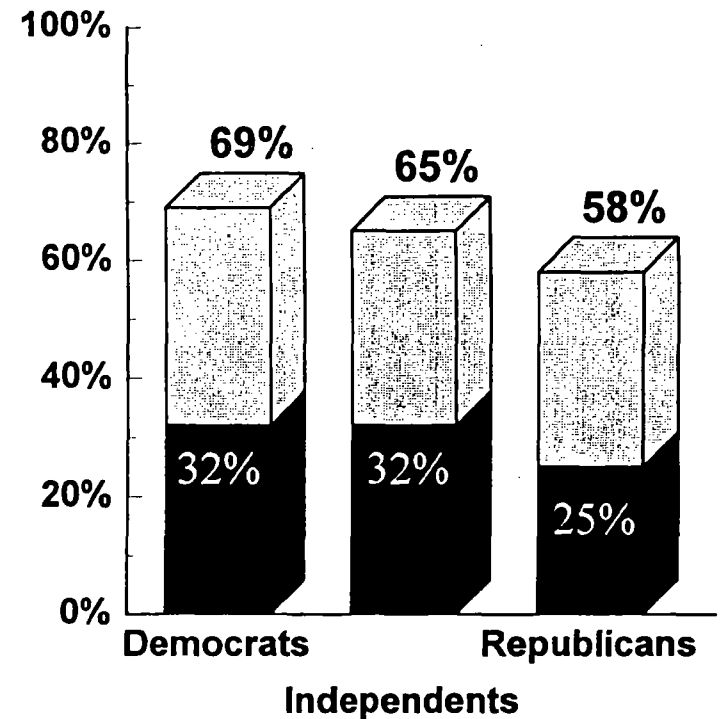


Democrats are the most willing to pay when they hear the programs cost between \$35,000 and \$200,000 a year, although strong majorities of all three parties are willing to pay. Voters across political parties are more willing to pay when the programs are for the local communities.

*How willing would you be to fund these school-based programs in local communities if you knew one program would cost between \$35,000 and \$200,000 per year?



*How willing would you be to make these programs available to all children if you knew one program would cost between \$35,000 and \$200,000 per year?

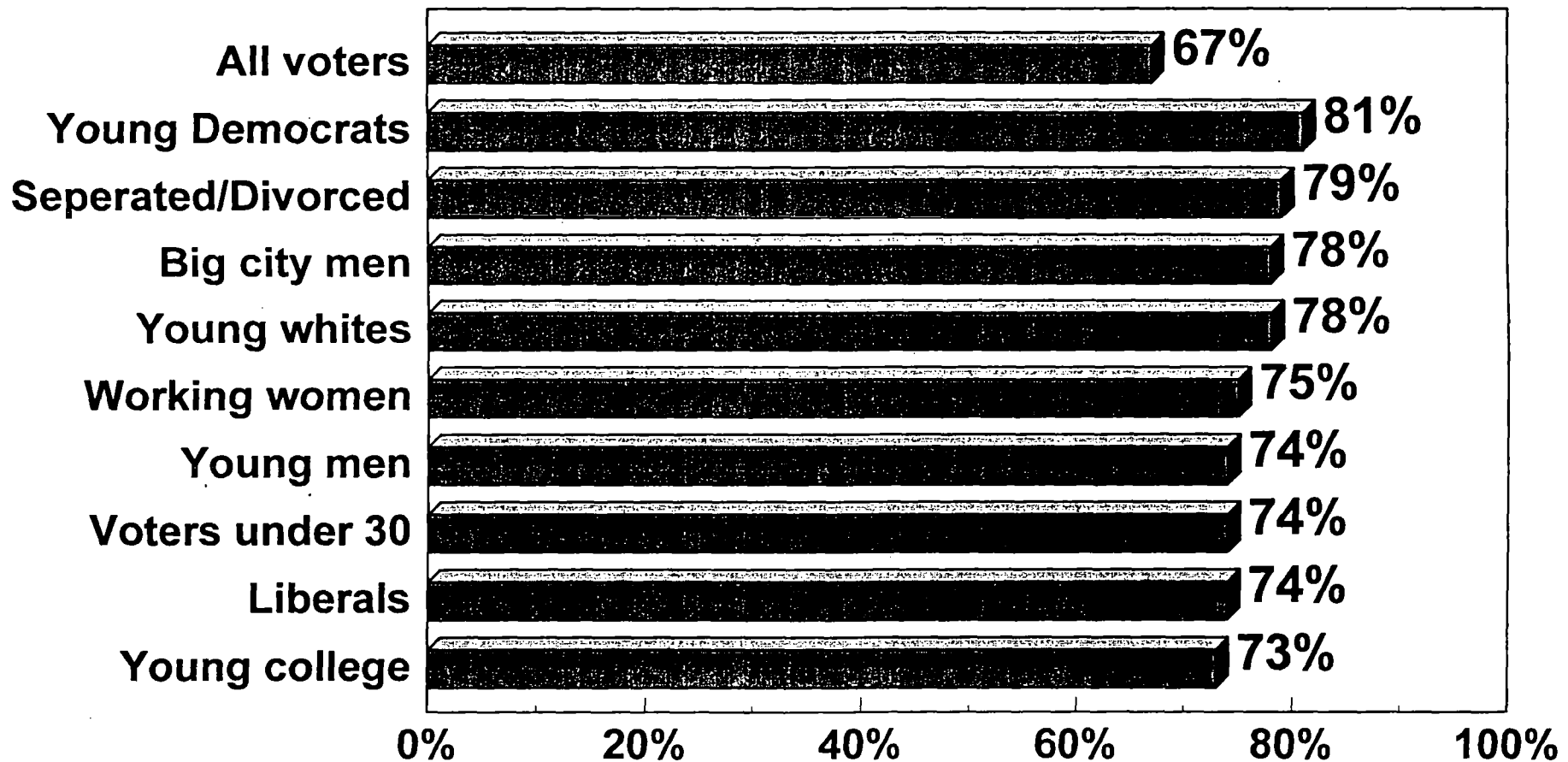


*Asked of only half the respondents



Younger, Democratic, white, men are most favorable and willing to pay to provide school-based enrichment programs in their community.

(percentage who favor community programs and willing to pay)



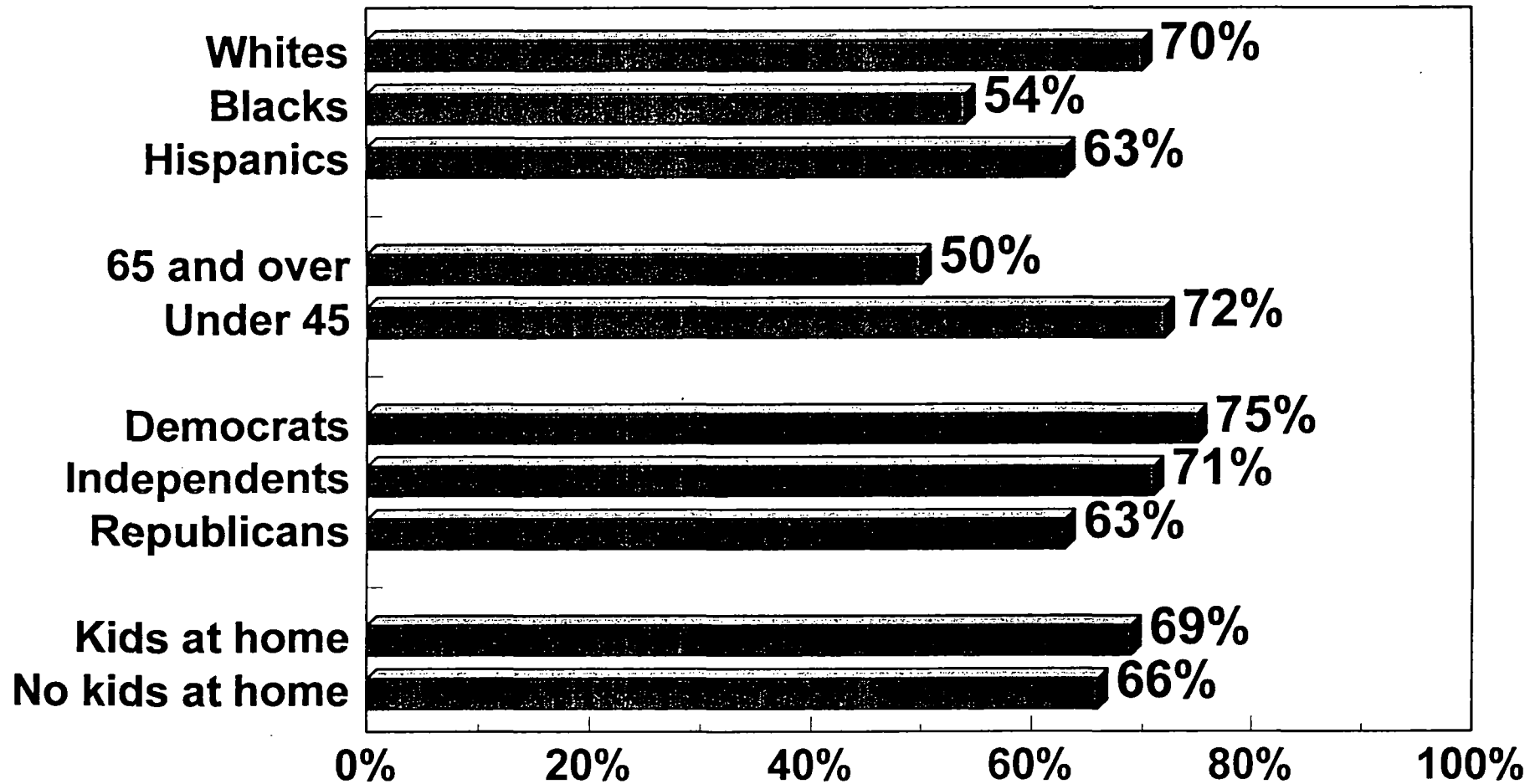
Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



Although a majority of all groups are willing to pay for community school-based programs, whites, voters under 45 and voters with children in their homes are more willing than their counterparts.

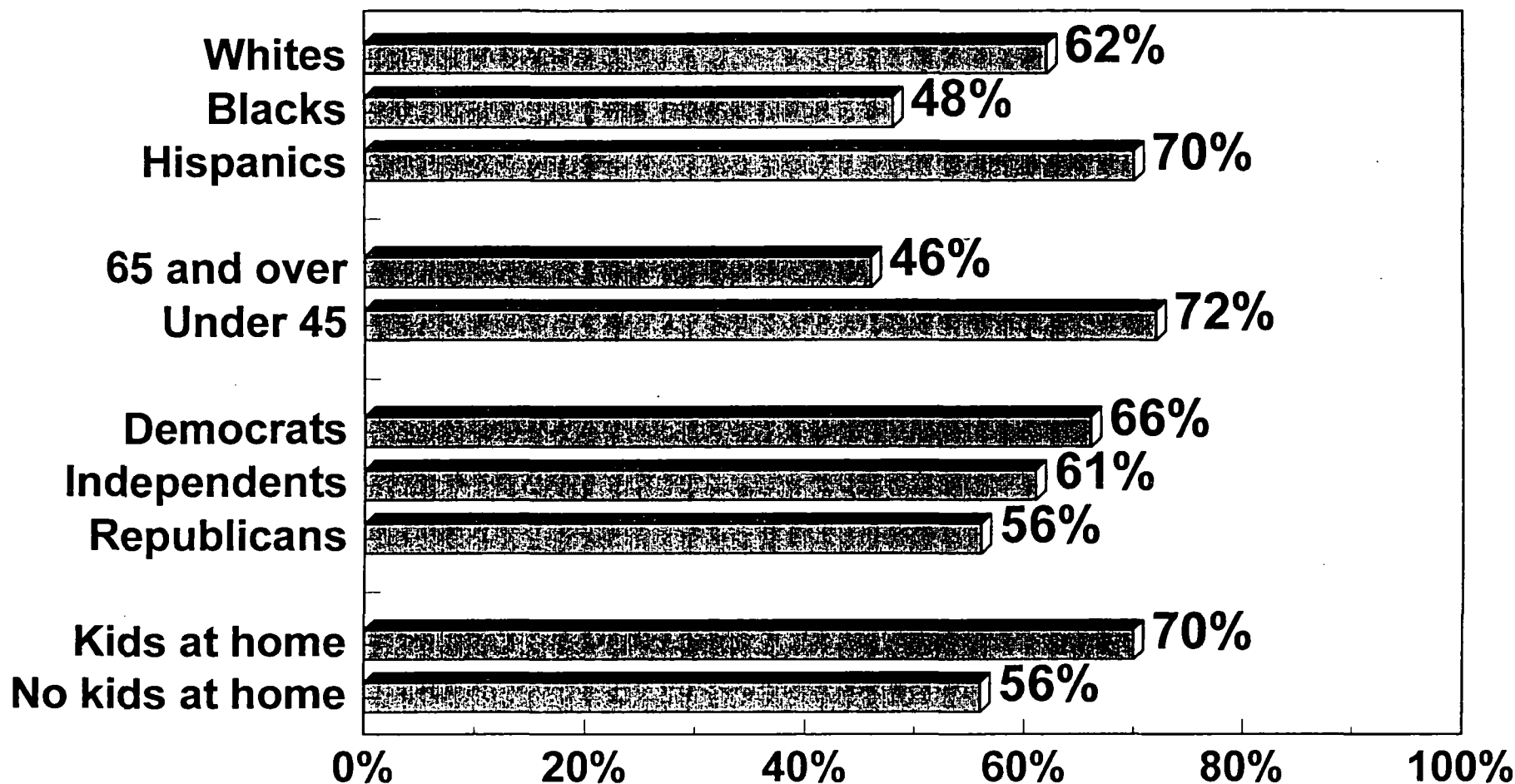
(percentage who favor community programs and willing to pay)





When described as an after school program available to all children, Hispanic voters, younger voters and voters with children in the home are the most willing to pay.

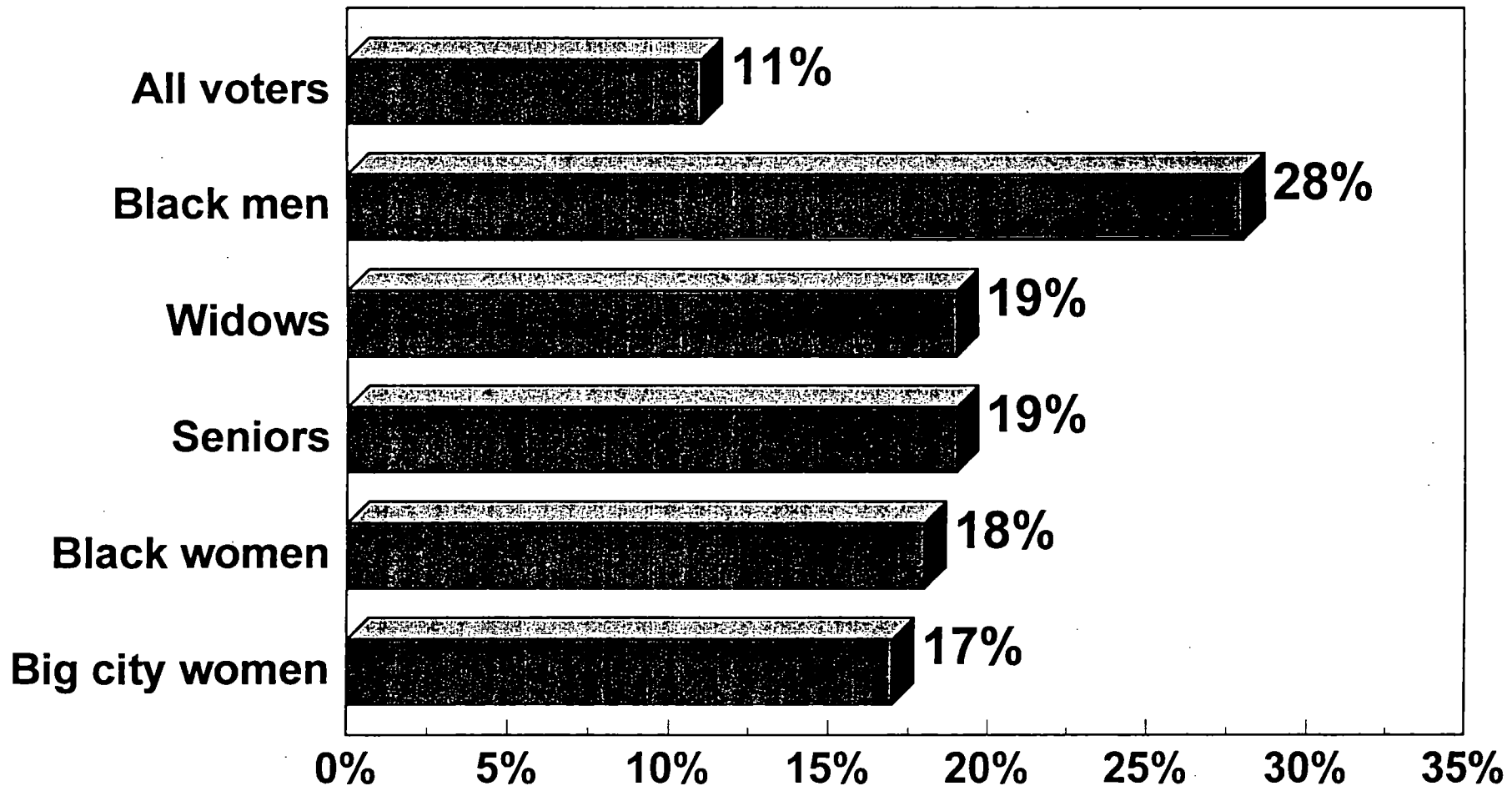
(percentage who favor programs for all children and willing to pay)





While they favor school-based enrichment programs in their community, African-American men, voters who are widowed, and seniors are least willing to pay for it.

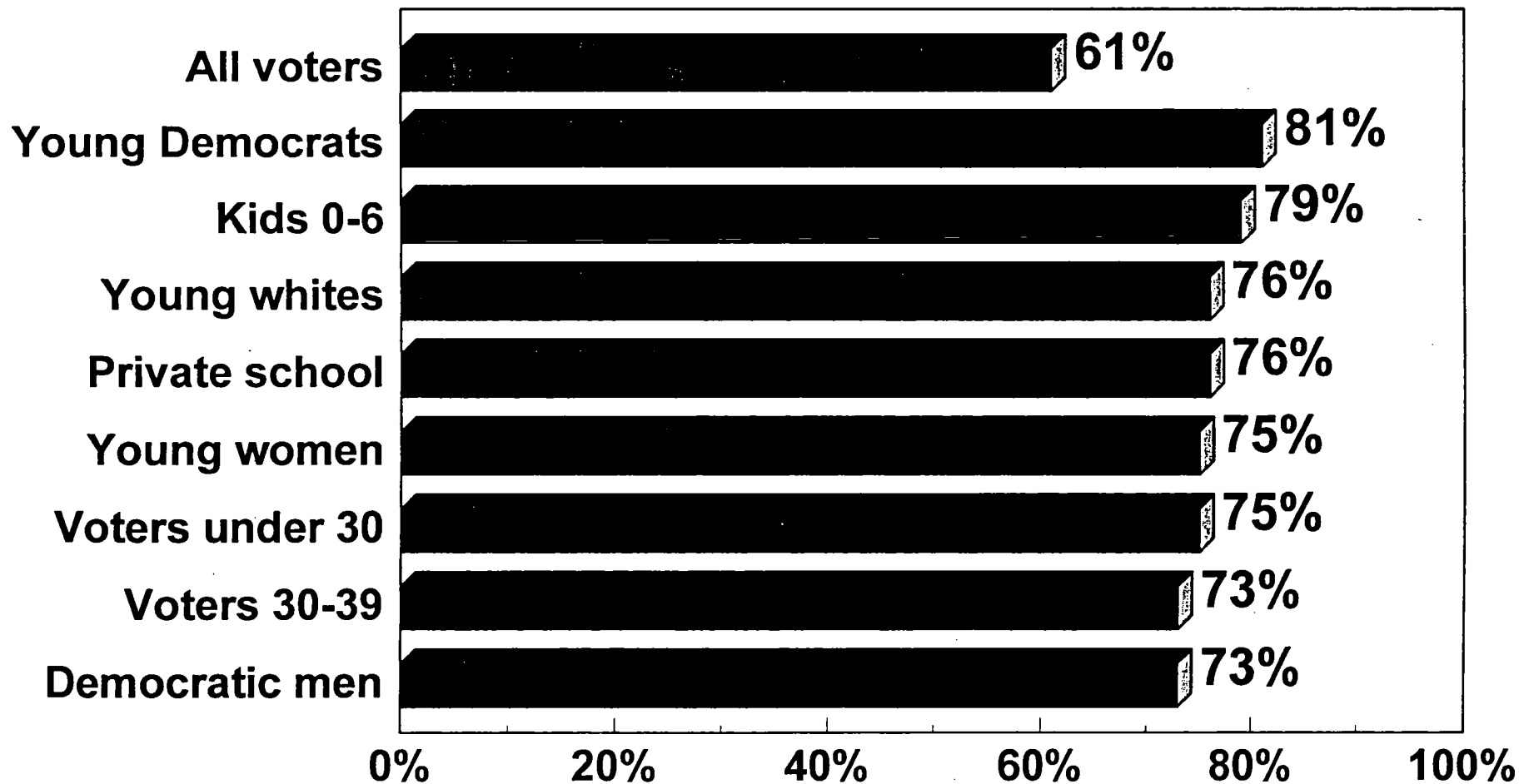
(percentage who favor community programs and are not willing to pay)





Voters most willing to pay for daily after school programs available to all children are younger, Democratic, with children who are six years old or younger.

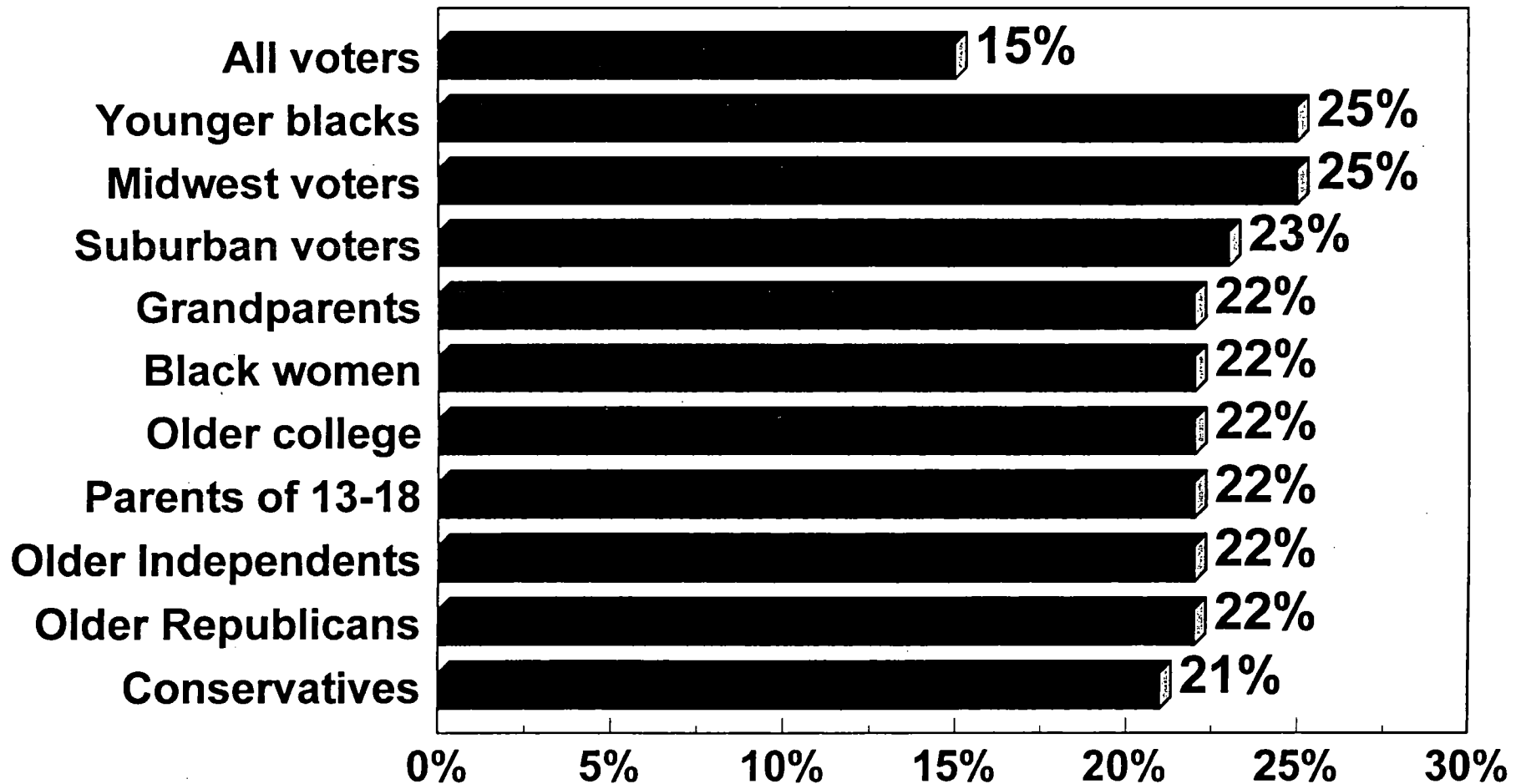
(percentage who favor daily programs and are willing to pay)





Younger African-Americans and Midwestern voters tend to be more unwilling to pay for daily after school programs available to all children.

(percentage who favor daily programs and are not willing to pay)





Responsibility for Paying for After School Care



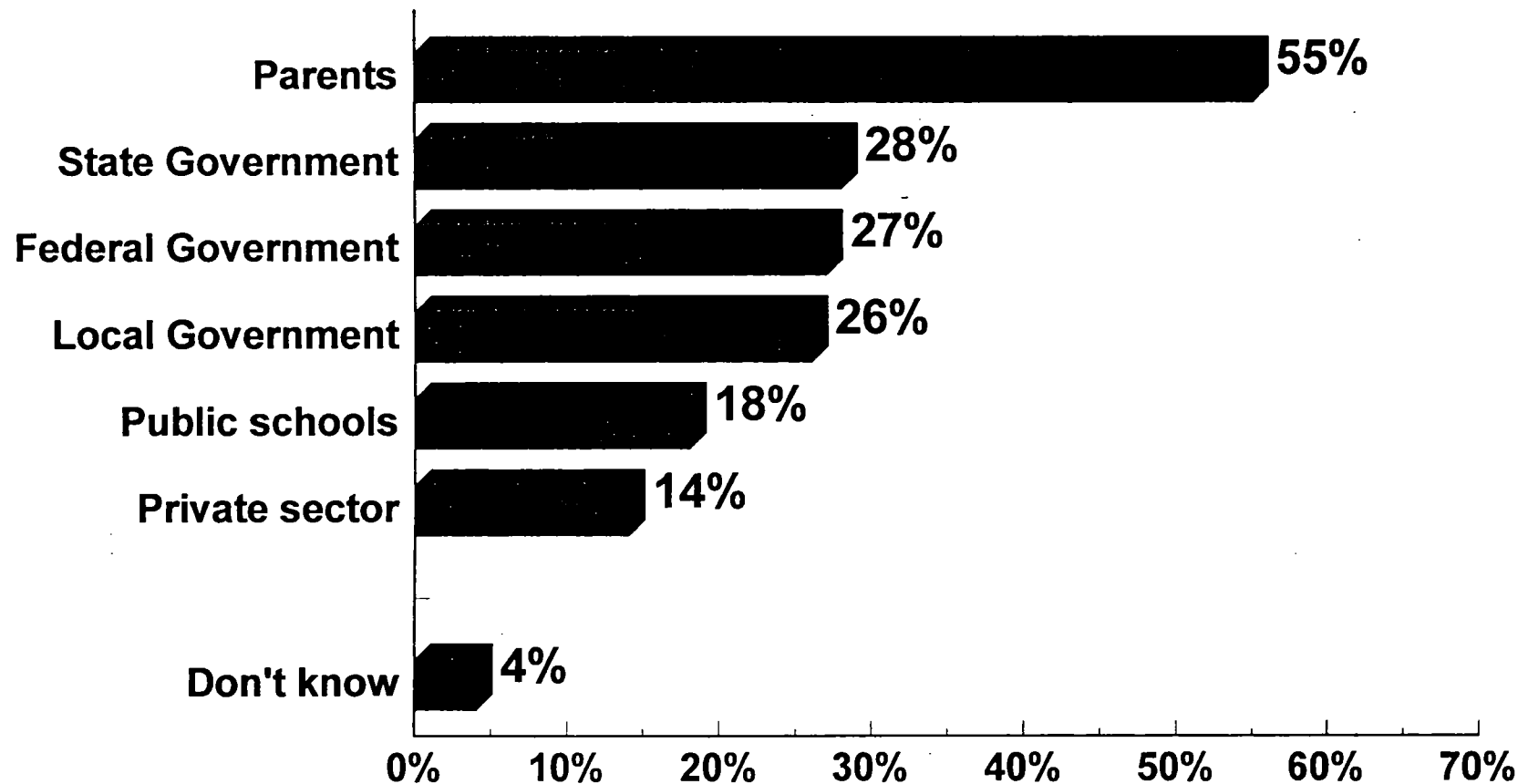
Responsibility

- A majority of voters believe parents are responsible for paying for after school programs. Voters are divided over which level of government is responsible.
- Voters who feel most strongly that parents should be responsible for paying for after school programs tend to be older, college educated, and male.
- Older African-Americans, city dwellers and Northeasterners are less likely to think parents should be responsible for paying for these after school programs.
- While every demographic group, except single parents, place the burden on the parents, there is some role for government.
- When forced to choose, voters are divided between parent's and all taxpayers being responsible for paying for after school programs. Using the term after school care makes no significant difference to voters.



A majority of voters believe parents are responsible for paying for after school programs. Voters are divided over which level of government is responsible.

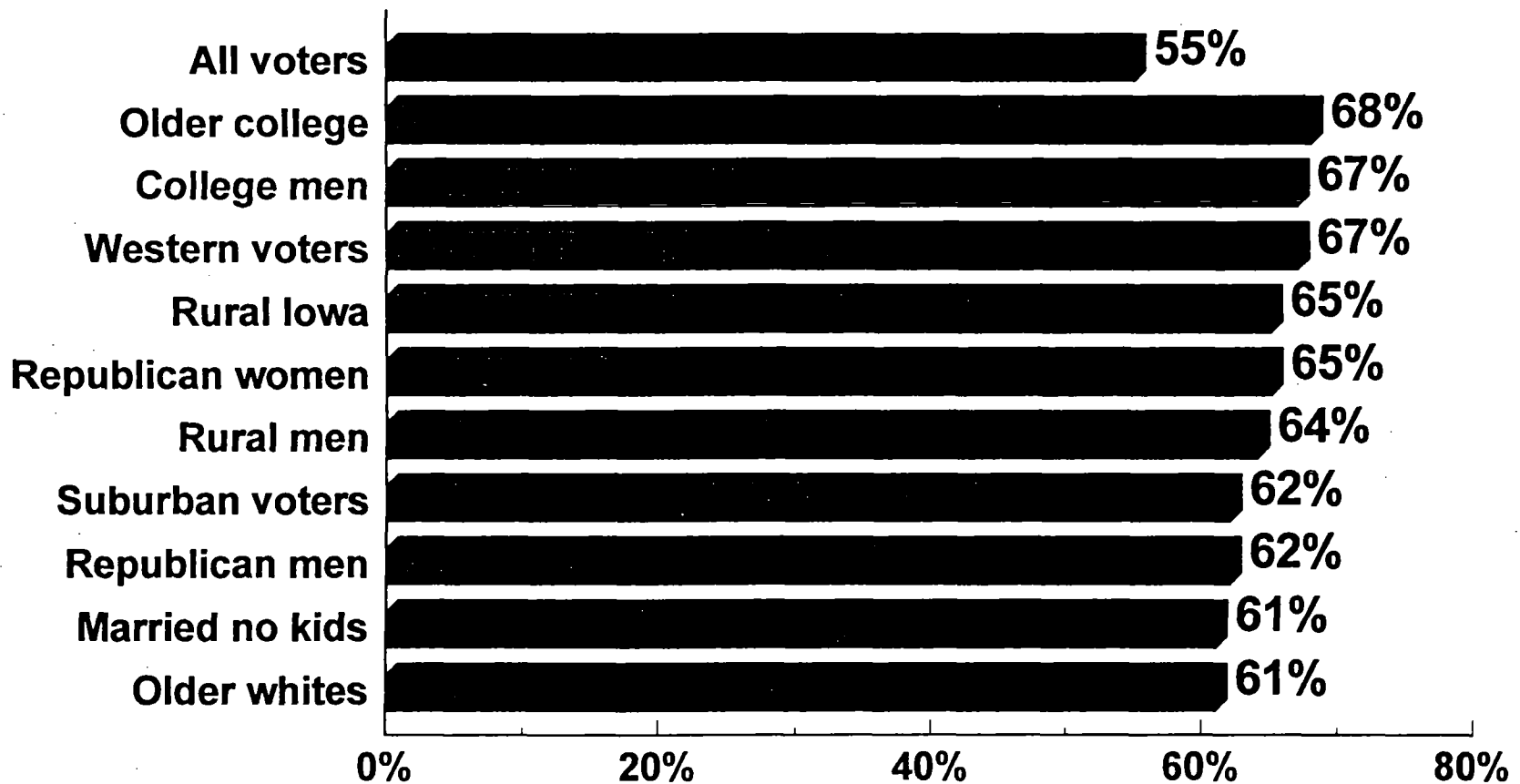
Who do you think should be responsible for paying for after school programs? (Multiple responses)





Voters who feel most strongly that parents should be responsible for paying for after school programs tend to be older, college educated, and male.

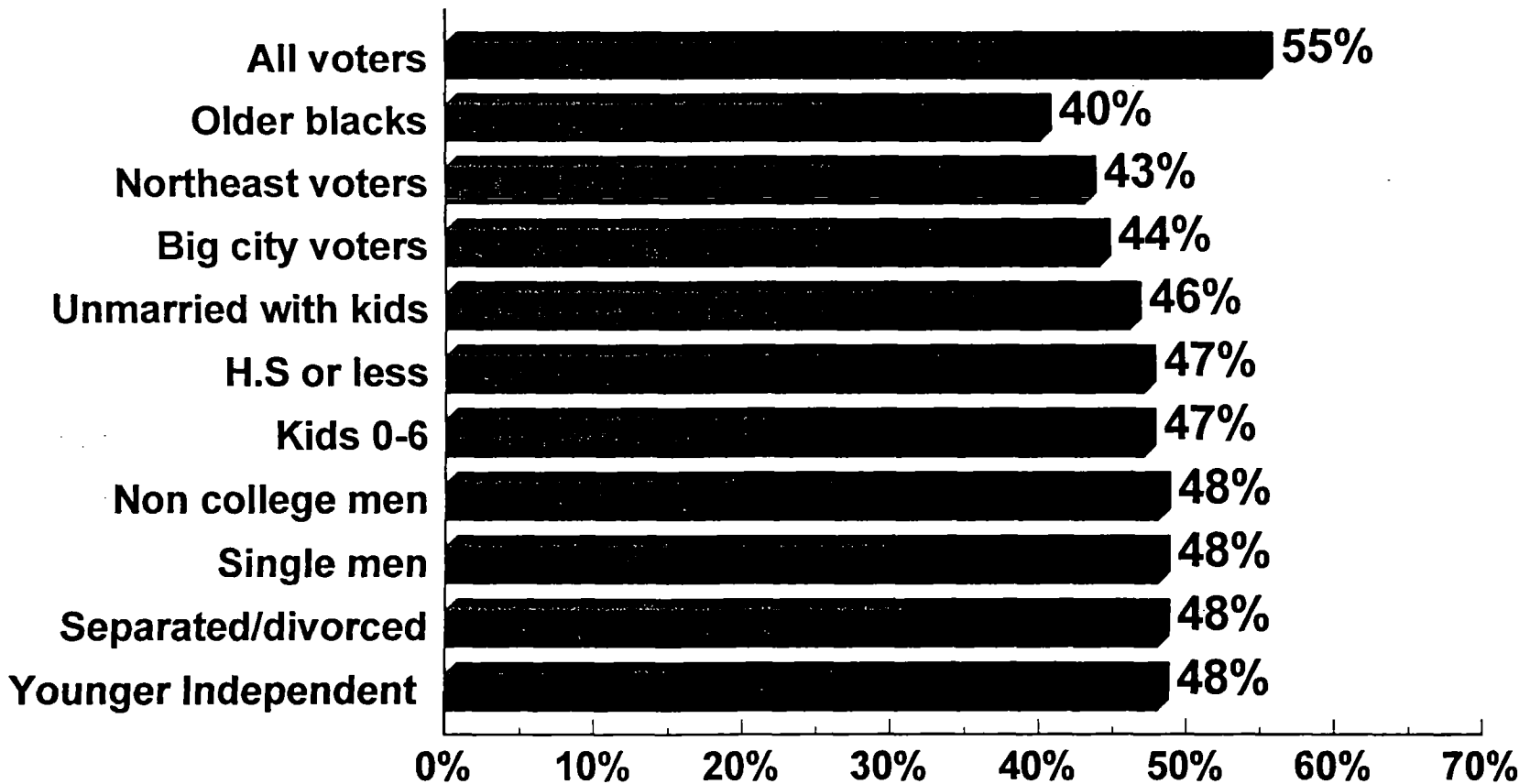
Who do you think should be responsible for paying for after school programs? (Multiple responses)





Older African-Americans, city dwellers and Northeasterners are less likely to think parents should be responsible for paying for these after school programs.

Who do you think should be responsible for paying for after school programs? (Multiple responses)

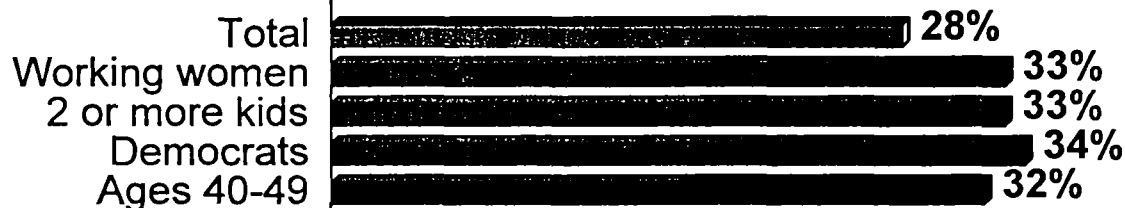




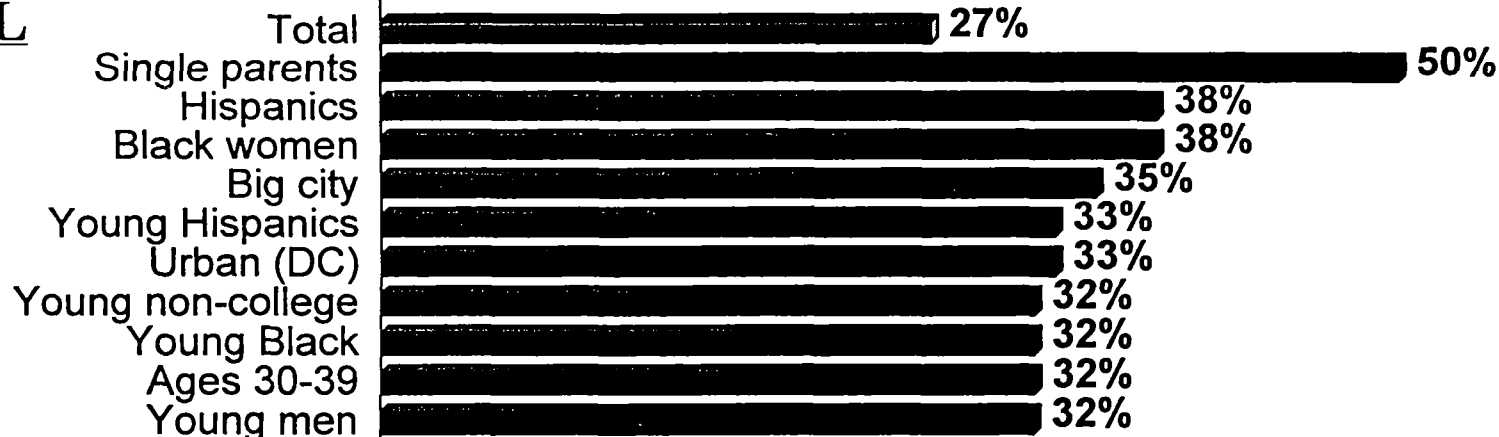
While every demographic group, except single parents, place the burden on the parents, there is some role for government. Government supporters tend to be:

Who do you think should be responsible for paying for after school programs? (Multiple responses)

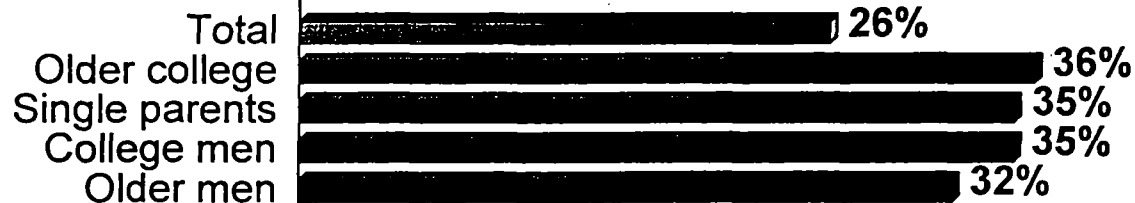
STATE



FEDERAL



LOCAL



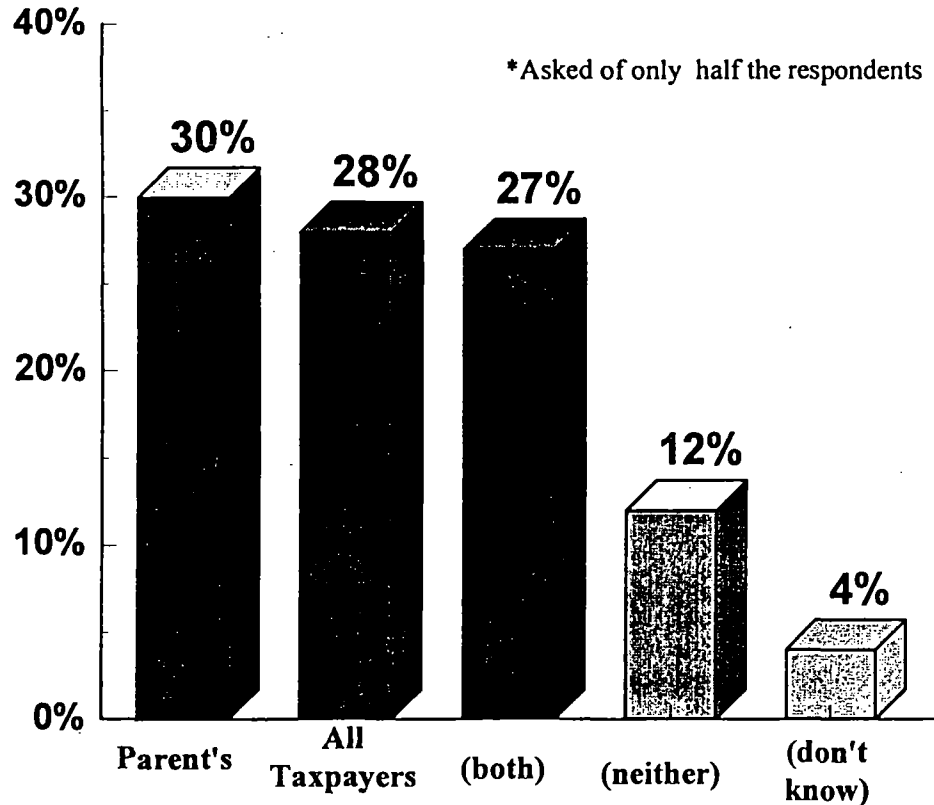
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%
Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



When forced to choose, voters are divided between parent's and all taxpayers being responsible for paying for after school programs. Using the term after school care makes no significant difference to voters.

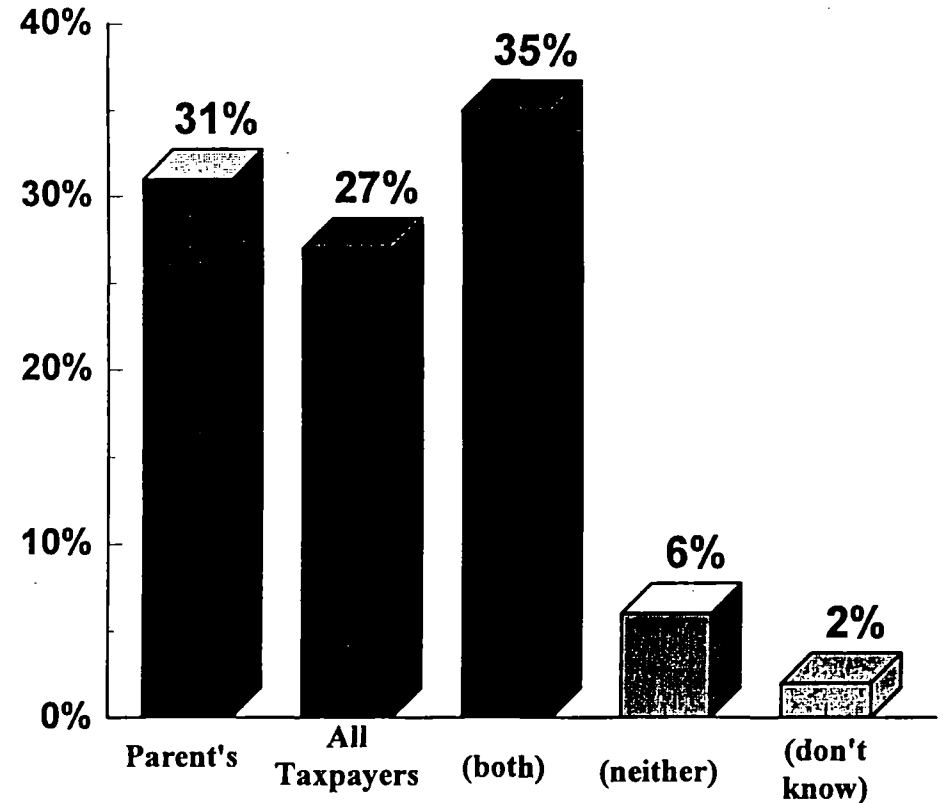
Which one of the following statements comes closest to your own view?

* Some people say the responsibility for paying for after school care should be the parent's responsibility. Other people say the responsibility for paying for after school care should be all taxpayers' responsibility.



Mott Foundation, August 1998

*Some people say the responsibility for paying for after school programs should be the parent's responsibility. Other people say the responsibility for paying for after school programs should be all taxpayers' responsibility



Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



Location for After School Care

Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



Location

- Voters believe that parent's and community groups, local government, schools districts, and churches should be the most responsible for setting up after school programs.
- Voters who are most likely to think that parents groups should be responsible for setting up after school programs are college educated and overwhelmingly male.
- Rural and Hispanic voters are most likely to believe that individual schools and school districts should be responsible for these programs.
- Nearly half of voters want these programs to take place in public schools, followed by community centers.
- Across all demographic groups, public schools are by far the location of choice for after school programs. Public schools rank second to none among the locations for these programs in every demographic group.
- To voters, the most important reasons for conducting these programs within the schools include having the necessary facilities, being a safe and trusted place, and being conveniently located.



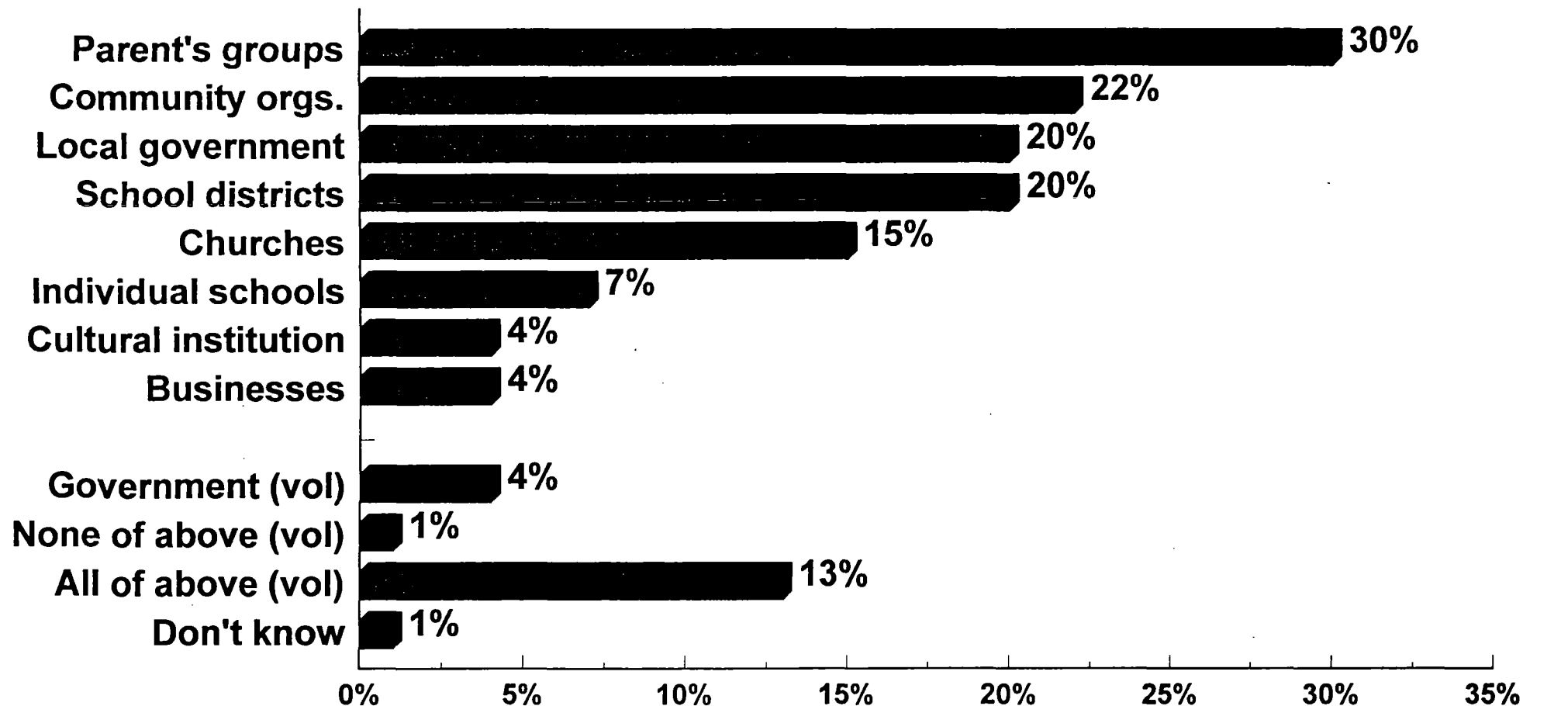
Location

- Although at least two-thirds of voters find these important reasons, helping less advantaged children, being integrated in the community, providing teachers and space and having a pool of volunteers are of slightly less importance to voters.
- While voters believe it is very important to have after school programs for children in all grade levels, a plurality believes it is most important for children in elementary schools to have these programs, while a third think it is important to have them in middle schools.
- Single parents, Independent women, parents with kids ages 7 to 12, voters ages 30 to 39, and younger Democrats are most likely to believe elementary school is the most important level to have after school programs.
- Those most likely to believe that middle school is the most important level to have after school programs include Hispanic voters, especially younger Hispanics, rural and small city voters, voters with kids ages 13 to 18, and voters in the Western region.



Voters believe that parent's and community groups, local government, schools districts, and churches should be the most responsible for setting up after school programs.

Of the following, who do you think should be responsible for setting up after school programs in your community? (multiple responses)



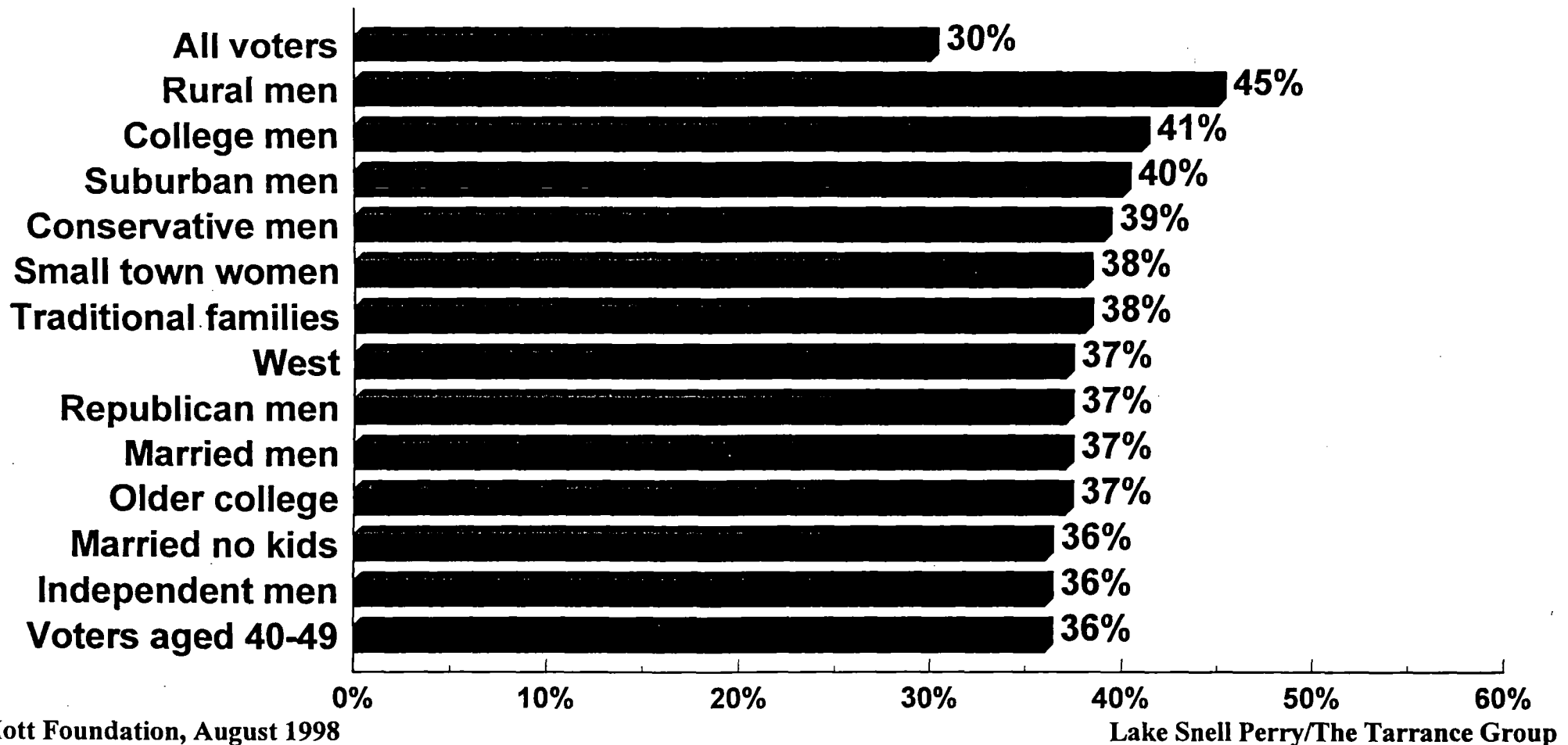
Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



Voters who are most likely to think that parents groups should be responsible for setting up after school programs are college educated and overwhelmingly male.

Of the following, who do you think should be responsible for setting up after school programs in your community? (multiple responses)

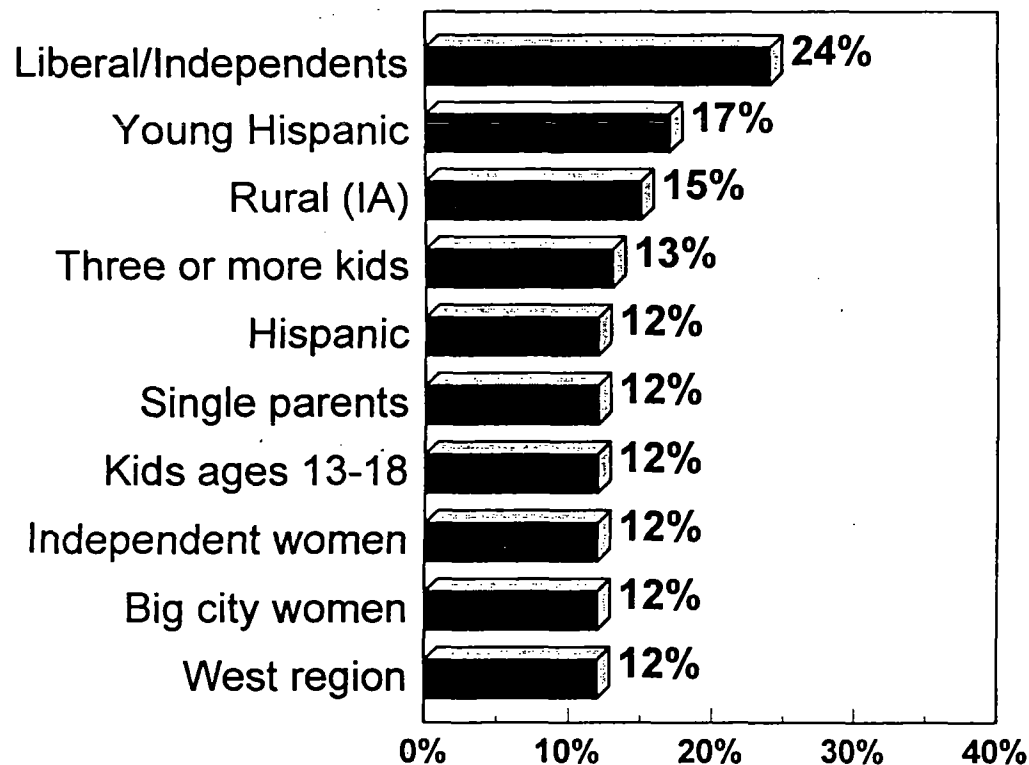




Rural and Hispanic voters are most likely to believe that individual schools and school districts should be responsible for these programs.

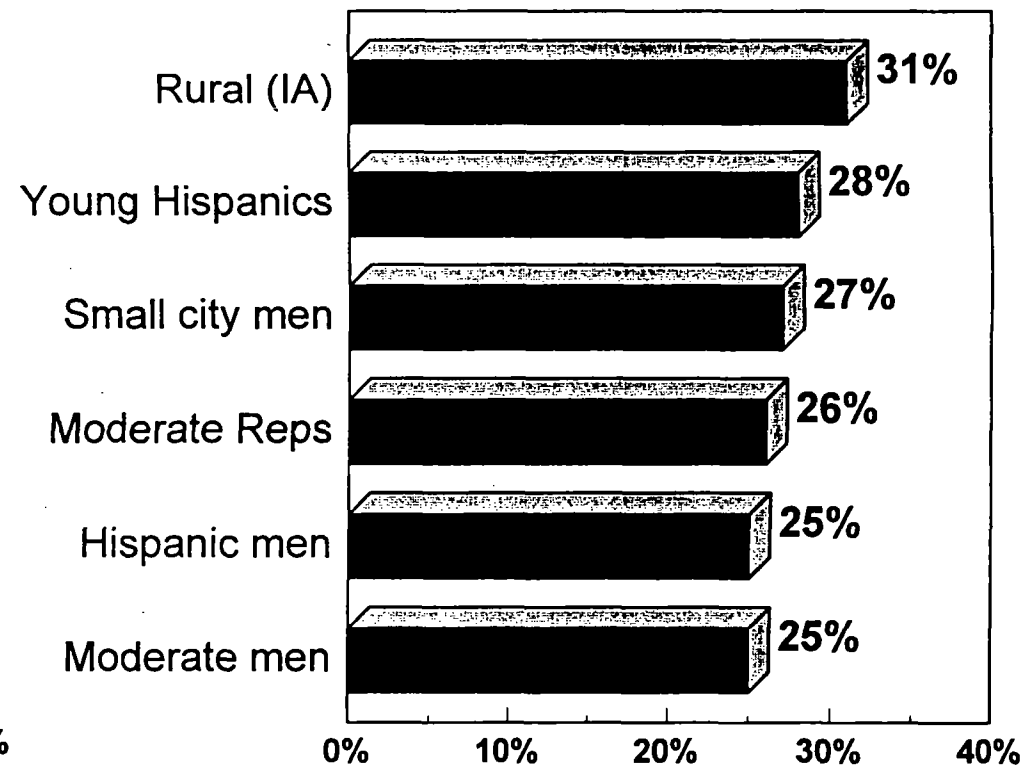
Of the following, who do you think should be responsible for setting up after school programs in your community?

**Most likely to say
"individual schools":**



Mott Foundation, August 1998

**Most likely to say
"school districts":**

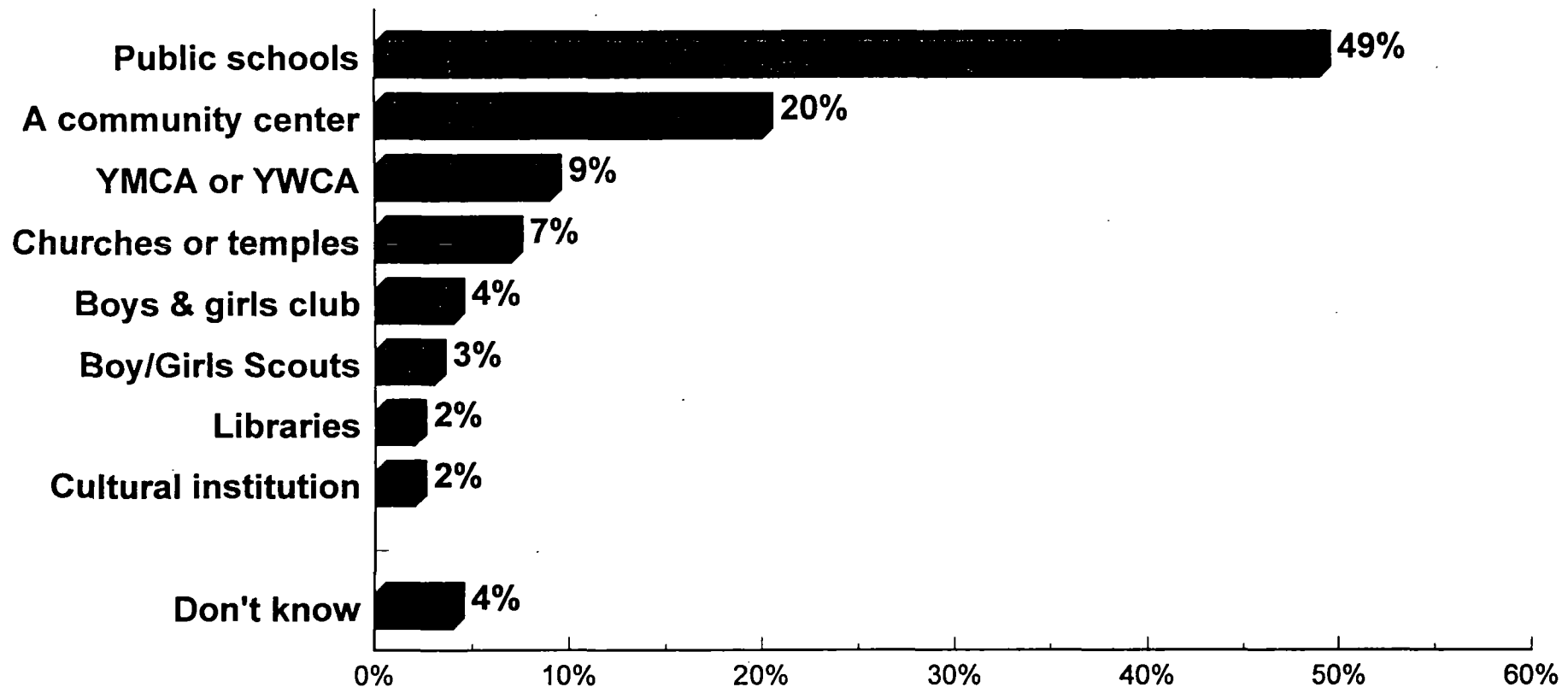


Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



Nearly half of voters want these programs to take place in public schools, followed by community centers.

Where would you most want to see after school programs take place?

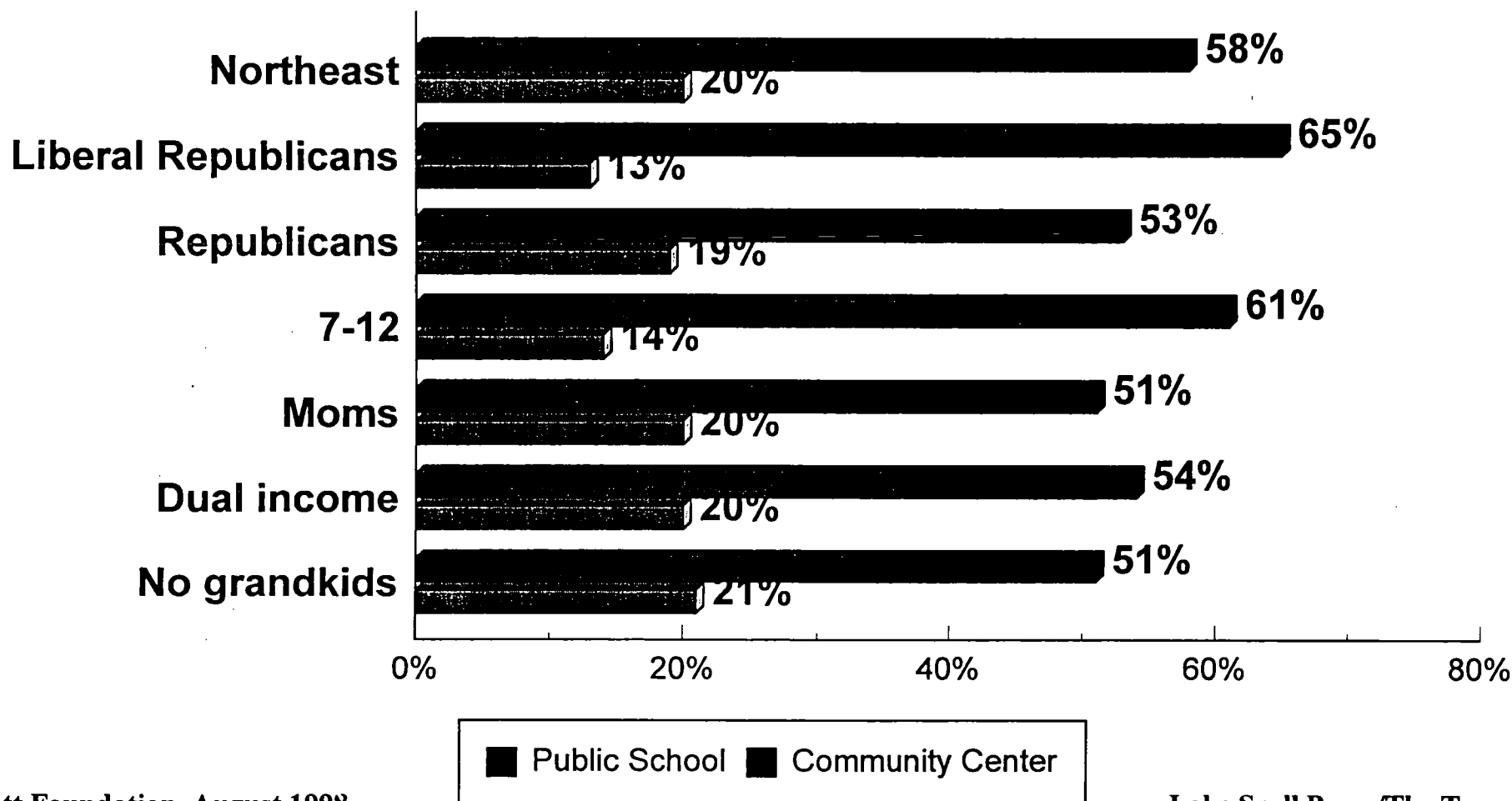


Rural Iowa is less likely to favor using school buildings (39%) than their urban counterpart in DC (47%)



Across all demographic groups, public schools are by far the location of choice for after school programs. Public schools rank second to none among the locations for these programs in every demographic group.

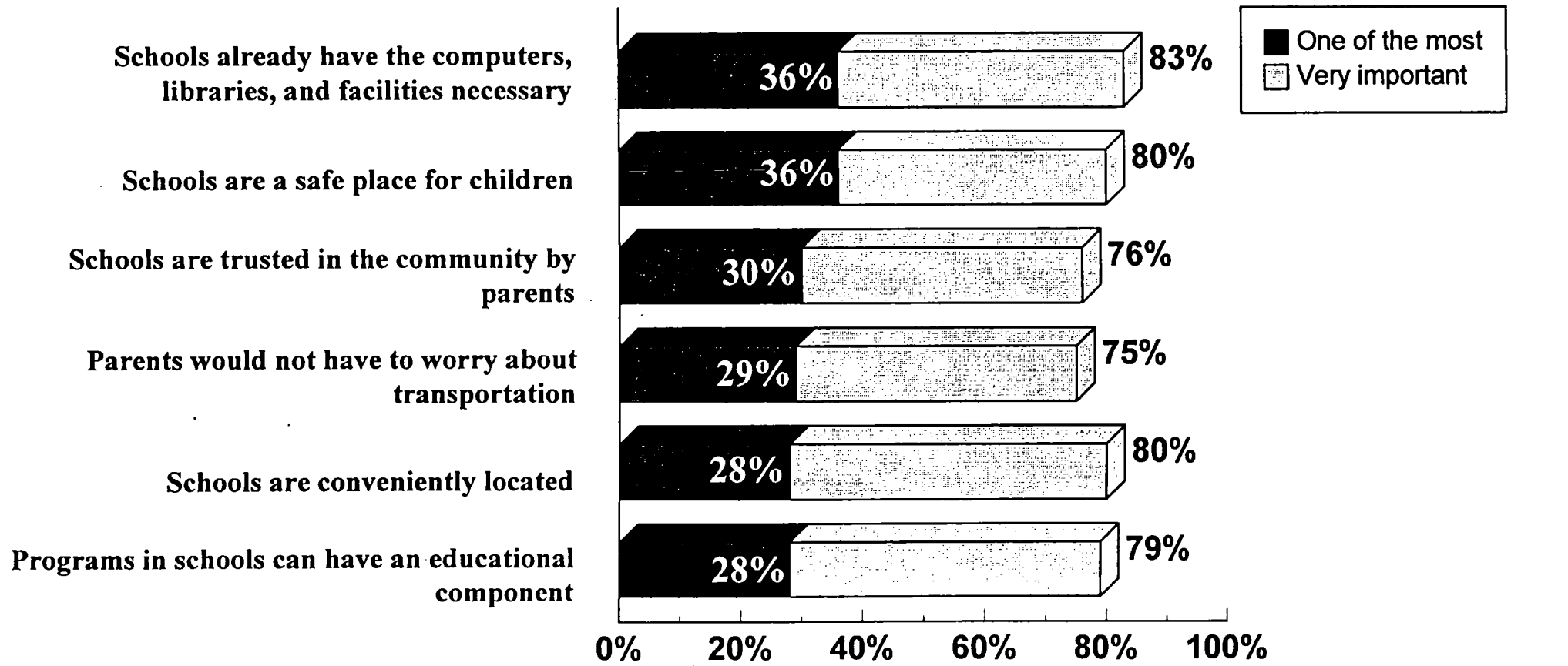
Where would you most want to see after school programs take place?





To voters, the most important reasons for conducting these programs within the schools include having the necessary facilities, being a safe and trusted place, and being conveniently located.

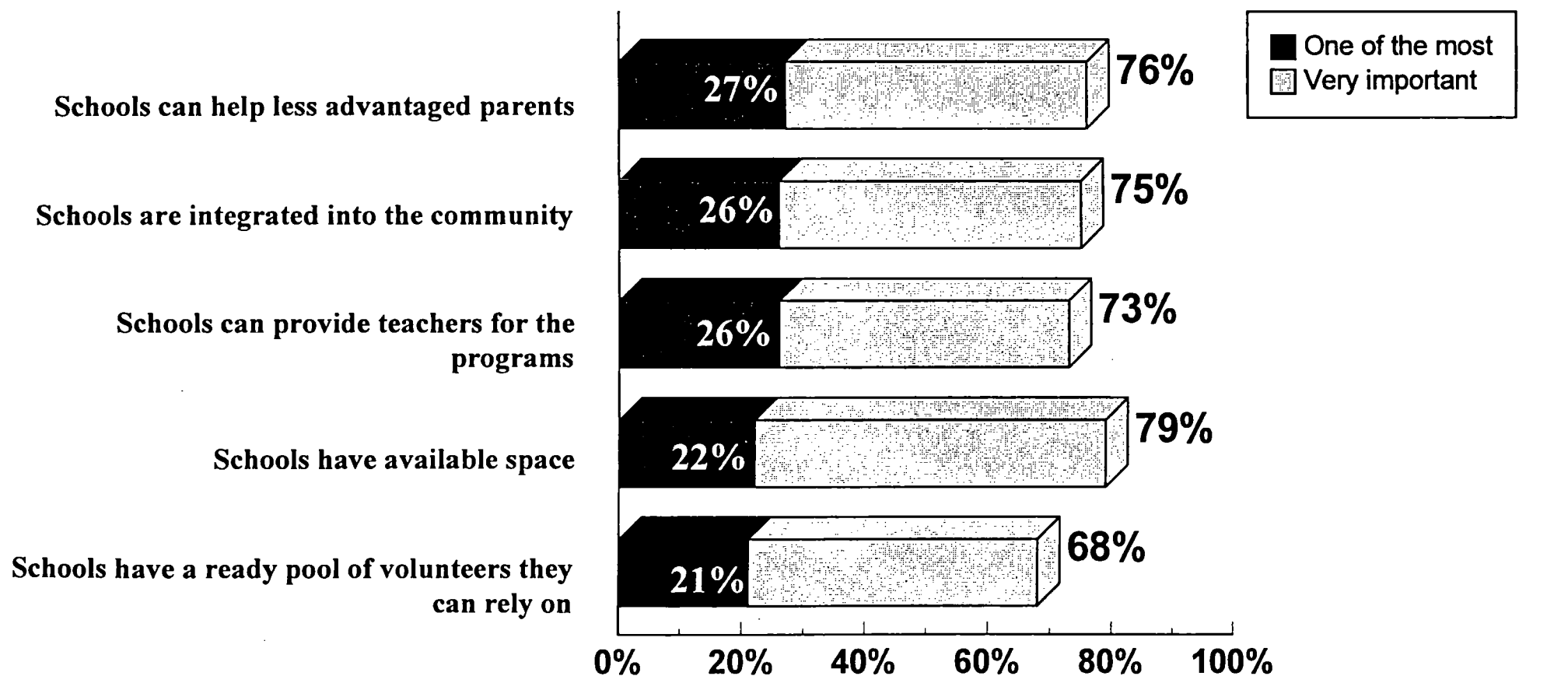
Now, let me read you a list of reasons some people have given on why schools should be used to meet after school care needs and tell me how important each one is to you.





Although at least two-thirds of voters find these important reasons, helping less advantaged children, being integrated in the community, providing teachers and space and having a pool of volunteers are of slightly less importance to voters.

Now, let me read you a list of reasons some people have given on why schools should be used to meet after school care needs and tell me how important each one is to you.

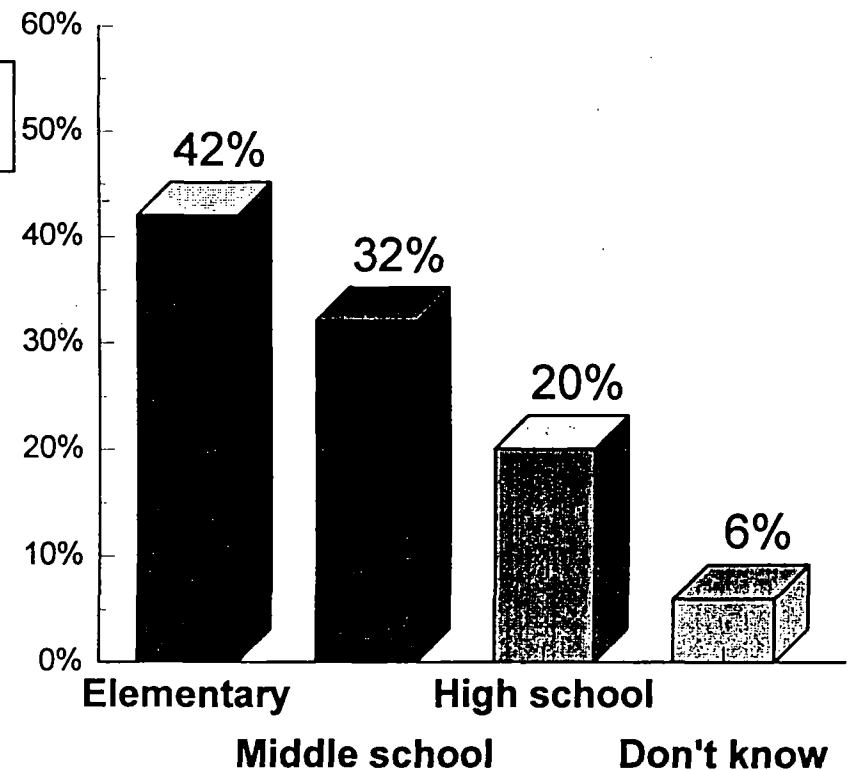
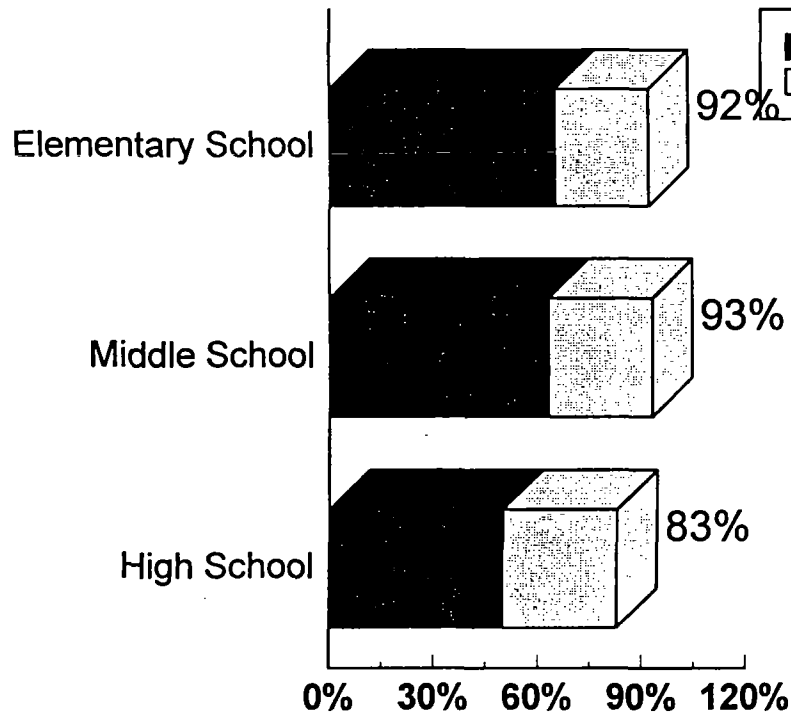




While voters believe it is very important to have after school programs for children in all grade levels, a plurality believes it is most important for children in elementary schools to have these programs, while a third think it is important to have them in middle schools.

Now I want you to tell me how important you feel it is to ensure that after school programs are available at the following grade levels in schools --

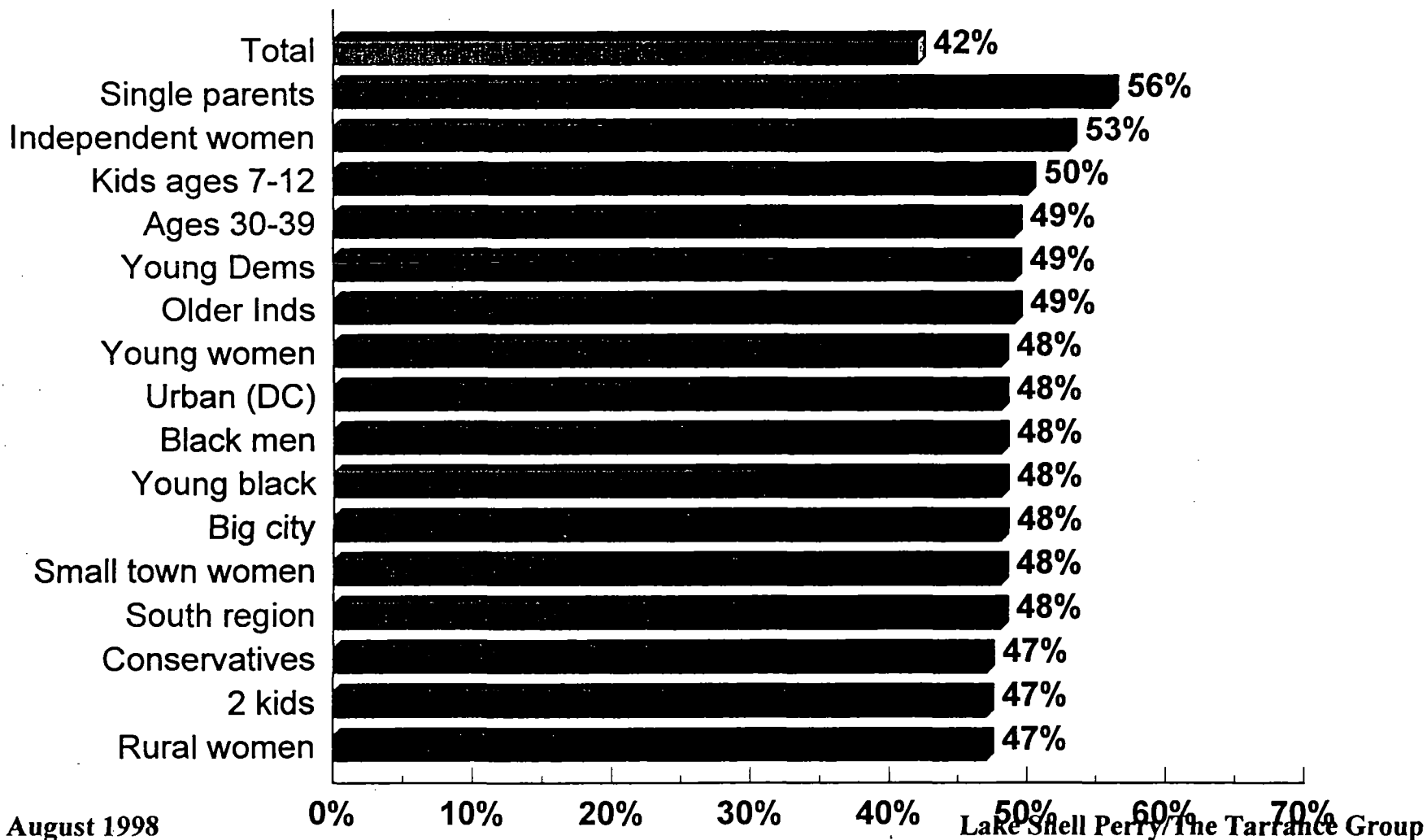
Which level is it more important to have after school programs -- elementary school, middle school, or high school?





Single parents, Independent women, parents with kids ages 7 to 12, voters ages 30 to 39, and younger Democrats are most likely to believe elementary school is the most important level to have after school programs.

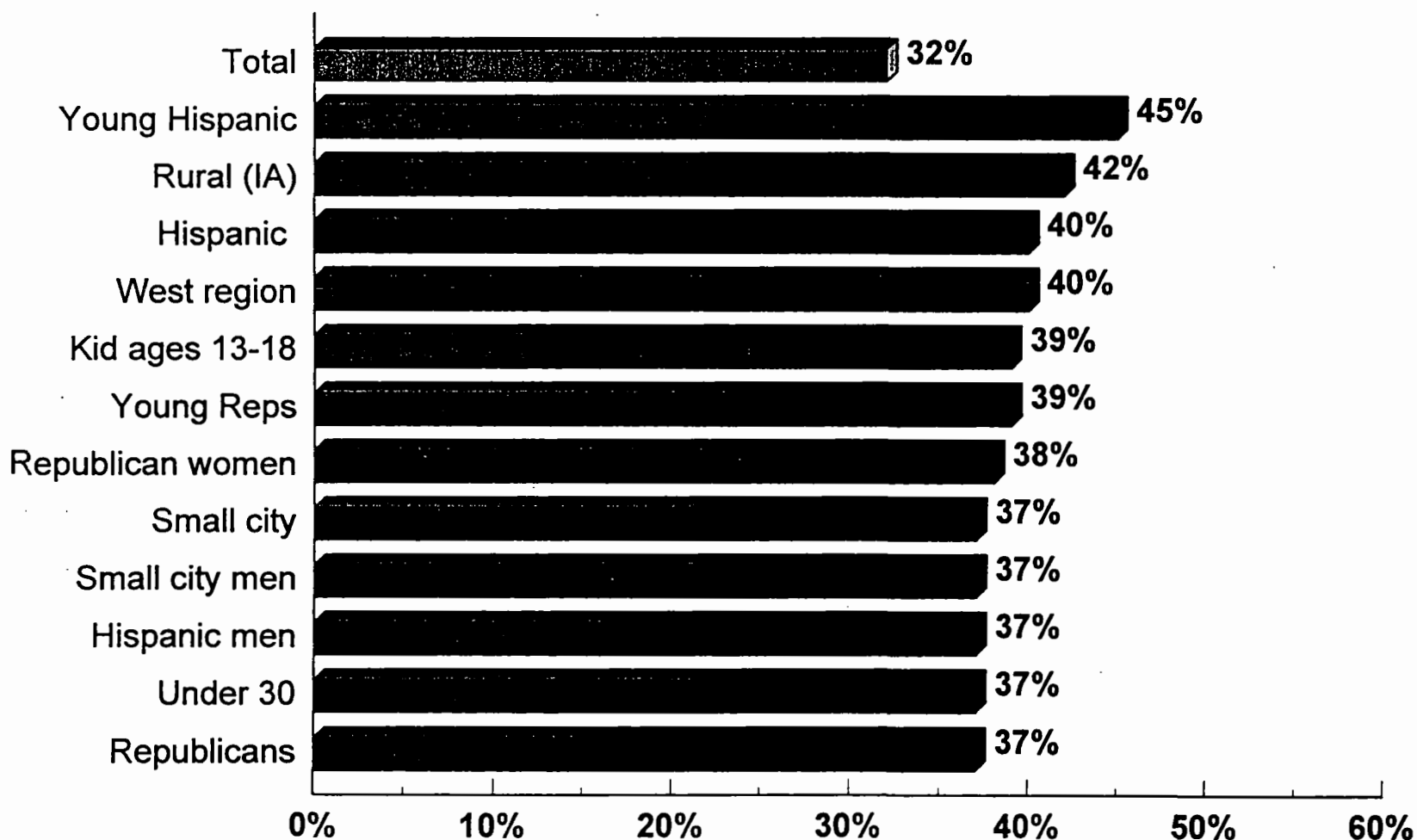
Which level is it more important to have after school programs -- elementary school, middle school, or high school?





Those most likely to believe that middle school is the most important level to have after school programs include Hispanic voters, especially younger Hispanics, rural and small city voters, voters with kids ages 13 to 18, and voters in the Western region.

Which level is it more important to have after school programs -- elementary school, middle school, or high school?





Activities for After School Programs

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Gro

August 1998



Activities

- Voters see getting children off the streets, giving children a safe place to go, providing structured adult supervision, and providing discipline as the most important things a school based program can provide for children.
- Slightly less important to voters include creating excitement about learning, providing tutoring and providing extended day care.
- Both parents of children ages 18 and under and non-parents see getting kids off of the streets as the most important thing for after school programs to provide. However, while parents believe having access to computers and technology is one of the most important things, non-parents list adult supervision among their top priorities.
- Seniors say providing discipline is the most important thing after school programs can provide for children, while younger voters place getting off the streets on the top of their list.
- A majority of voters are much more favorable towards a program that includes tutoring and homework help, teaches computer skills, and reinforces basic skills.
- While voters overall are more favorable towards a program that includes these activities, voters are less intense about including athletic activities, community service opportunities, opportunity for competition, fine arts or games of skill in after school programs.



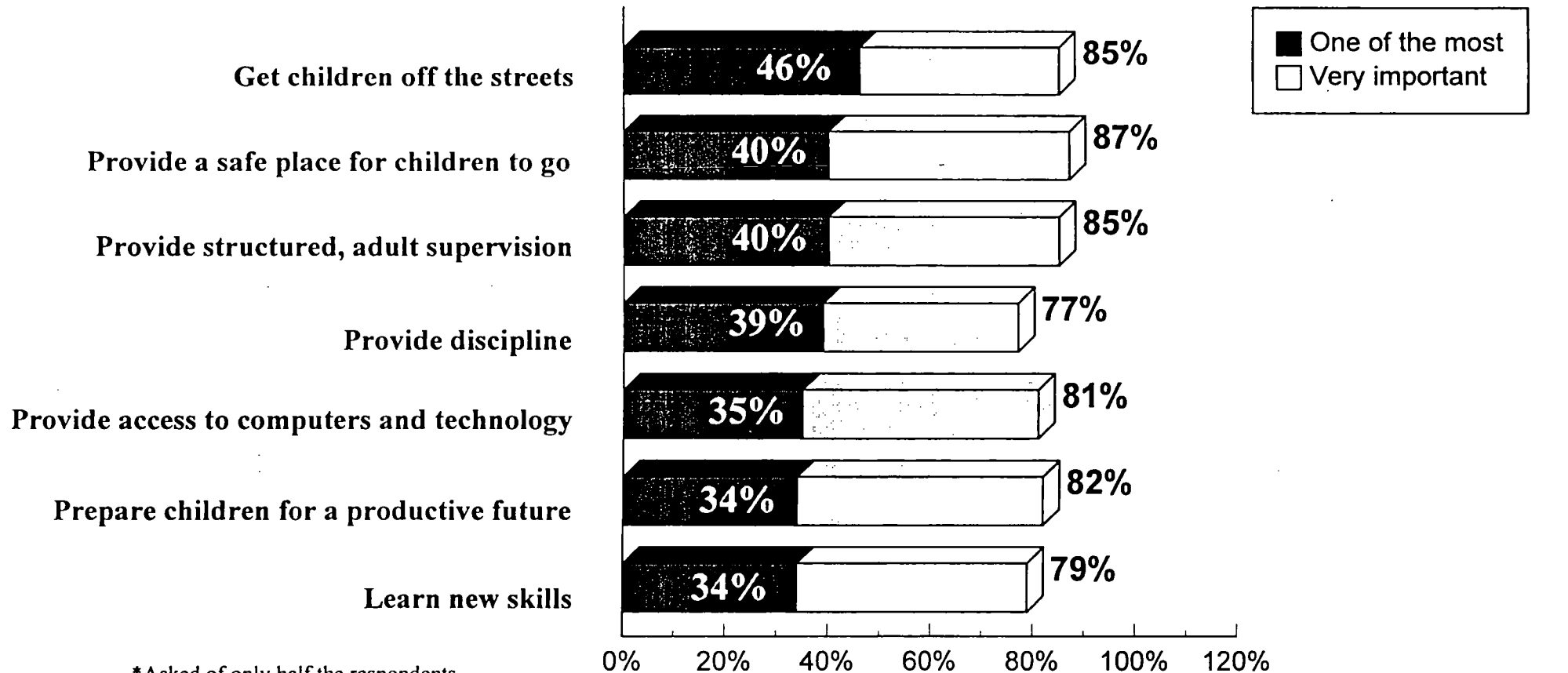
Activities

- Parents of children 18 or younger and non-parents are most favorable toward tutoring and help with homework. Non-parents, unlike parents, place basic skills over computer skills in favorability.
- Younger and senior voters are most favorable toward tutoring and help with homework. However, basic skills are very important to voters under 45, while seniors see community service as one of the most favorable activities.



Voters see getting children off the streets, giving children a safe place to go, providing structured adult supervision, and providing discipline as the most important things a school based program can provide for children.

Now let me read you a list of things other people have said they would like to see after school programs provide for children. For each one, please tell me if it is one of the most important things after school programs can provide for kids, is very important, is somewhat important, is not too important, or is not important at all.



* Asked of only half the respondents

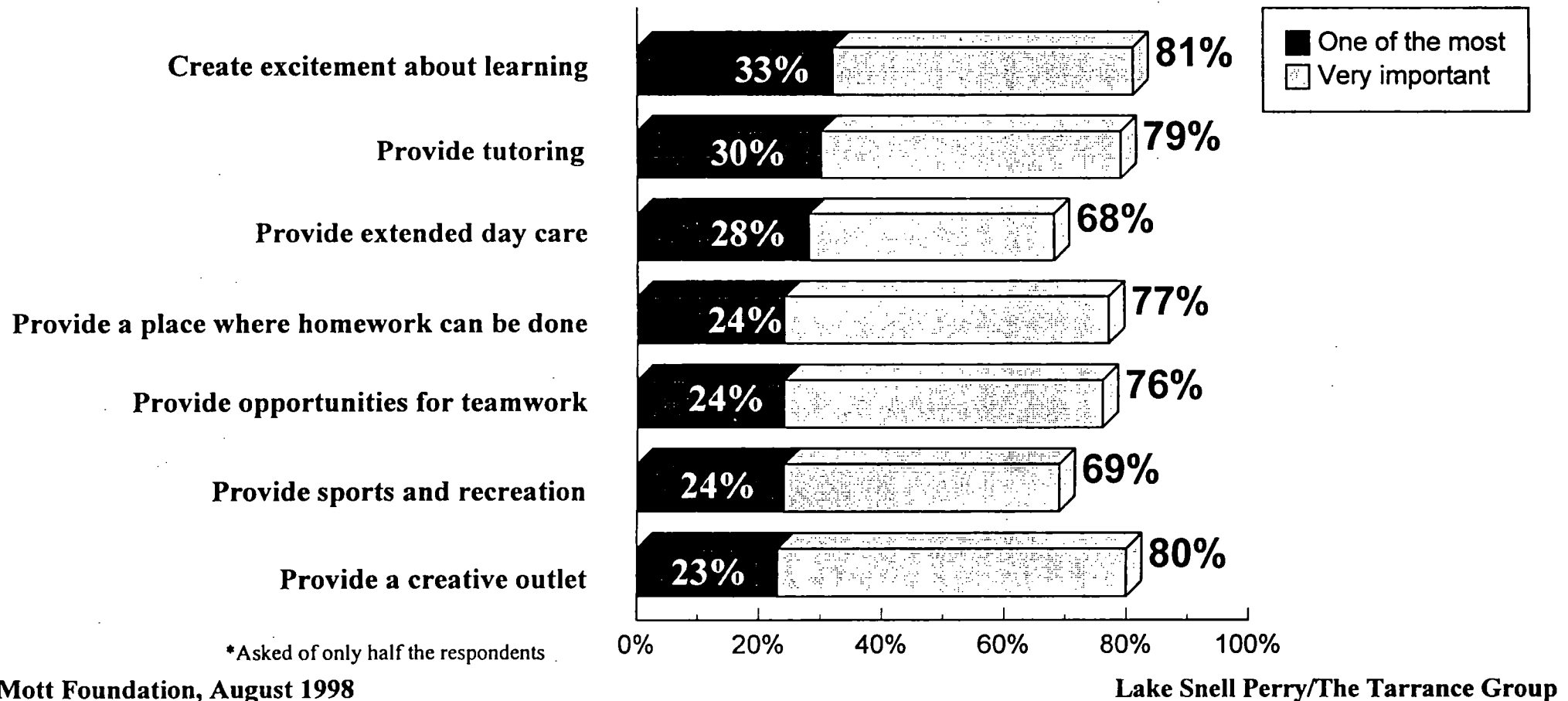
Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



Slightly less important to voters include creating excitement about learning, providing tutoring and providing extended day care.

Now let me read you a list of things other people have said they would like to see after school programs provide for children. For each one, please tell me if it is one of the most important things after school programs can provide for kids, is very important, is somewhat important, is not too important, or is not important at all.

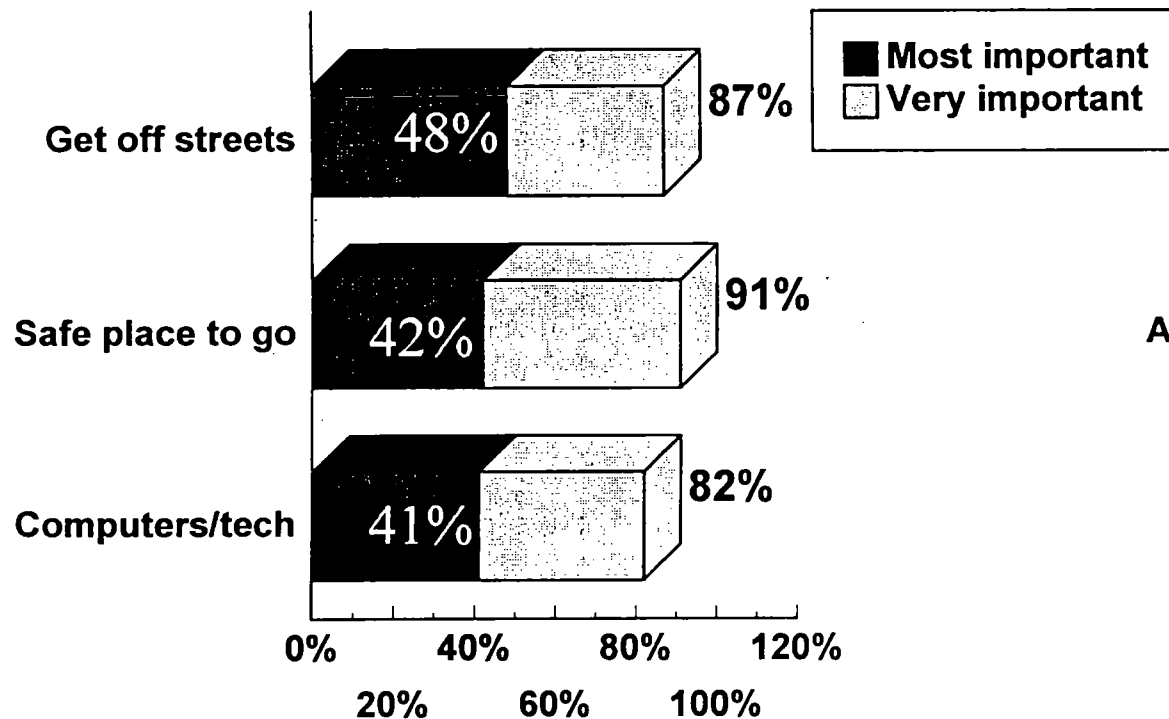




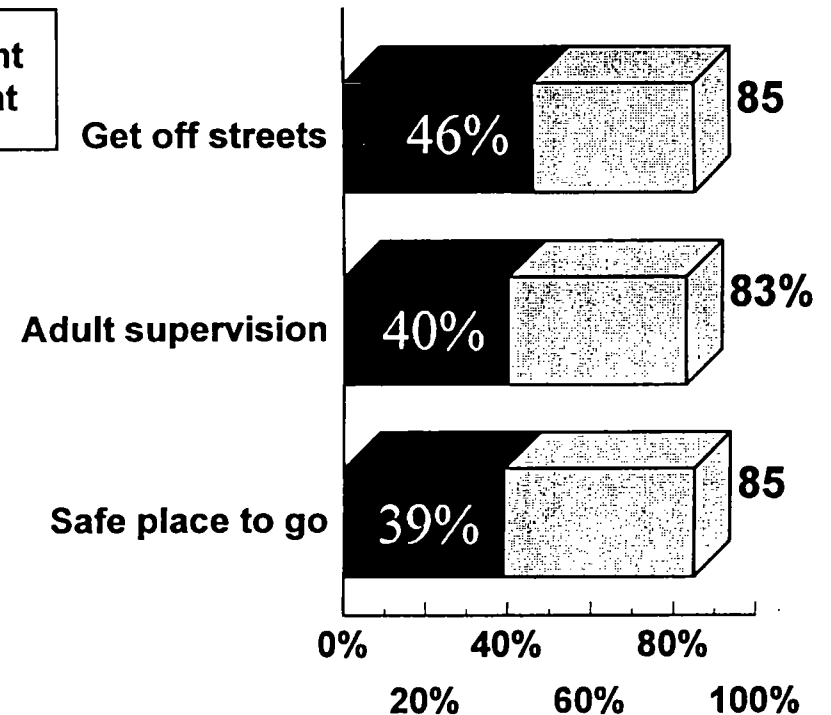
Both parents of children ages 18 and under and non-parents see getting kids off of the streets as the most important thing for after school programs to provide. However, while parents believe having access to computers and technology is one of the most important things, non-parents list adult supervision among their top priorities.

Now let me read you a list of things other people have said they would like to see after school programs provide for children. For each one, please tell me if it is one of the most important things after school programs can provide for kids, is very important, is somewhat important, is not too important, or is not important at all.

Kids at home:



Kids not at home:

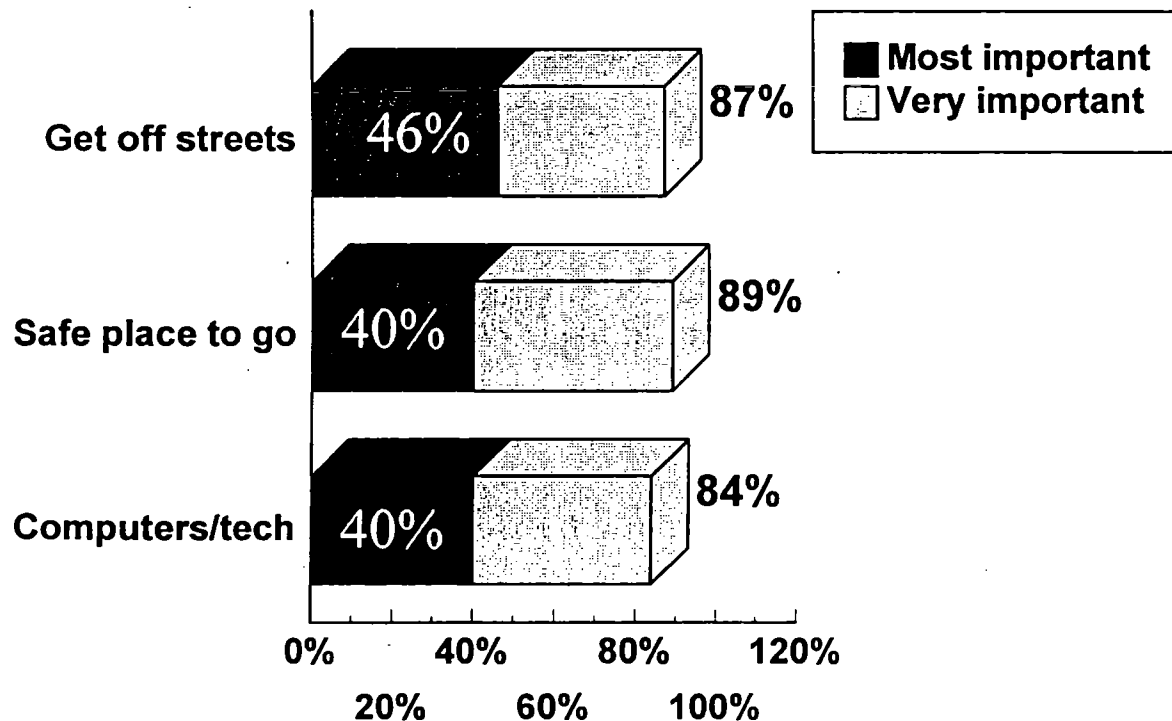




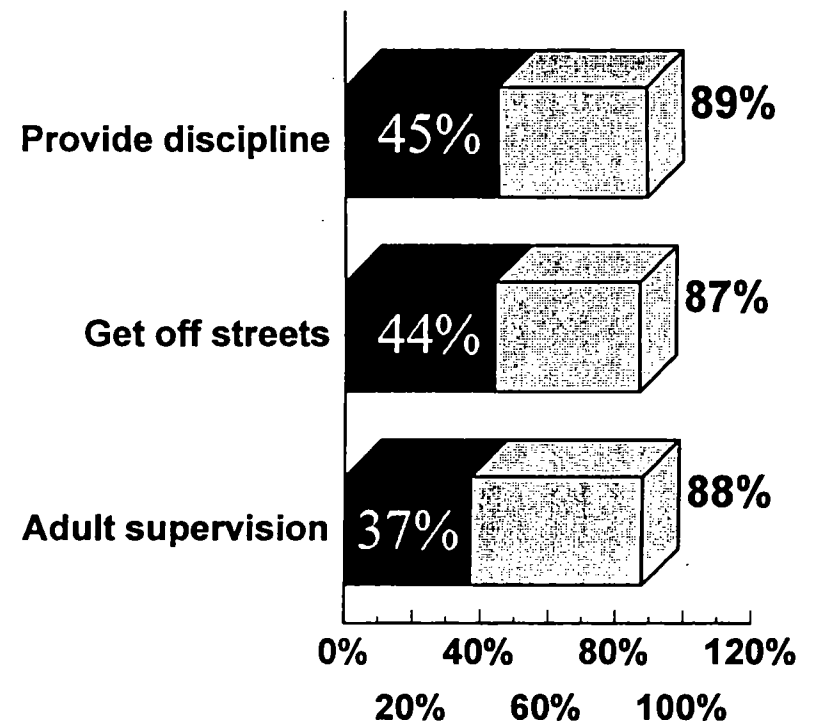
Seniors say providing discipline is the most important thing after school programs can provide for children, while younger voters place getting off the streets on the top of their list.

Now let me read you a list of things other people have said they would like to see after school programs provide for children. For each one, please tell me if it is one of the most important things after school programs can provide for kids, is very important, is somewhat important, is not too important, or is not important at all.

Under 45



Seniors



Mott Foundation, August 1998

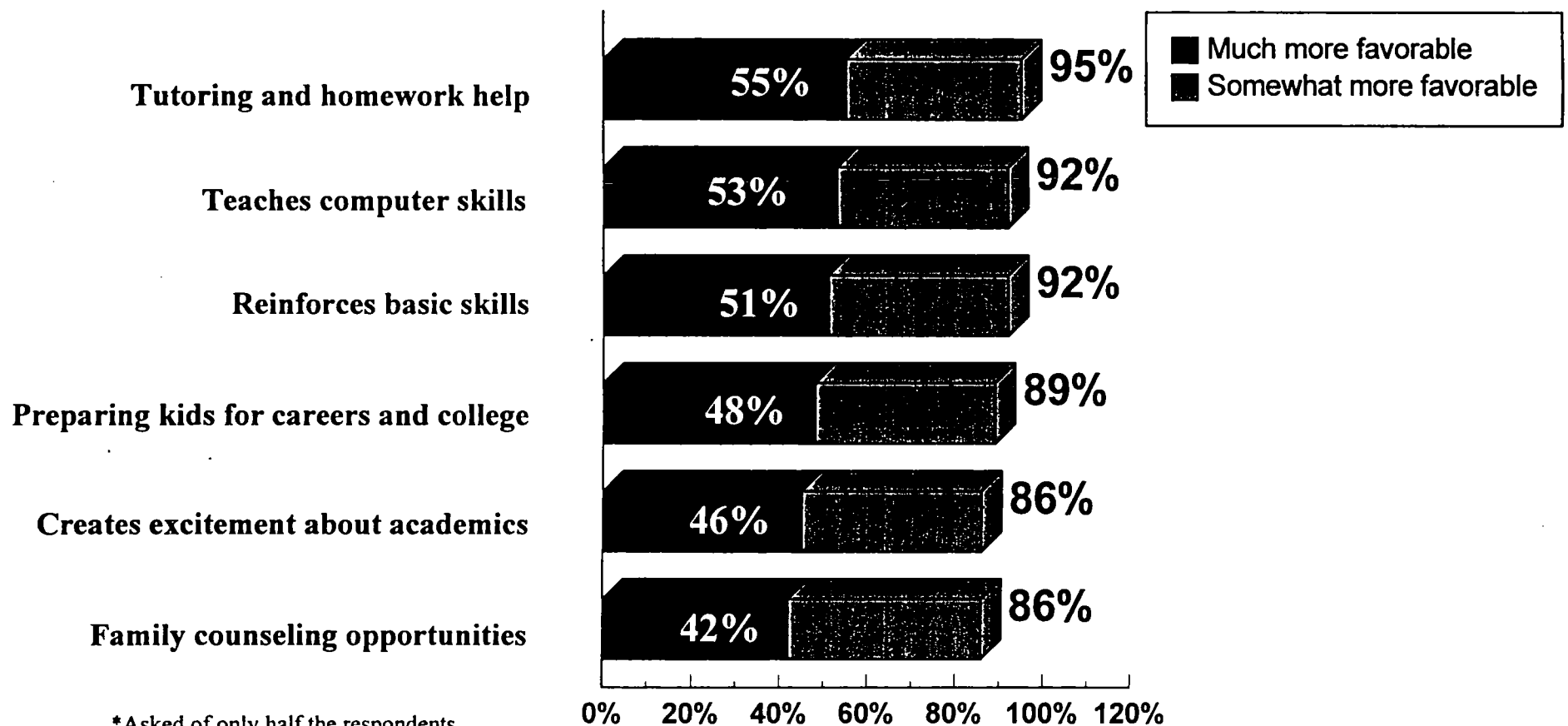
* Asked of only half the respondents

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



A majority of voters are much more favorable towards a program that includes tutoring and homework help, teaches computer skills, and reinforces basic skills.

*Now I am going to read you a list of activities which may be included in after school programs and I want you to tell me if you would be more or less favorable towards an after school program which includes that activity.



*Asked of only half the respondents

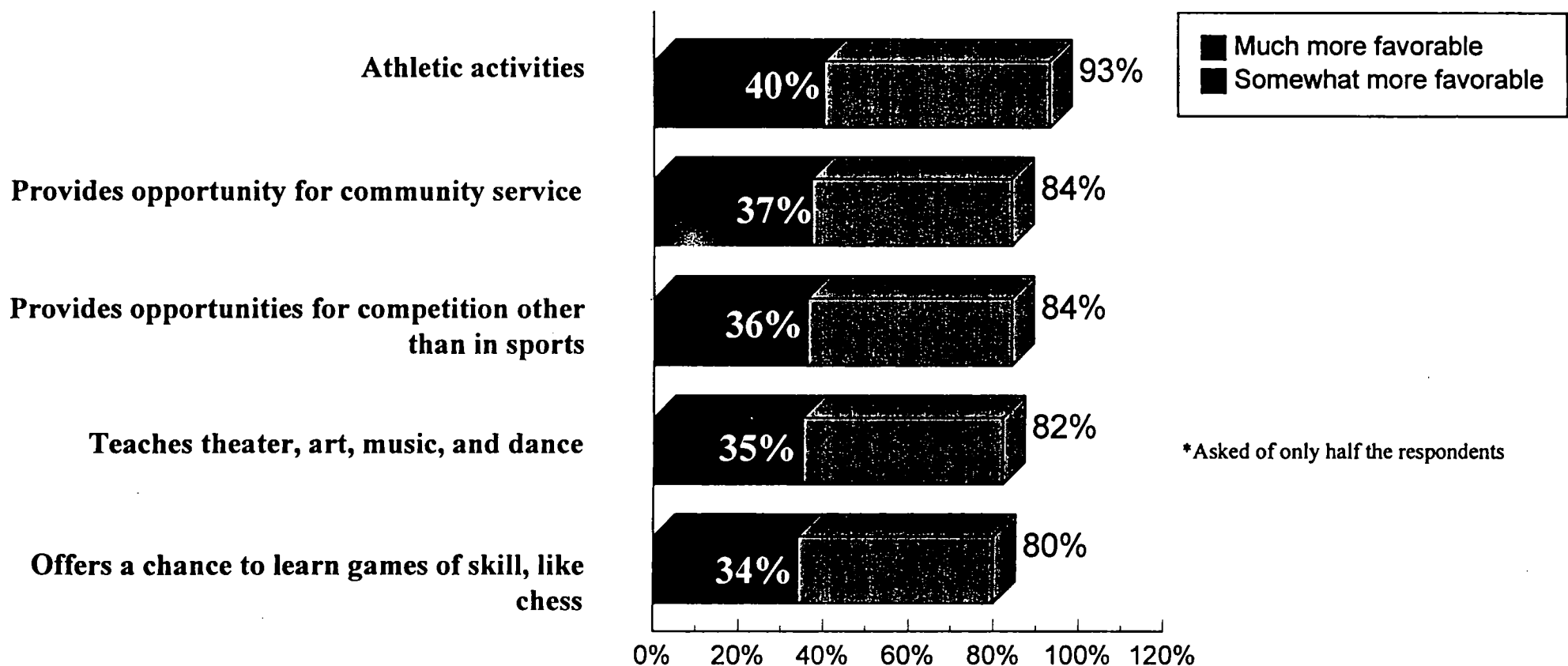
Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



While voters overall are more favorable towards a program that includes these activities, voters are less intense about including athletic activities, community service opportunities, opportunity for competition, fine arts or games of skill in after school programs.

Now I am going to read you a list of activities which may be included in after school programs and I want you to tell me if you would be more or less favorable towards an after school program which includes that activity.

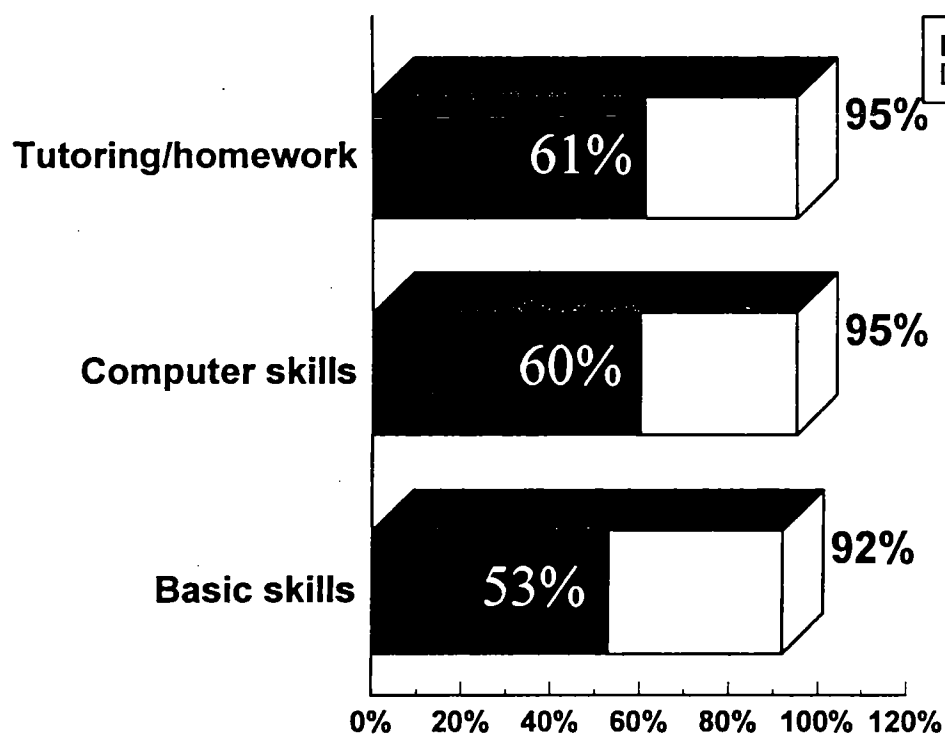




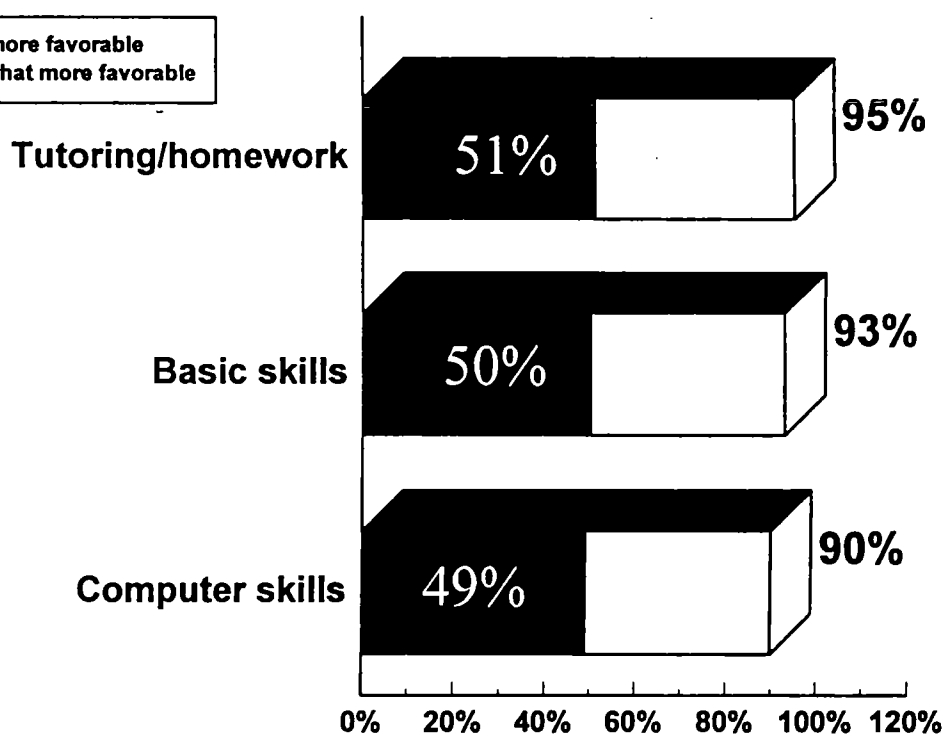
Parents of children 18 or younger and non-parents are most favorable toward tutoring and help with homework. Non-parents, unlike parents, place basic skills over computer skills in favorability.

*Now I am going to read you a list of activities which may be included in after school programs and I want you to tell me if you would be more or less favorable towards an after school program which includes that activity.

Kids at home:



Kids not at home:

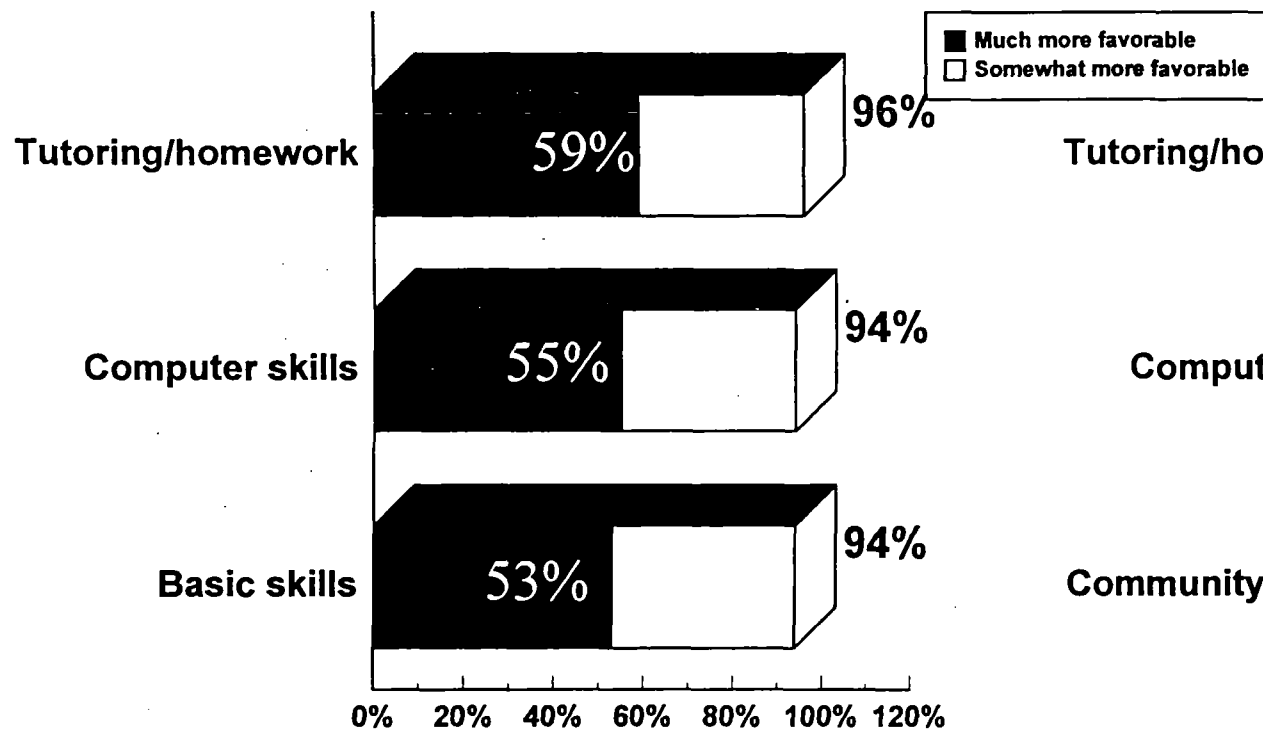




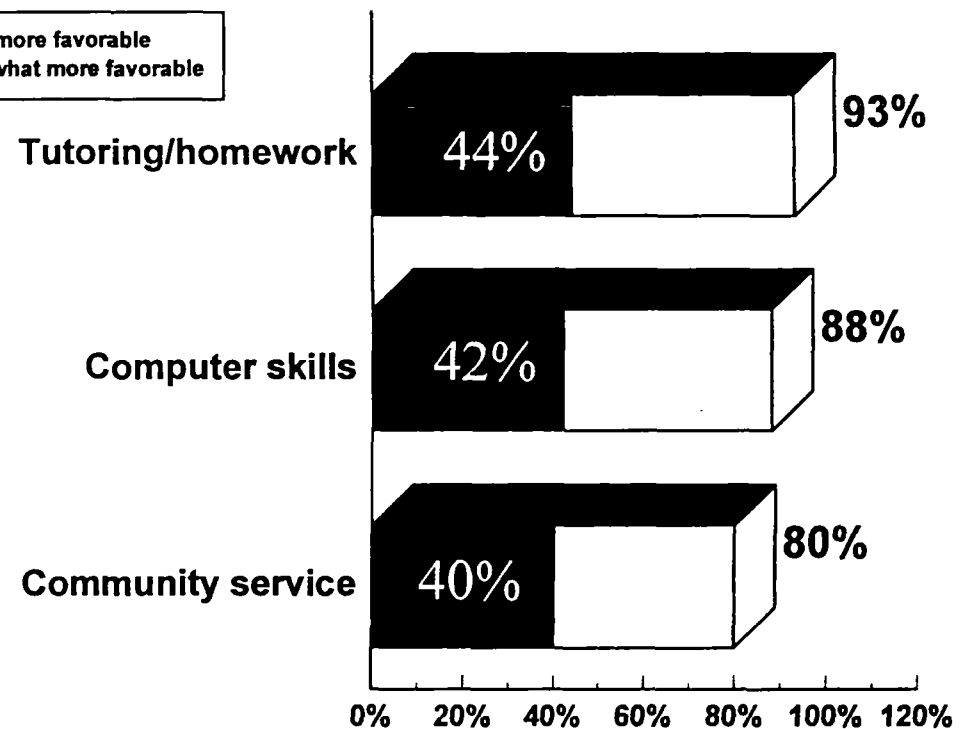
Younger and senior voters are most favorable toward tutoring and help with homework. However, basic skills are very important to voters under 45, while seniors see community service as one of the most favorable activities.

*Now I am going to read you a list of activities which may be included in after school programs and I want you to tell me if you would be more or less favorable towards an after school program which includes that activity.

Under 45



Seniors





Benefits from After School Programs



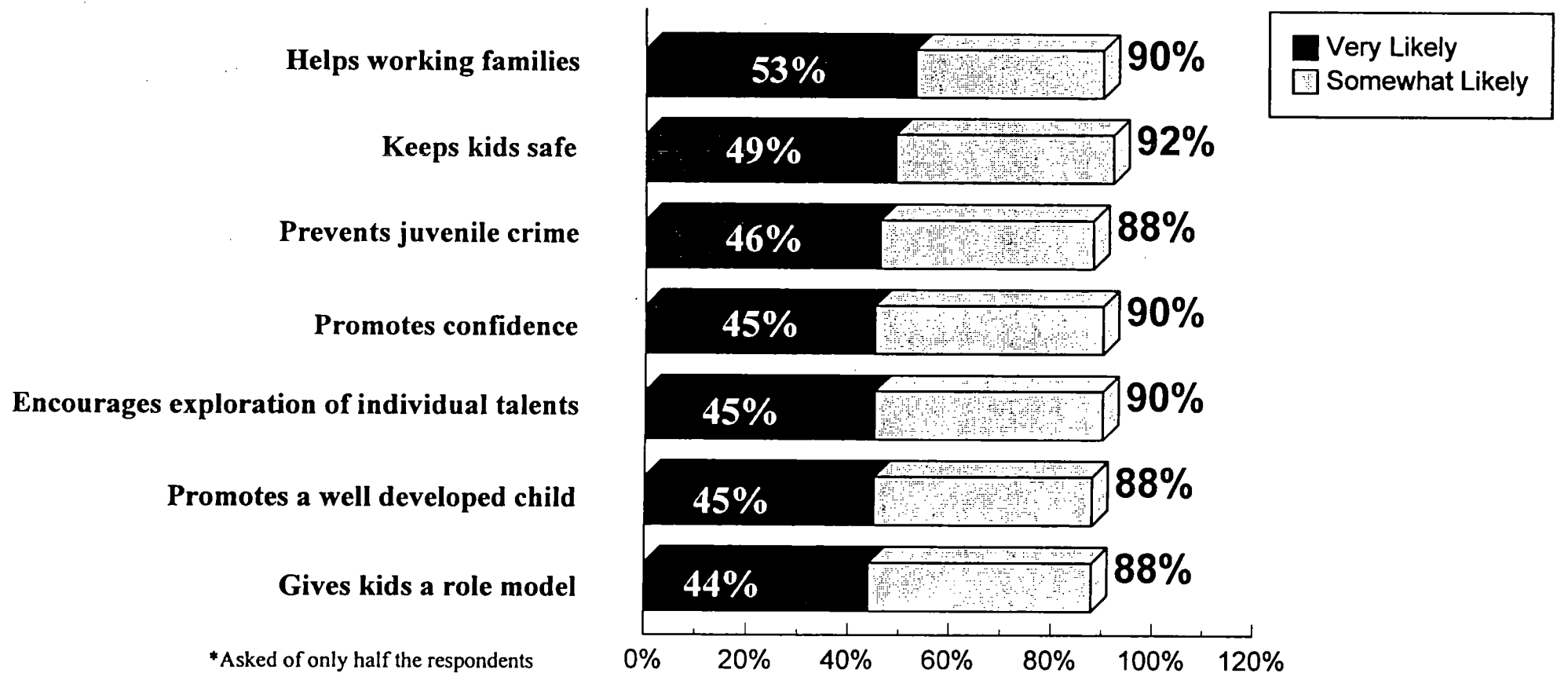
Benefits

- Voters see an abundance of results from after-school programs. Voters see the results of after-school programs both in society and in the individual development of the child.
- Slightly less likely, according to voters, are creating college bound students, allowing for more parental involvement, offering cultural involvement, and aiding academic achievement.
- On average, voters find that keeping kids safe, preventing juvenile crime, and promoting confidence as some of the best results of school-based after school programs.
- Although still rated above average, voters are slightly less likely to believe that giving kids role models, building social skills, offering cultural enrichment and defining a new vision are the best things to come from after school programs.
- Keeping kids safe is one of the best things that could happen as well as one of the things most likely to happen. Defining a new vision for schools is less positive and less likely to happen.



Voters see an abundance of results from after-school programs. Voters see the results of after-school programs in both society and in the individual development of the child.

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



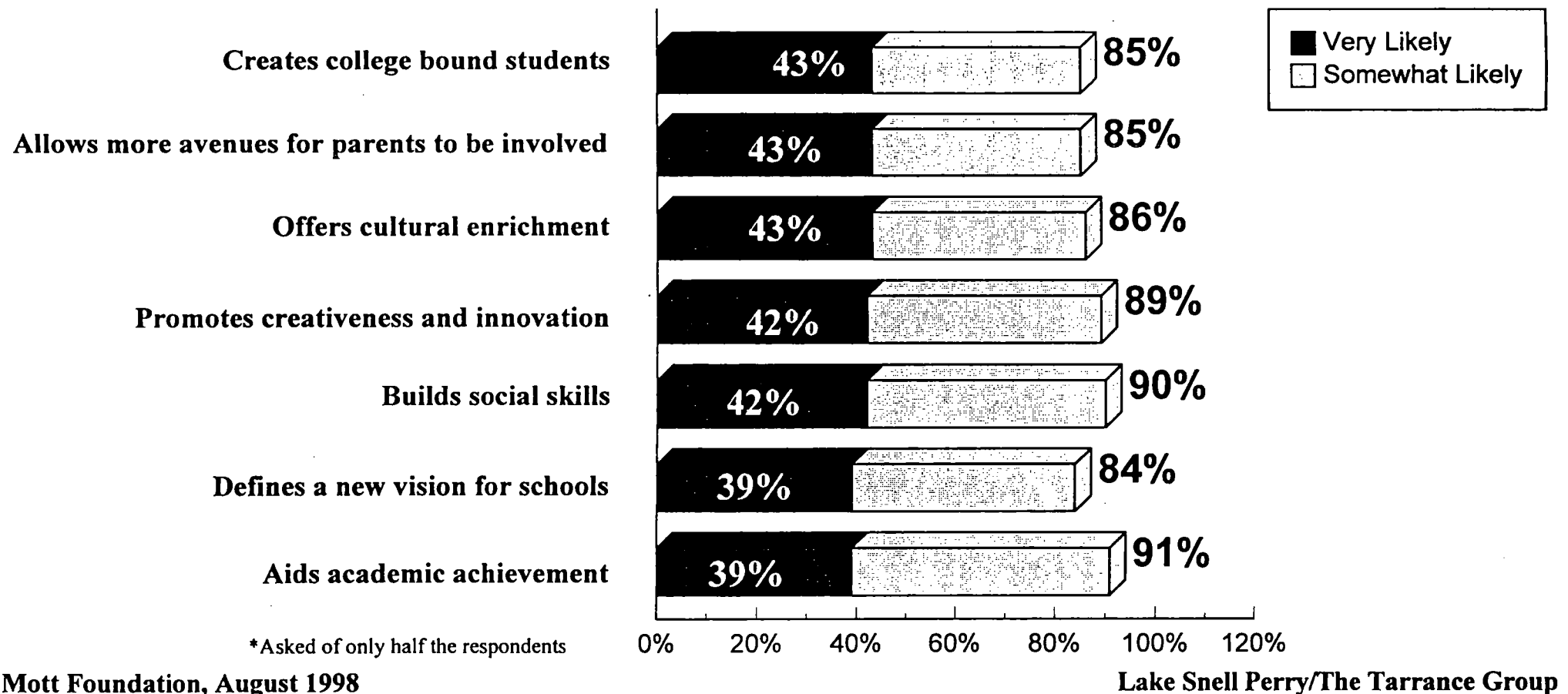
Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



Slightly less likely, according to voters, are creating college bound students, allowing for more parental involvement, offering cultural involvement, and aiding academic achievement.

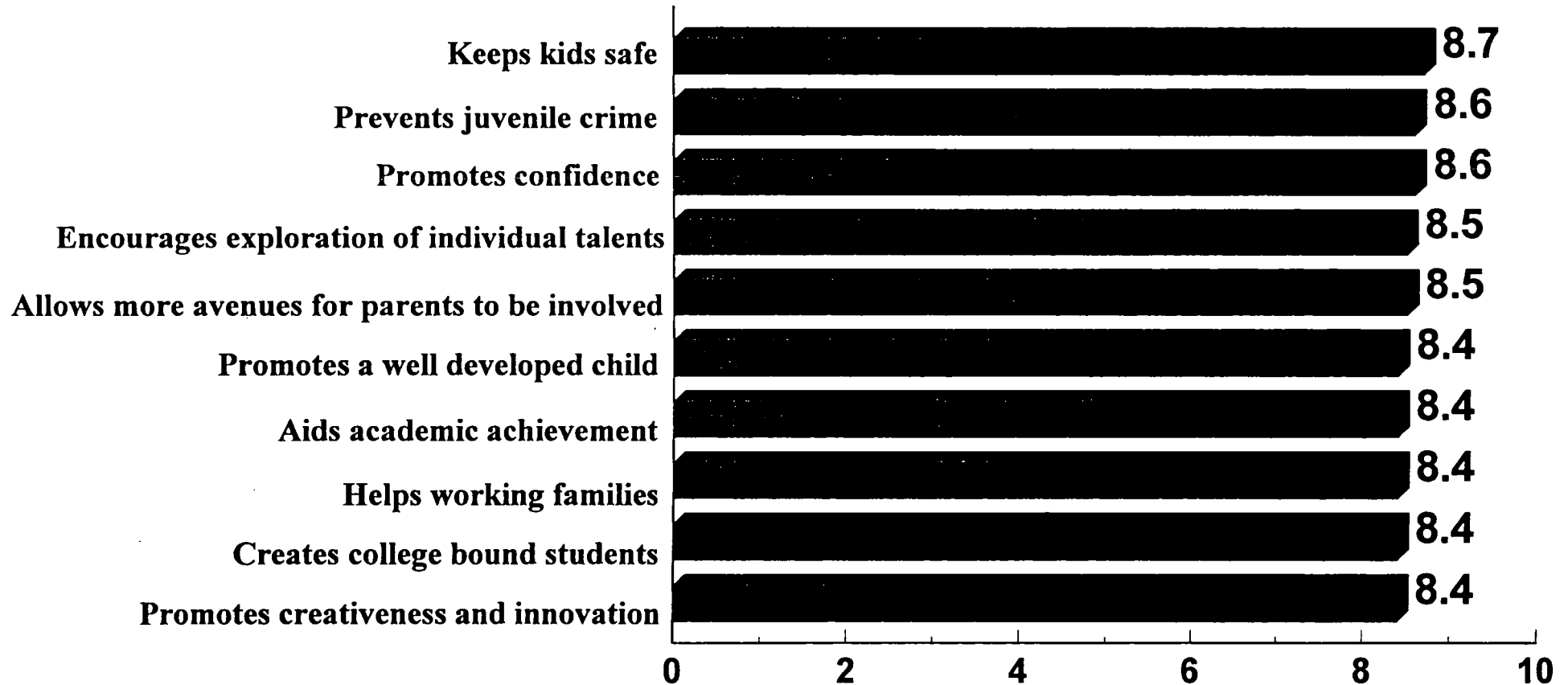
*Now I am going to read to you a list of items that could result from an after school program. After each item, please tell me how likely you think that will happen as a result of a student attending a school-based after school program --very likely to happen, somewhat likely to happen, somewhat unlikely,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





On average, voters find that keeping kids safe, preventing juvenile crime, and promoting confidence as some of the best results of school-based after school programs.

*Please rate how you would feel if each of these actually happened. Use a scale of zero to ten where zero means it is one of the worst things that could happen and ten means it is one of the best things that can happen as a result of a student attending a school-based after-school program.



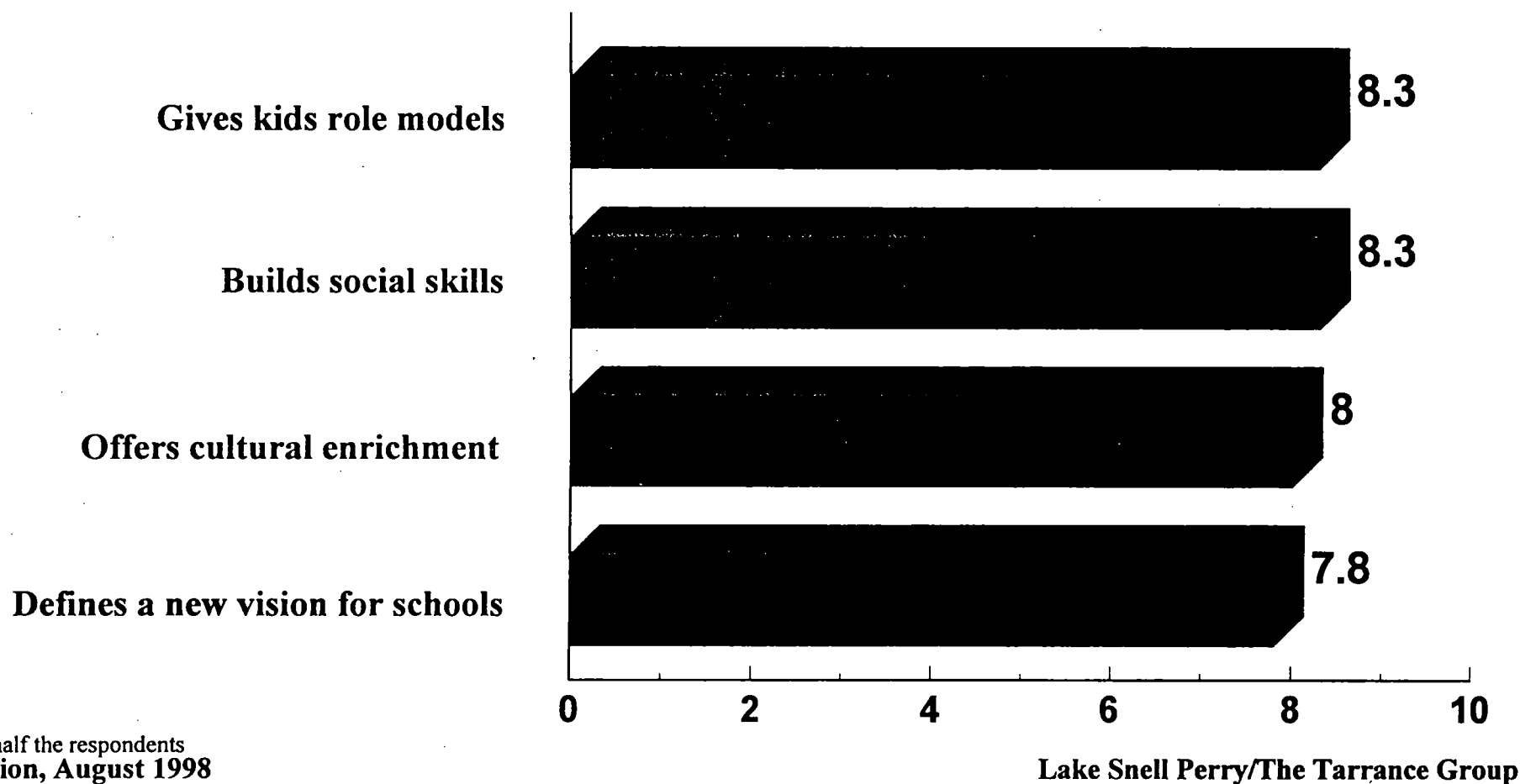
*Asked of only half the respondents
Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



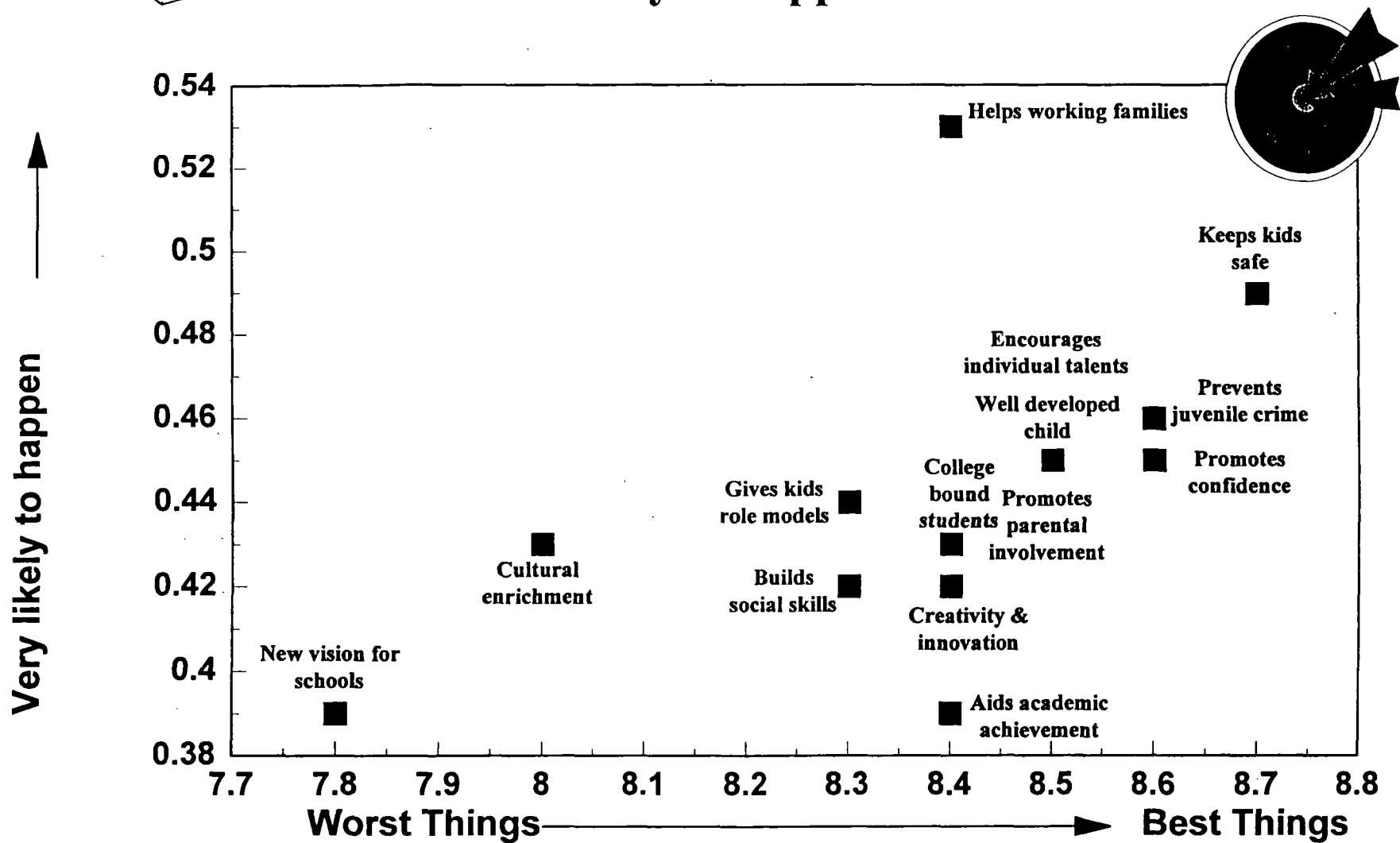
Although still rated above average, voters are slightly less likely to believe that giving kids role models, building social skills, offering cultural enrichment and defining a new vision are the best things to come from after school programs.

***Please rate how you would feel if each of these actually happened. Use a scale of zero to ten where zero means it is one of the worst things that could happen and ten means it is one of the best things that can happen as a result of a student attending a school-based after-school program.**





Keeping kids safe is one of the best things that could happen as well as one of the things most likely to happen. Defining a new vision for schools is less positive and less likely to happen.



Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



Actions for After School Programs



Actions

- While three quarters of voters are willing to increase their taxes by ten dollars a year in order to support an after school program in their community, there is not strong intensity. They are also willing to contact their local school board or principal to encourage such programs, but again there is only slight intensity.
- Voters with children living at home are more willing to contact the principals and local school boards about after school programs.
- Younger voters are more likely to actively encourage after school programs in their community, seniors are unwilling to get too involved.
- The top two actions Democrats, Independents and Republicans are willing to take include increasing taxes and contacting principals/administrators.



While three quarters of voters are willing to increase their taxes by ten dollars a year in order to support an after school program in their community, there is not strong intensity. They are also willing to contact their local school board or principal to encourage such programs, but again there is only slight intensity.

Now let me read you a list of actions that other people have said they would be willing to do in order to bring school-based after school programs to their community. For each one, please tell me how willing you would be to do that activity -- very willing, somewhat willing, not too willing, or not willing at all?

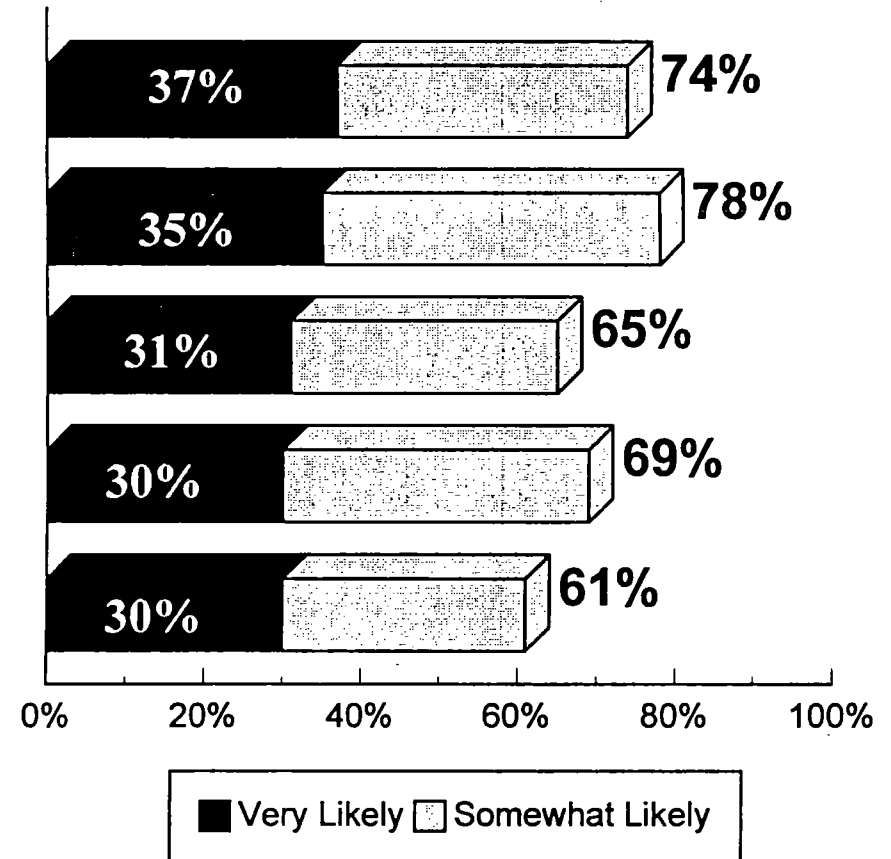
Increase your taxes by ten dollars per year to pay for the program

Contact the principals or school boards in your community

Volunteer at an after school program in your community

Call or write your state or federal legislators

Call a toll free number to get a resource guide on how to set up after school programs in your community



Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



Voters with children living at home are more willing to contact the principals and local school boards about after school programs.

Now let me read you a list of actions that other people have said they would be willing to do in order to bring school-based after school programs to their community. For each one, please tell me how willing you would be to do that activity -- very willing, somewhat willing, not too willing, or not willing at all?

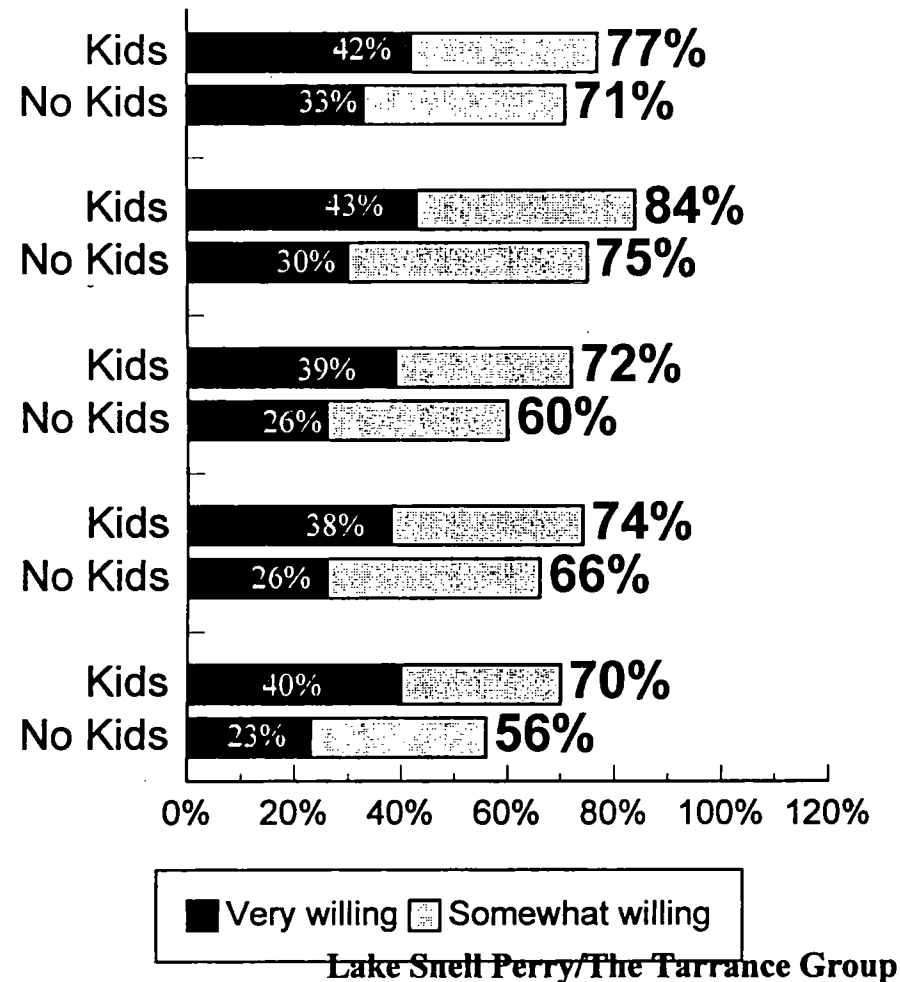
Increase your taxes by ten dollars per year to pay for the program

Contact the principals or school boards in your community

Volunteer at an after school program in your community

Call or write your state or federal legislators

Call a toll free number to get a resource guide on how to set up after school programs in your community





Younger voters are more likely to actively encourage after school programs in their community, seniors are unwilling to get too involved.

Now let me read you a list of actions that other people have said they would be willing to do in order to bring school-based after school programs to their community. For each one, please tell me how willing you would be to do that activity -- very willing, somewhat willing, not too willing, or not willing at all?

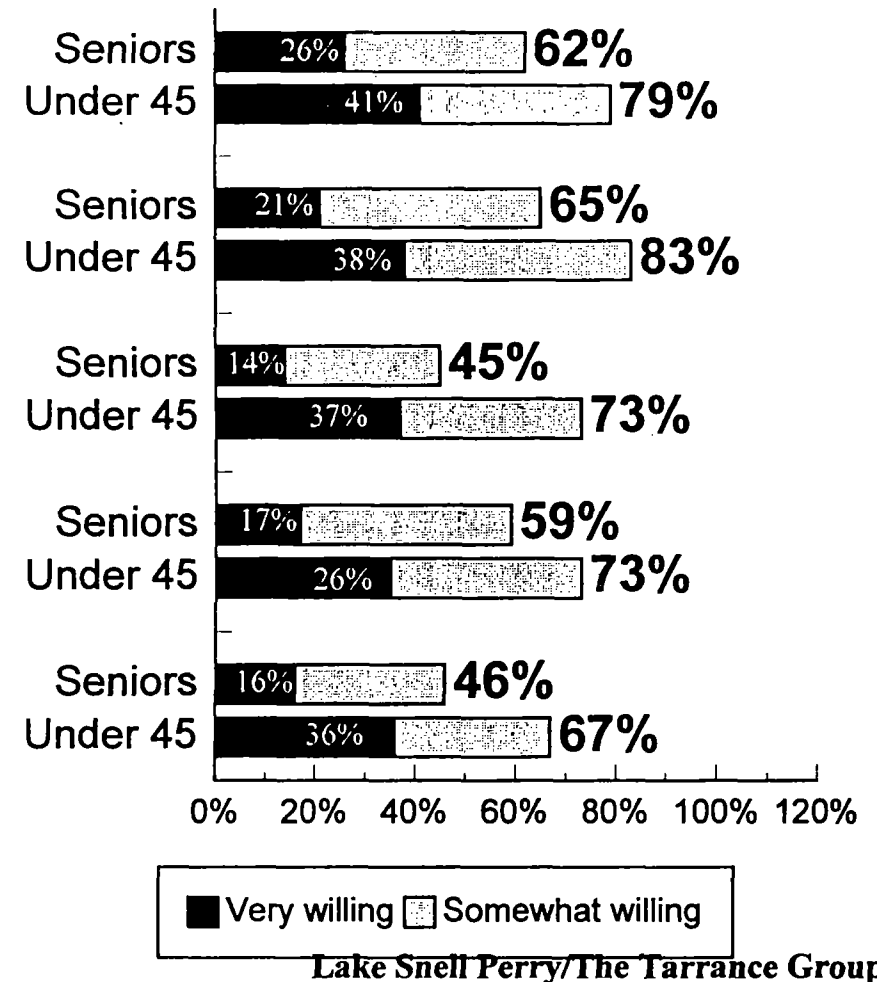
Increase your taxes by ten dollars per year to pay for the program

Contact the principals or school boards in your community

Volunteer at an after school program in your community

Call or write your state or federal legislators

Call a toll free number to get a resource guide on how to set up after school programs in your community



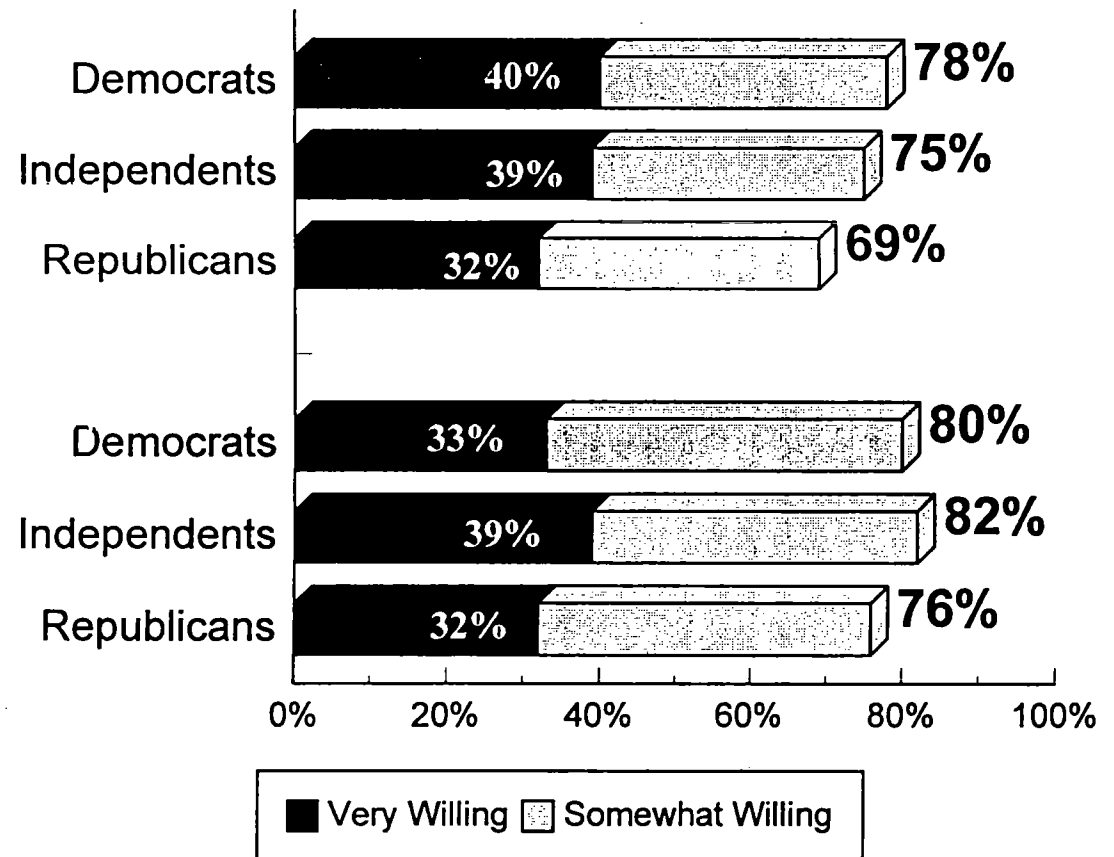


The top two actions Democrats, Independents and Republicans are willing to take include increasing taxes and contacting principals/administrators.

Now let me read you a list of actions that other people have said they would be willing to do in order to bring school-based after school programs to their community. For each one, please tell me how willing you would be to do that activity -- very willing, somewhat willing, not too willing, or not willing at all?

Increase your taxes by ten dollars per year to pay for the program

Call or write principals or school boards in your community





Messages

Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



Messages

- Messages which point to training and development resonate most with voters. Over half are much more likely to support school-based after school programs which focus on these issues.
- Issues primarily centered around crime prevention and safety also resonate with voters.
- Even when framed in a negative message, voters are still more likely to support after school programs. Nearly half state they are much more likely to support after school programs.
- Providing a safe and stimulating alternative for working parents who must leave their kids unsupervised and safe guarding our future by promoting skills to the younger generation have slightly less intensity, but well over three quarters of all voters would support after school programs based on these issues.
- Overall, mothers tend to be much more likely than fathers to support after-school programs which focus on learning and development, training, and safety.



Messages

- Voters with children would be much more likely to support this after school program after hearing a message about preparing our children for the workforce of the 21st century. In contrast, voters without children in the home are most likely to support the program after hearing how it will allow the continuation of the learning process and development of the children's fullest potential. Parents are much more intense in their support.
- Voters under 45 and senior are both more likely to support the program after hearing messages about creating the workforce of the future and sharpening children's learning and development skills.
- In addition, both voters in the Northeast region and the Midwest region of the country are most likely to support the program after hearing the workforce of the future and the learning and development statements.
- While both Southern and Western voters are most likely to support the program after hearing the workforce of the future statement, Western voters respond strongly to the statement that police chiefs tell us that the after school hours are the most dangerous for children and teens.

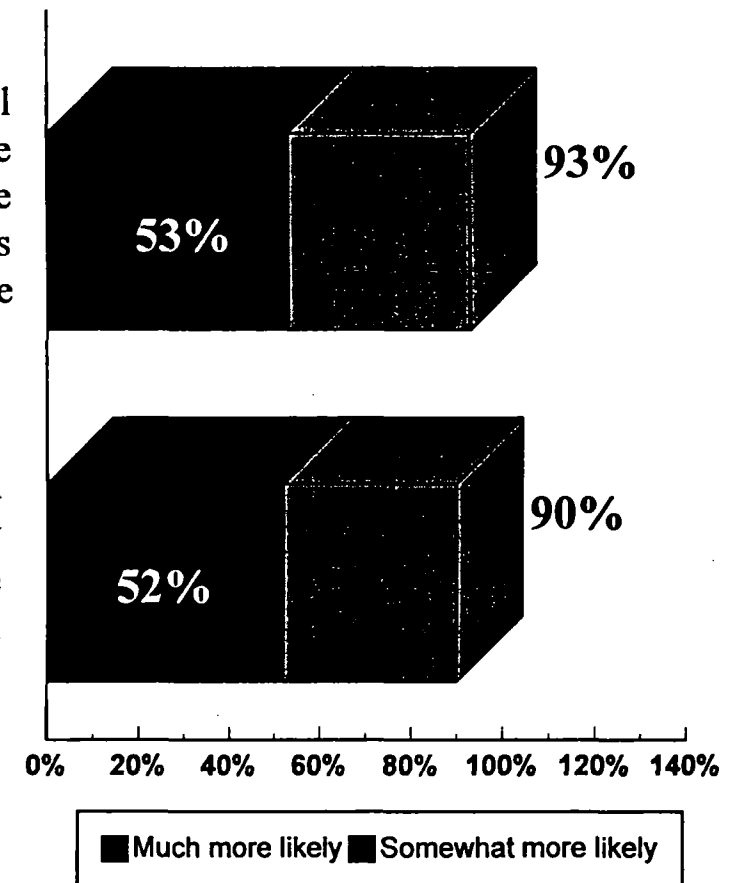


Messages which point to training and development resonate most with voters. Over half are much more likely to support school-based after school programs which focus on these issues.

*Now I am going to read you a series of statements that people have given on this issue and I want you to tell me whether you would be more or less likely to support providing school-based after school programs based on that statement.

The hours after school are just as important as the time they spend in school and we need to provide an environment which allows them to continue the learning process and develop to their fullest potential. These hours should be used to strengthen basic skills and allow children to explore new skills. This is time which should be focused on individual development and we need to give all children this opportunity.

We need to invest in quality after school programs for the work force of the future. Business leaders recognize the importance of a good solid education which encompasses both time in school and time spent out of school. They know without a sound education system our children will not be productive members in the workplace and compete in the global economy of the 21st century. We need to support our schools and after school programs so we can all graduate to a better future



*Asked of only half the respondents

Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



Issues primarily centered around crime prevention and safety also resonate with voters.

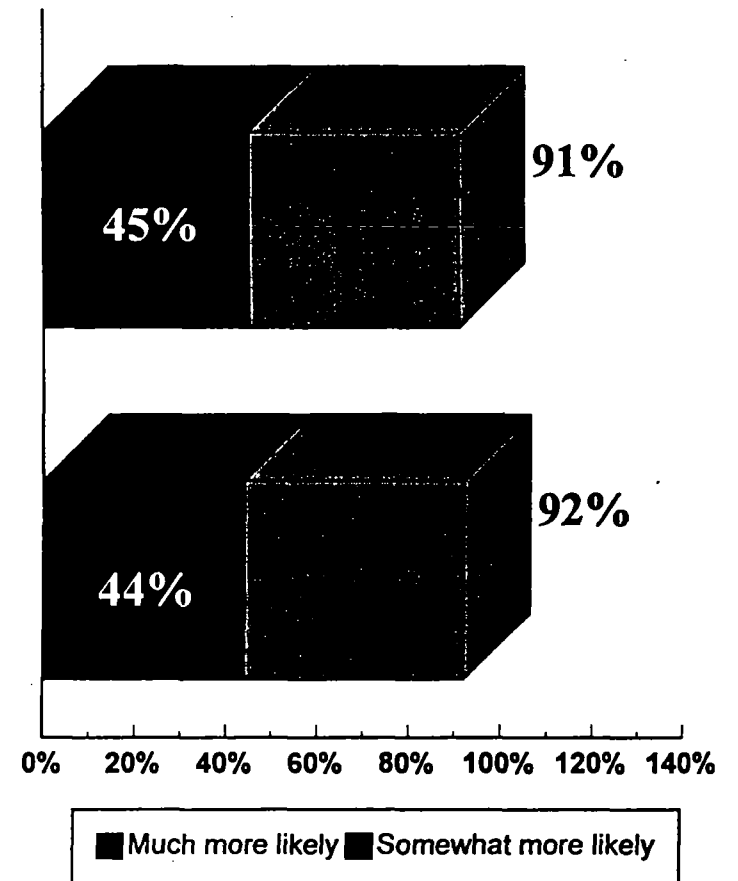
Now I am going to read you a series of statements that people have given on this issue and I want you to tell me whether you would be more or less likely to support providing school-based after school programs based on that statement.

*Police chiefs tell us that the after school hours are the most dangerous for children and teens. Everyday in America 5 million children are left home alone after school. It is during this time period that more juvenile crimes occur and more teen pregnancies happen. We need to establish after school programs for all of our children. By taking them off the street we will all be safer.

*In order to make our schools safer we need after school programs in place to provide children with a supervised environment which gives them structured activities, instead of allowing them to spend so much free time unsupervised.

*Asked of only half the respondents

Mott Foundation, August 1998



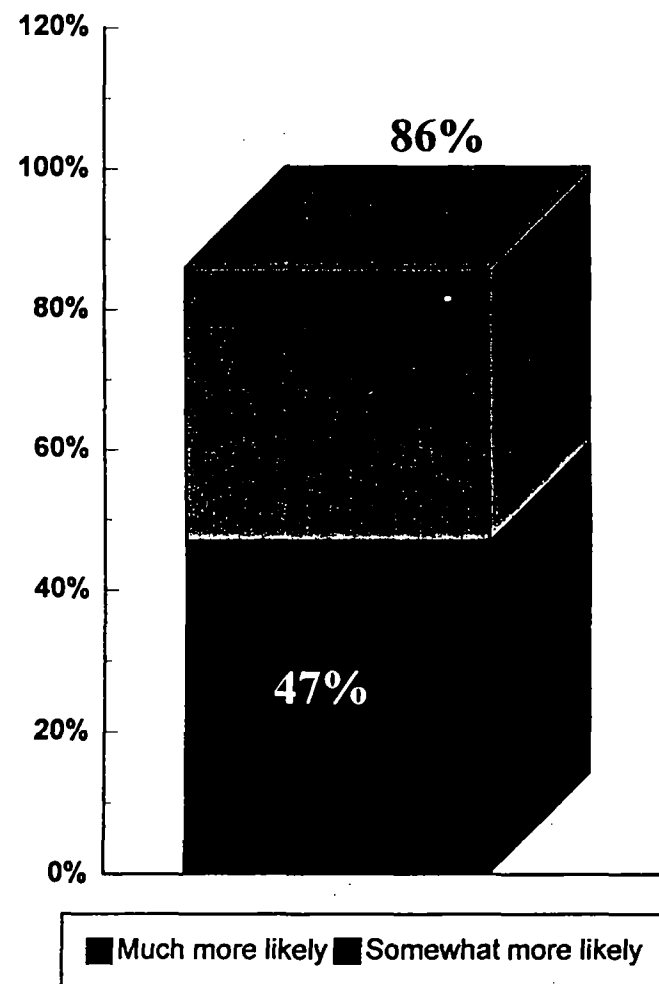
Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



Even when framed in a negative message, voters are still more likely to support after school programs. Nearly half state they are much more likely to support after school programs.

Now I am going to read you a series of statements that people have given on this issue and I want you to tell me whether you would be more or less likely to support providing school-based after school programs based on that statement.

We need parents to take more responsibility for raising and caring for their children. While after school programs can have a positive effect, they would not do as much for making children's lives better as parents making more of an effort to spend time with their children. Much of the discipline problems with young people today stems from the fact that too many parents are relying on others to raise their children, instead of taking responsibility themselves.





Providing a safe and stimulating alternative for working parents who must leave their kids unsupervised and safe guarding our future by promoting skills to the younger generation have slightly less intensity, but well over three quarters of all voters would support after school programs based on these issues.

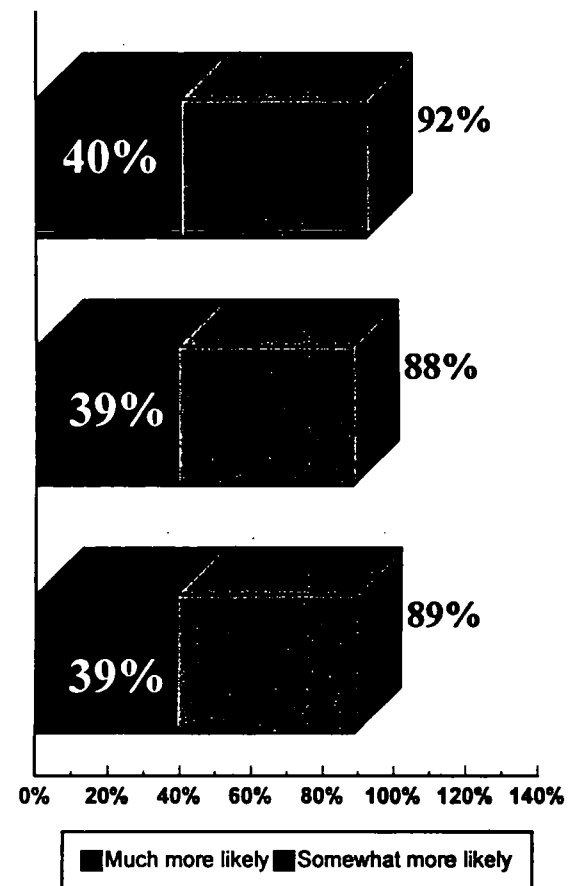
*Now I am going to read you a series of statements that people have given on this issue and I want you to tell me whether you would be more or less likely to support providing school-based after school programs based on that statement.

We need to provide quality school-based after school programs for our children so that latch key kids will have a place to go which provides them a stimulating and safe environment. Too often these days children have to go home after school with only the television for company. Providing them with after school programs will allow our kids to have the socialization they need and the stimulation they need to continue learning when they are out of school.

We need after school programs because of the changing economy. Nowadays both parents in many families need to work in order to make ends meet. This means many children come home after school to empty homes. We need to provide these parents with peace of mind knowing their children are safe and being looked after by caring adults

We are all stakeholders in the education of our children. We rely on children and their education today to support us tomorrow. The older generation will depend on the younger generation. Chances are you will depend on the airline mechanic, the nurse or electrician for your health and safety who will be a product of the time they spend both in school and out of school. Everyone's future depends on the children and we need to prepare them to face the future. They will be the ones taking care of us. Youth are 25 percent of the present and 100 percent of the future

*Asked of only half the respondents



Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



Overall, mothers tend to be much more likely than fathers to support after-school programs which focus on learning and development, training, and safety.

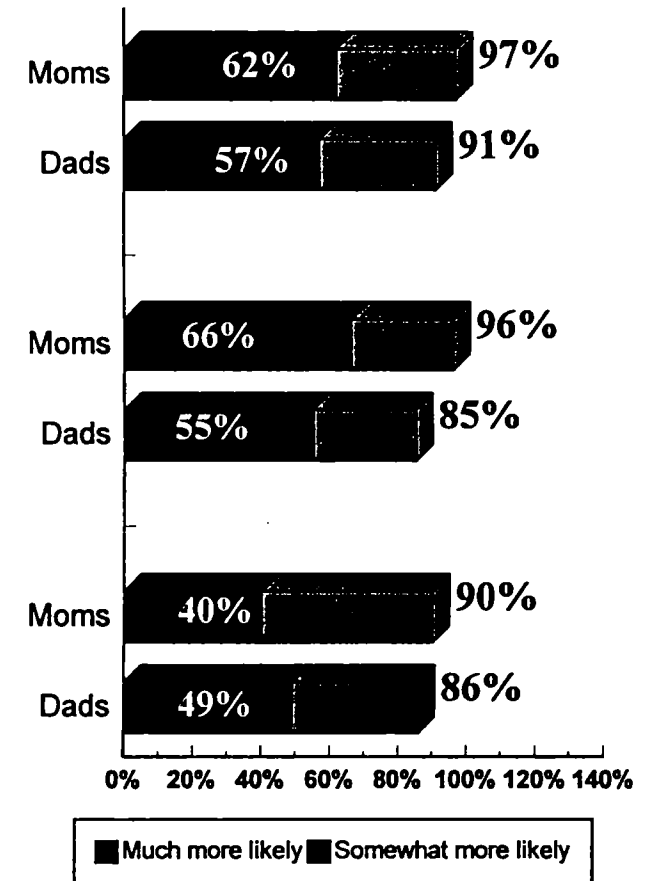
Now I am going to read you a series of statements that people have given on this issue and I want you to tell me whether you would be more or less likely to support providing school-based after school programs based on that statement.

*Asked of only half the respondents

The hours after school are just as important as the time they spend in school and we need to provide an environment which allows them to continue the learning process and develop to their fullest potential. These hours should be used to strengthen basic skills and allow children to explore new skills. This is time which should be focused on individual development and we need to give all children this opportunity.

We need to invest in quality after school programs for the work force of the future. Business leaders recognize the importance of a good solid education which encompasses both time in school and time spent out of school. They know without a sound education system our children will not be productive members in the workplace and compete in the global economy of the 21st century. We need to support our schools and after school programs so we can all graduate to a better future

Police chiefs tell us that the after school hours are the most dangerous for children and teens. Everyday in America 5 million children are left home alone after school. It is during this time period that more juvenile crimes occur and more teen pregnancies happen. We need to establish after school programs for all of our children. By taking them off the street we will all be safer



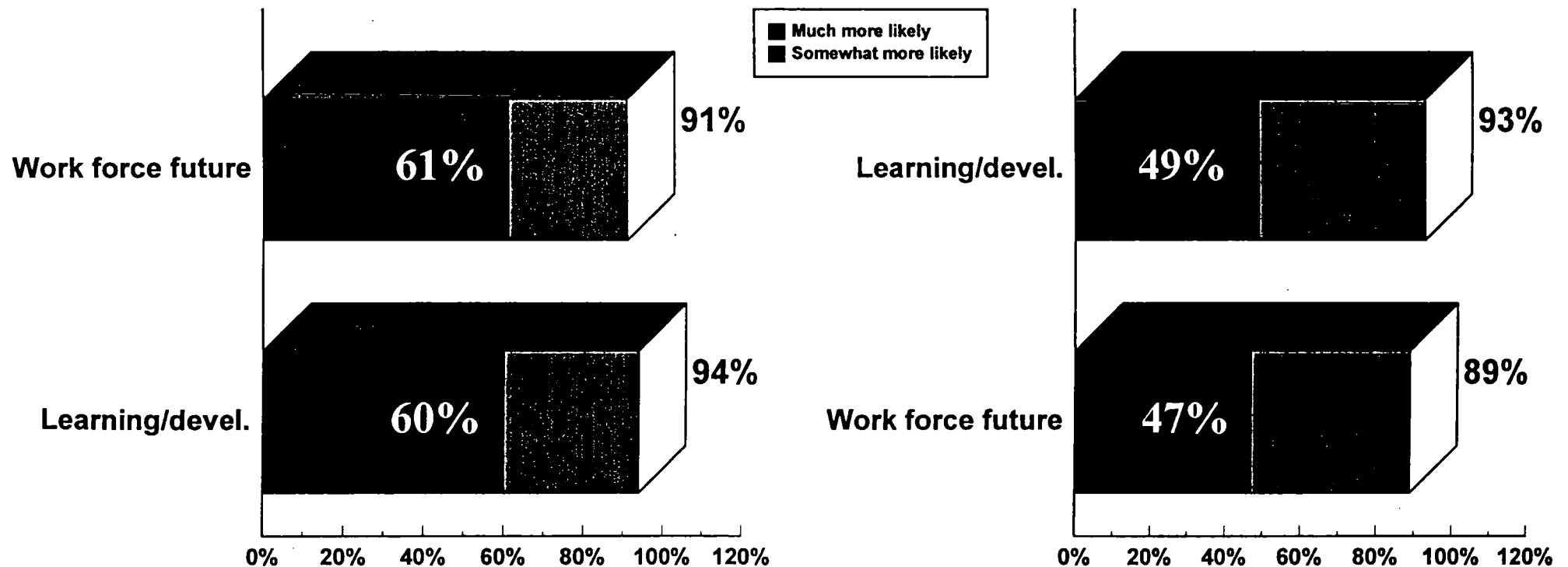


Voters with children would be much more likely to support this after school program after hearing a message about preparing our children for the workforce of the 21st century. In contrast, voters without children in the home are most likely to support the program after hearing how it will allow the continuation of the learning process and development of the children's fullest potential. Parents are much more intense in their support.

Now I am going to read you a series of statements that people have given on this issue and I want you to tell me whether you would be more or less likely to support providing school-based after school programs based on that statement.

Parents

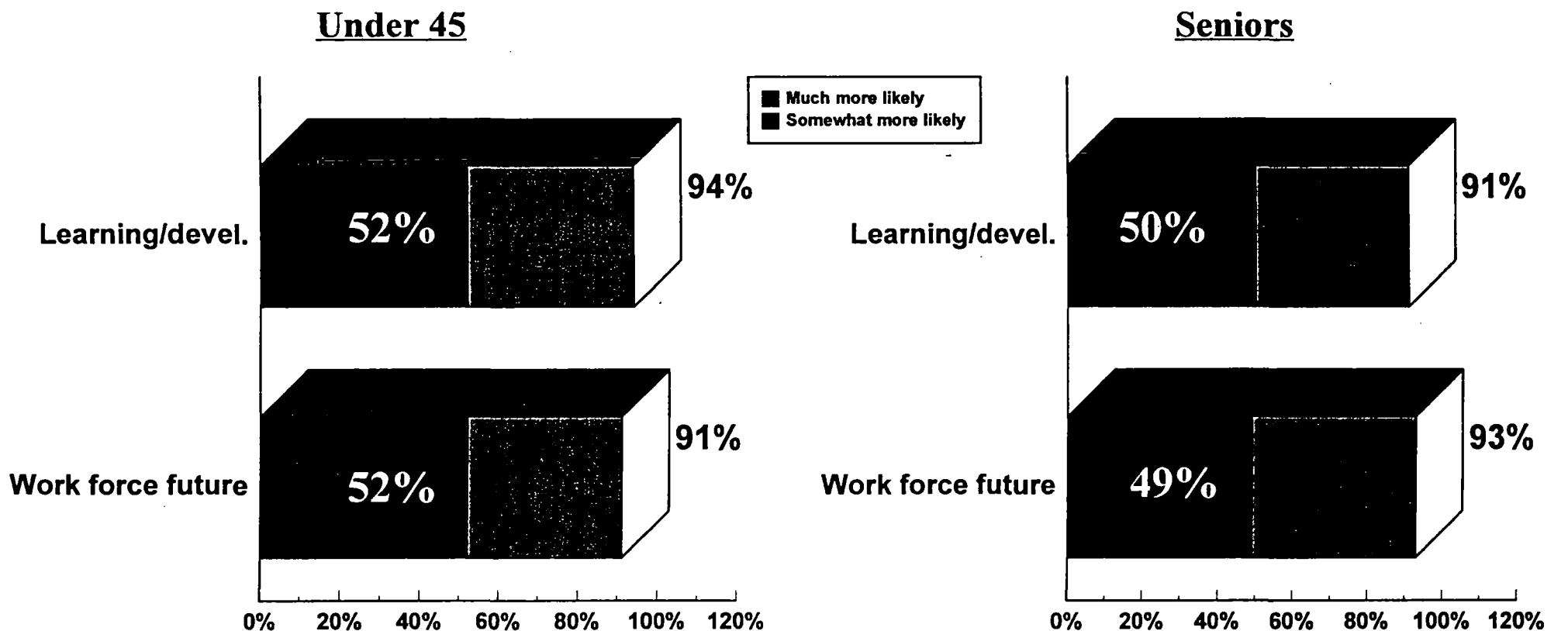
Non-parents





Voters under 45 and seniors are both more likely to support the program after hearing messages about creating the workforce of the future and sharpening children's learning and development skills.

Now I am going to read you a series of statements that people have given on this issue and I want you to tell me whether you would be more or less likely to support providing school-based after school programs based on that statement.



Mott Foundation, August 1998

*Asked of only half the respondents

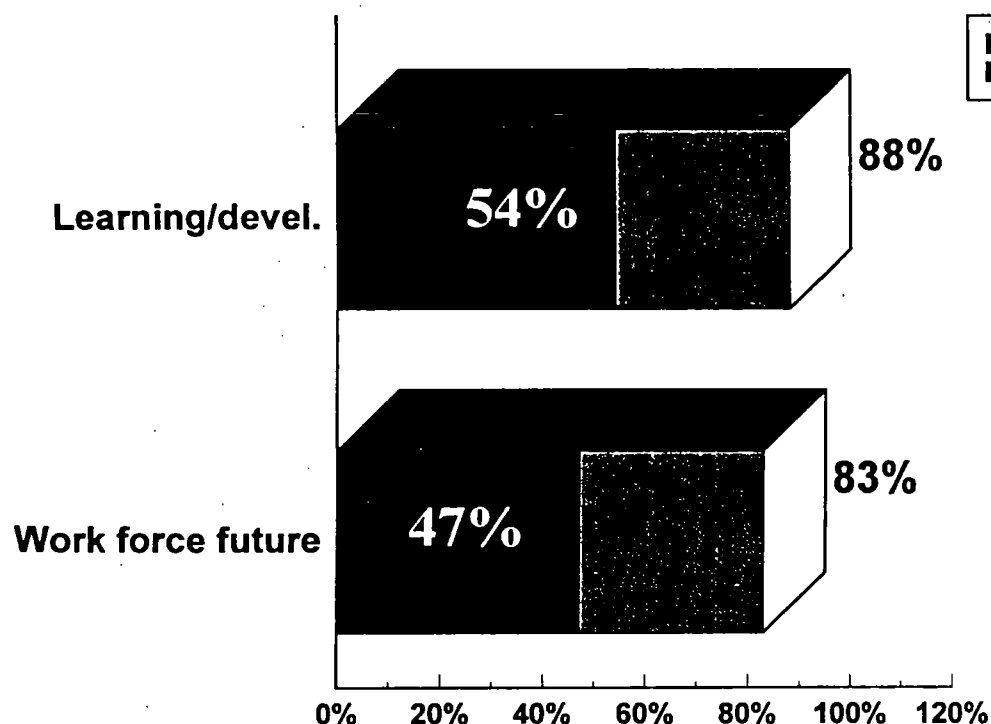
Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



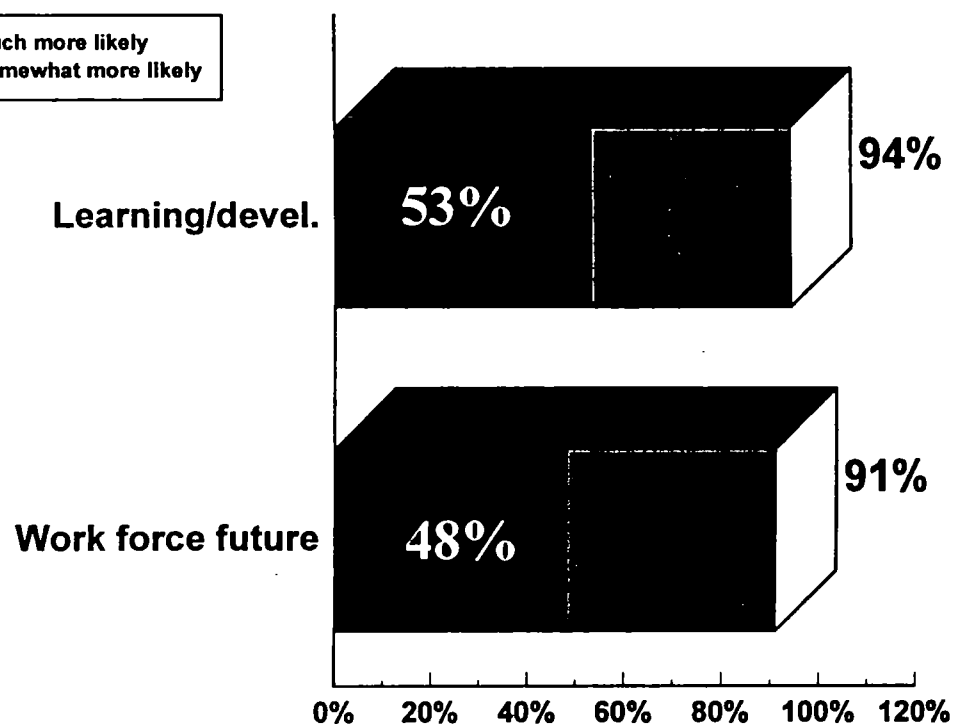
In addition, both voters in the Northeast region and the Midwest region of the country are most likely to support the program after hearing the workforce of the future and the learning and development statements.

Now I am going to read you a series of statements that people have given on this issue and I want you to tell me whether you would be more or less likely to support providing school-based after school programs based on that statement.

Northeast Region



Midwest Region



Mott Foundation, August 1998

*Asked of only half the respondents

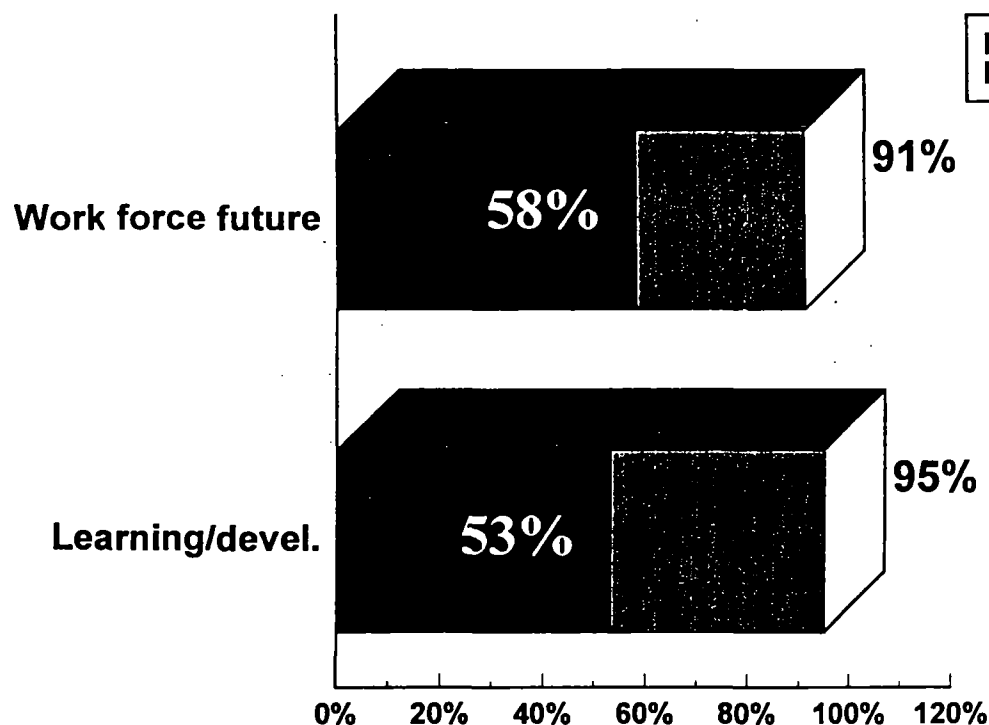
Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group



While both Southern and Western voters are most likely to support the program after hearing the workforce of the future statement, Western voters respond strongly to the statement that police chiefs tell us that the after school hours are the most dangerous for children and teens.

Now I am going to read you a series of statements that people have given on this issue and I want you to tell me whether you would be more or less likely to support providing school-based after school programs based on that statement.

South Region



West Region

