

# Afterschool Candidate Resource Kit 2008



**Afterschool Alliance**

Afterschool Alliance  
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# Afterschool Candidate Resource Kit 2008

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Afterschool programs keep kids safe, help working families and improve academic achievement. They help build safer, stronger and smarter children and communities. Widespread, bi-partisan agreement among voters and policymakers show that Americans recognize the benefits of afterschool programs. This Resource Kit serves as a primer on afterschool. Contained here are facts, quotes, polling information and research showing the support for afterschool around the nation.

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## Is Afterschool An Issue for My Constituents?

You talk to your constituents regularly about their concerns. Ask yourself and your constituents the following questions. If your constituents answer yes to any of the questions, then afterschool is an issue you should be talking about.

### Question #1

- ⇒ Is my constituency concerned about being productive members of the economy?
  - Without proper supervision for their children in the afterschool hours, many parents cannot work or cannot remain productive in their jobs.

### Question #2

- ⇒ Are my constituents concerned about the safety and well-being of our children and communities?
  - Afterschool programs keep kids and communities safe.

### Question #3

- ⇒ Would my constituents rather invest in prevention programs now or in jails and social services later?
  - Afterschool programs are proven to save \$3 for every \$1 of taxpayer money.

### Question #4

- ⇒ Is my constituency concerned about ensuring that our schools and students meet the current and future levels of academic standards?
  - Students in afterschool programs are proven to have improved academic achievement. Principals and administrators cite afterschool programs as one way to help turn around failing schools.

## **America's Children, Youth and Families Deserve Afterschool Programs**

Afterschool programs keep kids safe, help working families and improve academic achievement. From law enforcement officers to taxpayer associations and from parents to principals, Americans see the advantages of afterschool. Programs produce more effective students, better citizens and stronger communities. Below are ten reasons why every candidate and elected official should support increased resources for afterschool programs.

- 1. Kids need safe, enriching environments in the afterschool hours.**
- 2. The hours between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. are the most dangerous for kids.**
- 3. More than 14 million children return home to an empty house after school.**
- 4. Recent studies show children and youth in quality afterschool programs improve both social and academic skills.**
- 5. Kids in afterschool programs are more likely to come to school, stay in school and graduate.**
- 6. Youth not in afterschool programs are three times more likely to be involved with crime, alcohol and/or drugs.**
- 7. Afterschool programs provide critical opportunities for physical activity, nutrition education, and hands-on math and science experiences.**
- 8. Voters, across party lines, demographic groups, geography and age have said for five consecutive years that they overwhelmingly support afterschool programs for all.**
- 9. Thirty percent, or more than 15 million parents, would enroll their kids in an afterschool program if one were available to them. In fact, parents who are concerned about their children's care after school miss an average of five extra days of work per year, which is estimated to cost employers between \$496 and \$1,984 per employee, per year. When parents were able to enroll their children in afterschool programs, 80 percent said they were less worried about their child's safety.**
- 10. Federal investments in afterschool, like the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers program, help to leverage and build state, local and private support.**

# Afterschool Programs in Tough Budget Times

## Afterschool Programs Are Cost-Effective

As cities and states implement afterschool programs, they have discovered that not only do programs produce strong results for children, youth and communities, but they also prove to be a smart investment.

- Afterschool Programs Save Taxpayer Dollars..
  - Every dollar invested in afterschool programs will save taxpayers approximately \$3, according to a study by the Rose Institute at Claremont McKenna College.
- Afterschool Reduces Dropouts, Expulsion and Grade Repetition.
  - LA's BEST afterschool program cut the high school drop out rate by 20 percent. (UCLA Center for the Study of Evaluation, June 2000 and December 2005)
  - A 2001 evaluation of California's state afterschool program revealed that the state was likely to save \$11 million that year because fewer students would be held back in school.
  - Schools in Manchester, New Hampshire, estimate that they saved more than \$72,000 over three years because students participating in afterschool programs avoided being held back a grade or being placed in special education. (U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Justice, 1998)
- Afterschool Reduces Truancy and Juvenile Crime.
  - Children attending LA's BEST Afterschool program are 30 percent less likely to participate in criminal activities than their peers who do not attend the program. Researchers estimate that every dollar invested in the LA's BEST program saves the city \$2.50 in crime-related costs. (UCLA National Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards and Student Testing, September 2007)
  - According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, preventing one adolescent from a life of crime can save society between \$1.5 million and \$1.8 million.

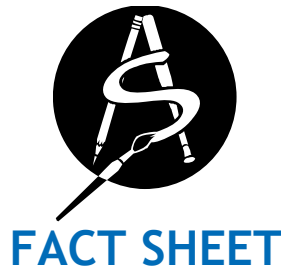
## Voters Want Greater Investment in Afterschool Programs

Voters want their elected officials to invest more in afterschool programs, and are willing to devote taxpayer money to pay for these programs.

- Eighty two percent agree that elected public officials should increase funding for programs.
- Even when faced with the possibility of a tax increase, 69 percent of voters agree that congress should increase funding for afterschool programs.
- Eighty-eight percent of Democrats, 76 percent of Republicans, and 84 percent of Independents agree on the need for an organized activity for children and teens.
- Two-thirds agree that afterschool can play an extremely or very important role in:
  - Building safer, strong communities;
  - Reducing the high school drop-out rate;
  - Providing a solid foundation for young people to help prepare them for college and careers;

- Encouraging young people to be involved in the community through service and service learning;
- Improving access to arts and music programs; and
- Increasing physical activity.

*(Source: Afterschool Alliance Poll conducted by Lake, Snell, Perry & Associates, Inc., November 2004 & November 2006)*



## The Afterschool Hours in America

- More than 14 million school age children (25 percent) are on their own after school. Among them are more than 40,000 kindergarteners. (Afterschool Alliance, 2004)
- The parents of more than 28 million school-age children work outside the home. (U.S. Department of Labor, 1998)
- Only 6.5 million K-12 children (11 percent) participate in afterschool programs. An additional 15 million would participate if a quality program were available in their community. (Afterschool Alliance, 2004)
- The hours between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. are the peak hours for juvenile crime and experimentation with drugs, alcohol, cigarettes and sex. (Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, 2002)
- Nine in 10 Americans want all children and teens to have some type of organized activity or safe place to go after school. (Afterschool Alliance & Lake, Snell, Perry & Associates Inc., 2004)
- Nearly three-quarters of Americans agree that Members of Congress (72 percent) and state and local elected officials (73 percent) should increase funding for afterschool programs. (Afterschool Alliance & Lake, Snell, Perry & Associates, Inc., 2006)

## Afterschool Programs Benefit Youth, Families & Communities

- The Promising Afterschool Programs Study, a study of about 3,000 low-income, ethnically-diverse elementary and middle school students, found that regularly attending students increased their math test scores and showed improvement on social and behavioral outcomes such as reductions in truancy, aggressive behavior and drug and alcohol use compared to their routinely unsupervised peers. (Policy Studies Associates, Inc., 2007)
- Teens who do not participate in afterschool programs are nearly three times more likely to skip classes than teens who do participate. They are also three times more likely to use marijuana or other drugs, and are more likely to drink, smoke and engage in sexual activity. (YMCA of the USA, March 2001)
- Parents in New York City said that their child's afterschool program helped them balance work and family life; 60 percent said they missed less work than before because of the program and 59 percent said it supported them in keeping their jobs. (Policy Studies Associates, 2004)
- An analysis of 73 afterschool studies concluded that afterschool programs using evidence-based approaches were consistently successful in producing multiple benefits for youth, including improvements in children's personal, social and academic skills, as well as their self-esteem. (The Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning, 2007)
- Children in LA's BEST afterschool program attend school more often and report higher aspirations for finishing school and going to college. LA's BEST participants are 20 percent less likely to drop out and are 30 percent less likely to participate in criminal activities. Researchers estimate that every dollar invested in the LA's BEST program saves the city \$2.50 in crime-related costs. (UCLA National Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards and Student Testing, June 2000, December 2005 and September 2007)
- Boys and girls in the Quantum Opportunities afterschool program were half as likely to drop out of high school and two and one half times more likely to go on to further education after high school than their peers. (Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, 2000)



- Parents miss an average of eight days of work per year due to a lack of afterschool care. Decreased worker productivity related to parental concerns about after school care costs businesses up to \$300 billion per year. (Community, Families and Work Program at Brandeis University, 2004; Catalyst & Brandeis University, December 2006)
- Students in programs supported by The After-School Corporation improved their math scores and regular school day attendance compared to non-participants. High school participants passed more Regents exams and earned more high school credits than non-participants. (Policy Studies Associates, July 2004)
- Participants in Citizen Schools' afterschool programs are much more likely to go on to high-quality high schools compared to non-participants (65 percent vs. 26 percent). Those who attend often are also more likely to be promoted to tenth grade on time (92 percent vs. 81 percent). Earning promotion to tenth grade on time is a key predictor of high school graduation. (Policy Studies Associates, December 2006)

*For more information, visit [www.afterschoolalliance.org](http://www.afterschoolalliance.org)*





## 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

- According to the **2007 T-Mobile Huddle Up Afterschool Survey**, 90 percent of parents believe that having a safe, positive place for their child to hang out after school will keep their child safe and away from criminal activity, while 89 percent believe such a place will improve their child's well-being, and 82 percent believe such a place will help their child perform better in school.
- A 2006 Afterschool Alliance poll finds that two in three voters (65 percent) say that afterschool programs are an absolute necessity for their community, with over a majority strongly saying the programs are necessary.
- A 2004 Afterschool Alliance poll finds that nearly nine out of ten voters are concerned that children are unsupervised after school with too much unstructured time and agree that children need some type of organized activity or place for children and teens to go after school every day.
- A 2003 Afterschool Alliance poll finds that more than half of voters say there are not enough afterschool programs available to children and teens.
- *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 after-school 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.
- 39 percent of parents believe that there are not enough safe, positive places for their kids to hang out, according to the **2007 T-Mobile Huddle Up Afterschool Survey**.
- 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 nine in ten working mothers said they are most concerned about their children's safety during the afterschool hours.
- A 2007 *T-Mobile Huddle Up Afterschool Survey* reports that 80 percent of parents say their child *needs* a safe, positive place to go to afterschool, while 82 percent of parents say their child *wants* a safe, positive place to go to afterschool.
- A teen survey commissioned by the Taco Bell Foundation finds that nearly 75 percent of American college graduates believe today's teenagers have far less supervision than previous generations and nine out of 10 adults (89 percent) surveyed agree that getting teens involved in an after-school program will help them be more creative, responsible and happier adults.
- A 2003 study of afterschool in Boston found that overall demand for afterschool programs has increased, and an overwhelming majority of parents want programming for their children.
- 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, The Alliance for Youth finds that two out of three 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 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.
- 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.



- 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 build strong and safe communities.
- 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 six in ten working mothers listed crime, violence, or risky behavior, like drugs alcohol and sex.
- According to a 2004 Junior Achievement/Harris Interactive poll, afterschool participants expressed interest in 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.
- 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.
- In Boston, more than eight in ten parents believe that afterschool programming is an essential public service, critical to their children's academic and social success.
- 88 percent of parents in Connecticut with children in afterschool programs agree that knowing that 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**

- 43 percent of parents report they would rally for federal, state, and local officials to invest in safe, positive afterschool places, according to the 2007 *T-Mobile Huddle Up After School Survey*.
- A 2004 Afterschool Alliance poll finds that nationally, 82 percent of voters want elected officials (at all levels) to increase funding for afterschool programs.
- Polls of voters consistently show a commitment to afterschool through good and bad economic times. Voters say they are willing to use taxpayer money and even pay more in taxes.
- A 2006 Afterschool Alliance poll finds that nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of voters want their newly elected state and local leaders to increase funding for afterschool programs.
- 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.
- PTA Members cited financial reasons as the explanation for why their school does not offer an afterschool program, and a significant proportion of PTA members expressed some level of concern regarding the affordability of afterschool programs.
- Fifty-two percent of surveyed NSBA 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 ten 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, seven out of ten 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 of such programs 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.

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## Demand For Afterschool Programs By State

In survey after survey, parents and youth across the country have overwhelmingly indicated that they would get involved in an afterschool program if one were available to them. Far too often in far too many communities, this is not the case. Using the *America After 3pm* survey, conducted in 2004, the chart below illustrates how many children in each state are unsupervised and would participate in afterschool programs if one were available in their community.

State	Total number of children	Number of children who are unsupervised afterschool	Percentage of children who are unsupervised afterschool	Percentage of children not in afterschool who would likely participate
<b>United States</b>	53,098,034	13,284,077	24	31
Alabama	827,430	165,486	20	29
Alaska	143,126	28,625	20	46
Arizona	984,561	295,368	30	30
Arkansas	498,784	89,781	18	33
California	6,742,868	1,483,431	22	37
Colorado	803,290	265,086	33	27
Connecticut	618,344	160,769	26	22
Delaware	143,056	28,611	20	42
District of Columbia	82,456			
Florida	2,700,517	729,140	27	31
Georgia	1,574,084	330,558	21	31
Hawaii	217,604	32,641	15	37
Idaho	271,387	62,419	23	32
Illinois	2,368,902	615,915	26	28
Indiana	1,151,181	276,283	24	26
Iowa	545,225	158,115	29	25
Kansas	524,285	183,500	35	23
Kentucky	728,917	138,494	19	30
Louisiana	902,407	189,505	21	30
Maine	230,512	53,018	23	43
Maryland	1,002,779	250,695	25	27
Massachusetts	1,102,796	231,587	21	30
Michigan	1,923,762	519,416	27	27
Minnesota	957,300	335,055	35	34
Mississippi	570,823	91,332	16	40
Missouri	1,057,794	338,494	32	29
Montana	175,193	42,046	24	26
Nebraska	333,194	103,290	31	21
Nevada	365,982	91,496	25	54
New Hampshire	233,877	53,792	23	35
New Jersey	1,523,773	350,468	23	28
New Mexico	377,946	71,810	19	42



New York	3,450,690	931,686	27	36
North Carolina	1,424,538	313,398	22	28
North Dakota	121,449	29,148	24	37
Ohio	2,133,409	597,355	28	23
Oklahoma	656,007	164,002	25	29
Oregon	623,521	187,056	30	23
Pennsylvania	2,194,417	570,548	26	26
Rhode Island	183,926	31,267	17	30
South Carolina	744,962	178,791	24	41
South Dakota	151,580	42,442	28	27
Tennessee	1,023,641	235,437	23	26
Texas	4,262,131	1,022,911	24	30
Utah	509,320	117,144	23	22
Vermont	113,534	18,165	16	32
Virginia	1,276,280	344,596	27	29
Washington	1,119,537	347,056	31	24
West Virginia	300,588	48,094	16	23
Wisconsin	1,026,416	318,189	31	22
Wyoming	97,933	20,566	21	50



## What Prominent Americans Are Saying About Afterschool Programs

**Karen Baldacci, First Lady of Maine, Waldo County Citizen, October 23, 2007:** "Three significant contributions that afterschool programs make to Maine's children, youth and families: Keeping kids safe and healthy, inspiring them to learn, and relieving working parents of worries about their children's activities during the afternoon hours."

**Harry Belafonte, Singer/Actor, Washington Post, November 3, 2007:** "As a matter of public policy, we are building more prisons; we have more cells than we have schoolrooms. What are we telling our young generations to come? We can't give you an afterschool program, we can't give you this, we can't give you that, but we can give you 25 to life."

**Governor Matt Blunt, Missouri, October 17, 2007:** "For too long, the hours between 3:00 in the afternoon and 6:00 in the evening have been the most dangerous for our children. That is one reason I have been encouraging the expansion of after school programs. These programs provide a safe haven for children and opportunities for students to participate in math and science enrichment activities that the regular school day may not allow. To support these programs my budget includes 1 million dollars to expand quality after school programs in math and science, as well as physical activity and health."

**Donald Bren, Irvine Company Chairman, February 18, 2008:** "After seeing the difficult challenges facing students in these school districts - including declining enrollment and budget cuts - I felt compelled to meet the need identified by Governor [Arnold] Schwarzenegger for quality afterschool programs, and answer Superintendent [Jack] O'Connell's recent call to create more business partnerships with local schools to expand programs that have been successful."

**State Superintendent Elizabeth Burmaster, Wisconsin, US States News, March 12, 2008:** "Our research has shown that a majority of students who visit 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers achieve more in school, participate in classes more regularly, are more motivated and attentive, and get along better with other students and teachers. "

**President George W. Bush, remarks to Greater Cleveland Partnership, July 10, 2007:** "I believe strongly in afterschool programs."

**First Lady Laura Bush, Remarks at the National League of Cities Conference March 14, 2006:** "Strong communities support families so that parents know that the values they teach will be reinforced when their children are outside of home. Strong communities bolster the work of schools by providing educational and safe after-school activities for students."

**State Representative Clovis Campbell, Arizona, U.S. State News, April 4, 2008:** "Children need high quality activities that will enable them to continue learning while they are not sitting in





a classroom. By investing in afterschool programs, we ensure that children are safe, that they have more chances to succeed in life, and that we're building the state's future."

**U.S. Representative Mike Castle, Delaware, March 11, 2008:** "In Delaware and throughout the United States, the importance of afterschool programs is apparent. Each afternoon, millions of students around the nation leave school with no place to go because they lack affordable, accessible afterschool opportunities. 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC programs give school-aged children the option of using this time for growth and opportunity instead."

**Mayor David Cicilline, Providence, Rhode Island, May 14, 2008:** "Our children deserve better. We, as a country, cannot rest until quality afterschool is available to all."

**Mayor Michael B. Coleman, Columbus, Ohio, May 24, 2006:** "In the city of Columbus, we have the Capital Kids program where we have thousands of young people, where we teach them, we love them, we feed them and provide them self confidence. And every one of these young people does better in school and in life as a result of this afterschool effort."

**U.S. Senator Susan Collins, Maine, June 26, 2008:** "It is important to provide children with an afterschool program that offers parents an option in providing a safe and enriching environment for their children after the school bell rings. As a founding member of the Afterschool Caucus, I worked with my colleagues to secure a \$100 million increase in federal afterschool funding in fiscal year 2008—the first increase in five years—and I will work to continue this trend so that the 14 million children who go home alone after the school day ends have the option to participate in high-quality, safe, afterschool programs."

**U.S. Senator Chris Dodd, Connecticut, June 6, 2007:** "America's families rely on afterschool programs to give their children the opportunity to be engaged in high quality learning activities that will enhance their children's success in school and in life."

**Nicholas C. Donohue, President and CEO of the Nellie May Foundation, June 26, 2008:** "Summer programs provide the same kinds of benefits as afterschool programs and are every bit as valuable. Unfortunately, there is not nearly enough funding to ensure that all children in Maine have access to programs that provide opportunities to learn and to engage in sports and other physical activity. We need to do much more to give all our children the chance to participate in summer programs that keep them busy, safe and learning."

**Arne Duncan, Chief Executive Officer for Chicago Public Schools, Chicago Tribune, September 11, 2007:** "The safest place for children is in school and in safe, constructive, supervised afterschool programs."

**The Economic Policy Institute, A Brighter, Bolder Approach, June 2008:** "Low-income students learn rapidly in school but often lose ground after school and during summers. Successful out-of-school and extended day programs not only focus on remediation but also provide cultural, organizational, athletic, and academic enrichment that middle-class children routinely enjoy."



**U.S. Senator John Ensign, Nevada, May 14, 2008:** "If you want to have a great America in the future, we have to care about our kids and afterschool programs give kids the opportunity that they may not have to find some mentors and to stay out of trouble."

**Tyler Florence, Celebrity Chef and Food Network Star, May 14, 2008:** "I am really impressed with what's happening in afterschool programs in San Francisco and around the country."

**Governor Dave Heineman, Nebraska, Arizona City News, October 10, 2007:** "The State of Nebraska has provided significant leadership in the area of community involvement in the education and well-being of our youth, grounded in the principle that quality afterschool programs are key to helping our children become successful adults."

**U.S. Representative Dale Kildee, Michigan, March 11, 2008:** "At a time when improving student achievement and success is more crucial than ever, we should be focused on how we can expand afterschool opportunities that have great benefits for our children, not on beating back repeated threats to these programs. As a former teacher, I know firsthand the difference that good afterschool programs can make in the lives of children and their communities."

**Reinaldo Llano, Director of Community Relations at Bright House Networks, July 20, 2007:** "An afterschool program is a place where kids can learn and take that experience into the workplace. They give kids a conviction to succeed."

**U.S. Representative Nita Lowey, Afterschool Caucus Co-Chair, New York, October 12, 2006:** "I'm proud to take part in events celebrating afterschool programs today, but we need to support afterschool programs every day. I support increasing federal funding for these programs and working with local officials and educators in Westchester and Rockland Counties to expand the reach of our afterschool initiatives. We cannot let afterschool programs become an afterthought in our children's education."

**Dr. Phil McGraw, Psychologist and TV Host, May 5, 2006:** "Millions of youngsters are being left alone every day. Afterschool programs can be an absolutely life-changing experience. It can change whether kids take a left or a right turn in their lives. We are proud to work with the JCPenney Afterschool Fund to create this tremendous event that will benefit many of America's families."

**State Representative Helen Miller, Iowa, February 6, 2007:** "I do support [additional state funding] because I believe we have got to do something with these children. Iowa leads the nation in the percentage of families in which both parents work, or, in single-parent households, in which the only parent works. The hours afterschool are a huge chunk of time that children can get into trouble."



**Governor Ruth Ann Minner, Delaware, August 2007:** "Effective and varied afterschool programs help to increase our state's graduation rate by providing additional academic opportunities that some students need and would not otherwise receive."

**U.S. Representative David Obey, Wisconsin, US Fed News, April 4:** "Research shows that when students have a place to go after school where they can study and be supervised by an adult, not only are they less likely to get into trouble, they also get a better education. That's why we pushed for more funding for afterschool centers in the budget and why I asked for the funds to help keep programs like this going in Wisconsin... Offering extra help with homework, advanced tutoring and an adult-supervised safe-haven free of trouble, afterschool programs like this one help provide students a solid foundation that will help them for the rest of their lives."

**Mayor Douglas Palmer, Trenton, New Jersey, National Public Radio, June 10, 2008:** "The most dangerous time in a young person's life is between the hours of three p.m. to nine p.m. This is when you have - the schools are closed. And so that's when we see a lot of the problems happening with young people. That's why it's critically important that mayors are doing all across the country, opening up schools and afterschool programs so that there can be a caring adult that's involved in these young people's lives. That works better than curfews. And that's what we need to continue to do, to continue to provide more afterschool programs and having positive things for young people to do to keep them out of trouble."

**U.S. Representative Steve Pearce, New Mexico, U.S. Fed News, October 3, 2007:** "In a state like New Mexico where we struggle to encourage kids to stay engaged and avoid drugs like Meth, I believe safe afterschool programs that promote physical education are a critical tool to our children's health."

**Rhea Perlman, Actress/Lights On Afterschool Spokeswoman, October 18, 2007:** "More than 14 million children have nowhere to go after school, but afterschool programs make a big difference... They build communities and help train the workforce of the future. Without enough funding for afterschool programs, we all lose."

**U.S. Senator Jack Reed, Rhode Island, May 14, 2008:** "We have lots of children in this country who are without supervision in the afternoons; their parents both work or they are the son or daughter of a single parent... [Afterschool] is not just custodial care, this is an investment in their education."

**Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, California, 2006 State of the State, January 5, 2006:** "Also this year, California's Proposition 49 after-school initiative kicks in, which will provide an additional \$428 million for after-school programs. This will make our state the only one in the nation to offer comprehensive after-school programs. Every elementary and middle school can have a program so that working parents will know that their children will be in a safe environment—getting help with their homework, doing arts and physical activities. This will be good for both the children and the parents."



**Kevin Sorbo, Actor/ Spokesperson for Afterschool Alliance, May 12, 2005:** “Every young person deserves a safe place to go after school, where they have opportunities to learn, be engaged with positive role models and become more physically active. For many, that place is an afterschool program. Unfortunately, too many kids are missing out. We must make afterschool programs accessible to all children.”

**U.S. Senator John Sununu, New Hampshire, April 24, 2007:** “I can’t tell you how proud we are in New Hampshire of the great work the Department of Education has done in the area of afterschool initiatives. They’ve done a great job looking at ways to make sure those programs are focused on skills and readiness—the kinds of skills that translate into better achievement in the classroom.”

**Mayor Kathy Taylor, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Tulsa World, October 17, 2007:** “Lots of parents work full time, so after school programming makes a huge impact on their lives.”

**John Timoney, Police Chief of Miami, Florida, Fort Worth Star-Telegram, August 15, 2007:** "We can't afford not to provide good quality child care. We in law enforcement end up dealing with children later on. Our jails are filled with young men who can't read or write or peacefully solve conflicts among themselves."

**Bill Wennington, former Chicago Bulls center and radio personality, October 18, 2007:** "I wouldn't be here talking to you today if it weren't for afterschool... Afterschool helped me get back on track and made me who I am today... Young people [in afterschool programs] can better themselves with tutoring and find out who they are by exploring programs that aren't offered in school. The mentors and teachers and coaches that stay afterschool, they make the difference.”

**Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa, Los Angeles, California, April 18, 2006:** “I believe we need to expand afterschool programs and work together on joint-use to transform schools into genuine neighborhood centers.”

**Glenn Zaccara, T-Mobile Senior Manager, Corporate Responsibility, October 18, 2007:** "T-Mobile is proud to support afterschool programs, which do so much to keep children safe, give them opportunities to learn and grow, and support working families.”



## No Child Left Behind Funding for Afterschool Programs

The No Child Left Behind Act established a multi-year roadmap for slow but steady growth in afterschool funding, reflecting a national consensus that afterschool programs should be expanded.

The No Child Left Behind Act authorized \$2.5 billion for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers (21<sup>st</sup> CCLC) afterschool initiative in FY2007. President Bush proposed, and Congress eventually approved funding for the program at considerably less, leaving funding for the 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC program at the FY2006 level of \$981 million. That is approximately \$20 million less than the funding height of \$1 billion for 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC in FY2002, and 60 percent less than the amount called for in No Child Left Behind.

For FY2008, Congress and the President gave 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC a badly needed and well deserved funding increase when an omnibus spending bill was signed into law on December 26, 2007 providing \$100 million increase for the program. The increase puts the total federal funding at an all time high of \$1.08 billion. As a result, more than 100,000 new children and youth will be able to attend afterschool programs in 2008.

Unfortunately, in February 2008, the President released his FY2009 budget, which proposes to cut funding for 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC to just \$800 million. This would cause approximately 300,000 students to lose access to afterschool programs. Fortunately, Congress seems poised to reject the proposed cut: the Senate Appropriations Committee bill maintains the current funding level of \$1.1 billion and the pending House Appropriations Committee bill increases it by \$50 million.

The first chart compares state 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funding levels appropriated by Congress, the President's proposed future funding levels, and those that were authorized under No Child Left Behind in 2002. The second chart illustrates what each state would receive under the proposed budget passed by the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Education, compared to what was allocated in the President's budget.



## Comparison of 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC Funding Levels and Kids in Afterschool by State

	FY 2008 Estimate**		President's Proposed FY 2009++			Full NCLB Authorization		
	Funds Distributed	Number of Children Served*	Funds Distributed	Number of Children Served*	Children Losing Services due to Cut	Funds Distributed	Number of Children Served*	Number of Children Left Unserved <sup>i</sup>
AL	\$15,716,821	15,717	\$12,106,410	12,106	3,610	\$36,342,288	36,342	20,625
AK	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
AZ	\$21,275,570	21,276	\$14,415,116	14,415	6,860	\$49,195,883	49,196	27,920
AR	\$9,766,690	9,767	\$8,171,154	8,171	1,596	\$22,583,693	22,584	12,817
CA	\$131,999,576	132,000	\$92,505,111	92,505	39,494	\$305,224,991	305,225	173,225
CO	\$9,927,909	9,928	\$7,652,472	7,652	2,275	\$22,956,482	22,956	13,029
CT	\$9,015,209	9,015	\$6,090,465	6,090	2,925	\$20,846,030	20,846	11,831
DE	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
DC	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
FL	\$47,168,992	47,169	\$37,040,020	37,040	10,129	\$109,069,708	109,070	61,901
GA	\$33,303,918	33,304	\$24,997,015	24,997	8,307	\$77,009,248	77,009	43,705
HI	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
ID	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
IL	\$48,340,920	48,341	\$30,813,075	30,813	17,528	\$111,779,578	111,780	63,439
IN	\$18,827,976	18,828	\$13,476,627	13,477	5,351	\$43,536,267	43,536	24,708
IA	\$5,612,966	5,613	\$4,061,418	4,061	1,552	\$12,978,962	12,979	7,366
KS	\$7,154,166	7,154	\$5,370,698	5,371	1,783	\$16,542,707	16,543	9,389
KY	\$15,027,316	15,027	\$11,896,864	11,897	3,130	\$34,747,933	34,748	19,721
LA	\$22,346,204	22,346	\$17,449,017	17,449	4,897	\$51,671,529	51,672	29,325
ME	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
MD	\$15,342,177	15,342	\$10,309,979	10,310	5,032	\$35,475,992	35,476	20,134
MA	\$17,002,191	17,002	\$12,935,232	12,935	4,067	\$39,314,472	39,314	22,312
MI	\$37,589,595	37,590	\$29,367,040	29,367	8,223	\$86,919,096	86,919	49,330
MN	\$9,306,805	9,307	\$6,956,256	6,956	2,351	\$21,520,292	21,520	12,213
MS	\$13,937,708	13,938	\$10,458,302	10,458	3,479	\$32,228,413	32,228	18,291
MO	\$16,390,440	16,390	\$12,602,531	12,603	3,788	\$37,899,909	37,900	21,509
MT	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
NE	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
NV	\$6,565,862	6,566	\$4,556,166	4,556	2,010	\$15,182,361	15,182	8,616
NH	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
NJ	\$20,170,012	20,170	\$16,029,097	16,029	4,141	\$46,639,481	46,639	26,469
NM	\$8,035,977	8,036	\$6,362,047	6,362	1,674	\$18,581,734	18,582	10,546
NY	\$98,773,426	98,773	\$65,835,947	65,836	32,937	\$228,395,568	228,396	129,622
NC	\$24,530,586	24,531	\$20,471,336	20,471	4,059	\$56,722,515	56,723	32,192
ND	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952



<b>OH</b>	\$36,688,700	36,689	\$28,733,349	28,733	7,955	\$84,835,940	84,836	48,147
<b>OK</b>	\$10,056,224	10,056	\$8,401,152	8,401	1,655	\$23,253,187	23,253	13,197
<b>OR</b>	\$9,736,866	9,737	\$7,947,818	7,948	1,789	\$22,514,730	22,515	12,778
<b>PA</b>	\$42,231,941	42,232	\$31,790,868	31,791	10,441	\$97,653,676	97,654	55,422
<b>PR</b>	\$37,329,381	37,329	\$29,280,151	29,280	8,049	\$86,317,398	86,317	48,988
<b>RI</b>	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
<b>SC</b>	\$15,373,083	15,373	\$11,652,497	11,652	3,721	\$35,547,456	35,547	20,174
<b>SD</b>	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
<b>TN</b>	\$16,732,920	16,733	\$13,783,740	13,784	2,949	\$38,691,832	38,692	21,959
<b>TX</b>	\$94,136,670	94,137	\$72,270,622	72,271	21,866	\$217,673,913	217,674	123,537
<b>UT</b>	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
<b>VT</b>	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
<b>VA</b>	\$16,560,710	16,561	\$12,891,306	12,891	3,669	\$38,293,627	38,294	21,733
<b>WA</b>	\$14,840,197	14,840	\$10,490,146	10,490	4,350	\$34,315,254	34,315	19,475
<b>WV</b>	\$6,775,952	6,776	\$5,608,297	5,608	1,168	\$15,668,156	15,668	8,892
<b>WI</b>	\$16,485,497	16,485	\$10,420,659	10,421	6,065	\$38,119,711	38,120	21,634
<b>WY</b>	\$5,297,714	5,298	\$3,920,000	3,920	1,378	\$12,249,999	12,250	6,952
Admin set Aside	\$10,811,662		\$8,000,000			\$25,000,000		
<b>National Total</b>	\$1,081,166,187	1,081,166	800,000,000	800,000	281,166	\$2,500,000,000	2,500,000	1,418,834

\*Estimated numbers of children served are based on cost of \$1000 per child

\*\*FY 2008 Estimates based on US Dept. of Education and could change before actual allocations are made

++FY 2009 Estimates are unconfirmed, but based on funding chart previously available on US Dept. of Education website

<sup>i</sup> compared to FY 2008 funding level



## Afterschool Programs: Making a Difference in America's Communities by Improving Academic Achievement, Keeping Kids Safe and Helping Working Families

### Improved School Attendance and Engagement in Learning

- Elementary school students attending LA's BEST afterschool program improved their regular school day attendance and reported higher aspirations regarding finishing school and going to college. Additionally, LA's BEST participants are 20 percent less likely to drop out of school compared to matched nonparticipants. (UCLA National Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards and Student Testing, June 2000, December 2005 and September 2007)
- High school students participating in Chicago's After School Matters program—which offers paid internships in the arts, technology, sports and communications to teenagers in some of the city's most underserved schools—have higher class attendance, lower course failures and higher graduation rates than similar students who do not participate in the program. (University of Chicago, Chapin Hall Center for Children, 2007)
- Ninth grade students who formerly participated in The After-School Corporation (TASC) funded afterschool programs as middle schoolers had higher daily attendance and credit accumulation than matched nonparticipants. (Policy Studies Associates, Inc., October 2007)
- Participants in the Breakthrough Collaborative program enroll in college-preparatory mathematics courses at double the national average, and are accepted to college-preparatory high schools by more than 80 percent. (Breakthrough Collaborative, 2006)
- Sixty-five percent of former Citizen Schools 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Academy participants enrolled in high-quality high schools compared to 26 percent of matched nonparticipants. Ninety-two percent of high exposure participants were promoted on time to the tenth grade compared to 81 percent of matched nonparticipants. This is critical, since earning promotion to tenth grade on time is a key predictor of high school graduation (i.e. preventing drop out). (Policy Studies Associates, Inc., December 2006)
- A New Hampshire statewide study of students participating in academically focused afterschool programs, including those funded by the federal 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers Program (21<sup>st</sup> CCLC), found that more than half of regular attendees improved both behaviorally and academically. (RMC Research, 2005)

### Improved Test Scores and Grades

- Annual performance report data from 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC grantees across the country demonstrate that students attending 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC programs improve their reading (43%) and math grades (42%). Students who attend 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC programs more regularly are more likely to improve their grades and their performance on state assessments. (Learning Point Associates, November 2007)
- The Promising Afterschool Programs Study, a study of about 3,000 low-income, ethnically-diverse elementary and middle school students, found that those who regularly attended high-quality programs over two years demonstrated gains of up to 20 percentiles and 12 percentiles in





standardized math test scores respectively, compared to their peers who were routinely unsupervised during the afterschool hours. (Policy Studies Associates, Inc., 2007)

- Participants in North Carolina's Young Scholars Program with at least 280 hours in the program averaged double-digit increases annually for proficiency in both math and reading. Promotion rates rose by 38 percent. Furthermore, the number of Young Scholars receiving A's and B's increased an average of 38 percent, while the number receiving F's decreased an average of 50 percent. (Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, 2006)
- Active participants in programs offered by The After-School Corporation (TASC) were more likely to take and pass the Regents Math Sequential 1 exam by ninth grade than were nonparticipants. Thirty-two percent of active ninth grade participants took and passed the exam, compared to one percent of ninth grade nonparticipants. Fifty-two percent of active participants took and passed the Math Sequential 2 and 3 exams, compared to 15 percent of nonparticipants in the same grades. (Policy Studies Associates, Inc., 2004)
- Participants of St. Paul Minnesota's 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC Pathways to Progress program received better grades in English and math than nonparticipants. (University of Minnesota, Center for Applied Research and Educational Improvement, March 2004)

### **Students at Greatest Risk Show Greatest Gains**

- Researchers at Johns Hopkins University conclude that two-thirds of the achievement gap between lower- and higher-income youth can be explained by unequal access to summer learning opportunities. The summer learning gap begins in elementary school, accumulates over the years and, once students get to high school, results in unequal placements in college preparatory tracks and increases the chance that children from low socio-economic families will drop out. (American Sociological Review, Vol. 72, April 2007)
- Citizen Schools reported especially large improvements in achievement among the most high-risk students, including those initially in the lowest quartile on standardized test scores and English language learners. In the primary grades, there was a 53.4 percent decrease in grade retention associated with the program. (Policy Studies Associates, Inc., November 2005)
- The CORAL initiative in California found that reading gains were greatest for participant youth who were two or more grade levels behind at the time of the first assessment. This improvement represents approximately three quarters of a grade level in reading (0.78). (Public/Private Ventures, December 2005)

### **Afterschool Programs Keep Kids Safe, Healthy and On Track for Success**

- The Promising Afterschool Programs Study, a study of about 3,000 low-income, ethnically-diverse elementary and middle school students, found that students reported improved social and behavioral outcomes: elementary students reported reductions in aggressive behavior towards other students and skipping school, and middle school students reported reduced use of drugs and alcohol, compared to their routinely unsupervised peers. (Policy Studies Associates, Inc., 2007)
- A meta-analysis of 73 afterschool evaluations concluded that afterschool programs employing evidence-based approaches to improving students' personal and social skills were consistently successful in producing multiple benefits for youth including improvements in children's



personal, social and academic skills, as well as their self-esteem. (University of Illinois at Chicago, Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning, 2007)

- Children attending LA's BEST Afterschool program are 30 percent less likely to participate in criminal activities than their peers who do not attend the program. Researchers estimate that every dollar invested in the LA's BEST program saves the city \$2.50 in crime-related costs. (UCLA National Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards and Student Testing, September 2007)
- A study measuring the health and social benefits of afterschool programs found that controlling for baseline obesity, poverty status, and race and ethnicity, the prevalence of obesity was significantly lower for afterschool program participants (21 percent) compared to nonparticipants (33 percent) at follow-up. (Mahoney, J., Lord, H., & Carryl, E., Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc, 2005)
- Youth attending 23-40 or more days of Maryland's After School Opportunity Fund Program showed a more positive gain on such measures as commitment to education and academic performance, and a reduction in delinquency and contact with the police. (University of Maryland, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, June 2004)
- Teens who do not participate in afterschool programs are nearly three times more likely to skip classes than teens who do participate. They are also three times more likely to use marijuana or other drugs, and they are more likely to drink alcohol, smoke cigarettes and engage in sexual activity. (YMCA of the USA, March 2001)

### **Afterschool Programs Help Working Families**

- Parents who are concerned about their children's after-school care miss an average of eight days of work per year. Decreased worker productivity related to parental concerns about after-school care costs businesses up to \$300 billion per year. (Brandeis University, Community, Families and Work Program, 2004 and Catalyst & Brandeis University, December 2006)
- In an evaluation of LA's BEST, three quarters of the parents surveyed indicated that since enrolling their children in the program, they worried significantly less about their children's safety and had more energy in the evening. A majority also indicated the program sizably saved their time. (UCLA Center for the Study of Evaluation, June 2000 and December 2005)
- Parents in the TASC study said that the program helped them balance work and family life: 94 percent said the program was convenient, 60 percent said they missed less work than before because of the program, 59 percent said it supported them in keeping their job, and 54 percent said it allowed them to work more hours. (Policy Studies Associates, Inc., 2004)



## About the Afterschool Alliance

The Afterschool Alliance works to ensure that all children and youth have access to affordable, quality afterschool programs. The Afterschool Alliance was formed on the belief that afterschool programs are critical to children and families today, and the need for such programs is not adequately addressed.

- In communities today, 14.3 million children take care of themselves after the school day ends.
- Just 6.5 million children are in afterschool programs—but the parents of another 15.3 million children say their children would participate in afterschool if a program were available.
- A report on 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers (afterschool programs receiving federal funds) showed that 45 percent of all participants improved their reading grades, and 41 percent improved their math grades.
- On school days, the hours between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. are the peak hours for juvenile crime and experimentation with drugs, alcohol, cigarettes and sex.
- Teens who do not participate in afterschool programs are nearly three times more likely to skip classes than teens who do participate. They are also three times more likely to use marijuana or other drugs, and they are more likely to drink alcohol, smoke cigarettes and engage in sexual activity.
- Parents with children in afterschool programs are less stressed, have fewer unscheduled absences and are more productive at work.

In just over seven years, the Afterschool Alliance has become the leading national voice for afterschool programs. In an era of tight budget cuts, the Alliance successfully fought a threatened 40 percent cut in federal funding to afterschool programs in fiscal year 2004. The Afterschool Alliance works with the Administration, the U.S. Congress, governors, mayors and advocates across the country. Today the Afterschool Alliance boasts more than 25,000 afterschool program partners and our publications reach more than 65,000 interested individuals every month.

The Afterschool Alliance works to build public support for afterschool programs. Its efforts include:

- *Lights On Afterschool*, a nation wide celebration of afterschool programs. In 2007 more than 1 million people attended 7,500 events across the country.
- *Afterschool for All*, an effort to get prominent individuals and parents to register their support for afterschool. *Afterschool for All* boasts more than 18,000 individuals and companies including governors, mayors, police chiefs, corporations, the NFL, NBA, NHL and Major League Baseball, as well as hundreds of local and national organizations.
- A sustained media campaign that earns an average of 30-40 citations and six interviews a month (during events these figures increase dramatically).
- Leadership and communications training for an elite group of local Afterschool Ambassadors who build support at the local, state and national level.
- A national *Afterschool for All Challenge* that brings afterschool leaders to Washington, D.C. for trainings and then to Capitol Hill to educate policy makers about their programs.
- Award winning public service announcements geared towards adults and youth.
- A series of briefing papers, reports and fact sheets used widely by media, policy makers, concerned organizations and individuals.



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*For more information on the Afterschool Alliance, visit [www.afterschoolalliance.org](http://www.afterschoolalliance.org)*

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*The Afterschool Alliance is a nonprofit public awareness and advocacy organization supported by a group of public, private, and nonprofit entities dedicated to ensuring that all children and youth have access to quality afterschool programs. The Alliance is proud to count among its founding partners the C.S. Mott Foundation, U.S. Department of Education, JCPenney Afterschool, Open Society Institute/The After-School Corporation, the Entertainment Industry Foundation and the Creative Artists Agency Foundation. Washington, D.C. Office: 202-347-2030.*