

Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association Recreation An investment for life

## **After School Recreation**

## **Benefits Fact Sheet**

After school programs decrease juvenile crime and violence, reduce drug use, cut smoking and alcohol abuse, and decrease teen pregnancy. Children who participate in these programs show improvement in standardized test scores and decreased absenteeism and tardiness. Public park and recreation agencies can play an enormous role in improving the lives of at-risk children by offering interesting, stimulating and enriching after school programs.<sup>1</sup>

Academic performance, social and emotional development, prevention of criminal/risky behaviours and overall health and wellness - after school programs can have positive effects in all these areas.<sup>2</sup>

Elementary school students attending after school programs **improved their regular school day attendance and participated in 30% less criminal activity**. They also reported higher aspirations regarding finishing school and going to college. <sup>3</sup>

Parents are able to focus on work and become more productive when they know that their children are safe and engaged in positive activities and behaviours. Parents and their employers benefit when children have access to excellent after school programming.<sup>4</sup>



**Quality after school programs can develop "soft skills" such as communication, teamwork and problem solving** – which are critical to the social development of children and youth. These skills are increasingly important to youth, as they aid their transition into the workforce. <sup>5</sup>

**Community engagement and feelings of belonging** are facilitated through opportunities for youth to participate in extracurricular activities and are associated with better self-reported health, higher perceived self-esteem and feelings of control. <sup>6</sup>

**Law enforcement officials view after school and summer youth programs as primary prevention strategy for juvenile crime**. An overwhelming majority (91%) of law enforcement officials agreed that failure to invest in afterschool and educational child care programs reaps greater costs in crime, welfare payments and other public services.<sup>7</sup>

At-risk youth benefit from the positive role modeling fostered by involvement in scheduled extracurricular activities. These programs help youth feel accepted, increase their ability to resolve conflicts and encourage the development of leadership skills. <sup>8</sup>



Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association Recreation An investment for life

## **After School Recreation**

## **Benefits Fact Sheet**

After school programming provides opportunities for physical activity and participants are **less likely to be overweight and generally lead more active lifestyles** than their inactive counterparts. <sup>9</sup> Encouraging healthy after school activities is especially important among children and adolescents from low to middle income families. <sup>10</sup>

- 1. Vinluan, M.H. (2005). After-School Programs Alter Lives of At-Risk Youth. Park and recreation department-sponsored programming is effective in reducing crime and educating children. Ashburn: Virginia: National Recreation and Parks Association.
- 2. AfterSchool Recreation Initiatives, Final Report, 2009, Alberta Parks and Recreation Association.
- 3. 21st Century Community Learning Centers Providing Afterschool Supports to Communities Nationwide. Afterschool Alliance, www.afterschoolalliance.org. February 2008, retrieved June 12, 2009.
- Miller, B. M. (2003). Afterschool Programs and Educational Success: Critical Hours Executive Summary. Nellie Mae Education Foundation
   Harvard Family Research Project. (2008). Research Update: Highlights from the Out-of School Time Database. Retrieved from
- http://www.hfrp.org/publications-resources/browse-our-publications/research-update-3-highlights-from-the-out-of-school-time-database.
  Canadian Population Health Initiative. (2005). *Improving the Health of Young Canadians*. Ottawa, Ontario: Canadian Institute for Health Information.
- Witt, P. A. (2001). Re-Examining the Role of Recreation and Parks in After-school Programs. http://rptsweb.tamu.edu/Faculty/Witt/after school article.PDF.
- 8. Sprouse, J., & Wolf, S. (2005). Youth at Risk: Recreation and Prevention. Urbana-Champaign, Illinois: Kinesiology and Recreation at University of Illinois.
- 9. Spink, K S, et al. (2005). Intrapersonal correlates of sufficiently active youth and adolescents. Pediatric Exercise Science, 17(2), 124-135
- 10. Leitch, Dr. K. Kellie. (2007). Reaching for the Top: A Report for the Advisor on Healthy Children & Youth. Health Canada Publication 4552. Retrieved from www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hl-vs/pubs/child-enfant/advisor-conseillere/index-eng.php.