

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	From: Carol Rasco and Jeremy Ben-Ami re: Teen Pregnancy Event (partial) (1 page)	06/12/1996	P6/b(6)
002. bio	re: Participants in Teen Pregnancy Event (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
003a. memo	From: Carol Rasco and Jeremy Ben-Ami re: Teen Pregnancy Event (partial) (1 page)	10/04/1995	P6/b(6)
003b. bio	re: Participants in Teen Pregnancy Event (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
004. bio	re: Participants in Teen Pregnancy Event (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
005. fax	Nicole Cibotti to Dr. Foster re: phone number (partial) (1 page)	06/12/1996	P6/b(6)
006. list	re: SSN and DOB for Robin Hood Foundation delegation for press conference (partial) (1 page)	06/12/1996	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Dorothy Karayannis Craft (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 8999

FOLDER TITLE:

Event Teen Pregnancy 6/13/1996

2012-0255-S

rc625

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1996

**TEEN PREGNANCY EVENT: REPORT ON THE COSTS OF TEEN
PREGNANCY**

Date: June 13, 1996
Time: 2:30 -3:15 p.m.
Location: OEOB Room 450
From: Carol Rasco/Jeremy Ben-Ami 

I. PURPOSE

At this event, you will:

- (1) Participate in the release of Kids Having Kids, a new report on the cost of teen pregnancy funded by the Robin Hood Foundation and compiled by some of the leading experts on teen pregnancy in the country;
- (2) Provide an opportunity for Tom Kean to highlight the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy and the progress it is making in its formative stages;
- (3) Highlight community based efforts to address teen pregnancy by spotlighting the Children's Aid Society (CAS) program in New York, identifying the principles of promising strategies to reduce teen pregnancy, and promoting the \$30 million you requested in the FY97 budget to fund program like CAS based on those principles.

II. BACKGROUND

Robin Hood Report -- The Robin Hood Foundation was started in 1988 to fund innovative programs serving poor people in New York City. They have been particularly focused on the needs of young people and teenagers, and therefore on teen pregnancy. They commissioned this report to further understanding of the costs of adolescent childbearing for adolescent mothers, their children, the fathers, and the nation. This report focuses on the roughly 175,000 adolescents who have their first baby at the age of 17 or younger.

This report was prepared under the direction of Rebecca Maynard of the University of Pennsylvania and reflects research by 15 of the nation's leading scholars of economic and social welfare policy. It is arguably the most comprehensive study of this type ever completed.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	From: Carol Rasco and Jeremy Ben-Ami re: Teen Pregnancy Event (partial) (1 page)	06/12/1996	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Dorothy Karayannis Craft (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 8999

FOLDER TITLE:

Event Teen Pregnancy 6/13/1996

2012-0255-S

rc625

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

III. PARTICIPANTS

Secretary Donna Shalala

Rebecca Maynard, professor, University of Pennsylvania and editor of Kids Having Kids

Paul Tudor Jones, Chairman, Robin Hood Foundation

Tom Kean, Chairman of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

Blessing Tate, 18, participant in the CAS program. A native of East Harlem, Blessing's mother and grandmother were teen mothers. She plans to remain abstinent until marriage. She just graduated from high school and will be the first in her family to go to college (Morgan State). Both her parents passed away and she has lived with her aunt and uncle.

Salvador Ayala, 17, is a junior in high school and the President of his student body.

P6/(b)(6)

P6/(b)(6)

[0061]

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will briefly greet participants off stage and meet the two young students.

Once on stage, Secretary Shalala will emcee. She will first introduce Rebecca Maynard.

Rebecca Maynard will begin the program with a 5 minute presentation of the key findings of the report. Secretary Shalala will then introduce Governor Kean.

Governor Tom Kean will provide an update on the National Campaign and introduce Blessing Tate. Secretary Shalala will introduce Blessing Tate.

Blessing Tate will make brief remarks and will introduce you.

You will make remarks and depart.

On departure, in the Green Room, you will briefly shake hands with six members of the Robin Hood Foundation Board and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Prepared by Speechwriting

Among its key findings:

- *Costs for the Nation:* The report estimates the cost to the taxpayer of adolescent pregnancy to be \$6.9 billion (welfare, Medicaid, foster care, etc.), and the broader costs to society to be \$29 billion (when one calculates lost productivity, diversion of resources, etc.).
- *Effect on the Children:* The children of teenagers 17 and under are more likely to be low-birthweight babies, have childhood health problems, be physically abused and neglected, and perform poorly in or drop out of school.
- *Effect on the Mothers:* Teen mothers under 18 are less likely to complete high school and more likely to spend time as a single parent during their children's formative years.

National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

The National Campaign that you called for in the State of the Union has been created. It was officially formed in February of this year and is in the process of incorporating, seeking funding and staffing up. Tom Kean, as you know, is the Chair of the Campaign and will be with you today to provide an update on the Campaign's progress. Belle Sawhill is the President of the Board, and Sarah Brown is the Executive Director. The Campaign has hired staff, has set up a Board of Directors, and has gotten commitments from some major donors for funding. It will probably be ready for a full-fledged launch later this year.

Promoting Promising Strategies: Highlighting Your \$30 Million budget Request and New HHS Funding Guidelings

As with HOPE scholarships and Long Beach school uniforms, we are trying tomorrow to highlight a promising strategy that represents what a community can do to address the problem of teen pregnancy. That promising program is the Children's Aid Society Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program in New York City. In addition to spotlighting the program, HHS is issuing a short guide for communities that indicates what the principles of promising strategies are, and you will be highlighting your request for \$30 million to fund more communities to try such programs.

The Children's Aid Society program is the type of multifaceted, comprehensive approach to prevention that you and your administration have promoted. Participants are linked to career counseling and job clubs; medical services are provided; sexual education and family life education are a part of the program; and participants are linked to other positive activities in sports and arts. Most important, all participants are guaranteed admission to a local college upon completing high school. As you probably know, Donna Shalala played an important part in starting this program when she was President of Hunter College.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. bio	re: Participants in Teen Pregnancy Event (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Dorothy Karayannis Craft (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 8999

FOLDER TITLE:

Event Teen Pregnancy 6/13/1996

2012-0255-S

rc625

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**Biographies of Participants in Teen Pregnancy Event
From Children's Aid Society in New York**

Blessing Tate, 18, a senior at Manhattan High School, comes from two generations of teen parents (her parents and her grandparents were teenagers when they had children). Blessing believes that without the support of the Children's Aid Society, she would be "one of society's statistics." Blessing has decided to stop the cycle. Blessing says she has seen first hand -- from her family experience -- how hard it is to be a teen parent. Blessing says that she is surrounded by with young people in her community who are teen parents and that CAS has helped her focus on a different future. CAS has helped prepare her for college next year through Career Readiness Programs and has helped her make wise decisions about her body through its sex education programs: she plans to remain abstinent until marriage. Blessing says CAS also has inspired her to give back to her community. Blessing tutors young children at a CAS center in Manhattan.

Blessing lives in the Bronx with her aunt and uncle. Blessings' parents have passed way. Blessing was introduced to the Children's Aid Society four years ago when she, her brother and sisters were in foster care and in the process of being adopted.

Salvador Ayala, 17,

P6/(b)(6)

P6/(b)(6)

[002]

President Clinton's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative

President Clinton has asked Congress for \$30 million in his 1997 budget to fund community-based teen pregnancy prevention programs. The initiative will expand what we know about effective prevention strategies and put these strategies to use in communities that have high teen pregnancy rates.

While this initiative will support a variety of approaches that reflect community needs, they will all include five key principles that research and experience are finding are part of the most promising prevention strategies:

Abstinence

Abstinence and personal responsibility must be primary messages of prevention programs

Concrete Paths to the Future

Young people must be given concrete connections and paths to college or jobs that give them hope and a reason to stay in school and avoid pregnancy

Parent and Adult Involvement

Parents and other adult mentors must play key roles in encouraging young people to avoid early pregnancy and to stay in school

Community Involvement

Public and private sector partners throughout communities including schools, businesses and religious institutions must work together to develop comprehensive strategies

Sustained Commitment

Real success requires a sustained commitment to the young person over a long period of time

Prevention strategies need to focus on both young women and young men and should be tailored to meet the needs and reflect the culture of participants. A number of communities implementing these strategies have chosen either to base their programs in schools or to link them to schools. These programs provide an opportunity to link young people to other needed health and social services.

Draft

The White House
Washington, DC

June 17, 1996

Warm greetings to my friends at the National Organization on Adolescent Pregnancy, Parenting and Prevention.

The issues surrounding adolescent pregnancy are among the most daunting facing our country today. Each year more than one million teenagers become pregnant, most before they are ready for the critically important job of parenting.

The Robin Hood Foundation's new report, *Kids Having Kids*, is an invaluable study of the costs of adolescent pregnancy and the consequences to the children of teen parents. It validates the vital necessity of the efforts of those working to prevent teen pregnancy as well as those working with teen parents.

While I believe it is important for us to concentrate on stopping teen pregnancy, we also must not lose sight of the many young people who navigate their adolescent years unencumbered by an unwanted and unplanned pregnancy. I believe an important reason for their success is you and the other thousands of practitioners throughout the country dedicated to working with and on behalf of our young people.

I salute you and the important work you do in your community each day. Together we can fight this epidemic and create a world in which every adolescent has a healthy, happy and productive transition to adulthood.

Bill Clinton

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY

2100 M STREET, N.W., SUITE 500, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

SUMMARY

Mission: To prevent teen pregnancy by supporting values and stimulating actions that are consistent with a pregnancy-free adolescence.

Goal: To reduce the teenage pregnancy rate by one-third by the year 2005.

What the Campaign will do:

- take a clear stand against teenage pregnancy and attract the interest of more national leaders and organizations in this issue;
- enlist the help of the media to reduce teen pregnancy;
- support and stimulate state and local action to reduce teen pregnancy;
- foster a national discussion about how religion, culture, and public values influence both teen pregnancy and responses to it; and
- strengthen the knowledge base for effective programming

Organization and leadership: This is a totally private (nongovernmental) and nonpartisan effort being led by a distinguished Board; work is conducted through four task forces and a small staff. A new 501(c)(3) organization has been established and funding is being sought to accomplish its objectives. The Board has elected The Hon. Thomas Kean, former governor of New Jersey, as its Founding Chairman. Dr. Isabel Sawhill serves as the Campaign's President and Sarah Brown as its Director.

Origins and history: The initiative was stimulated by President Clinton's challenge issued in his 1995 State of the Union address that "parents and leaders all across the country ... join together in a national campaign against teen pregnancy to make a difference." A follow-up meeting was held at the White House with a group of private citizens in October to discuss what might be done. Following that meeting, a serious private-sector planning effort was initiated around the ideas generated at the meeting. In his 1996 State of the Union address, the President once more talked about the seriousness of the issue and mentioned the current private-sector initiative as one very positive response.

Current status: A detailed prospectus for the overall Campaign was reviewed by the Board at its first meeting in February. The Campaign is now in the process of raising funds, hiring a staff, and working with others to achieve its objectives.

For further information: To get on the mailing list of the new organization, or if you have other questions, please write to Sarah Brown, The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, 2100 M Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20037. FAX: 202-331-7735.

TEEN PREGNANCY EVENT
Wednesday June 12

Summary

1. RELEASE OF REPORT ON COSTS OF TEEN PREGNANCY

The Robin Hood Foundation will be releasing a report called Kids Having Kids, a special report on the Costs of Adolescent Childbearing. The report is the most comprehensive assessment of the impact of teen pregnancy on the children, the parents and the country. It has been compiled by a team of top-notch researchers.

Rebecca Maynard, the Editor of the report, will make a brief 5-7 minute presentation on the report at the beginning of the event.

2. STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Former Governor Tom Kean is the chair of the newly-created National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. He will provide an update on its creation, funding, and initial efforts. The President called for this National Campaign in a State of the Union Address and a non-partisan, non-governmental non-profit organization has been started by a high profile group of leaders from media, foundations, academia and the business community.

3. SPOTLIGHTING AND FUNDING PROMISING STRATEGIES

The President will also focus on what local communities can do to reduce teen pregnancy. He will highlight the Children's Aid Society's program in New York which preliminary studies show has had positive results on graduation and on pregnancy rates for very at-risk students.

The President will call attention to the new \$30 million teen pregnancy initiative that he proposed in the FY97 budget -- which would help fund programs like the CAS model. He will also issue an HHS booklet called Promoting Promising Strategies which will highlight the principles of a model pregnancy prevention programs: Adult involvement in kids' lives; Abstinence; Hope for the Future; Community Involvement; and Sustained Commitment over time.

PREVENTING TEEN PREGNANCY

At today's White House ceremony, President Clinton hosted a presentation of "**Kids Having Kids**," a new report from the Robin Hood Foundation on the costs of adolescent childbearing. The report confirms what the President has been saying about teen pregnancy: that the problem is linked with tremendous social and economic costs, particularly for the children of teen mothers and teen mothers themselves.

At the White House ceremony announcing "Kids Having Kids", the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) released a new guide for communities called "**Preventing Teen Pregnancy: Promoting Promising Strategies**." This guide specifies the five principles most likely to work to prevent teen pregnancy and singles out several currently promising programs. The principles for prevention are:

- parental and adult involvement,
- abstinence and personal responsibility,
- clear strategies for the future,
- community involvement, and
- sustained commitment.

Last year, President Clinton challenged "parents and leaders all across this country to join together in a national campaign against teen pregnancy to make a difference." A group of prominent Americans responded to that challenge, forming the **National Campaign to Reduce Teen Pregnancy** chaired by former New Jersey Governor Tom Kean.

As part of its comprehensive strategy to prevent teen pregnancy, the Administration's FY 1997 budget proposal provides \$30 million for HHS to launch a **new Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative**, to support community prevention efforts in cities with high teen pregnancy rates. This builds on the progress made by programs already in place at HHS.

These are the latest achievements in the Administration's strategy to prevent teen pregnancy. Among other recent Administration accomplishments:

- On May 4, 1996, President Clinton announced four executive actions to ensure that teen mothers on welfare stay in school and live at home. As a result, teen mothers in all states must stay in school, or return to school if they have dropped out, and prepare for employment. States are also encouraged to pay cash bonuses to teen mothers who finish high school and require minor mothers to live with a responsible adult.
- HHS awarded 15 grants totalling \$4.2 million to comprehensive demonstration programs that encourage abstinence to prevent early teen sexual activity and reduce teen pregnancies.
- HHS launched the CDC Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program by awarding 13 grants totalling \$6.5 million over two years to support community coalition efforts to reduce teen pregnancy.

PREVENTING TEEN PREGNANCY

At today's White House ceremony, President Clinton hosted a presentation of "**Kids Having Kids**," a new report from the Robin Hood Foundation on the costs of adolescent childbearing. The report confirms what the President has been saying about teen pregnancy: that the problem is linked with tremendous social and economic costs, particularly for the children of teen mothers and teen mothers themselves.

At the White House ceremony announcing "Kids Having Kids", the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) released a new guide for communities called "**Preventing Teen Pregnancy: Promoting Promising Strategies**." This guide specifies the five principles most likely to work to prevent teen pregnancy and singles out several currently promising programs. The principles for prevention are:

- parental and adult involvement,
- abstinence and personal responsibility,
- clear strategies for the future,
- community involvement, and
- sustained commitment.

Last year, President Clinton challenged "parents and leaders all across this country to join together in a national campaign against teen pregnancy to make a difference." A group of prominent Americans responded to that challenge, forming the **National Campaign to Reduce Teen Pregnancy** chaired by former New Jersey Governor Tom Kean.

As part of its comprehensive strategy to prevent teen pregnancy, the Administration's FY 1997 budget proposal provides \$30 million for HHS to launch a **new Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative**, to support community prevention efforts in cities with high teen pregnancy rates. This builds on the progress made by programs already in place at HHS.

These are the latest achievements in the Administration's strategy to prevent teen pregnancy. Among other recent Administration accomplishments:

- On May 4, 1996, President Clinton announced four executive actions to ensure that teen mothers on welfare stay in school and live at home. As a result, teen mothers in all states must stay in school, or return to school if they have dropped out, and prepare for employment. States are also encouraged to pay cash bonuses to teen mothers who finish high school and require minor mothers to live with a responsible adult.
- HHS awarded 15 grants totalling \$4.2 million to comprehensive demonstration programs that encourage abstinence to prevent early teen sexual activity and reduce teen pregnancies.
- HHS launched the CDC Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program by awarding 13 grants totalling \$6.5 million over two years to support community coalition efforts to reduce teen pregnancy.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1996

MEMORANDUM TO: Vicki Radd
Terry Edmonds
Gabrielle Bushman
Ginny Terzano
Kathy McKiernan
Lorrie McHugh
Julie Green
Helen Howell
Anne McGuire
Ann Cattalini
April Mellody
Carol Rasco
Melanne Verveer
Jennifer Klein
Debbie Fine
Mary Beth Donohue, HHS

From: Jeremy Ben-Ami

Subject: Background Materials for Teen Pregnancy event

Wanted to be sure you all had the following materials which should be attached:

- Draft POTUS briefing memo
- Bios of Rebecca Maynard, Tom Kean, and two students from the Children's Aid Society program
- 4 page highlights section from Robin Hood report
- 1 page status report on the National Campaign
- 1 page on the HHS \$30 million initiative
- HHS guidebook that will be handed out tomorrow including one page on the Children's Aid Society program

DRAFT

October 4, 1995

**TEEN PREGNANCY EVENT: REPORT ON THE COSTS OF TEEN
PREGNANCY**

Date: June 13, 1996
Time: 2:30 -3:15 p.m.
Location: OEOb Room 450
From: Carol Rasco/Jeremy Ben-Ami

I. PURPOSE

At this event, you will:

- (1) Participate in the release of Kids Having Kids, a new report on the cost of teen pregnancy funded by the Robin Hood Foundation and compiled by some of the leading experts on teen pregnancy in the country;
- (2) Provide an opportunity for Tom Kean to highlight the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy and the progress it is making in its formative stages;
- (3) Highlight community based efforts to address teen pregnancy by spotlighting the Children's Aid Society (CAS) program in New York, identifying the principles of promising strategies to reduce teen pregnancy, and promoting the \$30 million you requested in the FY97 budget to fund program like CAS based on those principles.

II. BACKGROUND

Robin Hood Report -- The Robin Hood Foundation was started in 1988 to fund innovative programs serving poor people in New York City. They have been particularly focused on the needs of young people and teenagers, and therefore on teen pregnancy. They commissioned this report to further understanding of the costs of adolescent childbearing for adolescent mothers, their children, the fathers, and the nation. This report focuses on the roughly 175,000 adolescents who have their first baby at the age of 17 or younger.

This report was prepared under the direction of Rebecca Maynard of the University of Pennsylvania and reflects research by 15 of the nation's leading scholars of economic and social welfare policy. It is arguably the most comprehensive study of this type ever completed.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. memo	From: Carol Rasco and Jeremy Ben-Ami re: Teen Pregnancy Event (partial) (1 page)	10/04/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Dorothy Karayannis Craft (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 8999

FOLDER TITLE:

Event Teen Pregnancy 6/13/1996

2012-0255-S

rc625

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

III. PARTICIPANTS

Rebecca Maynard, professor, University of Pennsylvania and editor of Kids Having Kids

Paul Tudor Jones, Chairman, Robin Hood Foundation

Tom Kean, Chairman of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

Brony (same?)

Blessing Tate, 18, participant in CAS program. A native of East Harlem, Blessing's mother, grandmother and great-grandmother were all teen mothers. She plans to remain abstinent until marriage. She just graduated from high school and will be the first in her immediate family to go to college (Morgan State). Both her parents passed away and she has lived with her aunt and uncle.

Salvador Ayala, 17,

P6/(b)(6)

P6/(b)(6)

[003a]

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will proceed to room 450 where you will briefly greet the participants in the green room and have a chance to meet the two young students.

Once on stage, Rebecca Maynard will begin the program with a 5 minute presentation of the key findings of the report. She will introduce Governor Kean.

Governor Tom Kean will provide an update on the National Campaign and introduce Blessing Tate.

Blessing Tate will make brief remarks and will introduce you.

You will make remarks and depart.

On departure, in the Green Room, you will briefly shake hands with six members of the Robin Hood Foundation Board and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Prepared by Speechwriting

Among its key findings:

- *Costs for the Nation:* The report estimates the cost to the taxpayer of adolescent pregnancy to be \$6.9 billion (welfare, Medicaid, foster care, etc.), and the broader costs to society to be \$29 billion (when one calculates lost productivity, diversion of resources, etc.).
- *Effect on the Children:* The children of teenagers 17 and under are more likely to be low-birthweight babies, have childhood health problems, be physically abused and neglected, and perform poorly in or drop out of school.
- *Effect on the Mothers:* Teen mothers under 18 are less likely to complete high school and more likely to spend time as a single parent during their children's formative years.

National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

The National Campaign that you called for in the State of the Union has been created. It was officially formed in February of this year and is in the process of incorporating, seeking funding and staffing up. Tom Kean, as you know, is the Chair of the Campaign and will be with you today to provide an update on the Campaign's progress. Belle Sawhill is the President of the Board, and Sarah Brown is the Executive Director. The Campaign has hired staff, has set up a Board of Directors, and has gotten commitments from some major donors for funding. It will probably be ready for a full-fledged launch later this year.

Promoting Promising Strategies: HHS Guidebook and Spotlighting the Children's Aid Society

As with HOPE scholarships and Long Beach school uniforms, we are trying tomorrow to highlight a promising strategy that represents what a community can do to address the problem of teen pregnancy. That promising program is the Children's Aid Society Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program in New York City. In addition to spotlighting the program, HHS is issuing a short guide for communities that indicates what the principles of promising strategies are, and you will be highlighting your request for \$30 million to fund more communities to try such programs.

The Children's Aid Society program is the type of multifaceted, comprehensive approach to prevention that you and your administration have promoted. Participants are linked to career counseling and job clubs; medical services are provided; sexual education and family life education are a part of the program; and participants are linked to other positive activities in sports and arts. Most important, all participants are guaranteed admission to a local college upon completing high school. As you probably know, Donna Shalala played an important part in starting this program when she was President of Hunter College.

Rebecca A. Maynard

Rebecca Maynard is Trustee Professor of Education, Social Policy and Communication at the University of Pennsylvania and Senior Fellow at Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

Previously, she served Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. as senior vice president and director of Princeton research. She also has served as consultant to the General Accounting Office, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

She has served on numerous committees and advisory boards including the following: The National Academy of Sciences Panel on Child Care Policy; the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Quality in Student Financial Aid; the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) Program Implementation Study, Rockefeller Institute of Government, State University of New York; the National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component; the Committee on Economic Development Research Advisory Group; Business Tomorrow; the Intergenerational Literacy Research Action Project Advisory Team; the National Job Corps Evaluation Advisory Panel; and the National Dropout Demonstration Assistance Program Research Advisory Panel.

She has published on a variety of topics and in a wide range of journals and books, including: "The Causes and Consequences of Repeat Pregnancy Among Welfare Dependent Teenage Parents," *Family Planning Perspectives*; "Methods of Evaluating Employment and Training Programs: Lessons from the U.S. Experience," presented at the International Conference on the Economics of Training; "How Precise are Evaluations of Employment and Training Programs: Evidence from a Field Experiment," *Evaluation Review*; "The Economics of Transitional and Supported Employment," *Disability and the Labor Market*; "Short-Term Indicators of Employment Program Performance: Evidence from the Supported Work Demonstration," *Journal of Human Resources*; and *The National Supported Work Demonstration*, University of Wisconsin Press.

**DREW UNIVERSITY**

Office of the President
Drew University
201 462-1100

THE HONORABLE THOMAS H. KEAN

President, Drew University 1990-
Governor of New Jersey, 1982-1990

Former New Jersey Governor Tom Kean is President of Drew University.

Rated among America's five most effective governors by Newsweek, Kean was noted for tax cuts that spurred 750,000 new jobs, a federally replicated welfare reform program, landmark environmental policies, and over 30 education reforms. He delivered the keynote address at the 1988 Republican National Convention. He has served on the President's Education Policy Advisory Committee and as chair of the Education Commission of the States and the National Governors' Association's Task Force on Teaching. He holds numerous awards from educational and environmental organizations.

Kean is shaping Drew into one of the nation's leading small universities. U.S. News & World Report noted his success by listing Drew among five "up-and-coming" universities nationwide. Kean stresses the primacy of teaching for all faculty, the creative use of technology in the liberal arts, and the growing importance of international education. He created a \$10,000 annual award for outstanding teaching, a \$2 million fund for minority scholarships, and a middle-income scholarship award. He added new faculty in African, Asian, Russian, and Islamic studies, and increased opportunities for study abroad. Since his arrival in 1990, undergraduate applications have increased by more than 30% and the endowment has risen more than \$20 million.

Kean is on the board of a number of organizations including Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, United Health Care Corporation, and the National Endowment for Democracy. He is chairman of Educate America and former chairman of the National Environmental Education and Training Foundation. He recently hosted a PBS documentary, "America's Education Revolution: A Report from the Front." He holds a B.A. from Princeton University, an M.A. from Columbia University Teachers College, where he is a trustee, and honorary degrees from some 25 colleges and universities.

Kean is the author of *The Politics of Inclusion*, published by The Free Press. His wife is the former Deborah Bye of Wilmington, Delaware. They have twin sons, Tom and Reed, and a daughter, Alexandra. The Kears live in Far Hills, New Jersey.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. bio	re: Participants in Teen Pregnancy Event (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Dorothy Karayannis Craft (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 8999

FOLDER TITLE:

Event Teen Pregnancy 6/13/1996

2012-0255-S

rc625

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**Biographies of Participants in Teen Pregnancy Event
From Children's Aid Society in New York**

Blessing Tate, 18, a senior at Manhattan High School, comes from two generations of teen parents (her parents and her grandparents were teenagers when they had children). Blessing believes that without the support of the Children's Aid Society, she would be "one of society's statistics." Blessing has decided to stop the cycle. Blessing says she has seen first hand -- from her family experience -- how hard it is to be a teen parent. Blessing says that she is surrounded by with young people in her community who are teen parents and that CAS has helped her focus on a different future. CAS has helped prepare her for college next year through Career Readiness Programs and has helped her make wise decisions about her body through its sex education programs: she plans to remain abstinent until marriage. Blessing says CAS also has inspired her to give back to her community. Blessing tutors young children at a CAS center in Manhattan.

Blessing lives in the Bronx with her aunt and uncle. Blessings' parents have passed way. Blessing was introduced to the Children's Aid Society four years ago when she, her brother and sisters were in foster care and in the process of being adopted.

Salvador Ayala, 17

P6/(b)(6)

P6/(b)(6)

[0036]

**PRESIDENT CLINTON RECEIVES NEW REPORT
ON THE COSTS OF TEEN PREGNANCY
June 12, 1996**

The President today will receive one of the most comprehensive reports prepared to date on the costs of teen pregnancy. The Robinhood Foundation report, Kids Having Kids, confirms the President's assertion that the problem is linked with tremendous social and economic costs. At the event, the President will highlight efforts by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy and underscore the achievements of community based prevention plans such as the Children's Aid Society (CAS) program in New York City. He will also emphasize the importance of the \$30 million requested in his FY97 budget to fund promising strategies to reduce teen pregnancies.

The following is the program for the event:

- Rebecca Maynard, editor of Kids Having Kids presents the report.
- Former Governor Tom Kean (NJ), Chairman of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, makes remarks.
- Blessing Tate, a participant in the CAS program, makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.

The Robinhood Foundation was started in 1988 to fund innovative programs serving poor people in New York City. The group commissioned the report to further understanding of the costs of adolescent childbearing for adolescent mothers, fathers, their children and the nation. The report focuses on roughly 175,000 adolescents who had their first baby before age 17.

The following are attached:

- Fact sheet on the Administration's teenage pregnancy prevention initiative.
- Biographies of participants from the Children's Aid Society.
- HHS fact sheet on preventing teen pregnancy

TEENAGE PREGNANCY PREVENTION:

THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEW \$30 MILLION INITIATIVE

President Clinton is seeking an additional \$30 million in his FY 1997 budget to help communities prevent teenage pregnancy.

By providing \$1 million in new resources to each of approximately 25 communities with high teenage pregnancy rates, HHS anticipates being able to expand significantly the knowledge about what works and what does not work.

The new resources will be used to build on the Department of Health and Human Service's on-going partnership with local communities, focusing especially on those that have a solid infrastructure to launch new strategies. While other Departmental programs are making significant contributions in the area of teenage pregnancy prevention, these additional dollars will be concentrated on comprehensive pregnancy prevention interventions and on evaluation. The funds will help communities with their plans to provide opportunities for young people to take responsibility, increase their life skills, and become contributing members of adult society.

The funding will support a wide variety of community-initiated approaches to preventing teenage pregnancy that incorporate the five principles of promising strategies. These approaches include abstinence-based activities, school health, family planning, alcohol and drug abuse prevention and referral for treatment, academic tutoring, literacy training, drop-out prevention programs, career and college counseling, mentoring, job skills training, apprenticeships, part-time paid work, community service programs, and local media campaigns. The funding can also be used to ensure coordination of services and fill in gaps in services.

Funded communities will involve many sectors of the community, including parents, schools, businesses, voluntary organizations, media, law enforcement, and religious organizations, as well as the health and social services sectors.

Because assessment and learning are key goals for the additional dollars, \$5 million will be set aside for evaluation and technical assistance. This will allow further refinement of the principles of promising strategies so that communities can make decisions based on as much knowledge as possible.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. bio	re: Participants in Teen Pregnancy Event (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Dorothy Karayannis Craft (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 8999

FOLDER TITLE:

Event Teen Pregnancy 6/13/1996

2012-0255-S

rc625

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**Biographies of Participants in Teen Pregnancy Event
From Children's Aid Society in New York**

Blessing Tate, 18, a senior at Manhattan High School, comes from two generations of teen parents (her parents and her grandparents were teenagers when they had children). Blessing believes that without the support of the Children's Aid Society, she would be "one of society's statistics." Blessing has decided to stop the cycle. Blessing says she has seen first hand -- from her family experience -- how hard it is to be a teen parent. Blessing says that she is surrounded by with young people in her community who are teen parents and that CAS has helped her focus on a different future. CAS has helped prepare her for college next year through Career Readiness Programs and has helped her make wise decisions about her body through its sex education programs: she plans to remain abstinent until marriage. Blessing says CAS also has inspired her to give back to her community. Blessing tutors young children at a CAS center in Manhattan.

Blessing lives in the Bronx with her aunt and uncle. Blessings' parents have passed way. Blessing was introduced to the Children's Aid Society four years ago when she, her brother and sisters were in foster care and in the process of being adopted.

Salvador Ayala, 17,

P6/(b)(6)

P6/(b)(6)

[004]

HHS FACT SHEET

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

June 11, 1996

Contact: HHS Press Office
(202) 690-6343

PREVENTING TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Overview: Each year, approximately one million pregnancies occur among American teenagers. Last year, President Clinton challenged "parents and leaders all across this country to join together in a national campaign against teen pregnancy to make a difference." A group of prominent Americans responded to that challenge, forming the National Campaign to Reduce Teen Pregnancy. As the President's new Senior Advisor on Teen Pregnancy and Youth Issues, Dr. Henry Foster serves as liaison to the National Campaign.

The Administration's strategy to prevent teen pregnancy combines opportunity and responsibility -- and starts with a strong message from the top. It supports state, local government and community efforts and works in partnership with young people, parents, schools, civic leaders, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and state and local governments. It encourages abstinence and personal responsibility by young people. It provides financial support to enhance access to health and family planning services. And it invests in research and evaluation to determine what approaches work.

As part of this strategy, President Clinton's FY 1997 budget requests \$30 million for HHS to launch a new Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative, to support community prevention efforts in cities with high teen pregnancy rates.

The Administration's strategy also is reflected in all of HHS' activities. Most recently, for example, HHS:

- Awarded 15 grants totalling \$4.3 million to innovative and comprehensive demonstration programs to prevent early teen sexual activity and reduce teen pregnancies. These programs emphasize and encourage abstinence.
- Launched the CDC Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program by awarding 13 grants totalling \$6.5 million over two years to community-wide coalitions. The grants will help support local efforts to reduce teen pregnancy.

RECENT TRENDS

After rising steadily from 1986 to 1991, teen birth rates are down nationwide and teen pregnancy rates have declined in a majority of states:

- From the mid 1980s through 1991, pregnancy and birth rates among teens rose steadily. From 1986 to 1991, the pregnancy rate for 15-19 year-olds increased by 10 percent; the birth rate was up by 24 percent.
- However, from 1991 to 1992, pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 declined in 30 of 41 reporting states.
- Also, the birth rate for teens 15-17 declined 2 percent from 1991 to 1992, and remained stable in 1993. The birth rate for teens 15-19 declined 4 percent from 1991 to 1993.

A more complete listing of HHS teen pregnancy programs follows:

- The Adolescent Family Life Program, created in 1981, has awarded nearly \$106 million to support demonstration projects that provide abstinence-focused educational services to prevent early unintended pregnancies and also develop and implement new approaches in the delivery of medical, social, and educational services to pregnant and parenting adolescents, their infants, and their families.
- Community Coalition Partnership Programs for the Prevention of Teen Pregnancy is a new demonstration program that will provide \$6.5 million over two years to enable 13 communities to develop plans for implementing and evaluating community-wide interventions that are innovative, comprehensive, and sustainable.
- Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities established 27 new school-based health centers in 20 states and the District of Columbia to serve the health and education needs of children and youth at high risk for poor health, teenage pregnancy, and other problems.
- Beginning Too Soon: Adolescent Sexual Behavior, Pregnancy, and Parenthood is a two-volume comprehensive review by HHS of the most recent literature on teen sexual behavior, pregnancy and parenthood and the effectiveness of teen pregnancy prevention programs.
- Reproductive Health and Family Planning Services (under Title X of the Public Health Service Act) are provided to nearly 5 million persons each year, nearly one third of whom are under 20 years of age. Abstinence counseling and education are an important part of the Title X service protocol for adolescent clients.

- Health Care and Promotion under Medicaid provides Medicaid-eligible adolescents under age 21 with access to a comprehensive range of preventive, primary, and specialty services within its Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) program. In conjunction with the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, new guidelines are being disseminated to state Medicaid and Maternal and Child Health programs. These guidelines, from the Bright Futures project, stress the importance of family and community support for positive health and social behaviors, including adolescent pregnancy prevention.
- Federal/State Partnerships, including the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant and the Social Services Block Grant (authorized by Titles V and XX of the Social Security Act, respectively), include support for adolescent pregnancy prevention programs, state adolescent health coordinators, state prenatal care hotlines, family planning, school health, and other prevention services. The Community Services Block Grant enables local community agencies to provide low-income populations, including youth at risk, with job counseling, summer youth employment, GED instruction, crisis hotlines, information and referral to health care, and other services. The Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant (under Title XIX of the Public Health Service Act) provides resources to 49 States for services to the general population, including health education, risk reduction and public health nursing.
- Youth programs including Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs, the High Risk Youth Program, Community Schools, National Youth Sports, and Youth Violence Prevention Programs, address a wide range of risk factors.
- Healthy Start has demonstration projects in 22 communities nationwide to reduce infant mortality in the highest-risk areas and to improve the health and well-being of women, infants, and their families. Among a broad array of services provided, thousands of teenagers participate in prevention programs exclusively designed for adolescents that encourage healthy lifestyles, youth empowerment, sexual responsibility, conflict resolution, goal setting, and the enhancement of self-esteem.
- Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities in 105 rural and urban areas across the country have been awarded grants to stimulate economic and human development and to coordinate and expand support services. As they implement their strategic plans, some sites are including a focus on teenage pregnancy prevention and youth development.
- Health education in schools supports the efforts of every state and territorial education agency to implement school health programs to prevent the spread of HIV and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Assistance is also provided to 13 states to build an infrastructure for school health programs. Efforts are directed at preventing early sexual activity.

- Community and migrant health centers, including family and neighborhood health centers, operate in 1600 sites and provide primary and specialized health and related services to medically underserved adolescents. Some centers include special hours or clinics for adolescent patients.
- Indian Health Service provides a full range of medical services for American Indians and Alaska Natives. IHS has a special emphasis on youth substance abuse, child abuse and women's health care, and supports projects targeted at preventing teenage pregnancy.
- Drug treatment and prevention programs include services to prevent first-time and repeat births among teenagers. Sixty-five residential substance abuse treatment programs for pregnant and postpartum women, as well as women with dependent children, receive support to provide family planning, education, and counseling services. In addition, 13 grant demonstration projects offer interventions and outreach to female adolescents ages 12-20 who are at risk for alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use; physical and sexual abuse; and pregnancy. And, a two-year public information campaign is reaching out to adolescent girls ages 9-14, and to their families and social networks, to educate them about the risks and consequences of drug, alcohol, and tobacco use.
- Resources centers and clearinghouses at both the state and national level provide information and technical assistance to state and community-based health, social service, and youth-serving agencies. Toll-free hotlines also provide guidance on family and youth services, STDs, AIDS, and other issues.
- Research, surveillance, demonstrations, and evaluations are conducted on an ongoing basis to gather and provide information and technical assistance on the magnitude, causes, and prevention of teenage pregnancy and on programs and approaches that work.

WELFARE REFORM: REACHING THE NEXT GENERATION

Because estimates indicate that over half the mothers who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children were teenagers when they had their first child, preventing teenage pregnancy is a critical part of the Clinton Administration's approach to welfare reform. To prevent welfare dependency, teenagers must get the message that staying in school, postponing sexual activity, and preparing to work are the right things to do. As President Clinton has said, "Nobody should get pregnant or father a child who isn't prepared to raise the child, love the child, and take responsibility for the child's future."

Executive Action on Welfare Reform

On May 4, 1996, President Clinton announced four measures to make responsibility the law of the land, by ensuring that teen mothers on welfare stay in school and live at home. These four executive actions

requiring all states to submit plans for requiring teen mothers to stay in school and prepare for employment; cutting through red tape to allow states to reward teen mothers who finish high school, in addition to sanctioning those who don't; requiring all states to have teen mothers who have dropped out of school return to school and sign personal responsibility plans; and challenging all states to require minor mothers to live with a responsible adult.

With these actions, we're focusing on one of the key components of welfare reform: parental responsibility. And we're putting young mothers on the right path, toward employment and self-sufficiency.

Work and Responsibility Act of 1994 and Balanced Budget of 1996

In his welfare reform legislation introduced last year, President Clinton presented a comprehensive approach to teenage pregnancy prevention. Currently, the Administration's Balanced Budget bill and several other welfare proposals under debate include the strong teen parent and child support enforcement provisions the Administration has called for from the start:

- * **Making Teen Parents Responsible.** Under the President's approach, the message to teen parents is clear: stay at home and remain in school. Congress and the National Governors Association have adopted the President's proposal requiring custodial parents to live at home with an adult family member in order to qualify for assistance. In addition, teenage parents would be required to remain in school and work or train for work after graduating from high school. States would also receive funds to establish "Second Chance" homes, or adult-supervised group homes, as alternative living situations to help teen parents break the cycle of welfare dependency.

- * **Strengthening Child Support Enforcement.** Both houses of Congress have adopted President Clinton's comprehensive child support enforcement plan in their welfare reform legislation. This plan includes: streamlined efforts to name the father in every case; employer reporting in new hires to catch deadbeats who move from job to job; uniform interstate child support laws; computerized state-wide collections to speed up payments; and tough new penalties, like drivers' license revocation, for parents who fail to pay. These five measures would increase child support collections, move thousands of families off the welfare rolls, and send the strongest possible message to young men and women that they should not have children until they are prepared to care for them.

The Robin Hood Foundation

111 Broadway, New York, New York 10006
(212) 227-6601 Fax: (212) 227-6698

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PAUL TUDOR JONES II, CHAIR
PETER D. KIERNAN III, VICE CHAIR
PETER F. BORISH
GEOFFREY CANADA
MAURICE CHEMA
STANLEY DRUCKENMILLER
GLENN R. DUBIN
MARIAN WRIGHT EOELMAN
JOHN F. KENNEDY, JR.
MARY MCCORMICK
JANN WENNER

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DAVID SALTZMAN

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Contact: Julie Harkavy
202/739-0215
Stephanie Bartolomeo
212/484-7236

GROUNDBREAKING STUDY ON TEENAGE CHILDBEARING QUANTIFIES DEVASTATING CONSEQUENCES TO PARENTS, CHILDREN AND SOCIETY

**Delaying Childbearing Until Age 20 or 21 Significantly Reduces Serious
Health Risks, Likelihood of Poverty for Parents and Children; Lessens
Financial Burden on Society**

Washington, DC -- Adolescent parenthood has devastating effects on families, increasing poverty and significantly increasing the likelihood that the children of these young parents will face a life of poor health, physical abuse, neglect, prison and early childbearing, according to a groundbreaking study released today by the Robin Hood Foundation.

"Kids Having Kids" is the most comprehensive report done on the costs and consequences of teenage childbearing to parents, children and society. According to the study, adolescent childbearing costs U.S. taxpayers \$6.9 billion per year, and the cost to the nation in lost productivity rises to as much as \$29 billion annually.

Working in teams on eight coordinated studies, a collection of some of the nation's leading scholars focused their research on the roughly 175,000 American girls who bear their first baby at the age of 17 or younger and compared the associated economic and social costs to those mothers who delay childbirth until the age of 20 or 21, which is still two to three years younger than the national average.

Kids Having Kids/page2

"Adolescent childbearing is not only a significant personal tragedy, it should be regarded as a national calamity in that it commits young parents to a life of hardship, increases the likelihood that their children will suffer the same fate and has staggering economic and social costs for our nation as a whole," said David Saltzman, executive director of Robin Hood Foundation, a philanthropic organization dedicated to fighting poverty in New York City and primary source of funding for the "Kids Having Kids" report.

"Early parenting wreaks havoc socially -- from the completion of education of the mother and father to their higher poverty rates," said Rebecca Maynard, "Kids Having Kids" editor and professor of education and social policy, Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania. "But the devastation to the lives of their children is prevalent and wide-ranging."

A few of the hundreds of findings about children born to teenage mothers:

- Reproducing the Cycle of Poverty -- The girls born to adolescent moms are up to 83 percent more likely to become teenage moms themselves, thus reproducing the cycle of poverty and disadvantage for yet another generation.
- Trouble in School -- They are 50 percent more likely to repeat a grade and perform significantly worse on cognitive development tests. They are also far more likely to drop out of high school than are the children born to women from the same socio-economic background who wait until the age of 20 or 21 to have children.
- More Childhood Health Problems -- They are more likely to be born prematurely and 50 percent more likely to be born low birthweight than if their mothers had waited four years to bear them.
- Increased Child Abuse and Neglect -- They are twice as likely to be abused or neglected.
- Behind Bars -- The teen sons of adolescent mothers are up to 2.7 times more likely to land in prison than their counterparts in the comparison group. By extension, adolescent childbearing in and of itself costs taxpayers roughly \$1 billion each year to build and maintain prisons for the sons of young mothers.

- more -

- Foster Children -- Of the estimated 472,000 foster children in the United States, over 23,000 are the children of adolescent mothers, which in turn results in a taxpayer burden of approximately \$900 million.

The study also examines the consequences of early parenting on teen mothers and the fathers:

- 70 percent of the mothers drop out of school.
- They are twice as likely to be dependent on welfare.

A unique component of the study is its examination of the costs and consequences of teen pregnancy on society:

- Teen childbearing costs U.S. taxpayers almost \$7 billion every year.
- The cost to society in lost national productivity and avoidable expenditure of social service resources is as much as \$29 billion each year.

"We hope the disturbing findings of this report will send a wake-up call to America about the need to find workable solutions to the devastating issue of teenage parenthood," said Paul Tudor Jones II, founder and chairman of the Robin Hood Foundation. "Without our help, the children of teenage mothers will themselves become teenage mothers, thus perpetuating the cycle of abuse, neglect, hardship and poverty."

The Robin Hood Foundation was created as a public charity in 1988 to find, fund and provide management help to the best and most innovative programs serving poor people in New York City. Since then, the foundation has provided more than \$35 million in money, volunteer resources and materials goods to these programs.

###

NOAPPP

National Organization on Adolescent Pregnancy, Parenting and Prevention

1319 F Street NW, Suite 401, Washington DC 20004

Tel 1-888-766-2777

**EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE: 10:00am Thursday, June 13, 1996
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL 1(888)766-2777**

**NOAPPP SENDING
10,000 COPIES
OF ROBIN HOOD FOUNDATION'S
KIDS HAVING KIDS
TO TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION
PRACTITIONERS ACROSS AMERICA**

"Kids Having Kids is the most important study of teen pregnancy costs ever done. It is an absolute milestone in our understanding of the devastating consequences to the children of teen mothers, to the teen moms themselves, the fathers, and our country," said Patricia Jo Angelini, NOAPPP's president and Community Relations Director of the Arizona Family Planning Council.

"Kids Having Kids documents a national problem. NOAPPP applauds the Robin Hood Foundation and President Clinton's leadership in solving it. Everyone working to prevent teen pregnancy needs to read this study", urges Ms. Angelini.

Practitioners can obtain copies of Kids Having Kids at no cost by simply calling NOAPPP's 24-hour toll-free number, 1-888-766-2777, (1-888-7-NOAPPP) and asking for a copy.

Established in 1979, NOAPPP is a practitioner membership, 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that provides leadership, education, training, information and advocacy resources and support to adolescent pregnancy, parenting and prevention practitioners. NOAPPP's membership consists of health care, education and social service professionals, volunteers, and other individuals at the local, state and national levels.

The Robin Hood Foundation

111 Broadway, New York, New York 10006
(212) 227-6601 Fax: (212) 227-6698

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PAUL TUDOR JONES II, CHAIR
PETER D. KIERNAN III, VICE CHAIR
PETER F. BORISH
GEOFFREY CANADA
MAURICE CHESSE
STANLEY DRUCKENMILLER
GLENN R. DUBIN
MARIAN WRIGHT EDELMAN
JOHN F. KENNEDY, JR.
MARY McCORMICK
JANN WENNER

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DAVID SALTZMAN

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Thursday, June 13, 1996

**Contact: Julie Harkavy
202/739-0215
Stephanie Bartolomeo
212/484-7236**

GROUNDBREAKING STUDY ON TEENAGE CHILDBEARING QUANTIFIES DEVASTATING CONSEQUENCES TO PARENTS, CHILDREN AND SOCIETY

**Delaying Childbearing Until Age 20 or 21 Significantly Reduces Serious
Health Risks, Likelihood of Poverty for Parents and Children; Lessens
Financial Burden on Society**

Washington, DC -- Adolescent parenthood has devastating effects on families, increasing poverty and significantly increasing the likelihood that the children of these young parents will face a life of poor health, physical abuse, neglect, prison and early childbearing, according to a groundbreaking study released today by the Robin Hood Foundation.

"Kids Having Kids" is the most comprehensive report done on the costs and consequences of teenage childbearing to parents, children and society. According to the study, adolescent childbearing costs U.S. taxpayers \$6.9 billion per year, and the cost to the nation in lost productivity rises to as much as \$29 billion annually.

Working in teams on eight coordinated studies, a collection of some of the nation's leading scholars focused their research on the roughly 175,000 American girls who bear their first baby at the age of 17 or younger and compared the associated economic and social costs to those mothers who delay childbirth until the age of 20 or 21, which is still two to three years younger than the national average.

- more -

Kids Having Kids/page2

"Adolescent childbearing is not only a significant personal tragedy, it should be regarded as a national calamity in that it commits young parents to a life of hardship, increases the likelihood that their children will suffer the same fate and has staggering economic and social costs for our nation as a whole," said David Saltzman, executive director of Robin Hood Foundation, a philanthropic organization dedicated to fighting poverty in New York City and primary source of funding for the "Kids Having Kids" report.

"Early parenting wreaks havoc socially -- from the completion of education of the mother and father to their higher poverty rates," said Rebecca Maynard, "Kids Having Kids" editor and professor of education and social policy, Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania. "But the devastation to the lives of their children is prevalent and wide-ranging."

A few of the hundreds of findings about children born to teenage mothers:

- Reproducing the Cycle of Poverty -- The girls born to adolescent moms are up to 83 percent more likely to become teenage moms themselves, thus reproducing the cycle of poverty and disadvantage for yet another generation.
- Trouble in School -- They are 50 percent more likely to repeat a grade and perform significantly worse on cognitive development tests. They are also far more likely to drop out of high school than are the children born to women from the same socio-economic background who wait until the age of 20 or 21 to have children.
- More Childhood Health Problems -- They are more likely to be born prematurely and 50 percent more likely to be born low birthweight than if their mothers had waited four years to bear them.
- Increased Child Abuse and Neglect -- They are twice as likely to be abused or neglected.
- Behind Bars -- The teen sons of adolescent mothers are up to 2.7 times more likely to land in prison than their counterparts in the comparison group. By extension, adolescent childbearing in and of itself costs taxpayers roughly \$1 billion each year to build and maintain prisons for the sons of young mothers.

- more -

Kids Having Kids/page 3

- Foster Children -- Of the estimated 472,000 foster children in the United States, over 23,000 are the children of adolescent mothers, which in turn results in a taxpayer burden of approximately \$900 million.

The study also examines the consequences of early parenting on teen mothers and the fathers:

- 70 percent of the mothers drop out of school.
- They are twice as likely to be dependent on welfare.

A unique component of the study is its examination of the costs and consequences of teen pregnancy on society:

- Teen childbearing costs U.S. taxpayers almost \$7 billion every year.
- The cost to society in lost national productivity and avoidable expenditure of social service resources is as much as \$29 billion each year.

"We hope the disturbing findings of this report will send a wake-up call to America about the need to find workable solutions to the devastating issue of teenage parenthood," said Paul Tudor Jones II, founder and chairman of the Robin Hood Foundation. "Without our help, the children of teenage mothers will themselves become teenage mothers, thus perpetuating the cycle of abuse, neglect, hardship and poverty."

The Robin Hood Foundation was created as a public charity in 1988 to find, fund and provide management help to the best and most innovative programs serving poor people in New York City. Since then, the foundation has provided more than \$35 million in money, volunteer resources and materials goods to these programs.

###

Robinson Lerer Sawyer Miller

1501 M Street, NW Suite 600

Washington, DC 20004

202-739-0252

Fax: 202-659-8287

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Date: *June 12, 1996*

To: *Dorothy Karayannis*

Fax: *(202) 456-7028*

Re:

Sender: *Jennifer Swint*

**YOU SHOULD RECEIVE 3 PAGE(S), INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET. IF
YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL THE PAGES, PLEASE CALL 202-739-0252.**

This is our news release, which summarizes study highlights.

Kids Having Kids

A Synthesis of Project Findings

Each year, nearly one million teenagers in the United States—approximately 10 percent of all 15- to 19-year-old females—become pregnant. About one third of these teens abort their pregnancies, 14 percent miscarry, and 52 percent (or more than half a million teens) bear children, 72 percent of them out of wedlock. Of the half a million teens who give birth each year, roughly three-fourths are giving birth for the first time. Even more striking, more than 175,000 of these new mothers are 17 years old or younger. These young mothers and their offspring are especially vulnerable to severe adverse social and economic consequences. More than 80 percent of these young mothers end up in poverty and reliant on welfare, many for the majority of their children's critically important developmental years.

Due to their weak educational and skill levels, low rates of marriage, and inadequate support from nonresident fathers of their children, young mothers face significant challenges in trying to provide for their children. Partly because of their young age, very few of these mothers complete high school before their first child is born. More than 80 percent of those who are 17 or younger when they have their first child are

unmarried. Fewer than half of them will get married within 10 years. Only a small minority of the unwed fathers of the children born to adolescent mothers provide any ongoing economic support for their children.

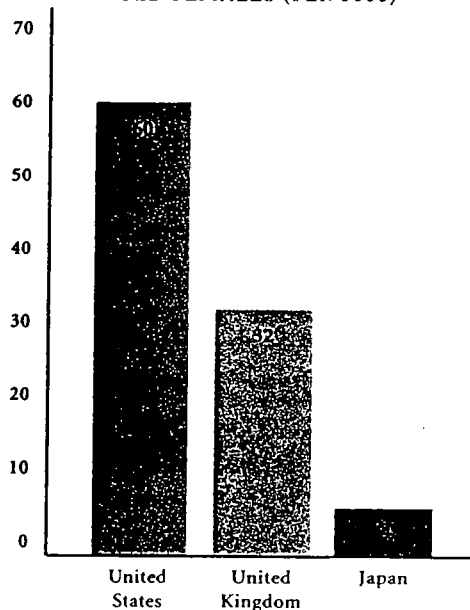
Much of all this seems to be a uniquely American phenomenon. The teen birthrate in the United States is the highest of any industrialized nation, nearly twice as great as the next highest, the United Kingdom, and more than 15 times that of Japan. In addition, in 1988, the last year for which comparative data are available, a teenager in the United States was twice as likely to have an abortion as a teenager in the United Kingdom, the industrialized country with the next highest abortion rate. American teens were more than 13 times as likely to have an abortion as Japanese teens.

The public focus on adolescent childbearing as a major social issue has been fueled by three social forces. First, child poverty rates are high and rising. Second, the number of welfare recipients and the concomitant costs of public assistance have risen dramatically. And third, among those on welfare we see a much higher proportion of never-married women, younger recipients, and recipients who have long average durations

of dependency. Adolescent childbearing has both contributed to and been affected by these trends.

To better understand the full costs and consequences of adolescent childbearing, the Robin Hood Foundation commissioned some of the nation's leading scholars to research the issue. Working in teams on seven coordinated stud-

BIRTHRATE FOR 15- TO 19-YEAR-
OLD FEMALES (PER 1000)

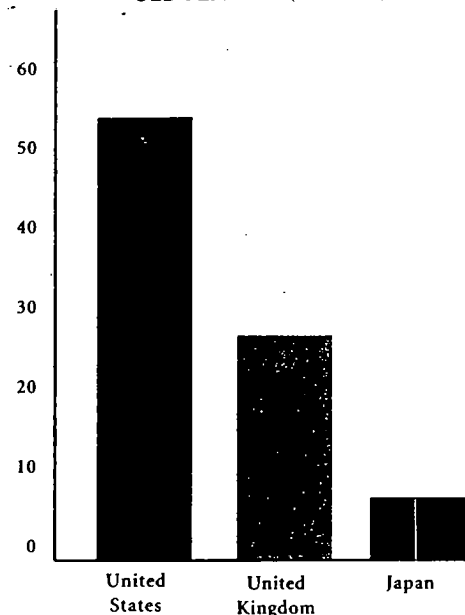


Much of all this seems to be a uniquely American phenomenon. The teen birthrate in the United States is the highest of any industrialized nation, nearly twice as great as that of the United Kingdom and 15 times that of Japan.

A teenager in the United States is twice as likely to have an abortion as a teenager in the United Kingdom, the industrialized country with the next highest abortion rate. American teens were more than 13 times as likely to have an abortion as Japanese teens.

ies, the scholars explored the costs and social consequences of teen childbearing for the young mothers, their children, the fathers of their children, and the entire nation. An additional study of previously researched childbearing trends informed and helped round out this set of reports.

ABORTION RATE FOR 15- TO 19-YEAR OLD FEMALES (PER 1000)



The scholars focused their research on the roughly 175,000 adolescents a year who have their first baby at the age of 17 or younger. Still school age, unlikely to be married, and even less likely to be prepared for parenthood, these young mothers highlight the dimensions of the teen-pregnancy and -parenthood problems in this country. The researchers compared these young mothers with women who delay their first births until the age of 20 or 21, which is still two to three years younger than the national average age of women having their first child. The researchers chose this comparison group in the belief that a delay in childbearing until the early twenties is a long enough delay to make a meaningful difference in the life options of the young mothers and their children, and is potentially attainable through aggressive teenage pregnancy-prevention options. The teenage mothers are referred to as "adolescent mothers" throughout this report, distinguishing them from older teen mothers. Those who are 20 or 21 when they have their first child are referred to as "later childbearers."

To develop an understanding of adolescent childbearing itself, researchers attempted to untangle the pathway of early

parenting from an intricate web of social forces that influence the life course of the mothers, including the behaviors and choices leading to their adolescent parenting. The researchers began by examining the gross differences in outcomes between adolescent mothers and women who delay childbearing until the age of 20 or 21. They then applied statistical controls to apportion this overall difference into as many as three categories. First, they looked for the portion of the difference attributable to background factors such as race, ethnicity, socioeconomic class, and parents' education. Second, they accounted for the portion of the difference due to factors *closely linked* to adolescent childbearing but often difficult or impossible to measure directly—factors such as motivation, self-esteem, peer-group influence, and the impact of community.

All of the studies were able to break out these two sets of components. Two of the studies went further and isolated the effects of adolescent childbearing itself on outcomes. One accomplished this by using the randomness of miscarriages, which force a delay in the timing of the first birth. The other study utilized the fact that a woman who has more than one child is necessarily older when she gives birth to her second child. Scholars, therefore, were able to separate the effects of early childbearing from the effects of other factors that are correlated with early childbearing.

The full study is to be published in October of this year by the Urban Institute Press under the title *Kids Having Kids: Economic Costs and Social Consequences of Teen Pregnancy*. The following summarizes the scholars' major findings.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY

2100 M STREET, N.W., SUITE 500, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

SUMMARY

Mission: To prevent teen pregnancy by supporting values and stimulating actions that are consistent with a pregnancy-free adolescence.

Goal: To reduce the teenage pregnancy rate by one-third by the year 2005.

What the Campaign will do:

- take a clear stand against teenage pregnancy and attract the interest of more national leaders and organizations in this issue;
- enlist the help of the media to reduce teen pregnancy;
- support and stimulate state and local action to reduce teen pregnancy;
- foster a national discussion about how religion, culture, and public values influence both teen pregnancy and responses to it; and
- strengthen the knowledge base for effective programming

Organization and leadership: This is a totally private (nongovernmental) and nonpartisan effort being led by a distinguished Board; work is conducted through four task forces and a small staff. A new 501(c)(3) organization has been established and funding is being sought to accomplish its objectives. The Board has elected The Hon. Thomas Kean, former governor of New Jersey, as its Founding Chairman. Dr. Isabel Sawhill serves as the Campaign's President and Sarah Brown as its Director.

Origins and history: The initiative was stimulated by President Clinton's challenge issued in his 1995 State of the Union address that "parents and leaders all across the country ... join together in a national campaign against teen pregnancy to make a difference." A follow-up meeting was held at the White House with a group of private citizens in October to discuss what might be done. Following that meeting, a serious private-sector planning effort was initiated around the ideas generated at the meeting. In his 1996 State of the Union address, the President once more talked about the seriousness of the issue and mentioned the current private-sector initiative as one very positive response.

Current status: A detailed prospectus for the overall Campaign was reviewed by the Board at its first meeting in February. The Campaign is now in the process of raising funds, hiring a staff, and working with others to achieve its objectives.

For further information: To get on the mailing list of the new organization, or if you have other questions, please write to Sarah Brown, The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, 2100 M Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20037. FAX: 202-331-7735.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY PREVENTION:

THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEW \$30 MILLION INITIATIVE

President Clinton is seeking an additional \$30 million in his FY 1997 budget to help communities prevent teenage pregnancy.

By providing \$1 million in new resources to each of approximately 25 communities with high teenage pregnancy rates, HHS anticipates being able to expand significantly the knowledge about what works and what does not work.

The new resources will be used to build on the Department of Health and Human Service's on-going partnership with local communities, focusing especially on those that have a solid infrastructure to launch new strategies. While other Departmental programs are making significant contributions in the area of teenage pregnancy prevention, these additional dollars will be concentrated on comprehensive pregnancy prevention interventions and on evaluation. The funds will help communities with their plans to provide opportunities for young people to take responsibility, increase their life skills, and become contributing members of adult society.

The funding will support a wide variety of community-initiated approaches to preventing teenage pregnancy that incorporate the five principles of promising strategies. These approaches include abstinence-based activities, school health, family planning, alcohol and drug abuse prevention and referral for treatment, academic tutoring, literacy training, drop-out prevention programs, career and college counseling, mentoring, job skills training, apprenticeships, part-time paid work, community service programs, and local media campaigns. The funding can also be used to ensure coordination of services and fill in gaps in services.

Funded communities will involve many sectors of the community, including parents, schools, businesses, voluntary organizations, media, law enforcement, and religious organizations, as well as the health and social services sectors.

Because assessment and learning are key goals for the additional dollars, \$5 million will be set aside for evaluation and technical assistance. This will allow further refinement of the principles of promising strategies so that communities can make decisions based on as much knowledge as possible.

**The Children's Aid Society
Adolescent Sexuality and Primary
Pregnancy Prevention Program**

**Dr. Michael A. Carrera
Director**

This comprehensive initiative has been developed to create a holistic climate where positive change can occur in the lives of young people and their families. Established in 1985 to serve the Harlem, and east Harlem areas of New York City, the model is now being replicated in ten other communities in NYC and in 17 cities around the country.

Our programmatic philosophy is based on the belief that, in order to create an environment where positive change can occur and where direction can be given to young people, it is necessary to influence multiple facets of their lives over a continuous and prolonged period of time. The holistic approach represents a very complex intervention strategy that centers on working with, and affecting a young person individually, as well as within his or her family and community systems.

Seven Primary Prevention Program Components:

- . Academic assessment, homework help, and guaranteed college admission program
- . Job club and career awareness program;
- . On-site primary health care services;
- . Self expression through the arts;
- . Skills training in individual sports that emphasize impulse control and self-discipline;
- . Family life and sex education;
- . Individual counseling;

Some Program Highlights:

- . Students who participate in the program and receive a high school diploma are granted automatic admission to Hunter College of the City University of New York;
- . Through the program's scholarship fund, CAS provides participants who go to Hunter with funds for books, transportation and other needs;
- . All youth in the program are guaranteed jobs;
- . Enrolled youth must establish bank accounts to save their earnings;
- . The program employs physicians and nurse practitioners who provide medical care to the participants.
- . Trained counselors work with all the youth.

This above the waist approach to pregnancy prevention is supported by the Robin Hood Foundation in NYC, the Mott Foundation outside of New York along with many other foundations, corporations and interested individuals.

For more information, please contact:

**Dr. Michael A. Carrera, Director of the Children's Aid Society
Bernice and Milton Stern National Adolescent Sexuality Training Center
350 East 88th Street, New York, NY 10128
212 876-9716**

The Greater Hartford Prenatal Care Continuum
presents

Medicaid Managed Care: The Impact on Prenatal Care Services



is this a combined program?
yes

Facilitating a Collaborative, Community-Based
Work or Improving Perinatal Outcomes

Guest Speaker: Henry Foster, M.D.

May 13, 1996
Hartford, Connecticut

SAINT FRANCIS
Hospital and Medical Center

HARTFORD
HOSPITAL

Hartford Primary Care Consortium
30 Arbor Street North
Hartford, CT 06106

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
HARTFORD, CT
PERMIT No. 2379



Medicaid Managed Care: The Impact on Prenatal Care Services

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Registration

9 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.

The Hastings Hotel and Conference Center
85 Sigourney Street
Hartford, Connecticut

Symposium and Luncheon

9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

Rogers Auditorium at The Aetna
Hartford, Connecticut

Funded by:

The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health
The State Bureau of Community Health
The Infant Mortality Action Project

Special thanks to Abbott Laboratories / Abbott Health Systems Division for underwriting the cost of the meals, to Saint Francis Hospital and Medical Center for design work and printing, and to VNA Managed Care, the statewide homecare network of Connecticut and the region, for underwriting design costs of printed materials.

The Greater Hartford Prenatal Care Continuum Provider Network, a consortium of prenatal care providers in the City of Hartford, has united to improve perinatal outcomes by decreasing preterm births and increasing access to care by facilitating a collaborative community-based network system. Members include Asylum Hill Family Practice Center, Burdorf Health Center, Community Health Services, Charter Oak-Riverside Health Clinic, City of Hartford Maternity Infant Outreach Project, Hartford Hospital, Hartford Primary Care Consortium, the Hispanic Health Council and Saint Francis Hospital and Medical Center.

The Topic

Medicaid Managed Care: The Impact on Prenatal Care Services is designed to educate HMO policy makers, physicians, case managers, nurses and other health care providers. Local, regional and national experts will review data on the physical and social needs of women we serve and show how clinical and community interventions improve perinatal outcomes.

The topic encompasses Infant Mortality Action Plan Project goals and includes:

- Identifying perinatal risk factors for Hartford women
- Identifying key components essential to formulate prenatal care policies for Medicaid women.
- Maintaining a community based network system to increase access to care.
- Describing a comprehensive medical/social model for prenatal care of Hartford women.
- Medicaid Managed Care: Ethical considerations in prenatal care setting.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. fax	Nicole Cibotti to Dr. Foster re: phone number (partial) (1 page)	06/12/1996	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Dorothy Karayannis Craft (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 8999

FOLDER TITLE:

Event Teen Pregnancy 6/13/1996

2012-0255-S

rc625

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

AMERICAN
PROGRAM
BUREAU, INC.



International Lecture Management

Dear Dr. Foster,

Enclosed please find your travel and engagement information.

EVENT

DATE: June 13, 1996

SPONSOR: Greater Hartford Prenatal Care Continuum Network

SPONSOR

INFORMATION: Ms. Sharon Powell
860-233-7561 OFFICE

P6(b)(6) HOME 20063

Ms. Powell will meet you at the airport

EVENT

SCHEDULE: 7:30AM Breakfast-Target Audience: Policy Makers,
Politicians, VP's, COO's and CEO's
8:15AM Your speech (45 min plus Q&A)
9:30AM- Managed Care Symposium Target Audience: Nurses,
2:30PM Physicians, Case Mgrs, outreach workers and
individuals involved directly or indirectly
in provision of prenatal care services.
1:15PM Your speech (45 min plus Q&A)

TOPIC: Medicaid Managed Care: The Impact on Prenatal
Services

HOTEL: Goodwin Hotel
1 Haynes Street
Hartford, Ct 06106
Conf#4373141
860-246-7500

FLIGHTS:

	JUNE 12TH		
US AIR #1155		DEPARTS: DCA	5:00PM
		ARRIVES: HARTFORD	6:13PM
	JUNE 13TH		
US AIR #5262		DEPARTS: HARTFORD	6:39PM
		ARRIVES: LAGUARDIA	7:29PM

If you have any questions, or if I can be of other assistance, I can be reached at 1 800-225-4575. In case of a travel emergency APB can be reached 24 hours a day by dialing 1 800-926-5451. In addition a 24 hour travel emergency line can be reached at 1 800-225-3353, membership number AA/WM52. Have a safe and successful trip.

Nicole Cibotti
NICOLE CIBOTTI

36 Crafts Street Newton, MA 02158 (617) 965-6600 FAX (617) 965-6610 E-mail apb@apb-speakers.com



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Chief of Staff

Washington D.C. 20201

FACSIMILE

DATE _____

TO: (NAME, ORGANIZATION, CITY/STATE AND PHONE NUMBER):

Dorothy

FROM: (NAME, ORGANIZATION, CITY/STATE AND PHONE NUMBER):

Kevin Thurm
Chief of Staff
DHHS

690-6133

*Donahue*RECIPIENT'S FAX NUMBER () *7028*

NUMBER OF PAGES TO SEND (INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

3

COMMENTS

PARTICIPANTS IN WHITE HOUSE MEETING ON TEEN PREGNANCY

Ms. Charlotte L. Beers

Chairman and Chief Executive
Ogilvy & Mather Worldwide
309 West 49th Street
New York, NY 10019
p: (212) 237-7241
f: (212) 237-5753

Ms. Elayne G. Bennett

President and Executive Director
Best Friends Foundation
2000 N Street, NW
Suite 201
Washington, D.C. 20036
p: (202) 822-9266
f: (202) 822-9276

Mr. Douglas J. Besharov

Resident Scholar
American Enterprise Institute
1150 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
p: (202) 862-5904
f: (202) 862-5808

✓ **Ms. Sarah S. Brown**

Senior Study Director
Institute of Medicine
2101 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20418
p: (202) 334-1736
f: (202) 334-2939

✓ **Dr. Michael A. Carrera**

Director
National Adolescent Sexuality Training Center
Children's Aid Society
350 East 88th Street
New York, NY 10128
p: (212) 876-9716
f: (212) 876-9718

Dr. Margaret Pruitt Clark

President

Advocates for Youth

1025 Vermont Ave., NW

Suite 200

Washington, DC 20005

p: (202) 347-5700

f: (202) 347-2263

Mrs. Marian Wright Edelman

President and Founder

Children's Defense Fund

25 E Street, NW

Washington, DC 20001

p: (202) 662-3507

f: (202) 662-3580

Ms. Jane Fonda

Trustee, Turner Foundation

1 CNN Center, Suite 1080

South Tower

Atlanta, GA 30303

p: (404) 524-5808

f: (404) 524-5809

✓ **Dr. Henry W. Foster, Jr.**

Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Meharry Medical College

Nashville, TN 37208

p: (202) 690-8204

f: (202) 690-6154

Dr. William Galston

School of Public Affairs

University of Maryland

College Park, MD 20742

p: (301) 405-6347

f: (301) 314-9346

Ms. Christine Chambers Gilfillan

Executive Director
MCJ Foundation
9 West 57th Street
Suite 4700
New York, New York 10019
p: (212) 207-4740
f: (212) 207-4750

Ms. Whoopi Goldberg

Whoop, Incorporated
c/o Paramount Pictures
5555 Melrose Avenue
Wilder Building
Los Angeles, CA 90038
p: (213) 956-5673
f: (213) 956-3795

Dr. David A. Hamburg

President
Carnegie Corporation of New York
437 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022
p: (212) 207-6215
f: (212) 223-8831

Mr. Irving B. Harris

Chairman, The Harris Foundation
2 North LaSalle Street, Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60602
p: (312) 621-0650
f: (312) 621-0857

Dr. Marion Howard

Professor
Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics
Emory University School of Medicine
Director
Teen Services Program
Grady Memorial Hospital
P.O. Box 26158
Atlanta, GA 30335
p: (404) 616-3513
f: (404) 223-3071

Mrs. Sheila Johnson

Executive Vice President of Corporate Affairs
Black Entertainment Television, Inc.

One BET Plaza

1900 W Place, NE

Washington, D.C. 20018-1211

p: (202) 608-2000

f: (202) 608-2595

Mr. Paul Tudor Jones, II

Chairman

Tudor Investment Corporation

One Liberty Plaza

51st floor

New York, NY 10006

p: (212) 227-6601

f: (212) 227-6698

✓ **The Honorable Thomas H. Kean**

President

Drew University

36 Madison Avenue

Madison, NJ 07940

p: (201) 408-3069

f: (201) 408-3080

Sister Mary Rose McGeady

President and CEO

Covenant House

346 West 17th Street

New York, NY 10011

p: (212) 727-6500

f: (212) 727-4992

Ms. Judy McGrath

President

MTV

1515 Broadway

New York, New York 10036

p: (212) 258-8712

f: (212) 258-6361

The Honorable Warren B. Rudman

Partner

Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison

1615 L Street, NW

Suite 1300

Washington, DC 20036

p: (202) 223-7341

f: (202) 223-7420

✓ **Ms. Isabel V. Sawhill**

Senior Fellow

Urban Institute

2100 M Street, NW

Washington, DC 20037

p: (202) 857-8531

f: (202) 429-0687

The Reverend Kenneth Smith

The Chicago Theological Seminary

5757 South University

Chicago, Illinois 60637-9990

p: (312) 752-5757 Ext. 323

f: (312) 752-5925

The Honorable Louis W. Sullivan

President

Morehouse School of Medicine

720 Westview Drive, SW

Atlanta, GA 30310

p: (404) 752-1749

f: (404) 752-1180

✓ **Ms. Kathleen Sylvester**

Vice President, Domestic Policy

Progressive Policy Institute

518 C Street, NE

Washington, DC 20002

p: (202) 547-0001

f: (202) 544-5014

also Lynn Hogan (same info)

Dr. Jay A. Winsten

Director

Center for Health Communication

Harvard School of Public Health

677 Huntington Avenue

Room 334

Boston, MA 02115

p: (617) 432-1038

f: (617) 731-8184

The Honorable Andrew J. Young

Vice Chair, Law Companies Group, Inc.

Co-Chairman, Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games

250 Williams Street, NW

Suite 6000

Atlanta, GA 30303

p: (404) 224-1926

f: (404) 224-1966

To: Micah, Farrell, Demetri, Kirsten

You FOUR will be the main SCREENERS/ staff contacts upstairs covering OEOB 450. I will be at the Penn Entrance fighting with people re: clearance, etc. You can page me through the signal operator if you've questions/concerns (757-5000).

EVERYONE MEETS AT 1:30 IN 450 OEOB

At 1:30 on Thursday, everyone should meet in room 450 to meet with Robinhood Foundation staff and, possibly, HHS staff. At that time, we can review who will be at which door, make sure all equipment is there -- includes a table at the main 450 entrance, an easle for the stage, chairs along the back, etc.

KEY REFERENCE INFO.

Everyone should be coming up the elevator next to the main 450 entrance.

Please direct people to the closest bathrooms -- ladies outside Micah's entrance
men's outside Demetri's entrance

No info. will be outside the back entrance to OEOB 450 to be distributed to attendees. Robinhood / HHS people won't know that until we tell them at the 1:30 meeting.

YOUR OFFICIAL POSTS

EVERYONE -- GUARD YOUR DOORS AND ELIMINATE GUESTS ROAMING

There are two entrances to OEOB 450 -- no one should be entering through Demetri's entrance, which is in the back of the OEOB (near the stairs).

Entrance 1 (near elevator and cloak room): Micah and Kirsten --

MAIN ENTRANCE

Entrance 2 (near back stairway and green rm): Demetri

Briefing Room/Green Room: Farrell

UPSTAIRS ENTRANCES

MAIN ENTRANCE

Accompanying the doorkeepers outside the 450 MAIN ENTRANCE will be designated people from Robinhood Foundation (probably no one from HHS) distributing their reports. Kirsten and Micah may need to assist these people as they hande out their reports.

* also, you two should look at the Follow up section of this memo re: reserve cards

OEOB 450 BACK ENTRANCE

No materials should be outside this door.

Demetri: if people approach you re: entering your doorway, please direct them through the corridor to the main entrance. Please let them know that the other entrance is the appropriate one and that they will receive materials for the meeting at the other entrance. Also, you can allow White House pass holders to walk through the corridor, but others cannot be aroudnt that door until POTUS is out of the Green Room. People will find out that he's in the hallway and try to sneak out to see him. You'll have to watch that door -- and actually CATCH it cause it slams. People are allowed to leave if they must go to the bathroom.

GREEN ROOM / HOLDING ROOM -- Farrell: here's the Green Room list

* Only the four of you should see this list -- do not share with ANYONE ELSE.

Do not allow anyone, but the following people to enter the holding room

Green Room

Governor Tom Kean

Dr. Michael Cerrera (director of teen program)

Salvador Ayala (teen)

Blessing Tate (teen)

Rebecca Maynard (Robinhood researcher)

Paul Tudor Jones (Robinhood President)

Secretary Shalala

OTHER FOLLOW UP:

* MICAH HAS A ROLE IN THIS.

Reserve Seating Cards -- PLEASE GET A HOLD OF 25 RESERVE CARDS

Please let me know -- before you start the search -- who will be following up on this ...

These cards are used to reserve seats at events. The cards actually say RESERVED.

By 1:15p.m. tomorrow, 14 reserve cards need to be placed on the seats in the first row of OEOB 450 for MEMBERS who will attend the meeting tomorrow.

THE 11 EXTRA RESERVE CARDS -- -- SHOULD GO TO MICAH (/ KIRSTEN)

THEY WILL EVENTUALLY GO TO DAVID SALTZMAN

I WILL EITHER CALL HIM BEFORE THE EVENT OR CATCH HIM AT THE PENN
ENTRANCE AND TELL HIM MICAH HAS THE CARDS HE NEEDS

You can try the following ways to track these cards down ..

-- I've called Room 1 and left a message, but in the meantime ...

-- call Catherine Waters in calligraphy for cards

-- or call the Social Office to locate these cards

That's all for now. Thanks so much for your help with this.

I told Micah this earlier, but you all have worked better together than the last few at the DPC.

Thank you so much.

**The Children's Aid Society
Adolescent Sexuality and Primary
Pregnancy Prevention Program**

**Dr. Michael A. Carrera
Director**

This comprehensive initiative has been developed to create a holistic climate where positive change can occur in the lives of young people and their families. Established in 1985 to serve the Harlem, and east Harlem areas of New York City, the model is now being replicated in ten other communities in NYC and in 17 cities around the country.

Our programmatic philosophy is based on the belief that, in order to create an environment where positive change can occur and where direction can be given to young people, it is necessary to influence multiple facets of their lives over a continuous and prolonged period of time. The holistic approach represents a very complex intervention strategy that centers on working with, and affecting a young person individually, as well as within his or her family and community systems.

Seven Primary Prevention Program Components:

- . Academic assessment, homework help, and guaranteed college admission program
- . Job club and career awareness program;
- . On-site primary health care services;
- . Self expression through the arts;
- . Skills training in individual sports that emphasize impulse control and self-discipline;
- . Family life and sex education;
- . Individual counseling;

Some Program Highlights:

- . Students who participate in the program and receive a high school diploma are granted automatic admission to Hunter College of the City University of New York;
- . Through the program's scholarship fund, CAS provides participants who go to Hunter with funds for books, transportation and other needs;
- . All youth in the program are guaranteed jobs;
- . Enrolled youth must establish bank accounts to save their earnings;
- . The program employs physicians and nurse practitioners who provide medical care to the participants.
- . Trained counselors work with all the youth.

This above the waist approach to pregnancy prevention is supported by the Robin Hood Foundation in NYC, the Mott Foundation outside of New York along with many other foundations, corporations and interested individuals.

For more information, please contact:

Dr. Michael A. Carrera, Director of the Children's Aid Society
Bernice and Milton Stern National Adolescent Sexuality Training Center
350 East 88th Street, New York, NY 10128
212 876-9716

INTRODUCTION OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTONBYBLESSING S. TATE
THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

JUNE 13, 1996



I HAVE BEEN PART OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR FOUR YEARS AND IT HAS MADE AN ENORMOUS DIFFERENCE IN MY LIFE. WITHOUT THE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT I HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE STAFF OVER THE YEARS I PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN A TEEN PARENT JUST AS MY PARENTS AND GRANDPARENTS WERE . I HAVE BROKEN THAT CYCLE, AND I KNOW WHERE I WANT TO GO AND WHAT I WANT TO DO.

THE DEATH OF MY PARENTS WHEN I WAS A CHILD AFFECTED ME DEEPLY ESPECIALLY THE PASSING OF MY MOTHER - AS I FELT I MAY HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE IN SOME WAY. WHILE I WAS IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM I STILL COULDN'T SHAKE THE FEELING AND IT WASN'T UNTIL I WAS PLACED WITH MY AUNT IN KINSHIP FOSTER CARE AND BEGAN ATTENDING CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY PROGRAMS THAT I BEGAN TO FEEL BETTER ABOUT MYSELF AND MY POSSIBILITIES.

IN PARTICULAR, THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY'S ACADEMIC PROGRAM HELPED ME STAY IN SCHOOL, GET GOOD GRADES AND IN SEPTEMBER I WILL BE ATTENDING MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY. ALSO, THIS PROGRAM HELPED ME UNDERSTAND ABOUT CAREERS AND EMPLOYMENT AND I WILL BE READY FOR THE WORLD OF WORK. THROUGH THEIR FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION CLASSES I LEARNED ABOUT MYSELF AND WHAT IS RIGHT FOR ME. AT THIS POINT IN MY LIFE I KNOW I AM NOT READY FOR A SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP OR TO BE A PARENT. IN MY COMMUNITY I HAVE WITNESSED MANY YOUNG PEOPLE BECOME PARENTS DURING THEIR TEEN YEARS, AND I HAVE SEEN HOW HARD LIFE HAS BECOME FOR THEM. WE NEED MORE PROGRAMS IN AMERICA LIKE THE ONE I'VE BEEN INVOLVED IN AT THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY. I AM GRATEFUL THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS COMMISSIONED THE NATIONAL INITIATIVE TO REDUCE TEEN PREGNANCY, AND I AM SO GRATEFUL THAT HE IS SO SUPPORTIVE OF TEENS - WE NEED HIS SUPPORT.

I AM HONORED TO INTRODUCE THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES MR. WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

N T
N T

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E
E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E

12-Jun-1996 11:44am

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Jeremy D. Benami
 Domestic Policy Council

SUBJECT: Teen Pregnancy event

FYI

Following is a short summary of the elements of the event tomorrow: Issuing a report on the costs of teen pregnancy, a status report on the National Campaign Against Teen Pregnancy, and highlighting a promising program trying to reduce teen pregnancy at the community level.

I will be sending around additional paper on these things this afternoon.

Call me with questions.

SUMMARY OF TEEN PREGNANCY EVENT
Thursday June 13

Three elements to the event:

1. RELEASE OF REPORT ON COSTS OF TEEN PREGNANCY

The Robin Hood Foundation will be releasing a report called Kids Having Kids, a special report on the Costs of Adolescent Childbearing. The report is the most comprehensive assessment of the impact of teen pregnancy on the children, the parents and the country. It has been compiled by a team of top-notch researchers.

Rebecca Maynard, the Editor of the report, will make a brief 5-7 minute presentation on the report at the beginning of the event.

2. STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Former Governor Tom Kean is the chair of the newly-created National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. He will provide an update on its creation, funding, and initial

efforts. The President called for this National Campaign in a State of the Union Address and a non-partisan, non-governmental non-profit organization has been started by a high profile group of leaders from media, foundations, academia and the business community.

3. SPOTLIGHTING AND FUNDING PROMISING STRATEGIES

As with other issues (HOPE scholarships, curfews, school uniforms), we want to highlight a program that works - spotlight it - and then urge other communities to replicate it. Message: In meeting this challenge to reduce teen pregnancy, we are learning what works -- now we need to replicate it.

In this case, the President will point to a short HHS guidebook called Promoting Promising Strategies HHS is issuing to highlight the principles of model pregnancy prevention programs: Parental and Adult Involvement in kids' lives; Abstinence; Clear Strategies for the Future; Community Involvement; and Sustained Commitment over time.

He will highlight a Children's Aid Society's program in New York which preliminary studies show has had positive results on graduation and on pregnancy rates for very at-risk students. The President will be introduced by a young participant in that program.

He will also call attention to the new \$30 million teen pregnancy initiative that he proposed in the FY97 budget -- which will fund programs based on these key principles, like the Children's Aid Society.

Distribution:

TO: Victoria L. Radd
TO: Virginia M. Terzano
TO: Julia Moffett
TO: Gabrielle M. Bushman
TO: James T. Edmonds
TO: Jennifer L. Klein
TO: Deborah L. Fine
TO: Helen P. Howell
TO: Phillip M. Caplan
TO: Lucie F. Naphin
TO: APRIL K. MELLODY
TO: Kathy McKiernan
TO: Anne E. McGuire
TO: Ann M. Cattalini
TO: Lorraine McHugh

CC: Dorothy L. Karayannis

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. list	re: SSN and DOB for Robin Hood Foundation delegation for press conference (partial) (1 page)	06/12/1996	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Dorothy Karayannis Craft (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 8999

FOLDER TITLE:

Event Teen Pregnancy 6/13/1996

2012-0255-S

rc625

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

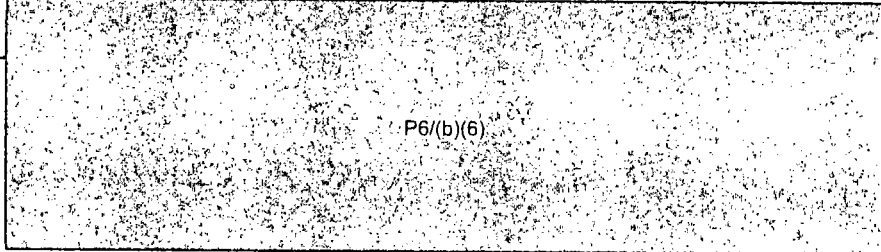
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Clearance for members of the Robin Hood Foundation delegation for press conference on teenage pregnancy at OEOB on Thursday, June 13, 1996 at 2:30 pm

1:30 pm arrival/17th & G Entrance

- Robert Baumann
- Harvey Cosske
- Aaron Gordon
- Julie Harkavy
- Timothy Robert Kay
- Karl Schumaker



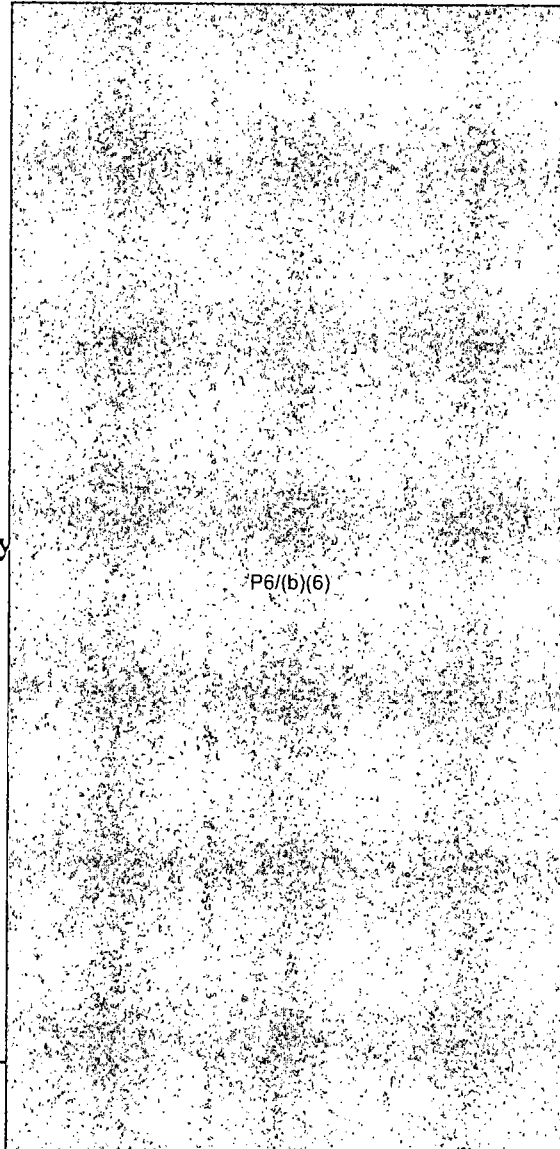
[006]

*Please note that I also sent our official crew list to Darcy in the press office.

2:00

~~1:30 pm~~ arrival/Pennsylvania Avenue Entrance

- Norman David Atkins
- Michael John Brien
- Geoffrey Canada
- Ranny Cooper
- Elizabeth Angela Doyle
- Glenn Russell Dubin
- Frank Furstenberg
- Jeffrey Thomas Grogger
- Jon Haber
- Robert Henry Haverman
- V. Joseph Hotz
- Paul Tudor Jones II
- Meredith Claire Kelsey
- Stuart Howard Kerachsky
- Michael Maynard Kerachsky
- David Maynard Kerachsky
- Peter Delacy Kieman II
- Paul Raymond Knapp
- Bong Joo Lee
- Rebecca Anne Maynard
- Susan Williams McElroy
- Daniel Joseph McGrath
- Kristin A. Moore
- Lance Morgan
- Susan Newcomer
- David Edward Saltzman
- Seth Gary Sanders
- Lisa Ann Smith
- ← Jennifer Swint
- Barbara Lea Wolfe



Darcy

Thursday June 13

Hi. My name is _____ and I am calling from the White House to invite you to an announcement on _____ that President Clinton will be making regarding teen pregnancy.

The President will be joined at the announcement by researchers who are releasing a report that day on the costs of teen pregnancy and by Governor Tom Kean who is the Chairman of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

The event will last approximately forty-five minutes. We ask that you come to the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance to the Old Executive Office Building no later than ~~1:30~~ ^{2:00} to allow for security clearance. The event is in room 450 at the Old Executive Office Building.

In order to provide you clearance, I need to get the exact spelling of your name, your date of birth and your social security number. Please remember to bring a photo id on the day of the event.

Thank you very much.

(event begins @ ~~2:30~~ ^{2:30} 450)

**The Children's Aid Society
Adolescent Sexuality and Primary
Pregnancy Prevention Program**

**Dr. Michael A. Carrera
Director**

This comprehensive initiative has been developed to create a holistic climate where positive change can occur in the lives of young people and their families. Established in 1985 to serve the Harlem, and east Harlem areas of New York City, the model is now being replicated in ten other communities in NYC and in 17 cities around the country.

Our programmatic philosophy is based on the belief that, in order to create an environment where positive change can occur and where direction can be given to young people, it is necessary to influence multiple facets of their lives over a continuous and prolonged period of time. The holistic approach represents a very complex intervention strategy that centers on working with, and affecting a young person individually, as well as within his or her family and community systems.

Seven Primary Prevention Program Components:

- . Academic assessment, homework help, and guaranteed college admission program
- . Job club and career awareness program;
- . On-site primary health care services;
- . Self expression through the arts;
- . Skills training in individual sports that emphasize impulse control and self-discipline;
- . Family life and sex education;
- . Individual counseling;

Some Program Highlights:

- . Students who participate in the program and receive a high school diploma are granted automatic admission to Hunter College of the City University of New York;
- . Through the program's scholarship fund, CAS provides participants who go to Hunter with funds for books, transportation and other needs;
- . All youth in the program are guaranteed jobs;
- . Enrolled youth must establish bank accounts to save their earnings;
- . The program employs physicians and nurse practitioners who provide medical care to the participants.
- . Trained counselors work with all the youth.

This above the waist approach to pregnancy prevention is supported by the Robin Hood Foundation in NYC, the Mott Foundation outside of New York along with many other foundations, corporations and interested individuals.

For more information, please contact:

**Dr. Michael A. Carrera, Director of the Children's Aid Society
Bernice and Milton Stern National Adolescent Sexuality Training Center
350 East 88th Street, New York, NY 10128
212 876-9716**

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 13, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT TEEN PREGNANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

3:10 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: This is one of those moments when I have the feeling if I would stop now I'd be way ahead. (Laughter.) Thank you, Blessing Tate, for that wonderful statement. And thank you, Blessing and Salvador, both of you, for the powerful example of your lives.

Thank you, Michael Carerra, for the work you've done and for sticking with it over so many years. I want to thank Rebecca Maynard for this remarkable study, which I believe will have a significant impact on our United States. I thank my friend, Paul Tudor Jones and the Robin Hood Foundation for funding it, and also for being a personal evangelist for the cause of reducing the problem of teen pregnancy in America.

The first time I ever met him, it was about the second sentence out of his mouth -- "We've got to do something about this; what are you doing about it?" (Laughter.)

I thank Isabel Sawhill and my longtime friend, Governor Tom Kean, for being willing to organize and lead this national campaign against teen pregnancy. I thank you especially, Governor Kean, for being concerned about this over so many years. Ten years we were on a Carnegie Commission on middle schools, and Tom Kean was asking questions about this problem then, worrying about our young people. And I thank you for that.

Thank you, Senator Kassebaum, for your leadership and your willingness to serve. We'll miss you in the Senate, but I'm glad you're going to do this. I thank you. And thank you, Congresswoman Lowey, for always being there. Congressman Barrett was here a moment ago and had to leave. But I thank you all very, very much.

There is one other person I would like to thank who is not here today -- Dr. Henry Foster, who is in Hartford, meeting with local officials about their teen pregnancy programs, but who has been willing to work very hard on this endeavor for so many years.

I have a few remarks I want to make about this whole endeavor, but before I do, if you will forgive me, since this is my last opportunity to make a public statement of the day, I want to also make a few comments about what happened last night in Enid, Oklahoma, where another predominantly African American church was burned.

Federal agents are now on the scene; we're doing what we can to find out what happened. But it is clear that we now have a rash of church burnings over the last year and a half. All of us who have any responsibility in this area have to work overtime to get to the bottom of the crimes and to help the churches and the communities rebuild.

MORE

Today our top federal law enforcement officials are meeting with our United States attorneys from all over America who are here and the heads of the FBI and the ATF offices from the affected states to work together and plot a strategy about where to go from here. The state attorneys general from the affected states will be meeting to coordinate their efforts in the next two weeks. In advance of that meeting, I am inviting the governors from all the affected states to come to the White House next week to work together with us to prevent future incidents, to unite our communities, to rebuild the churches that have been burned.

I do want to say to say one more time, this must be an affair of the heart and the mind for America. This country was founded on the premise of religious liberty. That's how we got started. It's in the First Amendment to the Constitution. And we have worked hard for more than 200 years to purge ourselves of racism. It is the cruelest of all ironies that an expression of bigotry in America that would sweep this country is one that involves trashing religious liberty. We have had over 30 churches burned. We have also had one mosque burned. This is wrong, and we must stop it.

We are here today because of what you've already heard. We know that strong families are the building block of our society. We know that millions of children that are born to mothers who aren't ready to be parents are robbed of their full potential.

When you see these two young people up here and you imagine what their lives are now going to be like, what their children will be like, what their contributions will be 10, 20, 30, 40 years from now, they say more than I ever could about what is truly at stake in dealing with this problem of teen pregnancy. I appreciate the fact that Governor Kean said that this is a uniquely American dilemma. It is really true. There is no advanced country in the world that has anything like the teen pregnancy problem that we do, the out-of-wedlock pregnancy problem that we do. And we have got to do something about it. We have to give these young people opportunity. We have to insist that they take more responsibility. But we must also come together as a community to help them to make the most of their own lives and to make good choices.

You heard Dr. Maynard talk about the costs of teen pregnancy. There's no point in my reiterating them now. But if you just think about all the bad things that can happen to kids, they're more likely for teen mothers. And if you think about the good things that can happen to kids, they're less likely for teen mothers. And sure, some of them make it. And we have to do the best we can to make sure more of them do very well.

But the most important thing we can do it to dramatically, dramatically reduce the incidents of premature pregnancy and childbirth in this country. Let me thank again the Robin Hood Foundation for what they have done and Paul Tudor Jones, especially.

But let me ask you again to think about this. If a million teenagers become pregnant each year, we face the prospect of dramatic social decay. If next year we will begin a period of several years when the classes of school children starting in grade school are going to be bigger than the classes of the baby boom generation for the first time since I became the oldest of the baby boomers and people about 18 years younger than me were the youngest, we are now going to have school children in numbers bigger than the baby boom generation. If we have not done something about this critical matter by the time they are biologically capable of bearing children, even though they should not do so. We will pay an even greater price than Dr. Maynard's study calculates that we are paying today. And it will involve far more than money.

So I say to you, I believe there is a community responsibility. As Hillary said in here book, this is one of those problems that it really does take a village to deal with. No one has a right to say we're not responsible for these children. And all of us will be better off if there are more children like Blessing and South. We all have a responsibility to do that.

I do want to compliment Secretary Shalala for her work on these subjects not just as the Secretary of HHS, but as you heard, going back for years and years and years before she ever came to this post. I want to thank her and the governors who have worked together on the cause of welfare reform. We have put in place about 62 welfare reform experiments now with 39 states, many of them designed to help young people come to grips with this issue.

Ohio's LEAP program, for example, is having a significant impact on helping teen mothers stay in school and get jobs and get off welfare. And I was so impressed with the consequences of it, that we issued an executive order ruling that that should be the policy in every state in the country. Stay in school; stay at home or in an appropriate supervised setting; following a personal responsibility contract; turn your life around -- that is what we expect from people who receive these benefits.

The other thing we have to do is to take seriously the role in this problem of older men. It's a sad fact that half of all the underage mothers in this country were made pregnant by a man who was in his 20s or even older -- someone who has no business taking advantage of an underage girl. Statutory rape is still a crime in this country. The young women are victims. Yet these laws are almost never enforced, even in the most egregious of circumstances. It is time for them to be enforced so that older men who prey on underage women and bring children into the world they have no intention of taking responsibility for are held accountable.

There are other things we have to do, too. We've come a long way in the area of child support enforcement. Child support enforcement collections have increased by 40 percent in the last three years from roughly \$8 billion to just a little over \$11 billion. The federal government working with the states have played a role in that. But we can do more.

One of the things that there is -- as far as I know -- absolutely totally unanimous agreement on in the Congress among all Republicans and all Democrats are the provisions that are now in every welfare reform bill to strengthen child support enforcement. If for some reason we cannot reach agreement on welfare reform this year -- and I still hope we can -- I believe we ought to pass these provisions that 100 percent of us agree on so that we can do more to hold people accountable for the children they bring in the world and help these kids get the money they need and help their parents get the money they need to do a good job in raising the children.

These are things that the government can do. But we all know that the government cannot solve this problem. The more I dealt with these issues as a governor, the more I became convinced that the only way to deal with them was in a comprehensive way -- the way that the New York Children's Aid Society has dealt with them, the way that the national campaign is attempting with them. That's why asked leaders from our society, from every walk of life, to pull together and form a national campaign to prevent teen pregnancy.

Now, Tom Kean said they have an audacious goal -- to reduce teen pregnancy by a third in the next 10 years, but I believe that's an achievable goal. I believe if every child in America had access to the kind of guidance and support that these two children did, we would achieve that goal and perhaps better it.

The work of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy is just beginning. I think we should all make a personal commitment to support them, each of us in our own communities. They're going to be doing what all of us should be doing. They'll learn what works, spread the word, and work to replicate it throughout the country.

Today, the Department of Health and Human Services is taking a step in that direction by releasing a guidebook, called "Promoting Promising Strategies." It describes successful programs and outlines five important principles that are embodied in every single successful teen pregnancy program that we have evaluated, including, obviously, the one supported by the Children's Aid Society that produced these two fine young people here today.

First and foremost, community programs must stress abstinence and personal responsibility. A program cannot be successful unless it gives our children the moral leadership they need to say no to the wrong choices and yes to the right ones. Second, programs must help teenagers establish clear strategies about how they are going to move their lives forward. Both these young people have strategies for what they're going to do with their tomorrows. They have dreams. They have a reason to work and look for the long run.

Third -- and let me just say one other thing -- that's saying that it's necessary to have strategies. Let me just follow this through. That means that we have an obligation to help all these kids go to college, among other things. We -- now, one of the most important proposals that I have made, from my point of view, is giving families a tax deduction for up to \$10,000 for the cost of college tuition and guaranteeing a credit of up to \$1,500 for two years of education after high schools. But that may not be enough for some of these kids that are in trouble and don't have enough money to get from one week to the next.

So it's one thing to say that they should have a strategy for their future. The rest of us have obligations to help them live up to their dreams. If they're doing the right things, if they're being responsible, if they're making the right choices, we've got to see to it that these children can go to college or go to training school or otherwise pursue their dreams. And all of us have responsibilities to make sure that their decisions have a chance of being carried out.

The third thing we have to do is to make sure that parents and other adult mentors are constantly involved in children's lives. And fourth, the program has to bring together many parts of the community -- schools, businesses, religious organizations. The chances of success dramatically increase when not just one group is left to carry the whole load.

Finally, the programs have to maintain a commitment to the young people over an extended period of time. You heard what Blessing said about four years. We can't expect young people to hear a sermon a time or two and turn their lives around. They need action and support and consistency over a long period of time.

Now, these five principles we know work -- abstinence, adult and community involvement, a clear strategy to a good education and a good job, a long-term commitment. Government should support these things because they work, and we should not be supporting strategies that do not work. That's why I want to announce today that the \$30 million that I included in next year's budget to fund local teen pregnancy programs will go only to programs that inculcate these five principles.

I want programs like that in every community in the country. That's what the government can do to help the national commission meet their goal of reducing teen pregnancy by a third over the next decade. We know that we can do it.

Again, let me say that this is really about Blessing Tate, Salvador Ayala. It's about all the kids like them all across America. It's about people in the New York Children's Aid Society and people like them all across America, who were out here working on this when they never could get a headline and nobody every noticed them and they did it just because they thought it was right, the humane, the decent thing to do.

We know that we have to create a new culture, a new mind-set in our country, in which young people take greater responsibility for themselves, but they understand that in so doing they have more opportunities for themselves, and in which the rest of us take responsibility for the welfare of all of our children, doing that together.

No one is too young to be told that the decision to bring a child into the world is the gravest choice they will ever make. No one is too young to be told that there are consequences to decisions, and that one way or the other, people always wind up being held accountable.

The basic bargain of our country should be, however, that if you are responsible, there will be opportunity for you. You will be part of a community of people who care about you, who believe that we must go forward together.

Pearl Buck once said, "If our American way of life fails the child, it fails us all." For too many children every year, the American way of life fails the child, and one of the ways we see it most gravely is in the epidemic of teen pregnancy. We now have people all over America that are working to turn it around. We have a national campaign committed to it. And we will do everything we can to support all of you good people who are trying to make this country a better place for these two young people on this stage and all the young people in America they represent.

Thank you and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

3:17 P.M. EDT