



Afterschool Programs...

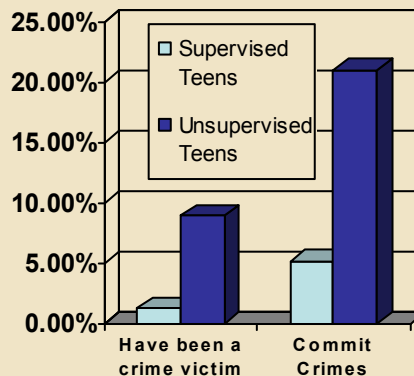
For adolescents left to their own devices, today's communities can present a combustible mix of boredom and temptation.

Help Prevent Crime and Violence

80% of NC working parents believe that afterschool programs help decrease juvenile crime and school vandalism.⁵

Teens are twice as likely as adults to become victims of violent crime during the hours of 3pm and 4pm and three times as likely to become victims of violent assault.¹

New York Teen Survey



Comparing teens who have adult supervision after school to teens left unsupervised three days a week

Survey by Mason-Dixon Research for Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

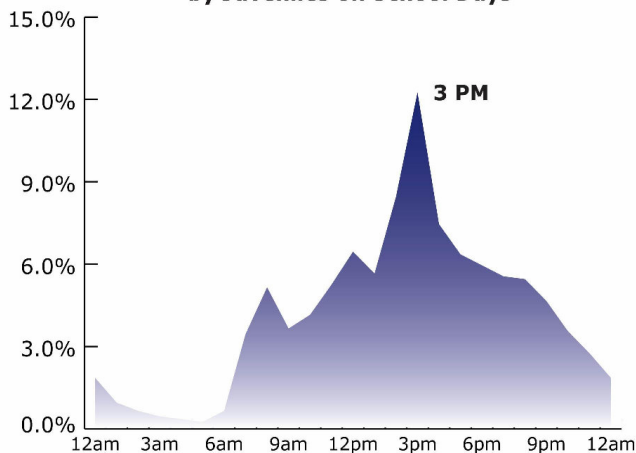
Money Saved

Taxpayers save 2 million dollars for each high-risk youth who is prevented from beginning a life of crime.^{2,3}

A study of delinquency prevention programs in California demonstrated that **every dollar spent on prevention resulted in a direct savings of \$2.73** (adjusted for inflation) to law enforcement and the juvenile justice system.⁴

In a survey of police chiefs, **86%** felt that expanding afterschool programs would reduce youth crime and violence.¹

Hourly Percent of Serious Violent Crime Committed by Juveniles on School Days*



* Murder, violent sexual assaults, robbery, and aggravated assault. Source: Fox, J.A. (2003). Time of day for youth violence (ages 10-17), 1999. Boston: Northwestern University. Adapted from 1999 National Incident-Based Reporting System data.

Students themselves recognize the link between boredom and mischief:

- 77% of students agree that “a lot of kids get into trouble when they’re bored and have nothing to do,” with 40% agreeing strongly.¹
- 63% of students agree that “my parents would be very upset if they knew some of the things my friends have done,” with 36% agreeing strongly.¹

¹ Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, "America's Afterschool Choice: The Prime Time for Juvenile Crime or Youth Enrichment and Achievement," 1999.

²Cohen, Mark A. "The Monetary Value of Saving a High Risk Youth," Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 14 (1): 5-33 (1998).

³Coalition for Juvenile Justice (2004). *Issues and Facts*. Retrieved from http://www.juvjustice.org/media/index_media.html.

⁴Bowens, D. & Ingersoll, S., 1997. *Mobilizing Communities to Prevent Juvenile Crime*. Juvenile Justice Bulletin. Washington D.C.: US Department of Justice. Retrieved from <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/165928.txt>.

⁵Young Scholars Program, "Afterschool Survey of Working Parents," 2005.