



**Report to Ohio Afterschool Network:
Afterschool Programming in Ohio - Supply and
Demand Estimates**

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Executive Summary: Afterschool Programming in Ohio - Supply and Demand Estimates

Currently, the Ohio Afterschool Network (OAN) does not have a comprehensive picture of afterschool services and programs available to youth in this state. For OAN and other stakeholders to advocate and organize on behalf of Ohio's youth who can benefit from these programs, this information gap must be filled.

Supply Estimates

- *Data source: Personal interviews and Internet-based surveys of state administrators and local providers of afterschool programs.*
- There appears to be some amount of excess capacity in the amount of licensed afterschool care for school-age children (**+73,644 spaces**). However, not all providers of afterschool care in Ohio shared supply data for this effort, which means this estimate must be interpreted cautiously.

Demand Estimates

- *Data source: 600 random digit dial telephone surveys of Ohio households containing children aged 5-18. Overall, parents/guardians reported the afterschool arrangements of 1,083 Ohio youth in a typical week in the past school year.*
- 30% of Ohio youth are reportedly in self-care arrangements, spending 7.5 hours / week in this arrangement. This proportion is significantly higher than national data from the 2003 "America After 3pm" survey, indicating the need in Ohio may be especially acute.
- 24% of Ohio youth would be enrolled in afterschool programs if convenient and affordable programs were available. This proportion is significantly higher than national data from the 2003 "America After 3pm" survey, again illuminating the need in Ohio.
- 30% of the parents/guardians surveyed provided their contact information so they could receive information about structured afterschool programs in their community.
- These latter two demand estimates – one attitudinal, one behavioral – overlapped by about 68%. This overlap arguably represents the most conservative afterschool demand estimate. When one looks at the 889 youth who reportedly were not currently enrolled in afterschool programs, there were 142 youth (or, 16%) whose parents 1) said they would be "very likely" to enroll a child in an afterschool program and 2) provided contact information to learn more about such programs. This demand estimate calculates to **314,001 Ohio youth**.

Gap Estimate

- Subtracting the demand estimate from the supply estimate, there appears to be gap of **240,357 spaces** into structured, affordable, and convenient afterschool programs in Ohio.
- The chief barriers to enrolling youth in afterschool programs relate to knowledge and cost – knowing that such programs are available and feeling able to afford their cost.
- Caveat: Because existing programs do have open spaces available, more must be done to ensure afterschool programs – both those existing and those to be added – are placed appropriately in communities, priced reasonably, and promoted effectively.

The presence of such a large gap between what is available and what is desired is a call for continued action from Ohio Afterschool Network and its partners. If the ultimate goal of OAN is to help providers, stakeholders, legislators, families, and youth to "utilize the afterschool hours to help youth succeed academically, be healthy and fit, be safe, and develop positively," clearly there is work to be done.

Report to Ohio Afterschool Network: Afterschool Programming in Ohio - Supply and Demand Estimates

I. Overview

Currently, the Ohio Afterschool Network (OAN) does not have a comprehensive picture of afterschool services and programs that are available to youth in this state. For OAN and other stakeholders to advocate and organize on behalf of Ohio's youth who can benefit from these programs, this information gap must be filled. With funding support from the Mott Foundation, OAN commissioned The Strategy Team, Ltd. (TST) to design and administer a comprehensive research design to accomplish the following major tasks:

- 1) To collect and analyze supply data (i.e., capacity, enrollment, funding amounts, and funding sources) from afterschool program providers and administrators around Ohio;
- 2) To collect and analyze demand data from a representative sample of Ohio's parents and guardians; and
- 3) To review and summarize existing research and polling data regarding afterschool programming, not only to prepare a fact sheet for use in OAN's communications but also to assist with the design of OAN's parent survey.

A fact sheet summarizing pertinent research has already been submitted to OAN for its review (i.e., point 3 above) – this research task is not referenced further in this report. Instead, this report focuses on the first two research tasks noted above, beginning first with a summary of the supply data made available to OAN and TST.

II. Supply Estimates

A. Method

At the beginning of the project, OAN identified multiple potential sources of supply data. These sources included:

- ODJFS (licensed child care)
- ODE (21st Century Community Learning Centers)
- Ohio Parks and Recreation Association
- Ohio Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs
- Salvation Army
- YMCAs in major metro areas

An introductory message was sent by OAN to stakeholders in each organization, briefing them on the scope of the research and inviting them to participate. As appropriate, brief personal interviews or a brief Internet-based survey were used to gather data, such as each afterschool program's capacity, its average enrollment, the amount of funding for each program and its funding sources, and administrators' / coordinators' perceptions of unmet or particular needs for afterschool programs in their community.

ODJFS, ODE, major metro YMCAs, and the Ohio Parks and Recreation Association did their best to provide as much data as possible to this effort. Unfortunately, other Ohio organizations did not feel comfortable sharing data with OAN's research effort. As a result, more bridge- and consensus-building may need to occur if future gap-analysis efforts are to be more precise.

B. Research Findings

The final results and tabulations from the data-providing organizations are included below (Table 1). Note: Although a number of providers have interest in breaking down capacity and enrollment data by age of youth (i.e., K-5, 6-8, 9-12), such a breakdown is difficult to provide since not all entities track their data in this manner. Because of this fact, this type of presentation is not reported here.

Table 1: Afterschool supply data

	Estimated number of programs	Youth Capacity	Youth Enrollment	Difference (available spaces)
ODJFS data¹ (licensed afterschool child care data as of 5/31/06)	460 <i>(# of school-age licensed centers)</i>	95,250	73,951	+21,299
21st CCLC data² (2004-2005 data)	55 <i>(# of grantees awarded CCLC funds in 7/04)</i>	30,342	27,427	+2,915
Ohio Boys and Girls Clubs	18 <i>(appx. # of individual Ohio clubs)</i>	Data not provided.	Data not provided.	-
Salvation Army	76 <i>(appx. # of "Local Service Units")</i>	Data not provided.	Data not provided.	-
Ohio's Park and Recreation Departments	4,389³	329,531	280,101	+49,430
Totals	4,998	455,123	381,479	+73,644

Note: Counts of youth in "Certified Home Provider" settings are not included in this supply estimate, because existing ODJFS data do not allow one to break out those in full day care arrangements vs. afterschool arrangements.

Note: Because of a limited response rate (14%) to the multiple survey attempts involving Ohio's Park and Recreation Departments, afterschool supply data for Ohio's Park and Recreation Departments are to be interpreted cautiously.

III. Demand Estimates

A. Method

Previous efforts to estimate the demand for afterschool programming have relied on rigorously designed and implemented telephone surveys (e.g., Afterschool Alliance's national survey effort titled "America After 3PM" survey). A similar approach – a rigorously designed and implemented telephone survey – was selected for OAN's effort. Specific details relating to this survey are listed below.

- Population of interest: Ohio households containing youth aged 5-18. (2004 Census estimates this "incidence" to be 27.5%, but our survey data indicate it may be lower).

¹ Child care licensing data from ODJFS Report #NRP512RA (Capacity) and ODJFS Report #NRP511RA (Enrollment). Data reference school-age children.

² Capacity data calculated using Ohio data provided by ODE's 21st CCLC Education Consultant ("Number of centers for Ohio" multiplied by "Average Number of Anticipated Student Attendees"). Enrollment data reference Ohio data provided by ODE's 21st CCLC Education Consultant ("Total Student Attendees for the 2004–05 School Year")

³ Of the 38 unique Ohio park and recreation departments that responded to one of three different survey requests, 7 (or, 17.9%) of these offered 0 afterschool programs. Assuming this pattern holds across the state, 231 departments are likely to offer at least one afterschool program. Of the 31 unique Ohio park and recreation departments (some small, some very large) that offered at least one afterschool program, the average number of afterschool programs offered was 19 programs.

- Sample size: 600 households, yielding a sampling error of $\pm 4.0\%$ at the 95% confidence level.
- Random digit dial telephone survey, using computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). Average length = 12 minutes.
- Survey design capitalized on prior research efforts (e.g., Afterschool Alliance's "America After 3PM" parent survey, others).
- Survey respondent: Parent / guardian most involved with the education and care of households' children and youth.
- Additional efforts to legitimize survey and increase accurate / honest responding included the following: referencing the sponsor of the research (OAN); referencing one of the lead Ph.D. researchers (who was female); and using female interviewers.
- Within each household, the number of children aged 5-18 was identified. Parents were then surveyed for each of these children's afterschool arrangements, for a maximum of four youth. If more than four youth were in a household, a procedure was used to select four randomly. Overall, the 600 Ohio parents/guardians who took part answered in reference to 1,083 Ohio youth.
- Unless otherwise noted, the survey findings reported have been "weighted" or adjusted for educational attainment. This analysis procedure ensures the data most accurately reflect the broader population.
- Dates of surveying: 5/30/06 – 6/26/06.

Tables 2a and 2b present demographic overviews of the parents who took part in this survey. Overall, these sample demographics closely match official demographics from the U.S. Census (using the most recent data for Ohio from the Census' 2004 American Community Survey).

Table 2a: Sample demographics

Gender (n = 596)		%	
Female		79%	
Male		21%	
Education (n = 596)			
Less than High School		13%	
High School Diploma		37%	
Some College		26%	
College Graduate		15%	
Post graduate Degree		8%	
Marital Status (n = 592)			
Married / living as a couple		71%	
Separated		5%	
Divorced		13%	
Widowed		1%	
Never Been Married		9%	
Age (n = 592)			
Under 25		2%	
25 - 34		28%	
35 - 44		39%	
45 - 54		26%	
55 and over		5%	
Registered to vote (n = 590)			
Yes		84%	
No		15%	
Ethnicity (n = 589)		%	
White / Caucasian		84%	
Black / African American		9%	
Hispanic / Latino		3%	
Other		3%	
Employment Status (n = 594)			
Full-time		55%	
Part-time		15%	
Homemaker		16%	
Unemployed		8%	
Student		1%	
Retired		2%	
Other		2%	
Income (n = 503)			
Less than \$12,500		10%	
\$12,500 - \$24,999		13%	
\$25,000 to \$44,999		25%	
\$45,000 to \$74,999		27%	
\$75,000 or more?		25%	
Community Type (n = 575)			
Urban		19%	
Suburban		44%	
Rural		37%	

Note: Due to rounding error, percentages may not sum to 100

Table 2b (below) shows the geographic distribution of the completed interviews. As was intended, parents in households from all around Ohio took part in this research.

Table 2b: Sample demographics

	HHs in each OH county	HHs in each county / total OH HHs	% HHs surveyed for OAN		HHs in each OH county	HHs in each county / total OH HHs	% HHs surveyed for OAN	
1 Adams County	10,501	0.24%	0.17%	45	Licking County	55,609	1.25%	2.05%
2 Allen County	40,646	0.91%	0.85%	46	Logan County	17,956	0.40%	0.68%
3 Ashland County	19,524	0.44%	0.68%	47	Lorain County	105,836	2.38%	3.08%
4 Ashtabula County	39,397	0.89%	1.54%	48	Lucas County	182,847	4.11%	3.08%
5 Athens County	22,501	0.51%	0.51%	49	Madison County	13,672	0.31%	0.68%
6 Auglaize County	17,376	0.39%	0.68%	50	Mahoning County	102,587	2.31%	2.74%
7 Belmont County	28,309	0.64%	1.03%	51	Marion County	24,578	0.55%	0.68%
8 Brown County	15,555	0.35%	0.34%	52	Medina County	54,542	1.23%	1.37%
9 Butler County	123,082	2.77%	3.42%	53	Meigs County	9,234	0.21%	0.17%
10 Carroll County	11,126	0.25%	0.34%	54	Mercer County	14,756	0.33%	0.34%
11 Champaign County	14,952	0.34%	0.85%	55	Miami County	38,437	0.86%	0.68%
12 Clark County	56,648	1.27%	0.85%	56	Monroe County	6,021	0.14%	0.00%
13 Clermont County	66,013	1.48%	2.22%	57	Montgomery County	229,229	5.16%	4.96%
14 Clinton County	15,416	0.35%	0.51%	58	Morgan County	5,890	0.13%	0.34%
15 Columbiana County	42,973	0.97%	0.68%	59	Morrow County	11,499	0.26%	0.17%
16 Coshocton County	14,356	0.32%	0.17%	60	Muskingum County	32,518	0.73%	1.37%
17 Crawford County	18,957	0.43%	0.34%	61	Noble County	4,546	0.10%	0.17%
18 Cuyahoga County	571,457	12.85%	8.38%	62	Ottawa County	16,474	0.37%	0.34%
19 Darke County	20,419	0.46%	0.17%	63	Paulding County	7,773	0.17%	0.34%
20 Defiance County	15,138	0.34%	0.34%	64	Perry County	12,500	0.28%	0.34%
21 Delaware County	39,674	0.89%	1.54%	65	Pickaway County	17,599	0.40%	0.68%
22 Erie County	31,727	0.71%	0.34%	66	Pike County	10,444	0.23%	0.17%
23 Fairfield County	45,425	1.02%	1.20%	67	Portage County	56,449	1.27%	1.03%
24 Fayette County	11,054	0.25%	0.34%	68	Preble County	16,001	0.36%	1.03%
25 Franklin County	438,778	9.87%	10.26%	69	Putnam County	12,200	0.27%	0.51%
26 Fulton County	15,480	0.35%	0.51%	70	Richland County	49,534	1.11%	1.20%
27 Gallia County	12,060	0.27%	0.17%	71	Ross County	27,136	0.61%	0.68%
28 Geauga County	31,630	0.71%	0.17%	72	Sandusky County	23,717	0.53%	0.68%
29 Greene County	55,312	1.24%	1.71%	73	Scioto County	30,871	0.69%	0.85%
30 Guernsey County	16,094	0.36%	0.17%	74	Seneca County	22,292	0.50%	0.68%
31 Hamilton County	346,790	7.80%	6.67%	75	Shelby County	17,636	0.40%	0.34%
32 Hancock County	27,898	0.63%	1.20%	76	Stark County	148,316	3.34%	2.39%
33 Hardin County	11,963	0.27%	0.00%	77	Summit County	217,788	4.90%	4.10%
34 Harrison County	6,398	0.14%	0.00%	78	Trumbull County	89,020	2.00%	2.22%
35 Henry County	10,935	0.25%	0.17%	79	Tuscarawas County	35,653	0.80%	1.54%
36 Highland County	15,587	0.35%	0.34%	80	Union County	14,346	0.32%	1.03%
37 Hocking County	10,843	0.24%	0.17%	81	Van Wert County	11,587	0.26%	0.34%
38 Holmes County	11,337	0.26%	0.17%	82	Vinton County	4,892	0.11%	0.00%
39 Huron County	22,307	0.50%	0.51%	83	Warren County	55,966	1.26%	1.71%
40 Jackson County	12,619	0.28%	0.34%	84	Washington County	25,137	0.57%	0.17%
41 Jefferson County	30,417	0.68%	0.51%	85	Wayne County	40,445	0.91%	0.51%
42 Knox County	19,975	0.45%	0.51%	86	Williams County	15,105	0.34%	0.51%
43 Lake County	89,700	2.02%	2.05%	87	Wood County	45,172	1.02%	0.34%
44 Lawrence County	24,732	0.56%	0.51%	88	Wyandot County	8,882	0.20%	0.00%
						4,445,773	100.00%	100%

Note: "HH" = household. "HHs in each OH county" and "HHs in each county / total OH HHs" reflect data 2004 American Community Survey.

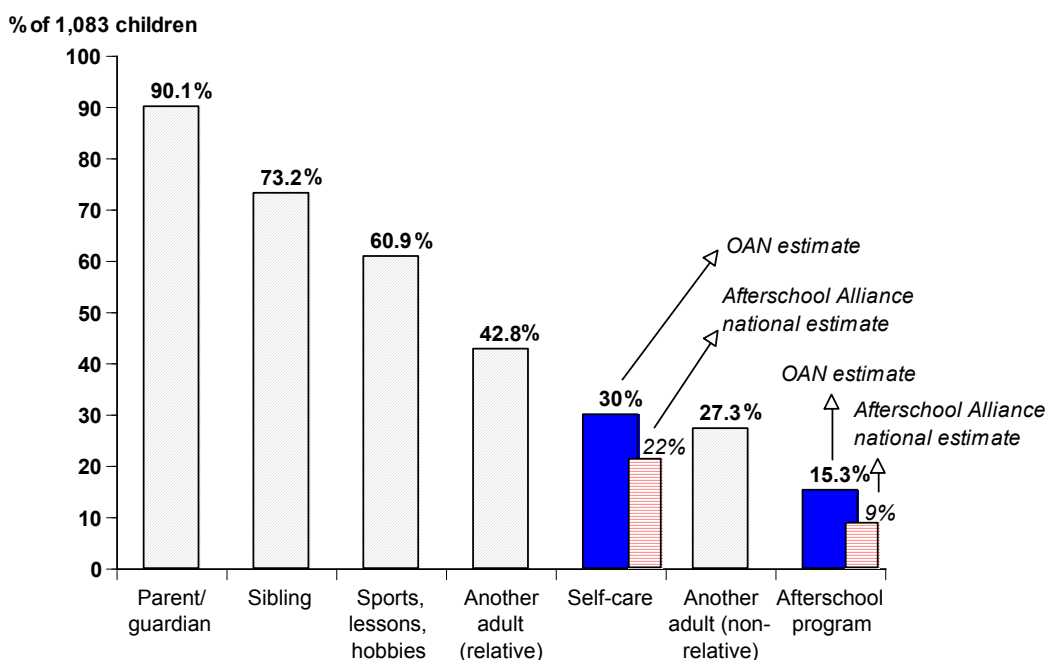
Taken as a whole, the available demographic data indicate OAN's survey involved a representative mix of Ohioans throughout the state.

B. Critical Research Question – How do youth spend their time after school?

Any discussion of the need for afterschool programming must be based on an understanding of what youth do after school in a typical week. Parents were asked to indicate whether or not their children spend time in a number of arrangements in the hours after school – from time with a parent to an afterschool program (which was defined for the participants) to “self-care” arrangements when the child looks after him or herself. The full text of this question (and others) is included in Appendix A.

Considering that parents / guardians were asked to think about how their children spend their time between the hours of 3-9pm, it is not surprising that the majority of those surveyed report their youth spend time with a parent/guardian or with a brother or sister⁴ (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: How youth spend their time after school (between 3PM – 9PM)



Note: Percentages do not sum to 100 because most youth have multiple afterschool arrangements.

For the purpose of this project, a more important statistic may be the percentage of youth who reportedly spend some amount of time looking after him/herself in the hours after school (30%). This “self-care” statistic provides the first glimpse into the possible demand for formal afterschool programming, which has traditionally been defined as a means to provide youth with activities in a safe and supervised environment.⁵

As the reader may have noticed, the proportion of Ohio youth who have self-care arrangements after school is a good deal higher than national estimates from the America After 3PM survey. This trend is a statistically significant one and indicates the

⁴ Of the 792 youth who reportedly spend time with a sibling during the afterschool hours, 46 of these (5.8%) spent time in the care of a brother or sister who was under age 13.

⁵ Although efforts were made to make respondents feel as comfortable as possible when sharing information, the number of households using self-care arrangements is likely higher than the number reported here.

need or demand for afterschool programming may be especially strong among Ohio's parents. Similarly, the proportion of Ohio youth who are reported to be in afterschool programs is also higher than national estimates from the America After 3PM survey.⁶

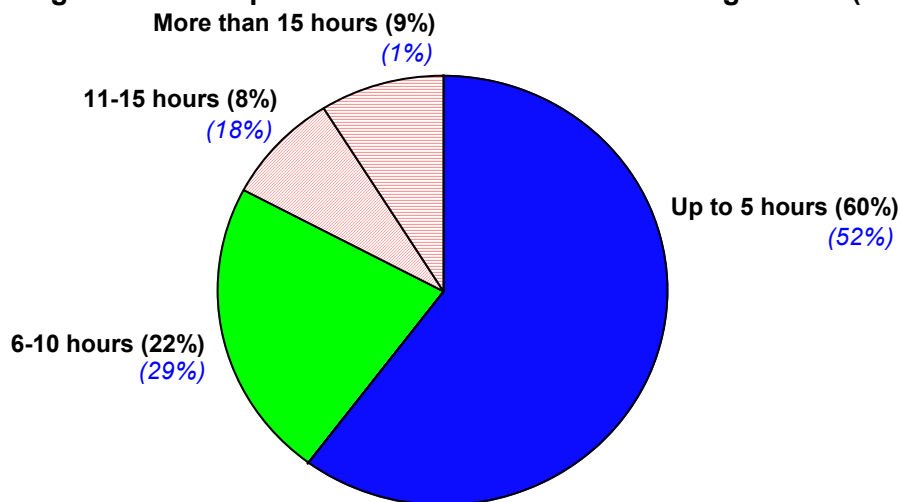
The next section of this report focuses in more detail on the self-care arrangements reported by parents / guardians. A better understanding of these self-care arrangements and their predictors can help afterschool organizations and advocates to better direct their efforts (and programs) to parents and youth who need them.

C. Critical Research Question – What more is known about youth in self-care arrangements in the hours after school?

As reported earlier, 600 parents/guardians in Ohio reported on the afterschool arrangements for a total of 1,083 Ohio youth. Of these youth, 323 (30%) reportedly spent some amount of time looking after themselves during the school week.⁷ What do we know about Ohio's youth in self-care arrangements?

Those children/youth left unsupervised spent an average of 7.5 hours/week in this arrangement.⁸ As shown in Figure 2, the majority of children in self-care arrangements spent up to 5 hours in these arrangements (60%). Overall, these statistics suggest Ohio youth are not only more likely to be in self-care arrangements (compared to national stats) but they also spend more time in these self-care arrangements.

Figure 2: Time spent in afterschool self-care arrangements (n=308)



Note: Data in parentheses reflect national estimates from Afterschool Alliance's "America After 3PM" parent survey.

Prior research focusing on youth in self-care arrangements after school has shown the likelihood of these arrangements increases with the age of a child/youth. In keeping with the existing literature, this pattern is also present in OAN's data. Further analysis

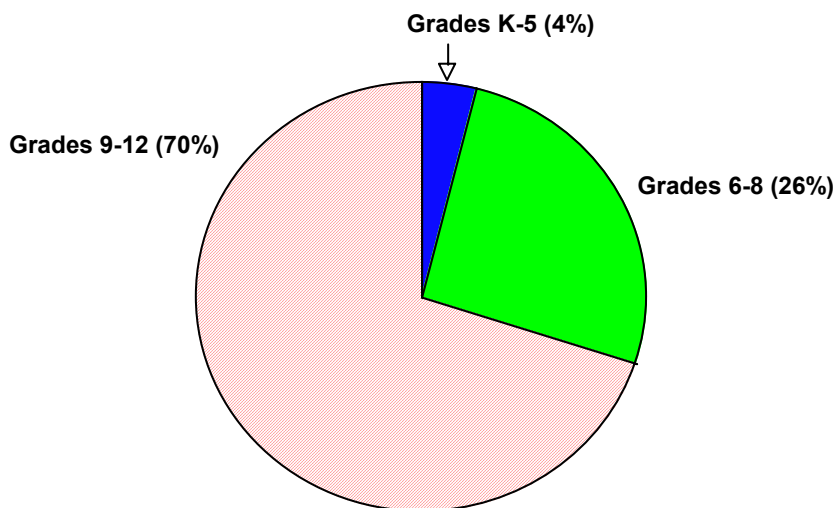
⁶ The following definition was provided: "An afterschool program is one that a child or youth regularly attends that provides a supervised environment in the hours after the school day ends. These are usually offered in schools or youth development centers and are different from individual activities, such as sports, special lessons, scouts, or hobby clubs."

⁷ Overall, 241 households (40.5% of those sampled) reported at least one youth having self-care arrangements.

⁸ Nationally, youth in grades K-12 spend an average of 7 hours/week in self-care arrangements.

revealed a statistically significant correlation between the age of a child/youth and the hours he/she spent in unsupervised self-care arrangements: the older the youth, the more time he/she spent in self-care arrangements ($r=.32, p<.05$). Looking at this pattern more closely, in what grades were those youth who were reported to be in self-care arrangements in a typical school week? As shown in Figure 3, the majority of Ohio youth who are reportedly in self-care arrangements are enrolled in grades 9-12 (70%), followed by middle schoolers in grades 6-8 (26%).

Figure 3: Grades of Ohio youth in afterschool self-care arrangements (n=308)



Taking a bigger picture view, how many Ohio youth in each major category of school grades (K-5, 6-8, 9-12) are in self-care arrangements? As shown in Table 3, fewer Ohio youth in grades K-5 appear to be in self-care arrangements as compared to national estimates – which is good. However, more Ohio youth in grades 9-12 appear to be in self-care arrangements as compared to national estimates (63% vs. 51%, respectively). This may indicate the need for age-appropriate afterschool programming is greater among Ohio’s high school youth.

Table 3: Ohio youth in afterschool self-care arrangements, compared to national estimates

	OAN data (2006)	Afterschool Alliance data (2003)
K-5 (n=463)	3%	11%
Grades 6-8 (n=250)	32%	34%
Grades 9-12 (n=365)	63%	51%

Subgroup differences. To detect whether self-care afterschool arrangements differed depending on the parents’ education, household income, employment status, or ethnicity, a series of follow-up analyses were conducted. The following differences were observed:

- Those who reported their race / ethnicity as African-American were more likely than Caucasians to report children in their households had self-care arrangements afterschool (44.2% vs. 29.3%, respectively). This pattern mirrors national findings.

- Those who classified themselves as “homemakers” were less likely than those who work full-time or part-time to report children in their households had self-care arrangements afterschool (15.8%, 34.6%, and 28.8%, respectively).
- No statistically significant differences were noted for household income or educational attainment.

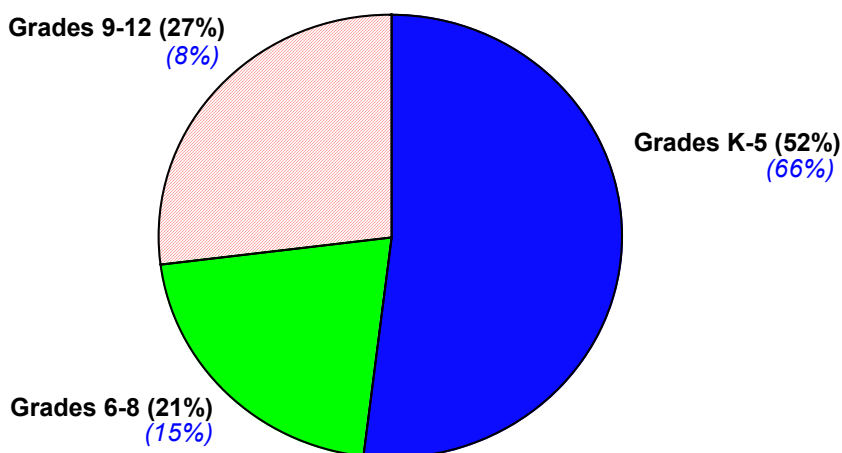
Turning now from the discussion of youth in self-care arrangements, what more can be understood about those youth in afterschool programs? The next section of this report focuses on this important type of afterschool arrangement.

D. Critical Research Question – What more is known about youth enrolled in afterschool programs?

As defined in the survey, an afterschool program is one that a child or youth regularly attends that provides a supervised environment in the hours after the school day ends. These are usually offered in schools or youth development centers and are different from individual activities, such as sports, special lessons, scouts, or hobby clubs. According to the parents interviewed, how many youth are enrolled in these programs? In what grades are they? How much do parents pay for this care?

Of the 1,083 youth afterschool arrangements reported by survey participants, 164 (15.3%) of these arrangements reportedly were formal afterschool programs. As shown in Figure 4, the majority of Ohio youth reported to be in afterschool programs were in grades K-5 (52%), followed by grades 6-8 (21%).

Figure 4: Grades of Ohio youth in afterschool programs (n=164)



Note: Data in parentheses reflect national estimates from Afterschool Alliance's "America After 3PM" parent survey.

Are parents satisfied with the afterschool programming their children receive? Very much so. When parents were asked to rate their satisfaction with the afterschool program their child attended, the overwhelming majority of the 161 responses received (91%) were “very” or “somewhat satisfied.” When compared to national estimates, there appears to be greater positivity (i.e., very satisfied) toward Ohio’s afterschool programs – which may speak to the quality of the afterschool programs offered in Ohio (Table 4).

Table 4: Parental satisfaction with afterschool programs

	OAN data (2006)	Afterschool Alliance data (2003)
Very satisfied	75%	53%
Somewhat satisfied	16%	38%
Neutral	3%	4%
Dissatisfied	5%	5%

How many hours a week do Ohio youth attend these afterschool programs and how much do they pay for their children's attendance? Parents of Ohio youth enrolled in afterschool programs reported the following:

- Their youth attended an afterschool program 8.5 hours in a typical week in the past school year.⁹
- The families of almost half (46%) of the children who attend afterschool programs reportedly pay nothing for these programs. (However, when asked whether they received any financial assistance with the cost of these afterschool programs, only 2% said they did – which indicates most parents may not understand the details of subsidized afterschool programs). The second and third most frequent responses to this question were “up to \$20 per week” (27%) and “\$21 to \$40 per week” (12%).

Subgroup differences. No statistically significant differences were observed for parents' education, household income, employment status, or ethnicity.

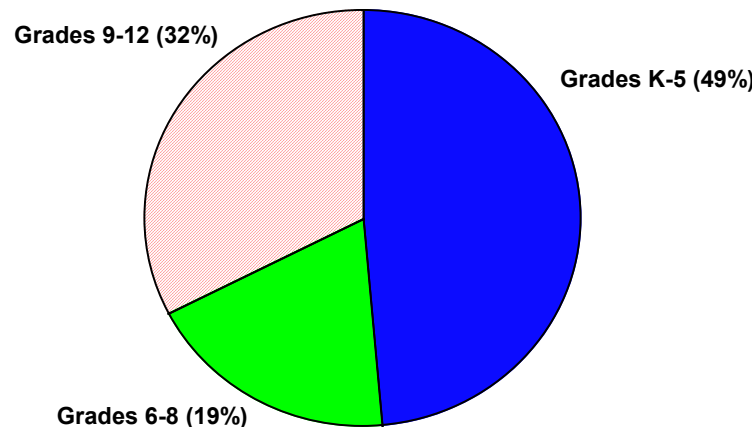
Another means to provide for the safety, security, and development of youth during the afterschool hours is to place the child in the care of a responsible non-family adult. As indicated in prior research, such arrangements are an important piece of the patchwork when it comes to afterschool care. How do these arrangements look among Ohioans? The next section addresses this particular arrangement.

E. Critical Research Question – What more is known about youth in the care of non-relative adults after school?

In addition to the self-care and afterschool arrangements among Ohio's youth, another arrangement – spending time with a non-relative adult – may help OAN to understand the need for afterschool care. Although these arrangements may be uncertified and unlicensed by the State of Ohio, non-relative adults are believed to be an important source of afterschool care.

As reported earlier, 600 parents/guardians in Ohio reported on the afterschool arrangements for a total of 1,083 Ohio youth. Of these youth, 293 (27.3%) reportedly were in the care of a non-family adult. In what grades were these youth? As shown in Figure 5, the majority of Ohio youth reported to be in non-family adult care were in grades K-5 (49%).

⁹ Instead of reporting an average or “mean” score, the statistic reported here is a “5% trimmed mean,” which helps to remove outlier data before calculating an average.

Figure 5: Grades of Ohio youth in non-relative adult care (n=293)

How many hours a week do Ohio youth spend in this type of care and how much do they pay for their children's attendance? Parents of Ohio youth enrolled in non-relative adult care reported the following:

- Their youth were in the care of a non-family adult for 8.4 hours in a typical week in the past school year.¹⁰
- The families of most of these children (62%) in non-relative adult care arrangements reportedly pay nothing for this care. (However, when asked whether they received any financial assistance with the cost of these afterschool programs, only 4% said they did – which indicates most parents may not understand the details of subsidized afterschool programs). The second and third most frequent responses to this question were “up to \$20 per week” (10%) and “\$21 to \$40 per week” (7%).

Subgroup differences. With regard to parents' education, household income, employment status, or ethnicity, the following differences were observed:

- Those with the lowest household incomes were more likely to report these arrangements for youth in their households. For example, 50.6% of those with household incomes less than \$12,500 said a child in their household used this arrangement, compared to 20.7% of those with household incomes between \$45,000 and \$74,999 or compared to 26% of those with incomes greater than \$75,000.
- Those who classified themselves as “homemakers” were less likely than those who work full-time or unemployed to report youth in their households had non-family adult care arrangements afterschool (18.1%, 29.1%, and 36%, respectively).
- No statistically significant differences were noted for educational attainment or race/ethnicity.

This report has touched on those afterschool arrangements that are arguably most relevant to understanding the demand for formal afterschool programming. This raises the question – what is the likely demand for this programming?

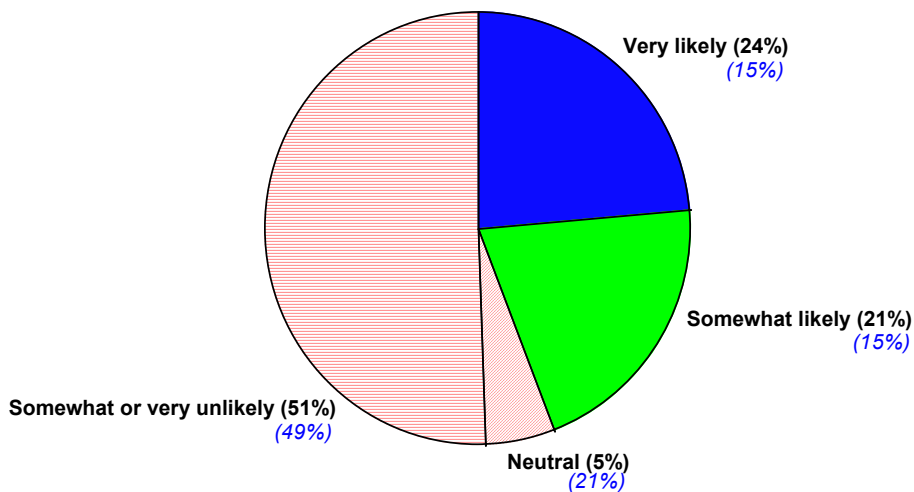
F. Critical Research Question – What is the demand for afterschool programming?

Parents of youth who were not enrolled in a formal afterschool program were again presented with a definition of such a program and then asked, “If an affordable and conveniently located afterschool program like this was available in your community how

¹⁰ 5% trimmed mean is reported.

likely would you be to have your child or youth participate?” As shown in Figure 6, 23.6% of the 901 parents who responded said they would be “very likely” to enroll their youth in convenient and affordable afterschool programs. This finding is statistically higher than a national estimate (15%).¹¹

Figure 6: Likelihood of enrolling youth in afterschool program (n=901)



Subgroup differences. To detect whether responses to these questions differed depending on the parents’ education, household income, employment status, or ethnicity, a series of follow-up analyses were conducted. The following differences were observed:

- Those with lower household incomes were more likely to report they would be “very likely” to enroll their youth in such programs. For example, 63% of those with household incomes less than \$12,500 said they would be very likely (and 32% of those with household incomes between \$12,500 and \$24,999), compared to only 16% of those with household incomes greater than \$75,000.
- Those who reported their race / ethnicity as African-American or Hispanic/Latino were more likely than Caucasians to report they would be “very likely” to enroll their youth in such programs (47.5%, 61.9%, and 19.1%, respectively). This pattern mirrors national findings.
- No statistically significant differences were noted for educational attainment or employment status.
- Parents with youth in the care of a non-family adult said “very likely” more often than those without youth in this arrangement (32% and 21%, respectively).

Before the survey ended, a question was asked of parents that actually served two purposes: it offered an informational service to parents/guardians and it collected additional demand data. Specifically, parents were asked the following:

¹¹ For this variable, comparisons to national estimates should be made cautiously. The national estimate shown in Figure 6 measured interest in afterschool programs in general while the Ohio estimate measured interest in affordable and conveniently located afterschool programs.

There are a number of organizations around the state that can help parents and guardians like you find afterschool programs for your child/youth. Would you like one of these organizations to send information to you about the afterschool options available to you and your child?

When asked, 179 of the households interviewed (or, 30.4%) said “yes” and provided their contact information. Among the 325 youth in these 179 households, 46.8% of the youth were in grades K-5.¹² The parents’ contact information has been provided to OAN.

IV. Estimating the Gap between Supply and Demand

To estimate the gap between supply and demand, one must first calculate the likely demand for afterschool program spaces. With this in mind, Table 5 presents an overview of some base information to be used in these calculations.

Table 5: Ohio’s youth

Ohio's population	11,153,800
Age 5-9 years	758,458 (6.8%)
Age 10-14 years	803,074 (7.2%)
Age 15-19 years	747,304 (6.7%)
Total	2,308,836 (20.7%)

Source: U.S. Census 2004 American Community Survey

A. Calculating Demand

This survey provided a number of statistics and data points that could be used to estimate the demand for afterschool programming in Ohio. The most liberal estimate would be to use the **30%** of households who requested information as a measure of the demand for afterschool programs. A more conservative estimate would be to project from the **23.6%** of parents whose children were not currently enrolled in afterschool programs but who said they would be “very likely” to enroll their children in a convenient and affordable afterschool program.

Ultimately, the most conservative estimate may rely on the *overlap* between these two demand measures. How much overlap is there? A good amount. Of the parents who reported they would be “very likely” to enroll at least one of their youth in an afterschool program, the majority of these parents (67.6%) also wanted information about afterschool programs in their area – and provided their contact information to enable this.

So when one looks at the 889 youth who reportedly were not enrolled in afterschool programs, there were 142 youth (or, 16%) whose parents 1) said they would be “very likely” to enroll a child in an afterschool program and 2) provided contact information to learn more about such programs.¹³

With this conservative estimate in hand, what is the likely demand for afterschool programs in Ohio?

¹² Unweighted data are reported.

¹³ When one breaks this demand down by the age of children, the following patterns were observed. Among 370 parents of K-5 aged children, 15.9% of these indicate high level of demand for afterschool programming (as defined above). Among 211 parents of middle-school aged children, 17.1% of these indicate a high level of demand. And among 307 parents of high-school aged youth, 14.7% of these indicate a high level of demand.

- Demand = (Total Ohio youth – Ohio youth estimated to be in afterschool programs) * conservative demand estimate of 16.0%.
- Demand = (2,308,836 – (.15 * 2,308,836) * .16)
- Demand = (2,308,836 – 346,325) * .16
- Demand = 1,962,511 * .16
- **Demand = 314,001 Ohio youth¹⁴**

B. Calculating the gap between supply and demand

As reviewed in Section I of this report (page 2), there appears to be approximately 73,644 excess spaces into structured (e.g., licensed) afterschool programs in Ohio. When one subtracts this excess capacity from the estimated demand (314,001), there appears to be gap of **240,357** spaces into structured, affordable, and convenient afterschool programs in Ohio.

Some caveats to these estimates and calculations are in order:

- If more comprehensive supply data were available from providers of afterschool care in Ohio but aren't licensed by ODJFS, the gap would likely decrease in size. In other words, although the demand estimate calculations were made conservatively, the "real" demand is likely less than the figure noted above.
- Caveat: Because existing programs do have open spaces available, more must be done to ensure afterschool programs – both those existing and those to be added – are placed appropriately in communities, priced reasonably, and promoted effectively.
- Because these estimates are based on data from one snapshot in time, care should be taken in projecting them too far forward in the future – situations may change at either the state, local, or household levels that push or pull families toward such programs. In other words, these estimates are designed to be used in the present context, not as predictions for the future.

As OAN continues its work to minimize this gap, what barriers may stand in the way? What attitudes, perceptions, or household issues may "turn off" parents from enrolling youth in structured afterschool programs? Preliminary answers to this question are presented in the last section of this report.

V. Critical Research Question – What barriers face parents or guardians when it comes to enrolling their youth in afterschool programs?

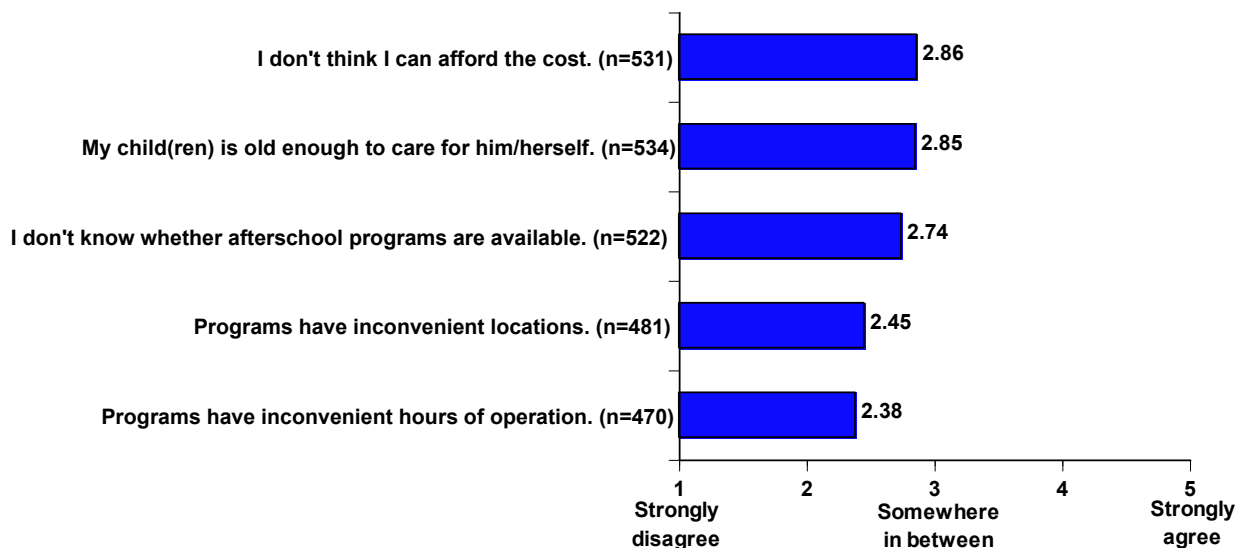
A list of statements reflecting common reasons parents / guardians may not enroll youth in afterschool programs was provided to all parents / guardians who reported at least one youth not enrolled in an afterschool program. The more parents agreed with each statement, the more of a barrier it may reflect:

- *I don't think I can afford the cost of afterschool programs in my community.*
- *My child(ren) or youth is/are old enough to care for him/herself in the hours after school.*
- *I don't know whether afterschool programs are available in my community.*
- *The afterschool programs in my community have hours of operation that do not work with me or my child's schedule.*
- *The afterschool programs in my community are not conveniently located for me or my child.*

¹⁴ If the proportion of youth reportedly in afterschool arrangements (15%) is actually closer to national estimates of 9%, and this 9% is used in the equation above, then the demand grows to 336,166.

Responses to these questions are shown below in Figure 7. As shown in this figure, the most frequently reported barriers are concerns about cost, perceptions that youth are old enough to self-care, and incomplete information as to whether afterschool programs are available in the community. From a communications perspective, these data indicate messaging designed to increase enrollment in these programs must focus heavily on the “basics” – these programs exist in the community, many are cost-effective, and are especially relevant to youth aged K-8.

Figure 7: Barriers to enrolling youth in afterschool programs



Again, additional analyses were conducted to detect whether responses to this question differed depending on the parents' education, employment status, ethnicity, or household income. Overall, the major difference in how people responded to these questions depended on household income. Specifically, those in households with lower incomes:

- Were less likely to say they can afford the cost
- Were more likely to think their children can care for themselves;
- Were less likely to know whether afterschool programs are available in the community;
- Were more likely to report these programs have inconvenient locations and hours.

VI. Conclusion

The presence of such a large gap between what is available and what is desired is a call for continued action from Ohio Afterschool Network and its partners. It is a call to continue working toward the strategic goals outlined in its 3/22/2006 “Policy Agenda,” especially: 2) *Afterschool environments are safe and healthy for youth* and 4) *Afterschool programs meet high quality, nationally accepted standards*. If the ultimate goal of OAN is to help providers, stakeholders, legislators, families, and youth to “utilize the afterschool hours to help youth succeed academically, be healthy and fit, be safe, and develop positively,” clearly there is work to be done.

APPENDIX A – OAN SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE



Purpose of survey:

- Obtain estimates of how children 5 to 18 years of age in Ohio spend their time afterschool
- Understand potential barriers – especially cost and informational – preventing parents from enrolling their children in afterschool programs

[NOTE: ONLY FEMALE INTERVIEWERS SHOULD ADMINISTER THESE SURVEYS]

- 1) **Hello. My name is _____, calling from US Field Research. Our research firm is working with Dr. Karen Snyder to conduct a confidential survey of parents of school-aged children in Ohio. This is not a sales call; we are interested only in the opinions of the people we interview. For this survey, I need to speak with parents or guardians of children and youth 5 to 18 years of age. Do any children or youth aged 5 to 18 years old live in this household?**
 1. Yes
 2. No [TERMINATE]

- 2) **And is this household located in Ohio?**
 1. Yes
 2. No [TERMINATE]

- 3) **Great. To make this survey scientific, I need to speak with the parent or guardian in the household who is most involved with the education and care of these children and youth. Is that you or someone else?**
 1. Me (SKIP TO 5)
 2. Me and someone else equally (SKIP TO 5)
 3. Someone else (CONTINUE)
 4. No school-aged children [TERMINATE]
 5. DK / RF [TERMINATE]

- 4) **May I speak with (him / her), please?**
 (IF RESPONDENT IS AVAILABLE, RETURN TO 1)
 (IF RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, OBTAIN CALLBACK INFORMATION)

- 5) **Thank you. Before we begin with the main part of the survey, let me get a little more information about your household. How many people live in your household, including yourself? _____ (record number)**
 [Q5A]: How many above the age of 18?
 [Q5B]: 5 to 18?
 [Q5C]: under 5

- 6) **And what are their ages? _____ (record numbers)**
 [Q6_1] Age of youngest child
 [Q6_2] Age of second child
 [Q6_3] Age of third child
 [Q6_4] Age of fourth child
 [Q6_5] Ages of remaining children

- 7) **Thank you. Let me tell you more about this survey and why we need your opinion. This survey focuses on “afterschool care” in Ohio. The Ohio Afterschool Network,**

which is funding this survey, wants to know how children spend their time after school so it can better educate state and local lawmakers and better communicate with parents like you. Your responses to this survey will be held confidential and combined with 600 other parents around the state.

During a typical week in the school year, I'd like you to think about the ways in which your children aged 5 to 18 spend their time in the hours after school, from 3-9 pm. There are many different ways children can spend their time – I have a list that I'd like to share with you and find out whether any of these apply to your child(ren).

- 8) [FOLLOWING SEQUENCE IS INTENDED FOR ALL CHILDREN AGED 5 TO 18 IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF ≤ 4 CHILDREN/YOUTH AGED 5 TO 18 IN HH, BEGIN WITH YOUNGEST CHILD FIRST. IF ≥ 5 CHILDREN/YOUTH AGED 5 TO 18 IN HH, RANDOMLY SELECT 4 CHILDREN AND PROCEED WITH YOUNGEST CHILD FIRST.]

[In Questions 8 thru 30 an 'A' corresponds to first child (Q6_1) Ex: Q8A_1, Q8A_2, Q9A, Q10A, etc.]

[In Questions 8 thru 30 a 'B' corresponds to second child (Q6_2) Ex: Q8B_1, Q8B_2, Q9B, Q10B, etc.]

[C = THIRD CHILD]

[D = FOURTH CHILD]

Focusing first (next) on your _____ year old (pipe in age of the youngest (next) child, ensure the age of this child is entered into the datafile), which of the following were ways your child spent his/her time after school, in a typical week in the past school year?

1. Did he/she spend time afterschool with a parent or guardian?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
2. With a brother or sister?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
3. With another adult, not a relative?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
4. With a grandparent or other relative?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
5. With the child looking after him/herself?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
6. In an afterschool program? An afterschool program is one that a child or youth regularly attends that provides a supervised environment in the hours after the school day ends. These are usually offered in schools or youth development centers and are different from individual activities, such as sports, special lessons, scouts, or hobby clubs. Was your child or youth enrolled in one of these programs?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
7. In afterschool sports, special lessons, hobby clubs, or scouts?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
8. (IF AGE OF CHILD IS ≥ 12) Working a part- or full-time job?
 - a. Yes, part-time job
 - b. Yes, full-time job
 - c. No

9) Overall, how satisfied were you with the afterschool arrangements for this child or youth during the past school year? Were you...

1. Very satisfied
2. Somewhat satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Somewhat dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied

[questions for child enrolled in informal / formal childcare]

10) [IF YES TO Q8.3, CONTINUE. IF NO, SKIP TO Q18] You mentioned your child spent time afterschool with another adult (not a relative). In the past school year, how many days per week was your child or youth in the care of another adult (not a relative)?
_____ (record number)

11) How many hours per day was your child or youth cared for by this adult? _____ (record number)

12) On average, how much did your family spend on this care in a typical week? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

1. Nothing (\$0)
2. Up to \$20 per week
3. \$21 to \$40 per week
4. \$41 to \$60 per week
5. \$61 to \$80 per week
6. \$81 to \$100 per week
7. More than \$100 per week

13) Did you receive any financial assistance with the cost of this/these afterschool care, such as reduced cost or sliding scale cost?

1. Yes
2. No [SKIP TO 16]

14) Who provided this financial assistance? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS. ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

1. YMCA
2. YWCA
3. Boys and Girls Club
4. Ohio Parks and Recreation program
5. Religious organization
6. 4-H
7. 21st Century Community Learning Center
8. School
9. Church / faith-based organization
10. Other (please specify): _____
11. Don't know

15) How much financial assistance did you receive for this afterschool care, in a typical week? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

1. Up to \$20 per week
2. \$21 to \$40 per week

3. \$41 to \$60 per week
4. \$61 to \$80 per week
5. \$81 to \$100 per week
6. More than \$100 per week

16) On a typical day, did this other adult watch other children or youth in addition to yours?

1. Yes
2. No [SKIP TO 18]

17) About how many other children and youth, would you say? _____ (record number)

[question for child in self-care]

18) [IF YES TO Q8.5, CONTINUE. IF NO, SKIP TO 19] During a typical week in this past school year, how many hours did your child or youth spend looking after him / herself? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

1. Up to 5 hours per week
2. 6-10 hours per week
3. 11-15 hours per week
4. More than 15 hours per week

[questions for child receiving sibling care]

19) [IF YES TO Q8.2, CONTINUE. IF NO, SKIP TO 20] During a typical week in the past school year, how many hours did your child or youth spend in the care of a brother or sister who was under the age of 13? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

1. Up to 5 hours per week
2. 6-10 hours per week
3. 11-15 hours per week
4. More than 15 hours per week

[questions for child enrolled in afterschool program]

20) [IF YES TO Q8.6, CONTINUE. IF NO, SKIP TO 28] You mentioned your child spent time enrolled in an afterschool program. To the best of your knowledge, what organization provided this afterschool program? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS. ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

1. YMCA
2. YWCA
3. Boys and Girls Club
4. Ohio Parks and Recreation program
5. Religious organization
6. 4-H
7. 21st Century Community Learning Center
8. School
9. Church / faith-based organization
10. Other (please specify): _____
11. Don't know

21) How many days per week did your child or youth attend an afterschool program in the past school year? _____ (record number)

22) How many hours per day did your child or youth attend an afterschool program in the past school year? ____ (record number)

23) On average, how much did your family spend on afterschool programs in a typical week? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

1. Nothing (\$0)
2. Up to \$20 per week
3. \$21 to \$40 per week
4. \$41 to \$60 per week
5. \$61 to \$80 per week
6. \$81 to \$100 per week
7. More than \$100 per week

24) Did you receive any financial assistance with the cost of this/these afterschool program(s), such as reduced cost or sliding scale cost?

1. Yes
2. No [SKIP TO 27]

25) Who provided this financial assistance? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS. ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

1. YMCA
2. YWCA
3. Boys and Girls Club
4. Ohio Parks and Recreation program
5. Religious organization
6. 4-H
7. 21st Century Community Learning Center
8. School
9. Church / faith-based organization
10. Other (please specify): _____
11. Don't know

26) How much financial assistance did you receive for this afterschool program, in a typical week? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

1. Up to \$20 per week
2. \$21 to \$40 per week
3. \$41 to \$60 per week
4. \$61 to \$80 per week
5. \$81 to \$100 per week
6. More than \$100 per week

27) Overall, how satisfied were you with the afterschool program your child or youth attended during this past school year? Were you...

1. Very satisfied
2. Somewhat satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Somewhat dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied

[SKIP TO 30]

[questions for child not enrolled in afterschool program]

28) As I mentioned before, an afterschool program is one that a child or youth regularly attends that provides a supervised environment in the hours after the school day ends. These are usually offered in schools or youth development centers and are different from individual activities, such as sports, special lessons, scouts, or hobby clubs. If an affordable and conveniently located afterschool program like this was available in your community, how likely you would be to have your child or youth participate? Would you be...

1. Very unlikely
2. Somewhat unlikely
3. Neither unlikely nor likely
4. Somewhat likely
5. Very likely

29) If a program was available in your community, how often would your child or youth be likely to participate? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS, ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

1. 1 day per week
2. 2 days per week
3. 3 days per week
4. 4 days per week
5. 5 days per week
6. Weekends

30) [IF THERE ARE MULTIPLE CHILDREN AGED 5-18 IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RETURN TO Q8 UNTIL PARENT/GUARDIAN ANSWERS FOR MAXIMUM OF 4 CHILDREN AND YOUTH AGED 5-18 IN THE HH.]

31) [IF NO TO Q8.6 FOR ANY CHILD, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO 32] Thank you for your answers so far. Before we finish the survey, I have some statements that I'd like to read you, and for each one, I'd like to know whether you agree or disagree. Please use the following scale where 1= strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree, and 3 is somewhere in between. You may use any number between 1 and 5.

1. I don't think I can afford the cost of afterschool programs in my community
2. My child(ren) or youth is/are old enough to care for him/herself in the hours after school
3. I don't know whether afterschool programs are available in my community
4. The afterschool programs in my community have hours of operation that do not work with my or my child's schedule
5. The afterschool programs in my community are not conveniently located for me or my child

32) We're almost finished with the survey. For statistical purposes, I have a few demographic questions for you. First, what is your age? _____ (Record number)

[99 = REFUSED]

33) What is your race or ethnicity? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

1. White / Caucasian
2. Black / African-American
3. Hispanic / Latino
4. Asian-American
5. Other: _____

- 6. DK / RF / NA

34) What is the highest level of education you have completed? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

- 1. Less than high school degree
- 2. High school graduate
- 3. Some college
- 4. College graduate
- 5. Post graduate degree
- 6. DK / RF / NA

35) What is your current marital status? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

- 1. Married or living as a couple
- 2. Separated
- 3. Divorced
- 4. Widowed, or
- 5. Have you never been married
- 6. DK / RF / NA

36) What is your current employment status? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

- 1. Full-time
- 2. Part-time
- 3. Homemaker
- 4. Unemployed
- 5. Student
- 6. Retired
- 7. Other: _____
- 8. DK / RF / NA

37) [IF ANSWER TO Q35 WAS "1," CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO 38] And what is your spouse or partner's current employment status? [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]

- 1. Full-time
- 2. Part-time
- 3. Homemaker
- 4. Unemployed
- 5. Student
- 6. Retired
- 7. Other: _____
- 8. DK / RF / NA

38) In what county do you live? (Select answer from list of 88 counties)

1	Adams County	31	Hamilton County	61	Noble County
2	Allen County	32	Hancock County	62	Ottawa County
3	Ashland County	33	Hardin County	63	Paulding County
4	Ashtabula County	34	Harrison County	64	Perry County
5	Athens County	35	Henry County	65	Pickaway County
6	Auglaize County	36	Highland County	66	Pike County
7	Belmont County	37	Hocking County	67	Portage County
8	Brown County	38	Holmes County	68	Preble County
9	Butler County	39	Huron County	69	Putnam County
10	Carroll County	40	Jackson County	70	Richland County
11	Champaign County	41	Jefferson County	71	Ross County
12	Clark County	42	Knox County	72	Sandusky County
13	Clermont County	43	Lake County	73	Scioto County
14	Clinton County	44	Lawrence County	74	Seneca County
15	Columbiana County	45	Licking County	75	Seneca County
16	Coshocton County	46	Logan County	76	Stark County
17	Crawford County	47	Lorain County	77	Summit County
18	Cuyahoga County	48	Lucas County	78	Trumbull County
19	Darke County	49	Madison County	79	Tuscarawas County
20	Defiance County	50	Mahoning County	80	Union County
21	Delaware County	51	Marion County	81	Van Wert County
22	Erie County	52	Medina County	82	Vinton County
23	Fairfield County	53	Meigs County	83	Warren County
24	Fayette County	54	Mercer County	84	Washington County
25	Franklin County	55	Miami County	85	Wayne County
26	Fulton County	56	Monroe County	86	Williams County
27	Gallia County	57	Montgomery County	87	Wood County
28	Geauga County	58	Morgan County	88	Wyandot County
29	Greene County	59	Morgan County	98	Other
30	Guernsey County	60	Muskingum County	99	DK/ REFUSED

39) And what is your ZIP code? _____ (Record number)
[99999 = REFUSED]

40) If you were to describe the area you lived in, would you describe it as an urban area, a suburban area, or a rural area?

1. Urban
2. Suburban
3. Rural

41) And are you registered to vote?

1. Yes
2. No

42) If you wanted to get more information about the afterschool programs available in your community, do you know where or whom to call to get information?

1. Yes
2. No [SKIP TO 43]

42b) Where or who would you call? _____(record open-ended response)

43) There are a number of organizations around the state that can help parents and guardians like you find afterschool programs for your child/youth. Would you like one of these organizations to send information to you about the afterschool options available to you and your child?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP to 45)

44) What is your e-mail address? (If no e-mail address, ask for mailing address. If unwilling to provide any address, tell respondent they can go online to www.ohioafterschoolnetwork.org to get information). _____
_____[BEFORE CONTINUING – VALIDATE SPELLING]

45) Please stop me when I reach the category that includes your total household income from all sources and before taxes for 2005...

1. Less than \$12,500
2. \$12,500 - \$24,999
3. \$25,000 to \$44,999
4. \$45,000 to \$74,999
5. \$75,000 or more?
6. DK / RF

46) That was my last question. Thank you very much for taking the time to participate in this study. You have been very helpful. (TERMINATE)

47) GENDER (DO NOT ASK)

1. Male
2. Female