

Key Facts on Gangs:

- The number of people 21 or younger killed by guns in Sacramento County was higher in 2007 than in any other year in the past decade, even as violent crime decreased in the county
- The California Department of Finance is projecting the Sacramento County "at-risk" youth population ages 10-17 will increase 64% by 2025
- There are more than 65 gangs in Sacramento County with over 6,000 active gang members total
- It costs over \$75,000 a year to put a kid in juvenile detention or in prison. It will be cheaper in the long run to provide additional funds for anti-gang and after-school programs that keep kids out of trouble and prevent them from joining gangs
- It costs 3,000-4,000 annually for the Sacramento Employment Training Agency (SETA) to enroll one youth in their Leadership Development and Case management services (including Life Skills training, Academic enrichment/tutoring and/or Occupational Skills Training, Work experience wages for 10 weeks)
- SETA could enroll about 18,750 students for the amount it costs to house one ward in juvenile detention
- Violent crimes, such as robbery, murder, rape, and assault with a deadly weapon are up roughly 46% in Meadowview since 2000, according to a Bee analysis of police data
- During the 2003-2004 year, Sacramento County spent \$648,849,000 on criminal justice
- 9 of every 10 known gang leaders in Sacramento will be convicted of a new crime within 3 years of release from incarceration. Underscores the need for re-entry programs

Stats showing it is wise to invest in young people now:

- A 10% increase in graduation rates would reduce murder and assault rates by about 20 percent. In Sacramento County, that means 20 murders and over 1,100 aggravated assaults would be prevented each year if graduation rates increased by 10%
- Over their lifetimes, high school graduates in California earn on average \$290,000 more than dropouts and pay over \$100,000 more in federal, state and local taxes

Need for after school programs:

- The single most likely hour of the school day for a juvenile to commit a violent crime—homicide, rape, robbery, or assault—is between 3 PM and 4 PM, shortly after most school days end. Bottom Line: After school programs are key to keep youth involved in productive activities and away from violence
- Within an hour after school lets out, 65% of high schools in California's poorest neighborhoods close their computer labs, 73% close their libraries, and 84% close their gyms for recreational use