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001. memo	Jennifer Helfgot to Ann O'Leary re: April 28 event (partial) (1 page)	04/19/2000	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

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FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [2]

2011-0619-S

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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]

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]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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Former Attorney General
and Secretary of HEW, of
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VIOLENCE VICTIMS

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Fdr., Mothers of All Children

Carole Grant Hall

Director, Ginger Ridge
Residents' Initiative

Ellen Halbert

Editor, National Crime
Victims Report

Marc Klaas

Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children

Dennis Lees, Ph.D.

Mgr., Mental Health Clinic

Jean Lewis

President, Parents of
Murdered Children

**Gordon Rondeau &
Elaine Rondeau**

Founders, Action America:
Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

**Police, Prosecutors, and
Crime Survivors
Fighting to Prevent Crime
and Violence**

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Associate Directors

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Brendan J. Fitzsimons

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Chief, Arlington Co., VA

Thomas Frazier

Police Commissioner,

Baltimore, MD

Gilbert Gallegos

President, Fraternal

Order of Police

Douglas Hamilton

Chief, Louisville, KY

Phil Keith

Chief, Knoxville, TN

John Millner

Chief, Elmhurst, IL

Charles Moose

Chief, Portland, OR

Patrick Murphy

Former Commiss'r, NYC,

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Dennis Nowicki

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Bernard Parks

Chief, Los Angeles, CA

Matt Rodriguez

Fmr. Police Supt, Chicago, IL

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Jerry Sanders

Chief, San Diego, CA

Darrel Stephens

Fmr. Chief, St. Petersburg, FL

Patrick Sullivan, Jr.

Sheriff, Arapahoe Co., CO

Donald Warshaw

Chief, Miami, FL

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Elliot L. Richardson

Former Attorney General

and Secretary of HEW, of

Defense and of Commerce

Grant Woods

Attorney General, AZ

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Carole Grant Hall

Director, Ginger Ridge

Residents' Initiative

Ellen Halbert

Editor, National Crime

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Dennis Lees, Ph.D.

Mgr., Mental Health Clinic

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Murdered Children

Gordon Rondeau &

Elaine Rondeau

Founders, Action America:

Murder Must End Now

FIGHT CRIME



INVEST IN KIDS

President
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Directors

Amy R. Dawson

Brendan J. Fitzsimons

State Operations Director

Marci Wasserman

Research Director

William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

Education Policy Director

Joe Tom Easley, J.D., M.P.H.

Development Coordinator

Jonah S. Van Zandt

Sept. 28, 1999

United States Congress
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senators and Representatives,

We write as leaders of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS, and on behalf of the 550 police chiefs, prosecutors, sheriffs, victims of violence and leaders of police officer organizations who are our colleagues nationally in FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS. We urge that in negotiations with the President over tax and appropriation bills, you not only avoid cuts in the programs that help kids get the right start, but also fully implement the FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*.

That plan calls on public officials to:

- 1) **Assure all kids access to after-school programs that connect them with caring adults during the peak hours of violent juvenile crime;**
- 2) **Assure all families access to quality early childhood development programs;**
- 3) **Prevent child abuse and neglect and help heal those who have been abused and neglected;**
- 4) **Assure that troubled kids get early, effective help.**

The plan reflects such extraordinary consensus among law enforcement that its components have been endorsed by the **National Sheriffs Association**, the **Major Cities [Police] Chiefs**, the **Police Executive Research Forum**, and state groups ranging from the **Sheriffs' Associations in Arizona, California, Maine, and New York** to the **Police Chiefs' Associations in Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas** to the **District Attorneys' Associations in Arizona, California, Illinois, and Iowa**.

Government's most fundamental responsibility is to protect the public safety. To meet that responsibility, Congress should lay out a timetable to implement our *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*, and begin to close the *crime-prevention gap* — the gaping shortfall in the investments we ought to be making to help our nation's kids get the right start.



As a first step, we urge that you provide for FY 2000 in tax and appropriation bills at least:

- \$5.3 billion for **Head Start**, so that the program can expand to serve more eligible children, and can maintain and further strengthen its quality.
- \$2 billion for the **Early Learning Trust Fund**, modeled after North Carolina's successful Smart Start Program, so communities can provide home-visitor and other parenting-education programs, and quality child development services to children under five.
- \$7.5 billion for the **Child Care and Development Block Grant**, maintaining appropriate set-asides for quality, infants and toddlers, school-age care, and resource and referrals.
- \$350 million for the **"Parenting as Prevention" block grant program**, so communities can provide parents with coaching, advice, family counseling, and other services that can dramatically reduce child abuse and neglect and subsequent delinquency.
- \$600 million for the **21st Century Community Learning Centers** to expand after-school programs that provide constructive activities and connect kids with caring adults during the peak hours of violent juvenile crime.
- \$250 million for **Title V of the Juvenile Justice Act** for local delinquency prevention programs.
- \$2.38 billion for the **Title XX Social Services Block Grant**. Recent cuts in this program have shortchanged child care (15% of state spending under the block grant), child abuse prevention, removal and placement of abused children, drug treatment, and other critical crime prevention investments.
- \$8.75 billion for **Title I- Education for the Disadvantaged**.

Of course, these are not the only important crime prevention programs in the federal budget. Little would be gained if increases in these programs came at the expense of children's mental health services, child abuse prevention, child protection, foster care and adoption programs, youth and school-to-work programs or other important investments in children and youth.

The evidence is clear that well-designed programs for kids can dramatically reduce crime and violence, and keep kids from becoming criminals. But these programs remain so under-funded they reach only a fraction of the youngsters who need them. For example:

- In a five-city study, half of a group of at-risk high-school kids were assigned to participate in the Quantum Opportunities after-school program. *The boys left out of that program were six times more likely to be convicted of a crime* in their high-school years. Yet between five and seven million youngsters under twelve, and millions more teens, lack after-school programs that put them in touch with caring adults providing supervision and constructive activities.
- A High/Scope Foundation study at the Perry Preschool in Michigan randomly chose half of a group of at-risk toddlers to receive a quality Head Start-style preschool program, supplemented by weekly in-home coaching for parents. *Twenty-two years later, the toddlers left out of the program were five times more likely to have grown up to be chronic lawbreakers, with five or more arrests.* Yet inadequate funding for Head Start and the Child Care Development Block Grant leaves millions of at-risk children without critical early childhood services.

Many of our members are conservatives who believe we should, in the long run, be able to cut taxes. But our experience and hard scientific evidence prove that boosting investments in children now will save lives and tax dollars, leaving far more money for tax cuts down the road. For example:

- Economist Steven Barnett found that the High/Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool program saved \$150,000 per participant in crime costs alone. Even after subtracting the interest that could have been earned by investing the program's funding in financial markets, the project produced a net savings of \$7.16 — including more than \$6.00 in crime savings — for every dollar invested. That's a total of about \$400 billion for all poor children now under age five.
- A study by Professor Mark A. Cohen of Vanderbilt University estimates that each youngster saved from adopting a life of crime saves Americans between \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million.
- A recent Rand Corporation report shows that, even without counting the savings to crime victims and society, the resulting savings *to government alone* from effective early childhood programs exceeds by two to four times the cost of the programs.

As you know, the so called "non-Social Security surplus" shrinks dramatically unless Congress imposes the massive spending cuts sketched out as emergency budget-balancing measures in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. **Any tax plan which would slash federal investments in children** (as well as funding for law enforcement) **will leave every American at far greater risk of becoming a victim of crime and violence.** The resulting crime wave would be both a needless human tragedy and, as crime's costs to government and business skyrockets, a fiscal disaster ultimately requiring steep tax increases.

We hope that you choose instead to put Congress this year on a path to full implementation of the *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan* that will produce massive cuts in crime and violence.

When it comes to reducing crime and violence, an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

For a copy of the *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*, and additional information about effective crime prevention programs, visit our website at www.fightcrime.org.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Chief Garvin Arrell, Surprise Police Dept., Surprise, AZ
 Chief Douglas L. Bartosh, Scottsdale Police Dept., Scottsdale, AZ
 Sheriff Gary H. Butler, Navajo County Sheriffs Dept., Holbrook, AZ
 Hon. William J. Ekstrom, Jr, Mohave County Attorney, Kingman, AZ
 Ms. Sophia Espindola, Mothers Against Gangs, Son murdered at age 16, Phoenix, AZ
 Ms. Janet D. Fiero, Son Aaron murdered at age 2, Scottsdale, AZ
 Ms. Barbara L. Haralson, Founder, Stand Against Violence Everywhere,
 Father murdered in 1997, Safford, AZ
 Ms. Kathleen Hill, Son Clint murdered in 1993, Phoenix, AZ
 Chief Harold Hurtt, Phoenix Police Dept., Phoenix, AZ
 Sheriff Ralph E. Ogden, Yuma County Sheriffs Dept., Yuma, AZ
 Sheriff Frank R. Reyes, Pinal County Sheriffs Dept., Florence, AZ
 Sheriff Tom Sheahan, Mohave County Sheriff, Kingman, AZ
 Chief Michael L. Strobe, Peoria Police Dept., Peoria, AZ
 Chief Glenn A. Walp, Bullhead City Police Dept., Bullhead City, AZ
 Hon. Jack M. Williams, Graham County Attorney, Safford, AZ
 Chief John Wintersteen, Paradise Valley Police Dept., Paradise Valley, AZ
 Sheriff Virginia R. Black, Yuba County Sheriffs Dept., Marysville, CA

Chief James Bueermann, Redlands Police Dept., Redlands, CA
 Chief Edward J. Chavez, Stockton Police Dept., Stockton, CA
 Sheriff Anthony Craver, Mendocino County Sheriff, Ukiah, CA
 Sheriff Jim Denney, Sutter County Sheriffs Dept., Yuba City, CA
 Mr. Ron Exley, Government Relations Dir., California Police Activities League, Oakland, CA
 Hon. Terry R. Farmer, Humboldt County District Attorney, Eureka, CA
 Chief James Gardiner, San Luis Obispo Police Dept., San Luis Obispo, CA
 Chief Bob Harrison, Vacaville Police Dept., Vacaville, CA
 Sheriff Curtis J. Hill, San Benito County Sheriffs Dept., Hollister, CA
 Hon. George W. Kennedy, Santa Clara County District Attorney, San Jose, CA
 Director J. Ronald Lally, Ed.D., West Ed Center for Child and Family Studies,* Sausalito, CA
 Dr. Dennis Lees, El Dorado County Mental Health Clinic,* Placerville, CA
 Chief Burnham Matthews, Alameda Police Department, Alameda, CA
 Hon. Phil McDowell, Inyo County District Attorney, Independence, CA
 Chief Arnold Millsap, Eureka Police Department, Eureka, CA
 Sheriff Clay Parker, Tehama County Sheriffs Dept., Red Bluff, CA
 Hon. David Paulson, Solano County District Attorney, Fairfield, CA
 Sheriff Charles C. Plummer, Alameda County Sheriffs Dept.,
 President, California Sheriff's Association, Oakland, CA
 Chief Joseph Samuels, Richmond Police Dept., Richmond, CA
 Hon. Jan Scully, Sacramento County District Attorney, Sacramento, CA
 Hon. Grover C. Trask II, Riverside County District Attorney,
 President, California District Attorney's Association, Riverside, CA
 Chief Arturo Venegas, Jr., Sacramento Police Dept., Sacramento, CA
 Chief Paul Walters, Santa Ana Police Dept., Santa Ana, CA
 Mr. Norman S. Early, Jr., Former District Attorney, Denver, CO
 Chief Lorne C. Kramer, Colorado Springs Police Dept., Colorado Springs, CO
 Sheriff Patrick Sullivan, Arapahoe County Sheriff,
 Congressional Affairs Chairman, National Sheriffs Association, Littleton, CO
 Chief Dean M. Esserman, Stamford Police Department, Stamford, CT
 Dr. Edward Zigler, Yale University Dept. of Psychology,* New Haven, CT
 Hon. Elliot Richardson, Former United States Attorney General, Washington, DC
 Hon. Joseph D'Alessandro, 20th Circuit State's Attorney, Fort Myers, FL
 Sheriff Cal Henderson, Hillsborough County Sheriffs Dept., Tampa, FL
 Ms. Jean Lewis, Nat'l Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, Inc., Sarasota, FL
 Chief Richard Overman, Delray Beach Police Dept., Delray Beach, FL
 Chief Darrel W. Stephens, former Chief of Police, St. Petersburg, FL
 Mr. Joe Wilson, Executive Director, National Police Activities League, North Palm Beach, FL
 Chief Beverly Harvard, Atlanta Police Dept., Atlanta, GA
 Hon. Spencer Lawton Jr, Chatham County District Attorney, Savannah, GA
 Mrs. Elaine Rondeau, A.A.M.M.E.N., Marietta, GA
 Mr. Gordon Rondeau, A.A.M.M.E.N., Marietta, GA
 Hon. Thomas Gustafson, Crawford County Attorney,* Denison, IA
 Hon. Fred H. McCaw, Dubuque County Attorney, Dubuque, IA
 Hon. Mary E. Richards, former Story County Attorney, Ames, IA
 Sheriff Steve Allendorf, Jo Daviess County Sheriff, Galena, IL

Chief Leo Patrick Anderson, Deerfield Police Dept., Deerfield, IL
 Chief James Ariagno, Crest Hill Police Dept., Crest Hill, IL
 Chief George Carpenter, Wilmette Police Dept.,* Wilmette, IL
 Chief Walter D. Clark, Normal Police Department, Normal, IL
 Hon. Richard Devine, Cook County State's Attorney, Chicago, IL
 Chief David Dial, Naperville Police Dept.,* Naperville, IL
 Mr. Mark Donahue, President, Ill. State Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, Western Springs, IL
 Chief Ray Giovannelli, Niles Police Dept., Niles, IL
 Ms. Carole Grant Hall, Son Lateef was murdered, Chicago, IL
 Chief George Incledon, Morton Grove Police Dept., Morton Grove, IL
 Chief Robert Jones, Gurnee Police Dept., Gurnee, IL
 Chief Frank Kaminski, Evanston Police Dept., Evanston, IL
 Chief Eugene Karczewski, Riverside Police Dept., Riverside, IL
 Chief David Kentner, Freeport Police Dept., Freeport, IL
 Chief Geoffrey J. Korous, Woodridge Police Dept., Woodridge, IL
 Ms. Glenda Kretzer, Sister and parents murdered, Sandoval, IL
 Hon. David W. Lewis, Clark County State's Attorney, Marshall, IL
 Chief Leo McCann, Buffalo Grove Police Dept., Buffalo Grove, IL
 Chief Timothy McCarthy, Orland Park Police Dept.,* Orland Park, IL
 Chief William Miller, Elgin Police Department, Elgin, IL
 Chief John J. Millner, Elmhurst Police Department, Elmhurst, IL
 Chief Bruce Morris, Prospect Heights Police Dept., Prospect Heights, IL
 Chief Jeff Nielsen, Rockford Police Dept., Rockford, IL
 Chief Ignacio Joe Pena, East Dundee Police Dept., East Dundee, IL
 Ms. Shirley R. Pringle, Knox County State Attorney, Galesburg, IL
 Sheriff Richard Randall, Kendall County Sheriff's Dept., Yorkville, IL
 Chief Thomas Reasoner, Clarendon Hills Police Dept., Clarendon Hills, IL
 Hon. Charles Reynard, McLean County State's Attorney, Bloomington, IL
 Mr. Mike Robbins, Officer shot in the line of duty, Chicago, IL
 Mr. Matt L. Rodriguez, Former Police Superintendent, Chicago, IL
 Chief Darrell Sanders, Frankfort Police Department, Frankfort, IL
 Chief Gary J. Schira, Bloomingdale Police Dept., Bloomingdale, IL
 Chief Ron Sheley, Crystal Lake Police Dept.,* Crystal Lake, IL
 Chief Robert Sturlini, Des Plaines Police Dept., Des Plaines, IL
 Mr. Thomas Vanden Berk, Executive Director, Uhlich Children's Home,
 Son Tommy was murdered, Chicago, IL
 Sheriff James Vazzi, Montgomery County Sheriff's Dept., Hillsboro, IL
 Chief Nicholas Weiss, Lincolnwood Police Dept., Lincolnwood, IL
 Chief Frank Williams, Wood Dale Police Dept., Wood Dale, IL
 Chief Steven Williams, Rolling Meadows Police Dept., Rolling Meadows, IL
 Chief Jerry Zywczyk, Westmont Police Dept., Westmont, IL
 Hon. Paul J. Morrison, Johnson County District Attorney, Olathe, KS
 Ms. Vicki Reed, Victim of gun violence, Frankfort, KY
 Commissioner Paul F. Evans, Boston Police Dept., Boston, MA

Commissioner Thomas C. Frazier, Baltimore Police Dept.,

President, Police Executive Research Forum, Baltimore, MD
 Chief John S. Farrell, Prince Georges County Police Dept., Hyattsville, MD
 Chief Charles A. Moose, Montgomery County Police Dept., Rockville, MD
 Ms. Roberta Roper, Daughter Stephanie murdered, Upper Marlboro, MD
 Hon. Neale T. Adams, Aroostook County Prosecutors Office, Caribou, ME
 Chief Butch Asselin, Skowhegan Police Dept., Skowhegan, ME
 Chief Terry A. Burgess, Camden Police Dept., Camden, ME
 Chief Mike Chitwood, Portland Police Department, Portland, ME
 Chief Stephen Cobbett, Paris Police Dept., South Paris, ME
 Sheriff Barry A. DeLong, Somerset County Sheriffs Dept., Skowhegan, ME
 Sheriff Lloyd Herrick, Oxford County Sheriffs Dept., South Paris, ME
 Commissioner Michael Kelly, Maine Department of Public Safety, Augusta, ME
 Chief Darrell Malone, Houlton Police Dept., Houlton, ME
 Chief Richard Pickett, Dixfield Police Dept., Dixfield, ME
 Sheriff Mark A. Westrum, Sagadahoc County Sheriff, Bath, ME
 Hon. David Gorcyca, Oakland County Prosecutor, Pontiac, MI
 Hon. James C. Backstrom, Dakota County Attorney,
 Vice President, National District Attorneys Association, Hastings, MN
 Chief Robert K. Olson, Minneapolis Police Dept., Minneapolis, MN
 Chief Bracy Coleman, Jackson Police Dept., Jackson, MS
 Chief Gregg Lewis, Meridian Police Dept., Meridian, MS
 Hon. Al Smith, Bolivar County Attorney, Cleveland, MS
 Chief Glen Allen, Henderson Police Dept.,* Henderson, NC
 Chief Robert J. Blakely, Norwood Police Dept., Norwood, NC
 Hon. Howard S. Boney, Edgecombe County District Attorney, Tarboro, NC
 Hon. Luther Johnson Britt III, 16th B Prosecutorial District, Lumberton, NC
 Chief Mitchell Brown, Raleigh Police Department, Raleigh, NC
 Chief Mike Bustle, Lake Lure Police Dept., Lake Lure, NC
 Chief John Cease, Wilmington Police Dept., Wilmington, NC
 Chief Francis T. D' Ambra, Manteo Police Department, Manteo, NC
 Hon. Michael F. Easley, Attorney General, Raleigh, NC
 Chief Chris Fay, Woodfin Police Dept., Asheville, NC
 Chief Terry Hill, Roxboro Police Department, Roxboro, NC
 Chief John W. Hodges, Hope Mills Police Dept., Hope Mills, NC
 Chief Julius Kerr, Sunset Beach Police Department, Sunset Beach, NC
 Chief Gary Lafone, Conover Police Dept.,* Conover, NC
 Chief Floyd W. Lucas, Jr., Hickory Police Department, Hickory, NC
 Chief Frank Palombo, New Bern Police Dept., New Bern, NC
 Chief E. J. Phillips, Troy Police Dept., Troy, NC
 Officer Rodney Rowland, Director, Dunn Police Activities League,* Dunn, NC
 Chief Danny Toppings, Four Oaks Police Department, Four Oaks, NC
 Chief Ronald Wagner, Maxton Police Dept., Maxton, NC
 Chief Jack F. Warlick, Lenoir Police Dept., Lenoir, NC
 Chief Johnny L. Wehunt, Graham Police Dept., Graham, NC
 Chief Robert C. White, Greensboro Police Dept., Greensboro, NC
 Chief Michael Wightman, Kinston Police Department, Kinston, NC

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 Director Joseph Santiago, Newark Police Dept., Newark, NJ
 Chief James Bonnell, Las Cruces Police Dept., Las Cruces, NM
 Sheriff Joe Bowdich, Bernalillo County Sheriffs Dept., Albuquerque, NM
 Sheriff M. A. (Chunky) Click, Eddy County Sheriffs Dept., Carlsbad, NM
 Sheriff Michael Davidson, San Juan County Sheriffs Dept., Aztec, NM
 Chief Gerald Galvin, Albuquerque Police Dept., Albuquerque, NM
 Mr. Gilbert G. Gallegos, President, national Fraternal Order of Police, Albuquerque, NM
 Sheriff Jerry Keller, Las Vegas Metro Police Dept., Las Vegas, NV
 Sheriff Richard Kirkland, Washoe County Sheriffs Office, Reno, NV
 Mr. Don Barrett, AVID, Syracuse, NY
 Sheriff Thomas Beilein, Niagara County Sheriffs Dept., Lockport, NY
 Mr. Bill Bratton, Former Police Commissioner, Boston, MA and New York, NY
 Ms. Carolee Brooks, Son David murdered at age 28, Flushing , NY
 Ms. Carolyn Brooks, Brother David murdered at age 28, New York , NY
 Hon. Kenneth R. Bruno, Rensselaer County District Attorney, Troy, NY
 Ms. Laureen Buschman, Twin sister murdered, Auburn, NY
 Commisioner Louis D'Aliso, Westchester County Dept. of Public Safety, Hawthorne, NY
 Ms. Frances Davis, Mothers of All Children, Three sons murdered, Brooklyn, NY
 Chief Robert J. Duffy, Rochester Police Department, Rochester, NY
 Sheriff Ernest Dustman, Cattaraugus County Sheriffs Dept., Little Valley, NY
 Chief Frederick Fusco, Rensselaer Police Dept., Rensselaer, NY
 Ms. Patricia Gioia, Daughter Mary was murdered, Schenectady, NY
 Chief John Grebert, Colonie Police Dept., Latham, NY
 Sheriff Charles Houper, Chemung County Sheriff, Elmira, NY
 Mr. Ralph Hubbard, Son Brett murdered, Brooklyn, NY
 Hon. Robert T. Johnson, Bronx County District Attorney, Bronx, NY
 Sheriff Gary Maha, Genesee County Sheriffs Dept., Batavia, NY
 Sheriff Andrew Meloni, Monroe County Sheriff, Rochester, NY
 Sheriff Daniel G. Middaugh, Oneida County Sheriffs Dept., Oriskany, NY
 Hon. Gerald F. Mollen, Broome County District Attorney, Binghamton, NY
 Chief William D. Nye, East Aurora Police Dept.,* East Aurora, NY
 Chief Ernest C. Palmer, Niagara Falls Police Dept., Niagara Falls, NY
 Sheriff Jack Pelkey, Franklin County Sheriffs Dept., Malone, NY
 Sheriff Peter J. Pinckney, Cayuga County Sheriffs Dept., Auburn, NY
 Mr. Alan Pottinger, Brother David murdered at age 28, Fresh Meadows, NY
 Sheriff Ronald Spike, Yates County Sheriffs Dept., Penn Yan, NY
 Mr. Hirokazu Yoshikawa, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, NYU, New York, NY
 Sheriff Gary Haines, Montgomery County Sheriff, Dayton, OH
 Sheriff Thomas G. Maurer, Wayne County Sheriffs Department, Wooster, OH
 Director Thomas Rice Sr, City of Columbus Public Safety Dept., Columbus, OH
 Sheriff Patrick J. Ballard, Washington County Sheriffs Dept., Bartlesville, OK
 Chief Carolyn Kusler, Broken Arrow Police Dept., Broken Arrow, OK
 Chief Neal Troutman, Bethany Police Dept., Bethany, OK
 Sheriff John Whetsel, Oklahoma County Sheriffs Dept., Oklahoma City, OK
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 Chief Frank Baranyai, Cochran Police Dept., Cochran, PA
 Chief James Childs III, Southern Regional Police Dept., New Freedom, PA
 Sheriff Peter DeFazio, Allegheny County Sheriffs Dept., Pittsburgh, PA
 Chief Thomas K. Dubas, Blakely Police Dept.,* Peckville, PA
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 Chief Charles E. Snyder Jr, Lower Allen Township Police Dept., Camp Hill, PA
 Chief Bill Ullom, Albion Boro Police Dept., Albion, PA
 Chief George Arruda, Tiverton Police Dept., Tiverton, RI
 Mr. John D. Carpenter, Son John murdered in 1995, Providence, RI
 Mr. Charles E. Collyer, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI
 Ms. Katharine Cutting, Father murdered at age 79, North Kingstown, RI
 Ms. Anne Marie D'Aleasio, Director, Survivors Outreach Services, Cranston, RI
 Chief William Devine, North Providence Police Dept., North Providence, RI
 Chief Gary Dias, East Providence Police Dept., East Providence, RI
 Chief William Mack, Scituate Police Dept.,* North Scituate, RI
 Ms. Renate Marek, Son murdered at age 21, Portsmouth, RI
 Chief Steven Reynolds, North Smithfield Police Dept., North Smithfield, RI
 Chief James Wynne, North Kingstown Police Dept.,* North Kingstown, RI
 Sheriff Johnny Mack Brown, Greenville County Sheriff, Greenville, SC
 Sheriff Leon Lott, Richland County Sheriff, Columbia, SC
 Hon. Randall E. Nichols, Knox County District Attorney General, Knoxville, TN
 Chief Emmett H. Turner, Nashville Metro Police Dept., Nashville, TN
 Chief Michael Courville, Executive Director, Texas Police Chiefs Association, Austin, TX
 Hon. Ronald Earle, Travis County District Attorney, Austin, TX
 Ms. Ellen Halbert, Victim of multiple stabbing, Austin, TX
 Ms. Thomas Ann Hines, Son murdered at age 21, Plano, TX
 Sheriff Larry Olivarez, Neches County Sheriff, Corpus Christi, TX
 Chief Al Philppus, San Antonio Police Dept., San Antonio, TX
 Ms. Joyce Strickland, Mothers Against Teen Violence, Son murdered in 1993, Dallas, TX
 Chief Thomas Windham, Fort Worth Police Dept., Fort Worth, TX
 Chief Gregory M. Cooper, Provo Police Dept., Provo, UT
 Hon. Mark R. Decaria, Weber County Attorney, Ogden, UT
 Sheriff Aaron D. Kennard, Salt Lake County Sheriffs Dept., Salt Lake City, UT
 Sheriff Lynn Nelson, Cache County Sheriffs Dept., Logan, UT
 Chief James Paine, Brigham City Police Dept., Brigham City, UT
 Chief Ruben B. Ortega, Salt Lake Police Dept.,
 Chairman, Major Cities (Police) Chiefs' Organization, Salt Lake City, UT
 Chief Edward A. Flynn, Arlington County Police Dept., Arlington, VA
 Chief Joseph Arduca, Brandon Police Dept., Brandon, VT
 Sheriff Robert R. Bart, Snohomish County Sheriff, Everett, WA
 Hon. Paul Bucher, Waukesha County District Attorney, Waukesha, WI
 Captain Bob Kavanaugh, Appleton Police Dept., Appleton, WI
 Sheriff William Kruziki, Waukesha County Sheriff's Dept., Waukesha, WI

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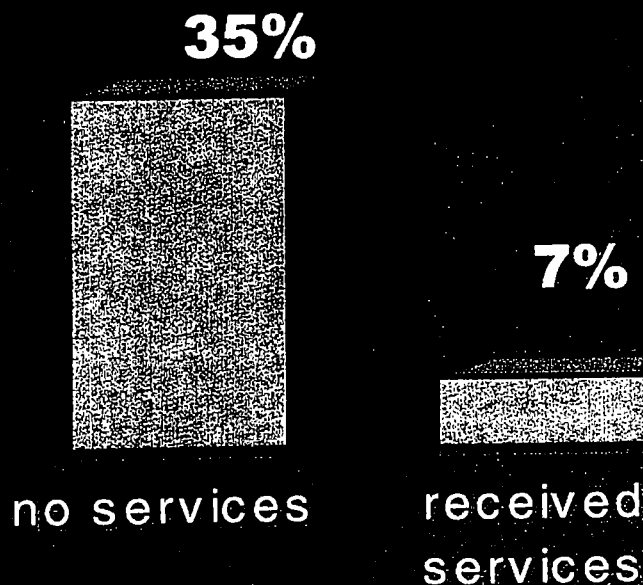
2

Divider Title: _____

Preschool & Home Visit Program Cuts Crime

Preschool and weekly home
visits led to an 80% drop in the
number of chronic offenders.

Percent Arrested 5 or More Times
Through Age 27



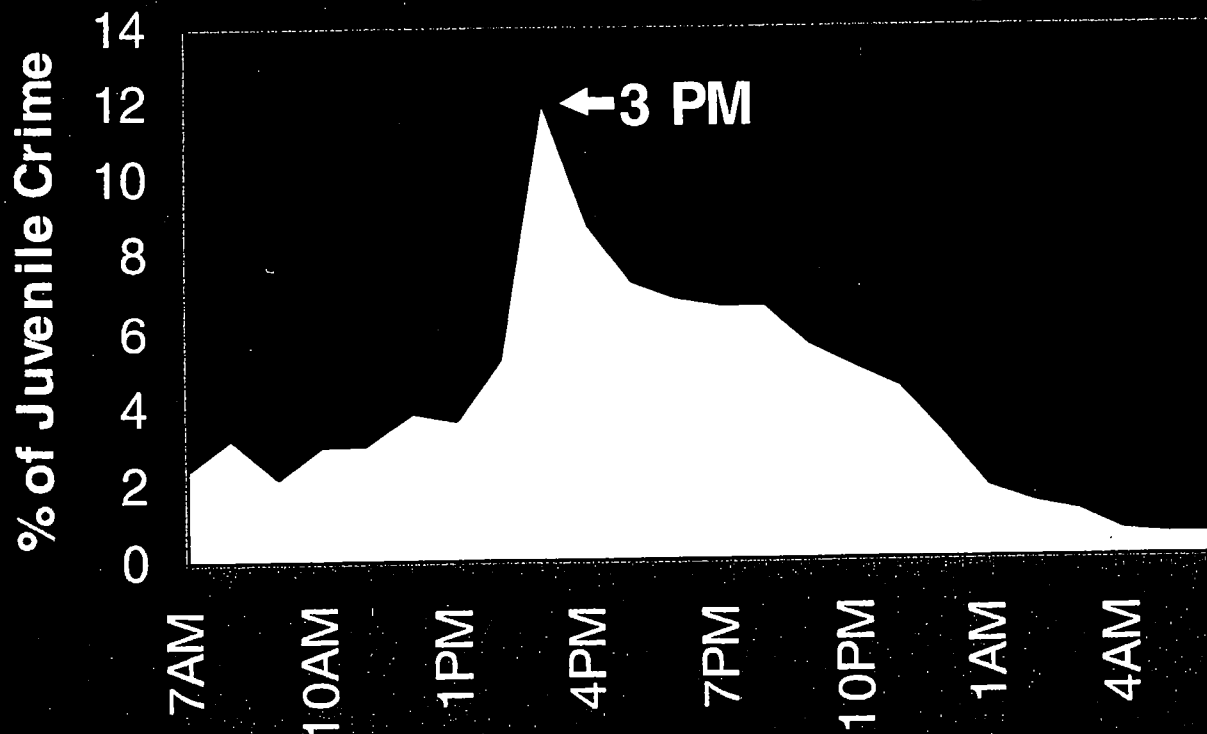
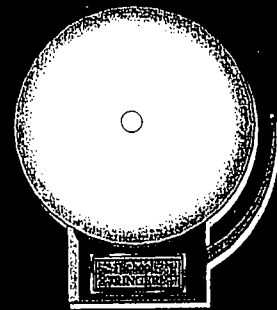
High/Scope Perry Preschool Study

Source: Lawrence J. Schweinhart, Helen B. Barnes, and David P. Weikert, Significant benefits: The High / Scope Perry Preschool Study Through Age 27 (Ypsilanti, MI: High Scope Press, 1993)

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Percent of Violent Juvenile Crime Occurring Each Hour

Violent Juvenile Crime Triples When the School Bell Rings



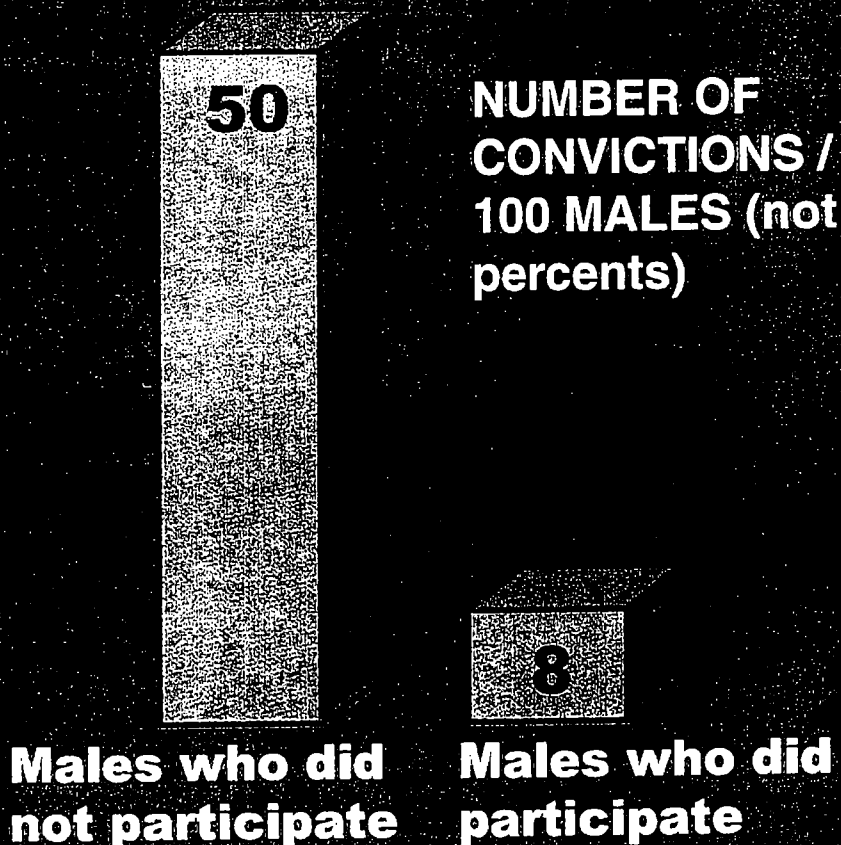
Source: Sickmund M., Snyder H.N., Poe-Yamagata E., "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1997 Update on Violence," National Center for Juvenile Justice, (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention) which was based on data compiled by the F.B.I.'s National Incident-Based Reporting System.

Fight Crime Against Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Quality After-School Programs Prevent Crime

An intensive after-school enrichment program combining academics, personal development, community service and monetary incentives keeps kids on track.

Male Controls, who did not participate in Quantum Opportunities, had six times the average number of convictions as Males in the program.



Quantum Opportunities Program

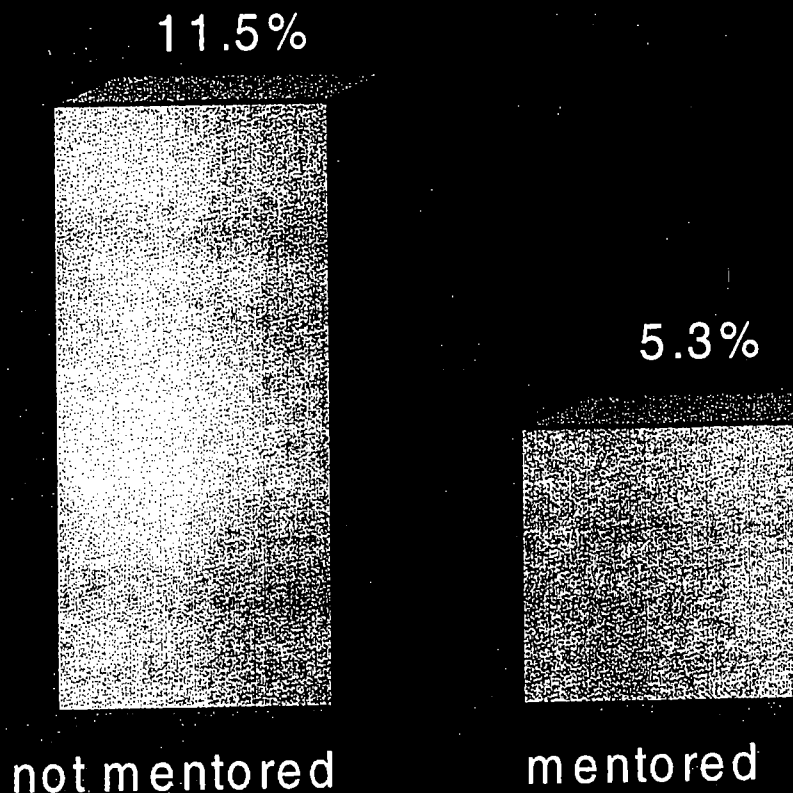
Source: Lattimore, C.B., et al. The Quantum Opportunities Program, in Elliot, D.S., *Blueprints for Violence Prevention*, Book 4 of a series, Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, Boulder CO, 1998.

Fight Crime. Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Quality Mentoring Cuts Drug Use

Mentored kids were half as likely to start using drugs, and almost a third less likely to hit someone.

Percentage of 10- to 16- year-olds who started using drugs



Big Brothers / Big Sisters Mentoring Program

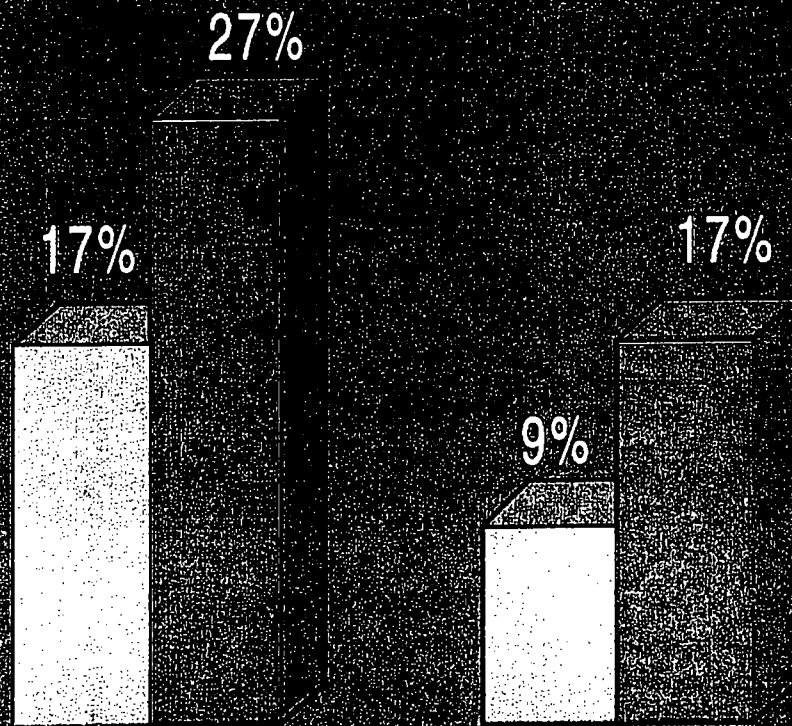
Source: Tierney, J.U., Grossman, J., and Resch, N., "Making a Difference: An Impact study of Big Brothers/Big sisters," Public/Private Ventures (November 1995), p. 33.

Fight Crime Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Abuse & Neglect Increases Crime

■ COMPARISON
GROUP

■ ABUSED OR
NEGLECTED



**Percent Who Were
Arrested as
Juveniles**

(59% INCREASE)

**"Chronic Offenders"
Percent Arrested
Five or More Times**

(88% INCREASE)

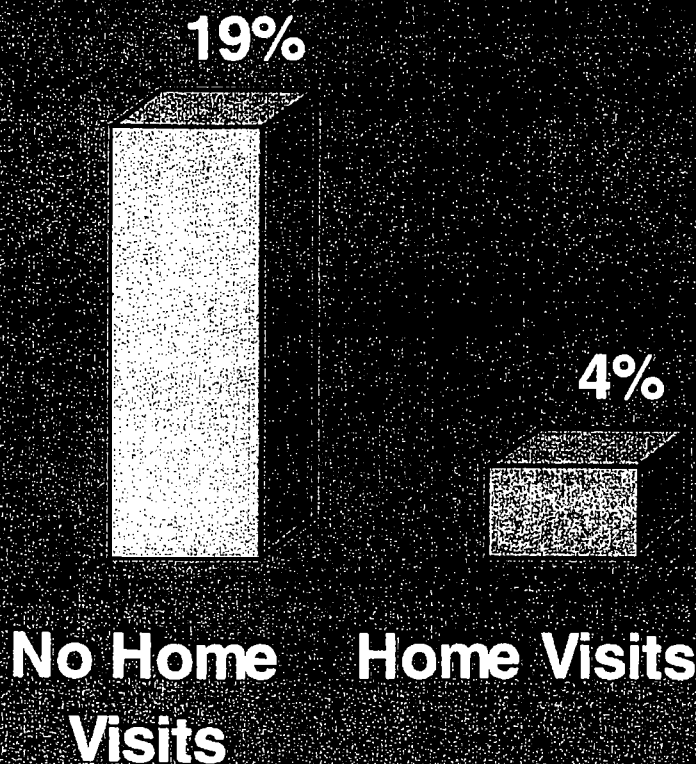
Source: Maxfield M.G., Spatz Widom C., "The Cycle of Violence: Revisited 6 Years Later," Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine, Vol. 150, April, 1996, and Spatz Widom C., "The Cycle of Violence," National Institute of Justice, October, 1992.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Home Visitation Services Prevent Child Abuse

The high-risk Families who received prenatal and early childhood home visitation services were 80% less likely to abuse or neglect their children.

Verified Child Abuse or Neglect During the First 2 Years



Prenatal and Early Infancy Project

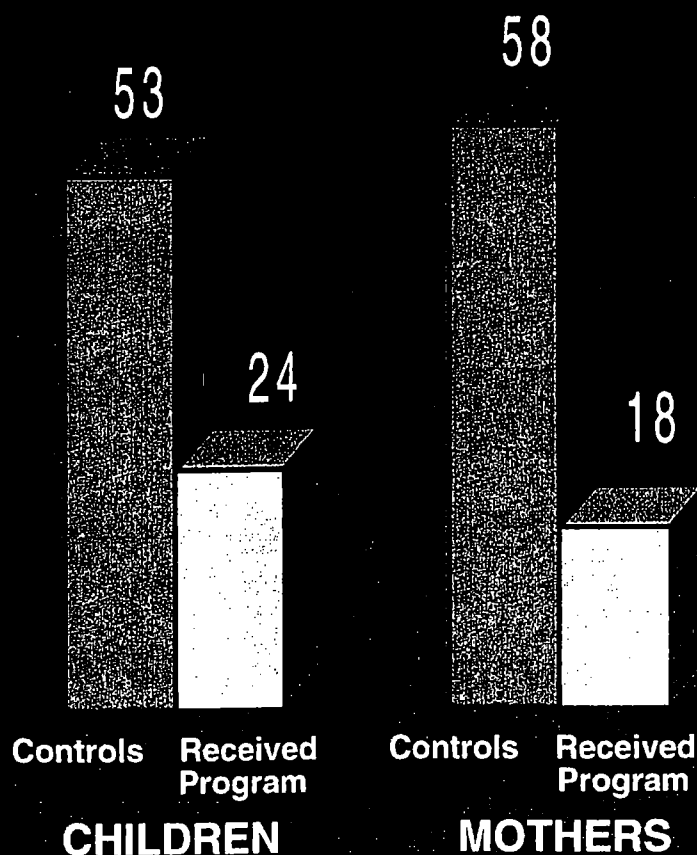
Source: Olds, D., Henderson, C., Tatelbaum, R., and Chamberlin, R., "Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect: a randomized trial of nurse visitation," *Pediatrics*, (1986) vol. 78, pp. 65-78.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Home Visitation Services Prevent Arrests of both Mothers and Children

The high-risk Mothers who received prenatal and early childhood home visitation services were arrested one-third as often, and their children half as often, by the time their children reached age 15.

These figures are arrest rates: arrests per 100 children or arrests per 100 mothers. Since some children and mothers are arrested more than once, these figures are the total arrests/100 not the % of all children or mothers who were ever arrested.



Prenatal and Early Infancy Project

Source: Olds (1996) and Olds (JAMA, 1997) in Karoly, L.A. et al. Investing In Our Children, (Santa Monica CA: Rand 1998).

Fight Crime. Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

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3

Divider Title: _____

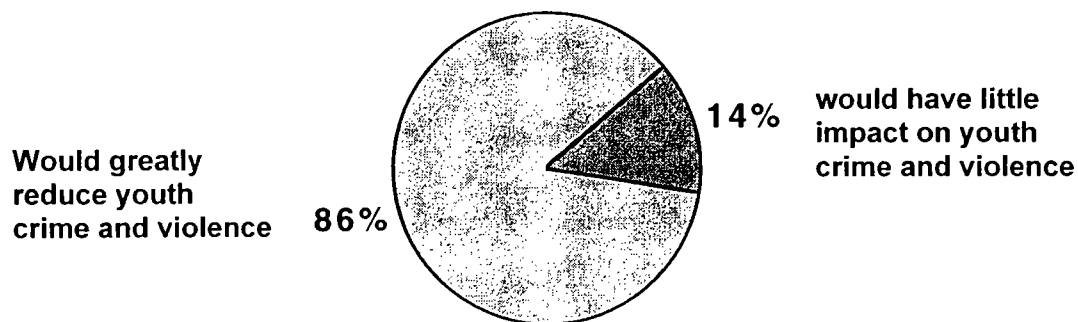
Poll of Police Chiefs

Conducted by George Mason University Professors
Stephen D. Mastrofski, Director of the Administration of Justice Program,
and Scott Keeter, Chair of the Department of Public and International Affairs.

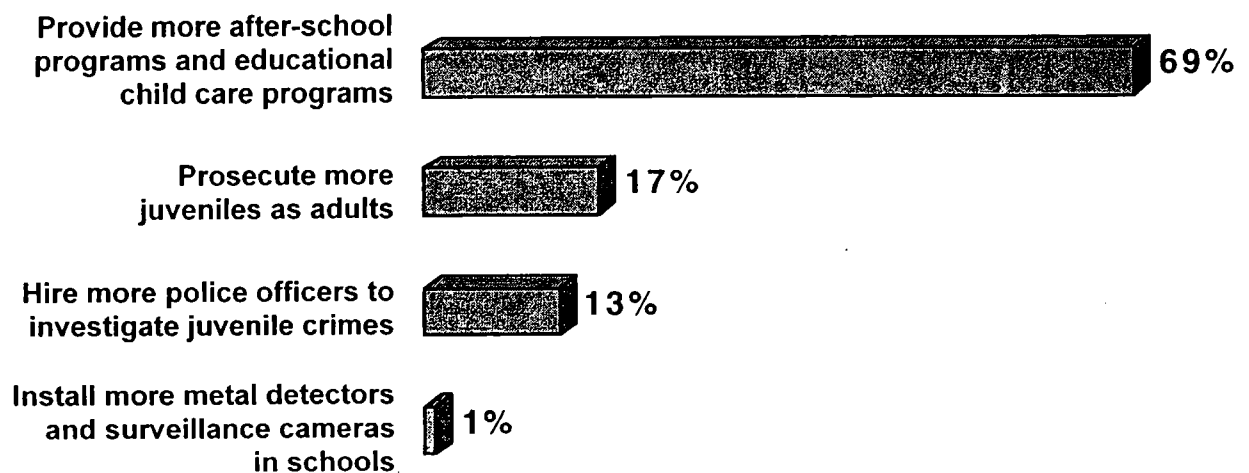
1) Which of these statements comes closer to your view?

Statements: Expanding after-school programs and educational child care programs like Head Start would greatly reduce youth crime and violence.

Expanding after-school programs and educational child care programs like Head Start would have little impact on youth crime and violence.



2) Which of these strategies do you think is most effective?*

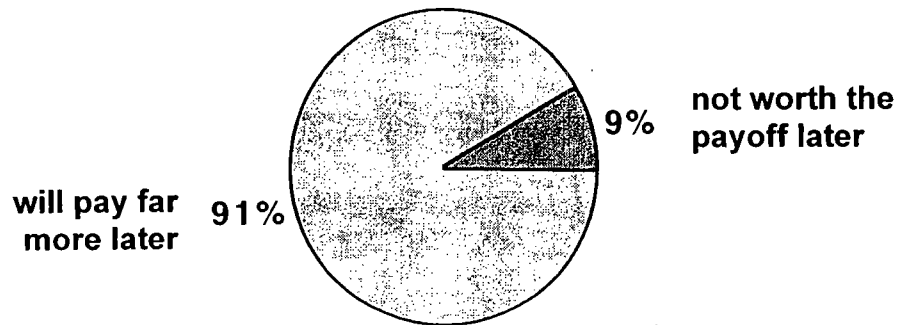


* In order to guide elected officials please rank the following four strategies. Place a "1" next to the approach you think will ultimately have the biggest impact in reducing youth violence, a "2" for the next most effective, and so forth. (Please rank all strategies and do not give the same ranking to more than one strategy). [Percentages shown are those ranked "1".]

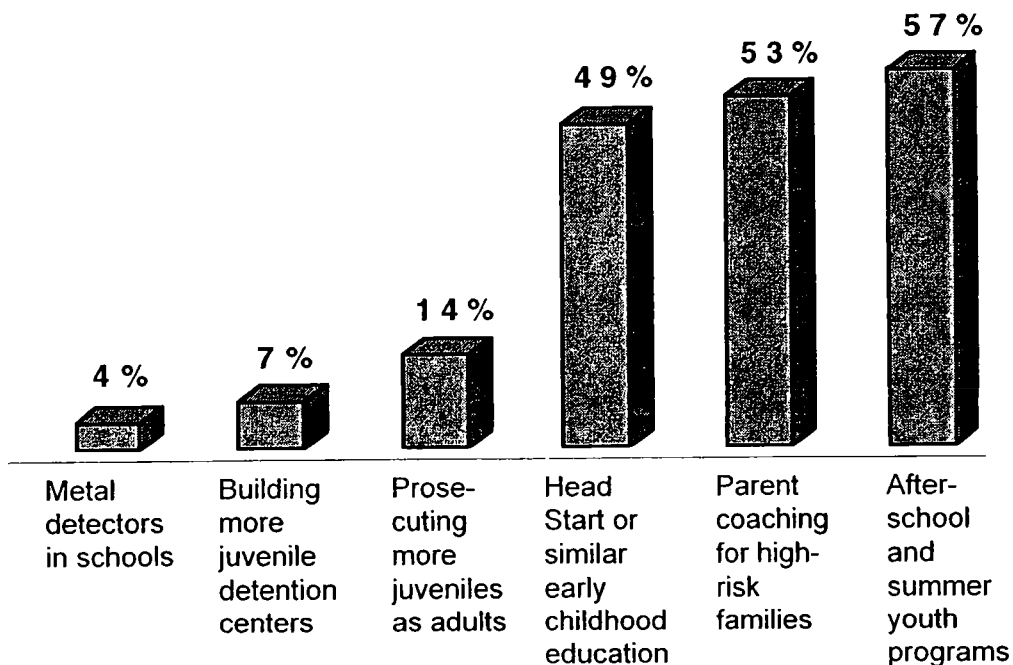
3) Which of these statements comes closer to your view?

Statements: If America *does not* make greater investments in after-school and educational child care programs to help children and youth now, we will pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs.

If America *makes* greater investments in after-school and educational child care programs to help children and youth now, the cost of these programs will not be worth the payoff later.



4) The Police Chiefs were asked "Please rate the following strategies on a scale of 1 to 5 on their value as a crime prevention tool." This chart shows the percentage for each strategy that received a "1" rating by the Police Chiefs.



The poll was conducted for Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, from October 14th through the 27th, 1999. 855 Chiefs were surveyed, from a sample including all 255 Chiefs from cities over 100,000, and a random sample of 600 Chiefs serving smaller cities. 566 Chiefs responded to the survey (66%), and the margin of error was 5%.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

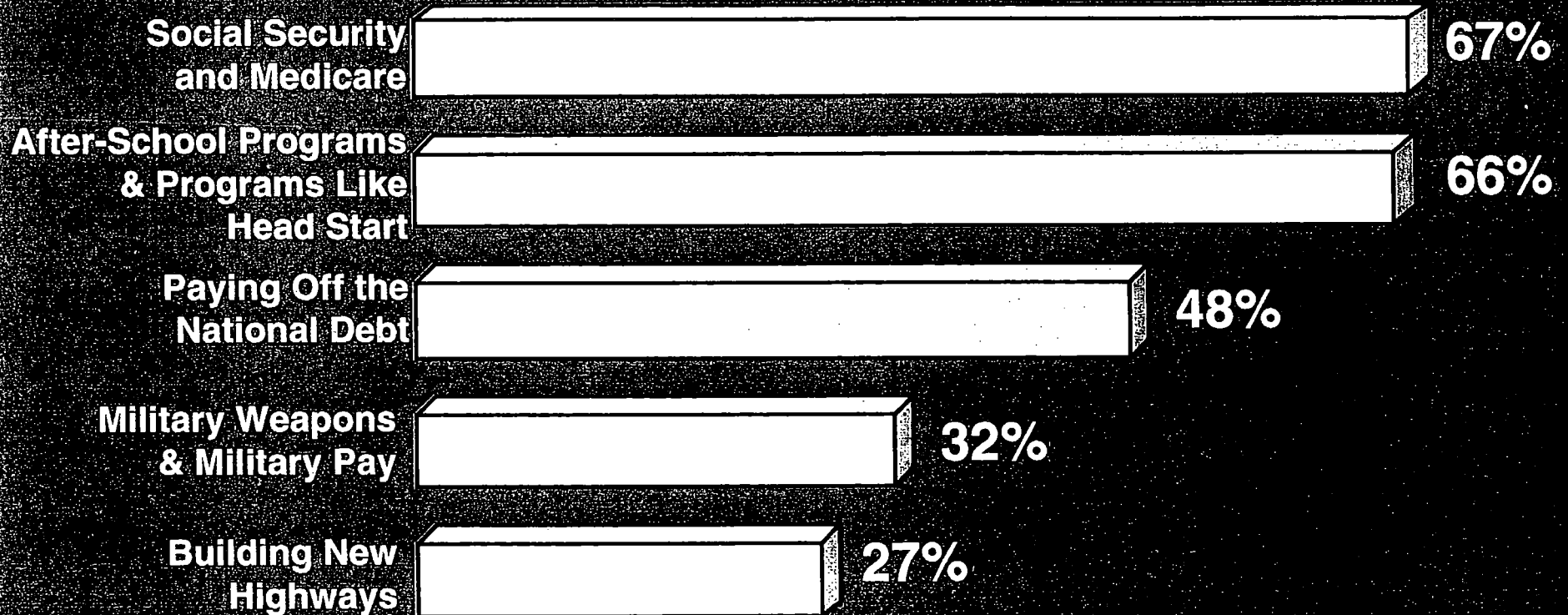
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4

Divider Title: _____

Poll: What's more important than a tax cut?
After-school programs and programs like Head Start
rank with Social Security and Medicare.



Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

**The following tables summarize the results of two polls conducted by
Opinion Research Corporation International for Fight Crime: Invest in Kids:**

August 12-15

Question 1.

To provide kids in your community with access to good after-school programs and early childhood development programs like Head Start, would you be willing to:

- a) Pay more taxes?
- b) Pass up a tax cut?

Pay more taxes?	50%
Those who were unwilling to pay more taxes, but who were willing to pass up a tax cut:	24%
Total percent of those willing to pay more taxes, pass up a tax cut, or both:	74%

Question 2.

Which of these priorities are more important than cutting taxes?

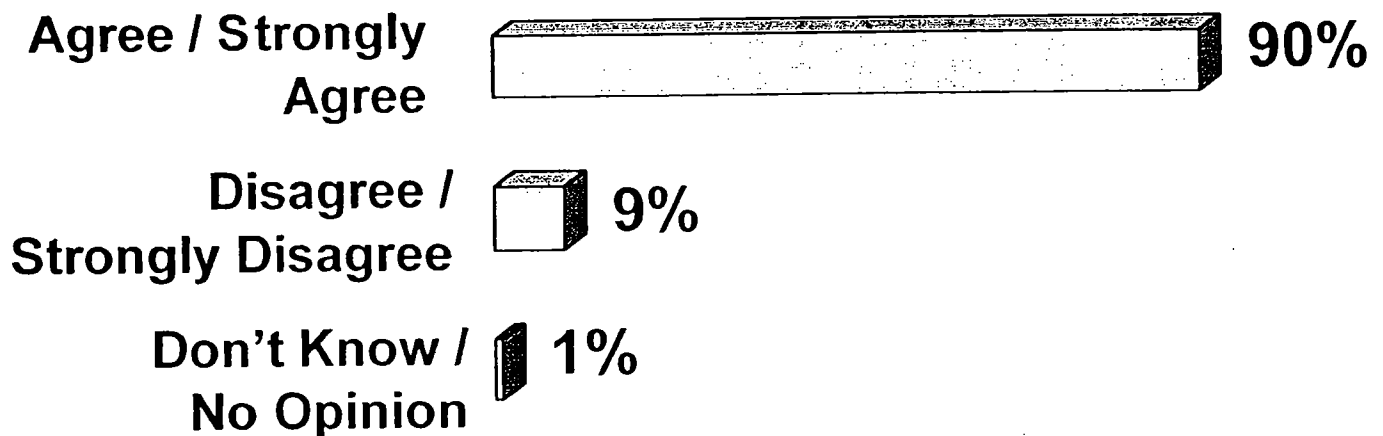
Shoring up Social Security and Medicare.	67%
Providing access to after-school programs and early childhood development programs like Head Start.	66%
Paying off the national debt.	48%
Building new highways.	32%
Building more advanced military weapons and spending more on military pay.	27%
Don't know / None of these	5%

Question 3.

As children in your community head back to school what are you most concerned about?
[Those polled volunteered their own answers.]

Violence / Crime	47%
Inadequate Education	18%
The Cost of Education	2%
Any other Concerns	21%
No Concern / No Answer	11%

9 out of 10 Americans agree: Investing more in preventive programs for kids could greatly reduce crime.



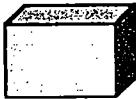
Actual Question Wording:

"Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statement: 'In the long run, America could greatly reduce crime if we invested more in preventive efforts aimed at helping children and youth get the right start in life. For example, community-based coaching for high-risk teen parents to improve their parenting, Head Start and other early childhood development programs, programs for troubled kids, and after-school programs and mentoring.'"

Opinion Research Corporation International, Caravan Services, 1011 respondents, July 1-3, 1999.
Margin of error + or - 2%.

Fight Crime - Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

**In Fighting Juvenile Crime Should We
Focus primarily on punishment
or
Focus equally on prevention programs
for kids?**

**Focus on
Punishment**  **14%**

**Focus Equally on
Prevention**  **81%**

**Don't Know /
Neither**  **5%**

Actual Question Wording:

“Which of these statements comes closer to your views?

1. America’s fight against juvenile crime should focus primarily on locking up juvenile delinquents and other punishment when crimes are committed.
2. America’s fight against juvenile crime must include strong efforts to lock up dangerous delinquents, but should focus equally on prevention programs aimed at keeping kids from getting into trouble and on efforts to help get troubled kids back on track.”

Opinion Research Corporation International, Caravan Services, 1011 respondents, July 1-3, 1999. Margin of error + or - 2%.

Fight Crime. Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

July 1-3 1999

Question 1

Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "In the long run, America could greatly reduce crime if we invested more in preventive efforts aimed at helping children and youth get the right start in life. For example, community-based coaching for high-risk teen parents to improve their parenting, Head Start and other early childhood development programs, programs for troubled kids, and after-school programs and mentoring."

Investing more in preventive programs for kids could greatly reduce crime:						
Strongly Agree	Agree but not Strongly	Total who Agree or Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total who Disagree or Strongly Disagree	Don't Know / Have no Opinion
62%	27%	90%	6%	3%	9%	1%

Question 2.

Which of these statements comes closer to your view?

- a) America's fight against juvenile crime **should focus on locking up juvenile delinquents and other punishment** when crimes are committed.
- b) America's fight against juvenile crime must include strong efforts to lock up dangerous delinquents, but **should focus equally on prevention programs** aimed at keeping kids from getting into trouble and on efforts to help get troubled kids back on track.

Should focus on locking up juvenile delinquents and other punishment	14%
Should focus equally on prevention programs	81%
Don't know / Neither	5%

The CARAVAN surveys were conducted by Opinion Research Corporation International for Fight Crime: Invest in Kids. 1016 adults, 18 years of age and over, were surveyed during the period of August 12-15, 1999, and 1011 adults were surveyed during the period July 1-3, 1999.

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5

Divider Title: _____

**NATIONAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

POLICE

William Bratton

Fmr. Commiss'r., NYC

Sam Cabral

President, Int'l Union of

Police Ass'ns, AFL-CIO

Dean Esserman

Chief, Stamford, CT

Edward Flynn

Chief, Arlington Co., VA

Thomas Frazier

Police Commissioner,

Baltimore, MD

Gilbert Gallegos

President, Fraternal

Order of Police

Phil Keith

Chief, Knoxville, TN

John Millner

Chief, Elmhurst, IL

Charles Moose

Chief, Montgomery Co., MD

Patrick Murphy

Former Commiss'r, NYC,

DC, Detroit, Syracuse

Ruben Ortega

Chief, Salt Lake City, UT

Bernard Parks

Chief, Los Angeles, CA

Al Philippus

Chief, San Antonio, TX

Matt Rodriguez

Fmr. Police Sup't, Chicago, IL

Joseph Samuels, Jr.

Chief, Richmond, CA

Jerry Sanders

Fmr. Chief, San Diego, CA

Darrel Stephens

Chief, Charlotte, NC

Patrick Sullivan, Jr.

Sheriff, Arapahoe Co., CO

Donald Warshaw

Fmr. Chief, Miami, FL

PROSECUTORS

Michael Bradbury

District Atty., Ventura, CA

Ronald Earle

District Atty., Travis Co., TX

Norm Early

Former D.A., Denver, CO

Ralph Martin, II

District Atty., Suffolk Co., MA

Janet Napolitano

Attorney General, AZ

Jeanine Pirro

District Atty., Westchester, NY

Elliot Richardson

Former Attorney General
and Secretary of HEW, of
Defense and of Commerce

VIOLENCE VICTIMS

Frances Davis

Fdr., Mothers of All Children

Carole Grant Hall

Director, Ginger Ridge

Residents' Initiative

Ellen Halbert

Editor, National Crime

Victims Report

Marc Klaas

Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children

Dennis Lees, Ph.D.

Mgr., Mental Health Clinic

Jean Lewis

President, Parents of

Murdered Children

Gordon Rondeau &

Elaine Rondeau

Founders, Action America:

Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

President

Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Directors

Amy R. Dawson

Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Research Director

William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

State Operations Director

Marci Wasserman

Communications Director

Philip Evans

**Law Enforcement Organization
Crime Prevention Resolutions**
(Attached in the following order)

- Major Cities Police Chiefs
- National Sheriffs' Association
- Police Executive Research Forum
- National District Attorneys Association
- Arizona Association of Chiefs of Police
- Arizona County Attorney and Sheriff's Association
- California District Attorneys' Association
- California Sheriffs' Association
- Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
- Illinois State's Attorneys Association
- Iowa State Sheriff's & Deputies' Association
- Maine Chiefs of Police Association
- Maine Sheriff's Association
- New York Association of Chiefs of Police
- North Carolina Association of
Chiefs of Police
- Rhode Island Chiefs' Association
- Texas Police Chiefs' Association



MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS

Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

Major Cities Chiefs

February 9, 1999

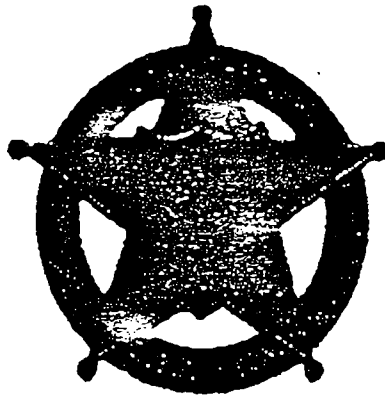
RESOLUTION

As police chiefs in America's largest cities, we know that investments today to help kids get the right start are among America's most powerful weapons against crime. Quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good neighbors instead of criminals. We therefore call on all our public officials to adopt the policies described in **FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan**:

- ☐ Assure all families access to quality child care for babies and preschool children.
- ☐ Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.
- ☐ Help schools identify troubled and disruptive children at an early age, and provide children and their parents with the counseling and training that can help kids get back on track.
- ☐ Offer all school-age children and teens after-school programs and access to weekend and summer programs that provide recreation, arts, academic support and community service experience.

Phoenix, Arizona
Los Angeles, California
Los Angeles Co., California
San Diego, California
San Francisco, California
San Jose, California
Denver, Colorado
Jacksonville, Florida
Metro-Dade, Miami, Florida
Atlanta, Georgia
Honolulu, Hawaii
Chicago, Illinois
Indianapolis, Indiana
New Orleans, Louisiana
Baltimore, Maryland
Baltimore Co., Maryland
Montgomery Co., Maryland
Prince George's Co., Maryland
Boston, Massachusetts
Detroit, Michigan
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Kansas City, Missouri
St. Louis, Missouri
Las Vegas, Nevada
Newark, New Jersey
Buffalo, New York
Nassau Co., New York
New York City, New York
Suffolk Co., New York
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Memphis, Tennessee
Nashville Metro, Tennessee
Austin, Texas
Dallas, Texas
El Paso, Texas
Fort Worth, Texas
Houston, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
Salt Lake City, Utah
Washington, D.C.
Seattle, Washington
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
.....
Calgary, Canada
Montreal, Canada
Toronto, Canada

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION



Resolution

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS INVESTING IN OUR NATIONS YOUTH

- WHEREAS, public safety is the principal goal of the nation's sheriffs; and
- WHEREAS, our nation's sheriffs work continuously to fight crime and remove criminals from our streets and neighborhoods; and
- WHEREAS, more and more "at-risk" kids are becoming involved in crime because they do not have any other positive alternatives; and
- WHEREAS, the peak hours for violent juvenile crime are between the end of school and 8:00 p.m.; and
- WHEREAS, helping kids keep out of trouble during these hours is an effective weapon against crime; and
- WHEREAS, investing in programs that educate parents and children to become good neighbors is beneficial to the community; and
- WHEREAS, quality child care, parental education and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills needed to become responsible adults instead of juvenile delinquents and adult criminals; and
- WHEREAS, sheriffs and other elected officials have a public duty and responsibility to ensure our kids have a fighting chance; now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Sheriffs' Association supports programs to provide all infants, toddlers and preschoolers with quality educational child care at a price parents can afford; and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Sheriffs' Association strongly supports programs designed to reduce child abuse and neglect by advocating "parenting coaches" through proven home visitation programs and community-based family resource centers; and furthermore the National Sheriffs' Association strongly supports after-school programs, weekend programs, and summer programs that offer recreational activities, academic support, and community service opportunities to America's school-age children.

Adopted at a meeting of the General
Membership on this 1st day of July, 1998
in Phoenix, Arizona



Resolution on Early Childhood Care and After-School Programs

May 1, 1998

As police professionals serving more than 40 percent of the nation's population, we are deeply committed to getting dangerous criminals off the street. But we also know that even the most effective policing, prosecution, and punishment will never be enough to win the fight against crime unless they are coupled with effective prevention and intervention programs that will minimize the need for back-end solutions.

Findings

Scientific research now clearly shows that quality educational child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can have a dramatic anti-crime impact because they help kids learn right from wrong and learn the skills and values they need to become good neighbors instead of criminals. In some studies early childhood investments have reduced by as much as 90% the risk of subsequent delinquency and by as much as 80% the risk that a toddler will grow up to have been arrested five or more times as an adult. And after-school youth development programs have been proven to sharply reduce juvenile crime and juvenile victimization.

Research also shows that investments in effective early childhood and youth development programs today will reap dramatic cost savings tomorrow. Boosting such investments represents not only a significant crime-reduction opportunity, but also an opportunity to substantially reduce budgetary demands on federal and state governments in the years to come.

Call for Action

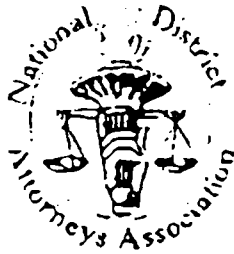
We therefore adopt, as a legislative priority for this year, a call on all our elected officials to support policies that:

- Ensure all communities the funds to provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality, educational child care at a price their parents can afford.

Resolution on Early Childhood Care and After-School Programs
May 1, 1998

- Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.
- Provide for all of America's school-age children and teens after-school programs, and access to weekend and summer programs that offer recreation, academic support and community service experience.
- Increase existing funds for law enforcement and increase the discretionary authority of law enforcement executives to use those funds to support successful and proven crime-preventing investments in children and youth.

America should move steadily forward to implement on a large scale the child care, early childhood development and after-school programs that have already been proven to prevent crime. We also urge that funds be allocated to permit ongoing evaluation of implementation as model programs are "scaled up," and research on other promising crime-prevention investments, in order to further refine our knowledge of best practices to protect public safety and improve developmental outcomes for at-risk youth.



NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION

99 Canal Center Plaza • Suite 510 • Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Telephone: (703) 549-9222 Fax: (703) 836-3195

RESOLUTION
ON
CURBING YOUTH VIOLENCE

WHEREAS, the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) recognizes the importance of nurturing and responsible parenting and supports programs that promote core family values, and intervention and prevention initiatives that focus on the serious negative impact of violence, abuse, neglect, crime and drugs upon the lives of youth; and

WHEREAS, the collective experience of state and local prosecutors across the nation is that the incidence of abuse, juvenile crime and delinquency is greatly increased when these basic needs of children have not been met;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the NDAA supports a coordinated and balanced approach to address our nation's growing youth violence problem, emphasizing the importance of proven prevention and intervention initiatives, such as efforts to ensure the availability of quality child-care, after-school programs and programs aimed at reducing child abuse, provided that such are not viewed as alternatives to the apprehension and prosecution of juvenile criminal offenders.

Adopted by the Board of Directors, March 21, 1998, at Clearwater, Florida.
98-013.SPR

Resolution on Curbing Youth Violence

*Approved by the Arizona Association of
Chiefs of Police*

September 15, 1998

RESOLUTION

As chiefs of police working every day to get dangerous criminals off the streets, we know that investments today to help kids get the right start are among America's most powerful weapons against crime. The evidence is in that quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good neighbors instead of criminals. We therefore call on all our elected officials to adopt policies to:

- ☛ Provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality educational child care at a price their parents can afford.
- ☛ Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.
- ☛ Provide for all of America's school-age children and teens after-school programs, and access to weekend and summer programs that offer recreation, academic support and community service experience.

Arizona County Attorney & Sheriff's Association

Sheriff Marvin Hare, President
Martha Chase, Secretary/Treasurer

RESOLUTION ON CURBING YOUTH VIOLENCE

WHEREAS, the Arizona County Attorney & Sheriff's Association recognizes the importance of nurturing and responsible parenting and supports programs that promote core family values, and intervention and prevention initiatives that focus on the serious negative impact of violence, abuse, neglect, crime and drugs upon the lives of youth; and

WHEREAS, the collective experience of state and local prosecutors across the nation is that the incidence of abuse, juvenile crime and delinquency is greatly increased when these basic needs of children have not been met;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Arizona County Attorney and Sheriff's Association supports a coordinated and balanced approach to address our nation's growing youth violence problem, emphasizing the importance of proven prevention and intervention initiatives, such as efforts to ensure the availability of quality child-care, after-school programs and programs aimed at reducing child abuse, provided that such are not viewed as alternatives to the apprehension and prosecution of juvenile criminal offenders.

Adopted by Members, Arizona County Attorney & Sheriff's Association, May 14, 1998.

Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

California District Attorney's Association

January, 1999

RESOLUTION

As prosecutors working every day to get dangerous criminals off the streets, we know that investments today to help kids get the right start are among America's most powerful weapons against crime. Quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good neighbors instead of criminals. We therefore call on all our public officials to adopt policies described in FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*:

- ☛ Provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality educational child care at a price their parents can afford.
- ☛ Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.
- ☛ Help schools identify troubled and disruptive children at an early age, and provide children and their parents with the counseling and training that can help kids get back on track.
- ☛ Provide for school-age children and teens after-school programs and access to weekend and summer programs that offer recreation, academic support and community service experience.



California State Sheriffs' Association

Organization Founded by the Sheriffs in 1894

RESOLUTION ON CURBING SCHOOL & YOUTH VIOLENCE

WHEREAS: SHERIFFS WORK EVERY DAY TO GET DANGEROUS CRIMINALS OFF THE STREETS; AND

WHEREAS: KNOWING THAT AN INVESTMENT IN HELPING KIDS GET THE RIGHT START IS AMONG AMERICA'S MOST POWERFUL WEAPONS AGAINST CRIME; AND

WHEREAS: QUALITY CHILD CARE, PARENTING COACHING AND AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS CAN HELP KIDS LEARN THE VALUES AND SKILLS THEY NEED TO BECOME GOOD NEIGHBORS INSTEAD OF CRIMINALS; AND

WHEREAS: THE FOLLOWING POLICIES ARE PART OF THE FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS SCHOOL AND YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION PLAN:

PROVIDE ALL INFANTS, TODDLERS AND PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WITH QUALITY EDUCATIONAL CHILD CARE AT A PRICE THEIR PARENTS CAN AFFORD;

REDUCE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT BY OFFERING ALL AT-RISK PARENTS "PARENTING COACHES" THROUGH PROVEN HOME VISITING PROGRAMS, AS WELL AS ACCESS TO COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS;

HELP SCHOOLS IDENTIFY TROUBLED AND DISRUPTIVE CHILDREN AT AN EARLY AGE, AND PROVIDE CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS WITH THE COUNSELING AND TRAINING THAT CAN HELP KIDS GET BACK ON TRACK; AND

PROVIDE FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND TEENS AFTER-SCHOOL AND ACCESS TO WEEKEND AND SUMMER PROGRAMS THAT OFFER RECREATION, ACADEMIC SUPPORT AND COMMUNITY SERVICE EXPERIENCE; NOW, THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED: THAT THE CALIFORNIA STATE SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION URGES PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO ADOPT POLICIES SET FORTH IN FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS SCHOOL AND YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION PLAN; AND

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED: THAT THE CALIFORNIA STATE SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION ENCOURAGES MEMBERS TO REVIEW FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS CRIME PREVENTION RESEARCH AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES, AND JOIN ITS ANTI-CRIME EFFORTS.

Adopted this twenty-eighth day of March 1999

[Signature]
President

[Signature]
Secretary

[Signature]
Executive Director

Attest:



Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

426 South Fifth Street, Suite 200 - Springfield, Illinois 62701-1824
PH 217-523-3765, FAX 217-523-8352, E-MAIL: IACP@ILCHIEFS.ORG

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Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

December, 1998

RESOLUTION

As police chiefs working every day to get dangerous criminals off the streets, we know that investments today to help kids get the right start are among America's most powerful weapons against crime. The evidence is in that quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good neighbors instead of criminals. We therefore call on all our elected officials to adopt policies named in FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*:

- ☐ Provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality educational child care at a price their parents can afford.
- ☐ Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.
- ☐ Help schools identify troubled and disruptive children at an early age, and provide children and their parents with the counseling and training that can help kids get back on track.
- ☐ Provide for school-age children and teens after-school programs and access to weekend and summer programs that offer recreation, academic support and community service experience.

The IACP encourages members to review FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS ILLINOIS' crime prevention research and implementation strategies, and join their anti-crime efforts if they see fit.

Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

Illinois State's Attorneys Association

December 9, 1998

RESOLUTION

As State's Attorneys working every day to get dangerous criminals off the streets, we know that investments today to help kids get the right start are among America's most powerful weapons against crime. The evidence is in that quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good neighbors instead of criminals. We therefore call on all our elected officials to adopt policies advocated by FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS ILLINOIS to:

- ☛ Provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality educational child care at a price their parents can afford.
- ☛ Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.
- ☛ Provide for school-age children and teens after-school programs and access to weekend and summer programs that offer recreation, academic support and community service experience.

The ISAA encourages local State's Attorneys to review the information from FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS ILLINOIS and get involved in their crime prevention efforts if they see fit.



President

Gary D. Anderson, Chief Deputy
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(515) 437-7100
Fax (515) 437-7107
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Secretary/Treasurer

Ted Kamatchus, Sheriff
Marshall County
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Marshalltown, Iowa 50158-2994
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Resolution on Curbing School and Youth Violence

Approved by the board of the

Iowa State Sheriff's & Deputies' Association

September 16, 1999

RESOLUTION

As Sheriff's and Deputies working every day to get dangerous criminals off the streets, we know that investments today to help kids get the right start are among America's most powerful weapons against crime. Quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good neighbors instead of criminals. We therefore call on all our public officials to adopt the policies described in the **FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan:**

- Assure all families access to quality child care for babies and preschool children.
- Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.
- Help schools identify troubled and disruptive children at an early age, and provide children and their parents with the counseling and training that can help kids get back on track.
- Offer all school-age children and teens after-school programs and access to weekend and summer programs that provide recreation, arts, academic support and community service experience.

ISSDA Permanent Mailing Address

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Maine Chiefs of Police Association

93 Silver Street • Waterville, Maine 04901

Charles H. Jackson, Executive Director • Tel. (207) 873-0455 • Fax: (207) 873-0455

President
Chief Joseph E. Young Sr.
Winthrop Police Dept.

Crime Prevention Resolution

Bar Harbor, May 29, 1998

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Legislative Liaison
John S. Martin

Whereas, we, as police chiefs working every day to get dangerous criminals off the streets and we know that investments today to help kids get the right start are among America's most powerful weapons against crime; and,

Whereas, the evidence that quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good citizens instead of criminals; and

Whereas, we recognize that children are the key to our future; and,

Whereas, crime prevention is everyone's responsibility,

Be it Resolved, that the Maine Chiefs of Police Association by unanimous vote, call out to all elected officials to adopt policies to:

Provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality educational childcare at a price their parents can afford;

Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "Parenting coaches" through proven home visitation programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.

Provide for all of Maine's school-age children and teens after school programs, and access to weekend and summer programs that offer recreation, academic support and community service experience.



Joseph E. Young, Sr.,
President

5-29-98
Date

C.O.P.s Care



MAINE SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

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(207) 622-4437

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Penobscot County

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Chaplain

Sgt. Donald B. Williams

Kennebec County

622-0990

RESOLUTION

As law enforcement officials constantly working to remove dangerous criminals off our streets, we know that current investments to help kids get a positive start in life are among America's most powerful weapons against crime. Quality child care, quality parenting, coaching and after-school programs have proven to be effective tools to teach kids the values and skills they need to become good citizens instead of criminals. We, therefore, call on all our elected officials to adopt policies to:

- Provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality educational childcare at a price that all parents can afford.
- Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as, access to community-based family resource centers.
- Provide for all of America's school-age children and teens, after-school programs and access to weekend and summer programs that offer recreation, academic support and community service experience.



New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc.

Executive Offices: 2697 Hamburg Street - Schenectady, NY 12303-3783 • (518) 355-3371 • FAX (518) 356-5767

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**New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc.
99th Annual Training Conference
Sheraton-Saratoga Springs Hotel and Conference Center
Saratoga, New York
July 26 - 30, 1999**

CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION #37

**Urges Public Officials to Adopt the
Policies Described in FIGHT CRIME:
INVEST IN KIDS School and Youth
Violence Prevention Plan**

WHEREAS, as Police Chiefs working every day to get dangerous criminals off the streets, we know that today's investments to help kids get the right start are among America's most powerful weapons against crime; and

WHEREAS, quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good neighbors instead of criminals;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc. calls on all our public officials to adopt the policies described in FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan:

...Assure all families access to quality child care for babies and preschool children.

...Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.

...Help schools identify troubled and disruptive children at an early age and provide children and their parents with the counseling and training that can help kids get back on track.

...Offer all school-age children and teens after-school programs and access to weekend and summer programs that provide recreation, arts, academic support and community service experience.

**Saratoga, New York
1999**

July 30,

N. C. Association of Chiefs of Police

Chief Robert E. Cansler
President
P. O. Box 308
Concord, NC 28026-0308



Telephone (704) 783-2207

E-mail reccpd101@etc.net

Pager (704) 783-3715

Fax (704) 786-3494

Whereas, we, as police chiefs in North Carolina's cities, working every day to get dangerous criminals off the streets, and we know that investments today to help kids get the right start are among North Carolina's most powerful weapons against crime; and,

Whereas, the evidence that quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good citizens instead of criminals; and

Whereas, we recognize that children are the key to our future; and,

Whereas, a primary objective of the Association is crime prevention and we recognize that crime prevention is everyone's responsibility,

Be it Resolved, that the North Carolina Association of Chiefs of Police therefore call on all our elected officials to adopt policies named in Fight Crime Invest In Kids Quality Early Childhood And Youth Development Programs: Powerful Weapons Against Crime In North Carolina and School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan to:

- o Provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality educational child care at a price their parents can afford;
- o Strengthen families and reduce child abuse, neglect and delinquency by offering all at-risk parents (at their option) "parenting coaches" through proven home visitation programs;
- o Provide for all of North Carolina's school-age children and teens access to after school programs, weekend and summer youth development programs that offer recreation, academic support, tutor-mentoring resources and community service experience, and;
- o Help schools identify troubled and disruptive children at an early age, and provide children and their parents with the counseling and training that can help kids get back on track.

Adopted this the 23rd day of February, 1999

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert E. Cansler".

Chief Robert E. Cansler, President



RHODE ISLAND POLICE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

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East Greenwich Police Dept.

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Chief John W. O'Donnell, Jr.
Narragansett Police Dept.

RESOLUTION

As law enforcement officials constantly working to remove dangerous criminals off our streets, we know that current investments to help kids get a positive start in life are among America's most powerful weapons against crime. Quality child care, quality parenting, coaching and after-school programs have proven to be effective tools to teach kids the values and skills they need to become good citizens instead of criminals. We therefore call on all our elected officials to adopt policies to:

- Provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality educational childcare at a price that all parents can afford.
- Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as, access to community-based family resource centers.
- Provide for all of America's school-age children and teens, after-school programs and access to weekend and summer programs that offer recreation, academic support and community service experience.

Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

Texas Police Chiefs Association

February, 1999

RESOLUTION

As police chiefs working every day to get dangerous criminals off the streets, we know that investments today to help kids get the right start are among America's most powerful weapons against crime. Quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good neighbors instead of criminals. We therefore call on all our public officials to:

- ☛ Provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality educational child care at a price their parents can afford.
- ☛ Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.
- ☛ Help schools identify troubled and disruptive children at an early age, and provide children and their parents with the counseling and training that can help kids get back on track.
- ☛ Provide for school-age children and teens after-school programs and access to weekend and summer programs that offer recreation, academic support and community service experience.

THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER

USA TODAY

NO. 1 IN THE USA . . . FIRST IN DAILY READERS

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1999

NATIONLINE

HELPING KIDS: Child-care and after-school programs are better ways to end juvenile violence than hiring more police officers, prosecuting children as adults or increasing security in schools, according to a survey of 556 police chiefs released at the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Charlotte, N.C. The survey, commissioned by Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, found that 69% identified child-care and after-school programs as their top solutions to fighting juvenile crime. By comparison, 17% of the chiefs said more children should be prosecuted as adults, 13% said hiring more officers would be their top solution, and 1% opted for adding metal detectors and surveillance cameras to schools.

— Gary Fields

The Charlotte Observer

TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 2, 1999

Police say care for kids is vital

After-school care prevents
youth crime, chiefs believe

By LEIGH DYER
Staff Writer

If it came to choosing between money to hire more officers and money to pay for expanded after-school and child-care programs, most of the nation's police chiefs would choose the programs for children, a new poll released Monday found.

In the poll results announced in Charlotte, 69

percent of 556 chiefs ranked after-school and child-care programs as the most effective strategy to reduce youth violence. That's over five times the number who ranked hiring more police officers as their top priority - just 13 percent.

"We can't spend a dollar better than an investment in our children," said Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Chief Darrel Stephens, who conducted the news conference outside the Charlotte Convention Center.

The Washington-based nonprofit group "Fight Crime: Invest in Kids," released the poll during the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The crime-fighting group is now using the poll results to push Congress to increase funding for child care and after-school programs over the next five years. At a minimum, the group wants to see \$800 million in funding for childhood initiatives proposed by President Clinton restored to the federal budget, where it was trimmed by lawmakers earlier this year. Sandy Newman, Fight Crime's president, said the funding shouldn't stop there.

The Major Cities Police Chiefs association, the National Sheriff's Association and the Police Executive Research Forum have endorsed the call for increased funding. The N.C. Association of Police Chiefs has also endorsed the proposal, but the S.C. association has not taken a vote.

Mecklenburg District Attorney Peter Gilchrist noted that studies show juvenile crime triples in the hour after the school day ends. Other studies show students who don't attend after-school programs are six times more likely to be convicted of a crime during their high school years than those who do attend

.....
Please see **POLL** / page 5C

Police urge better care for children

POLL from IC

such programs, he said.

Dozens of other chiefs from around the country voiced their support Monday. "Investing in our young people and investing in families are much more cost-effective than the investment we make in building prisons," said Joseph Samuels, chief of police in Richmond, Calif.

After receiving federal funds throughout the 1990s to enlarge their police forces, many chiefs say they still wouldn't turn down the opportunity to hire more officers. But the poll shows many chiefs believe other priorities are more important, Fight Crime officials said.

The poll asked chiefs to select their top priority among four youth-violence prevention measures. In addition to the 69 percent who chose after-school and

child-care programs and the 13 percent who chose hiring more officers, 17 percent voted for prosecuting more juveniles as adults, and 1 percent chose installing more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in schools.

In a separate question, 91 percent of the poll respondents said they agreed that without more funding for after-school and child-care programs, "we will pay far more later in crime, welfare and other costs."

Professors from George Mason University conducted the survey from Oct. 14 to Oct. 27. They received 556 responses from 855 randomly selected municipal police chiefs. The margin of error was plus or minus 5 percentage points.

Monday's announcement was part of an ongoing discussion at the chief's convention about ways to reduce youth violence, particularly in schools. Hundreds

of chiefs crowded into workshops Sunday and Monday to learn about the latest school violence prevention programs across the country. Many officials also discussed their retooled plans for responding to school crises in the wake of last April's school shootings in Littleton, Colo.

But Fight Crime's Newman said using metal detectors and other security measures to drive violence out of schools won't solve the problem of youth violence.

"In an average week, 40 kids are killed in America by violence. That's 150 Littletons a year," Newman said.

"We won't have accomplished much if we just move violence out of the schools and into communities."

Reach public safety reporter Leigh Dyer at (704) 358-5058 or ldyer@charlotte.com.

THE PLAIN DEALER

To help teens, police favor after-school efforts over more enforcement

By TOM DIEMER
and STEPHEN KOFF
PLAIN DEALER BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A majority of the men and women on the front lines in the fight against youth crime say expanded after-school programs and better child care would be more effective in dealing with troubled kids than hiring extra cops or installing metal detectors in schools, according to a new national survey.

Chief Edward A. Flynn of Arlington, Va., said he knew the finding would strike many as "counter-intuitive," since it is assumed police favor tough en-

as Head Start "would greatly reduce youth crime and violence."

When asked to rank anti-crime strategies, 69 percent thought after-school programs were most effective, while 17 percent said prosecuting more juveniles as adults was preferable. Thirteen percent said the most effective strategy would be to hire additional officers to investigate youth crimes. Only 1 percent responded that more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in schools would solve youth violence.

"People who don't know a lot about what policing has been through in the last several years

forcement over a preventive approach. That is no longer the case, he said.

"I think we need after-school programs and we need to help turn kids around and try and give them some direction," said Shaker Heights Chief Walter Ugrinic, who agreed with the survey findings. Children and parents, especially single parents, need help in getting through the late afternoon and evening hours, which is when authorities say most youth crime occurs.

Given a choice of spending \$100,000 on youth-crime officers or on programs for kids, Ugrinic said, "I'd go with after-school

would assume that the police policy-makers would be heavy on punishment, heavy on reaction, heavy on sanctions when it comes to trying to deal with our crime problem," Flynn said. "If anything, the opposite would be true."

George Mason University conducted the mailed survey for Fight Crimes: Invest in Kids, an anti-crime group — favoring preventive approaches — made up of police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, criminologists and victims of crime. Nearly one-third of those polled were from cities with populations above 100,000; the margin of error was plus or minus 5 percentage points.

programs. What's two [more] officers going to do for me? They're going to bring these kids in, but now what am I going to do with them? I'd rather take the \$100,000 and help 50 kids than arrest 100. The goal is to work with our kids, to turn them around."

Chief Flynn and Sanford Newman, president of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, will release the survey of 566 police chiefs today in Charlotte, N.C., where the International Association of Chiefs of Police is holding its convention. The poll showed that 86 percent of the chiefs questioned agree that after-school activities and educational child care such

Elyria Police Capt. Dennis Will said a mix of after-school programs was needed.

"Some are athletic, others are mentoring programs or tutoring for school, others are just social programs we put together to give the kids an alternative. And one of the aims is obviously to get them before they get into a cycle that's going to lead them down the wrong path," Will said. "I absolutely think that's a worthwhile thing. It may not be the overall solution, but I believe it's money well spent."

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Monday

D 394,740

NOV 1, 1999



N60908

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL

As youth homicide arrests rise, police chiefs weigh in on prevention

Officers want more after-school programming

By FRANK A. AUKOER
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Washington — America's police chiefs overwhelmingly believe that the best strategy for reducing youth violence and crime is to provide more after-school and educational child care programs.

Only a few are convinced that more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in schools would help.

Those are the major conclusions of a new survey, released this morning at a convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Charlotte, N.C.

By a whopping 69%, the chiefs endorsed after-school programs and educational child care. That far outstripped the second choice, prosecuting more juveniles as adults, which was chosen by just

Please see CHIEFS page 12

Milwaukee, WI
Journal Sentinel
Milwaukee
Met Area

Monday

D 284.175

NOV 1, 1999


LUCE N5734
PRESS CLIPPINGS

Chiefs/More programming sought

From page 1

17% of those responding to the survey.

Only 1% of the chiefs said they believed installing more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in schools was an effective strategy against youth violence and crime. A total of 13% endorsed hiring more police officers to investigate juvenile crime.

Responding to a question about after-school programs and early educational efforts like Head Start, 86% of the chiefs said expanding those programs would greatly reduce youth violence and crime.

Only 14% replied that such an expansion would have little impact.

The survey, conducted between Oct. 14 and Oct. 27, went to 855 randomly selected police departments around the country, large as well as small. The chiefs were asked to "guide elected officials" by selecting among the four main strategies.

A total of 556 chiefs responded, a rate of 65%.

The survey was conducted by two professors from George Mason University in Fairfax, Va. — Stephen D. Mastrofski and Scott Keeter — and commissioned by Fight Crime: Invest In Kids, a bipartisan, non-profit organization of police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors and victims of violence.

Among the members of the organization's state and national advisory committee are Milwaukee County Sheriff Lev Baldwin and District Attorney Paul Bucher and Sheriff William Kruziki of Waukesha County.

At a briefing for reporters, the police chief of Arlington, Va., Edward A. Flynn, described the survey's results as counter-intuitive. He said most people likely assumed that police chiefs would be heavy on punishment, quick reaction to crimes and tough laws.

"If anything," he said, "the opposite is true."

Flynn, a member of the board of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, said police departments all over

Strategies for Curbing Youth Crime

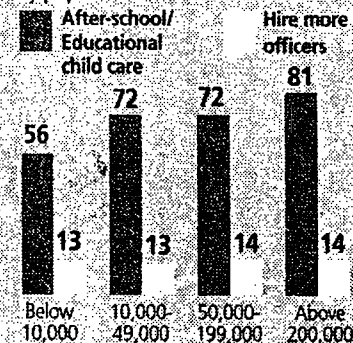
A survey released at the International Association of Chiefs of Police convention found that by a wide margin the chiefs endorsed after-school programs and educational child care as the best strategy for reducing youth violence and crime.

Which of these strategies do you think is most effective?

- ↓ Provide more after-school programs and educational child care programs **69%**
- ↓ Prosecute more juveniles as adults **17%**
- ↓ Hire more police officers to investigate juvenile crimes **13%**
- ↓ Install more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in schools **11%**

Top choices of chiefs

A comparison of jurisdictions by population



Source: George Mason University Department of Public and International Affairs

Journal Sentinel

the nation were moving toward the "known but seldom understood" concept of community policing, in which the police respond to problems in neighborhoods as defined by the residents.

But he said police chiefs sometimes did not publicly endorse such strategies as educational child care and after-school programs because they feared "it might brand them as liberals."

For that reason, Flynn said, all of the chiefs who were surveyed were guaranteed anonymity.

The public, he said, expects law officers to be "heavy on the enforcement side," although "there's a lot more going on in the profession."

Flynn said the most dangerous criminal activity period was right after school. Juvenile crime triples after school and peaks at 3 p.m., he said. So, he said, it makes sense to counter peer group pressures by providing mentors and activities for young people in the 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. time period.

Preschool programs also are crucially important, he said, as are programs to help people develop parenting skills so they can cope with the problems involved in rearing children. Flynn pointed out that 75% of the calls to which police officers respond are social problems, especially domestic disputes.

"Kids are involved as victims and observers," he said.

Bucher, a member of the Fight Crime: Invest in Kids advisory committee, said the results of the survey did not surprise him.

Much of the public incorrectly thinks "just because we're law enforcement officers, the mentality is 'lock 'em up.'"

However, "police are more proactive," promoting such programs as school liaison officers and outreach activities, he said.

"At least in Waukesha and southeastern Wisconsin (the feeling is that) giving kids alternatives will go the longest way," Bucher said.

Another advisory committee member, Baldwin, called police chiefs realists.

"We know what we need to do," he said. "If they're going to be in a gang, they're going to be in our gang. If we get them on the front end, I won't have to worry about seeing them."

Baldwin gave the Safe & Sound initiative as an example of what the Milwaukee metropolitan area is doing to try to reduce juvenile crime and violence. The program is setting up "safe places" where tutoring and recreation are available after school, in evenings and on weekends.

Sanford A. Newman, president of Fight Crime: Invest In Kids, said studies showed that juveniles in after-school and preschool programs were far less likely to be involved in crimes, and far less likely to commit crimes later in life.

But he said schools were not meeting this need, and Congress and local governments were not providing enough money for such programs.

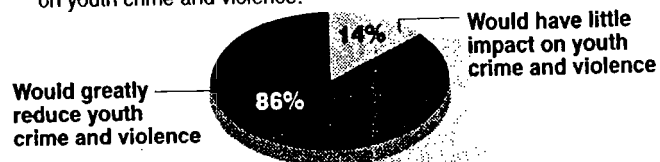
Eldon Knoche of the Journal Sentinel

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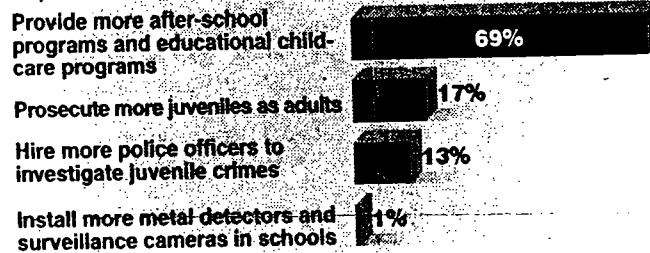
Not all police chiefs 'get tough' on youth crime

A survey of the country's police chiefs shows they favor after-school programs as a more effective way to fight crime than adding more officers.

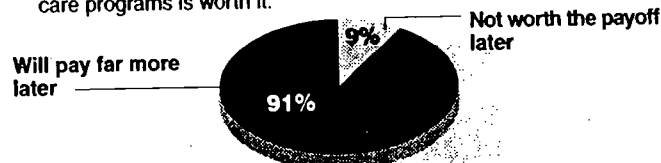
1. Chiefs were asked about the effectiveness of after-school programs on youth crime and violence:



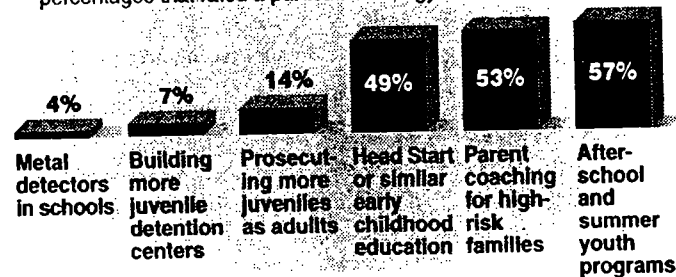
2. Chiefs were asked about most effective strategies to combat youth crime:



3. Chiefs were asked whether investing more in after-school and child-care programs is worth it:



4. Chiefs were asked to rate strategies from 1 to 5. Here are the percentages that rated a particular strategy best:



Source: George Mason University for Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

The Denver Post

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Posted at 11:23 p.m. EST Monday, November 1, 1999

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Police say care for kids is vital

After-school care prevents youth crime, chiefs believe

By LEIGH DYER

If it came to choosing between money to hire more officers and money to pay for expanded after-school and child-care programs, most of the nation's police chiefs would choose the programs for children, a new poll released Monday found.

In the poll results announced in Charlotte, 69 percent of 556 chiefs ranked after-school and child-care programs as the most effective strategy to reduce youth violence. That's over five times the number who ranked hiring more police officers as their top priority - just 13percent.

"We can't spend a dollar better than an investment in our children," said Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Chief Darrel Stephens, who conducted the news conference outside the Charlotte Convention Center.

The Washington-based nonprofit group "Fight Crime: Invest in Kids," released the poll during the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The crime-fighting group is now using the poll results to push Congress to increase funding for child care and after-school programs over the next five years. At a minimum, the group wants to see \$800 million in funding for childhood initiatives proposed by President Clinton restored to the federal budget, where it was trimmed by lawmakers earlier this year. Sandy Newman, Fight Crime's president, said the funding shouldn't stop there.

The Major Cities Police Chiefs association, the National Sheriff's Association and the Police Executive Research Forum have endorsed the call for increased funding. The N.C. Association of Police Chiefs has also endorsed the proposal, but the S.C. association has not taken a vote.

Mecklenburg District Attorney Peter Gilchrist noted that studies show juvenile crime triples in the hour after the school day ends. Other studies show students who don't attend after-school programs are six times more likely to be convicted of a crime during their high school years than those who do attend such programs, he said.

Dozens of other chiefs from around the country voiced their support Monday. "Investing in our young people and investing in families are much more cost-effective than the investment we make in building prisons," said Joseph Samuels, chief of police in Richmond, Calif.

After receiving federal funds throughout the 1990s to enlarge their police forces, many chiefs say they still wouldn't turn down the opportunity to hire more officers. But the poll shows many chiefs believe other priorities are more important, Fight Crime officials said.

The poll asked chiefs to select their top priority among four youth-violence prevention measures. In addition to the 69percent who chose after-school and child-care programs and the 13percent who chose hiring more officers, 17percent voted for prosecuting more juveniles as adults, and 1percent chose installing more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in schools.

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In a separate question, 91 percent of the poll respondents said they agreed that without more funding for after-school and child-care programs, "we will pay far more later in crime, welfare and other costs."

Professors from George Mason University conducted the survey from Oct. 14 to Oct. 27. They received 556 responses from 855 randomly selected municipal police chiefs. The margin of error was plus or minus 5 percentage points.

Monday's announcement was part of an ongoing discussion at the chief's convention about ways to reduce youth violence, particularly in schools. Hundreds of chiefs crowded into workshops Sunday and Monday to learn about the latest school violence prevention programs across the country. Many officials also discussed their retooled plans for responding to school crises in the wake of last April's school shootings in Littleton, Colo.

But Fight Crime's Newman said using metal detectors and other security measures to drive violence out of schools won't solve the problem of youth violence.

"In an average week, 40 kids are killed in America by violence. That's 150 Littletons a year," Newman said.

"We won't have accomplished much if we just move violence out of the schools and into communities."

Reach public safety reporter Leigh Dyer at (704) 358-5058 or ldyer@charlotte.com.

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NOVEMBER 01, 09:00 EST

Police Chiefs Back Child Care Plans

By CASSANDRA BURRELL
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eighty-six percent of police chiefs participating in a survey believe the government could reduce youth crime by increasing after-school and child care programs, an advocacy group said today.

Nearly nine of 10 agreed that failing to do so will cost the nation more in the long run in crime, welfare and other expense, said Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a group lobbying Congress to spend more on juvenile crime-prevention efforts.

“Congress’ failure to substantially increase funding for education child care and after-school programs is irresponsible and shortsighted,” said Edward A. Flynn, a member of the group’s board and police chief of Arlington County, Va.

“Congress doesn’t seem to be listening to law enforcement or the public.”

Flynn said the results of the survey may seem surprising.

“For some people, perhaps, it’s counterintuitive,” he said. “I suspect that most people who don’t know many police chiefs or don’t know a lot about what policing has been through in the last several years would assume that the police policy-makers would be heavy on punishment, heavy on reaction and heavy on sanctions.”

Survey results were being released at a meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Charlotte, N.C.

The survey was conducted from Oct. 14 to Oct. 27 by two George Mason University professors who received 556 responses from the 855 randomly selected municipal police chiefs who received faxes of a written questionnaire. The margin of error is plus or minus 5 percentage points.

The police chiefs were guaranteed anonymity, and survey participants did not know that Fight Crime had commissioned the study, professors Stephen Mastrofsky and Scott Keeter said.

The chiefs were asked to "guide elected officials" by ranking the effectiveness of four juvenile crime-fighting strategies.

"Sixty-nine percent gave the highest priority to providing more after-school programs and educational child care," the group reported. Seventeen percent chose "prosecute more juveniles as adults" their No. 1 strategy.

Thirteen percent gave "hire more police officers to investigate juvenile crime" their highest ranking, and 1 percent said "install more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in school."



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Police Chiefs Back After-School Programs

Increased Spending Urged for Juvenile Crime Prevention

Nov. 1, 1999

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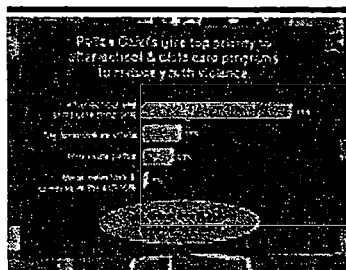
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Participants selected at random



Hoag Levins/APBnews.com
Chart of poll results

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Ranked crime-fighting strategies

The chiefs were asked to "guide elected officials" by ranking the effectiveness of four juvenile crime-fighting



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Edward A. Flynn, chief of police of Arlington County, Va.

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strategies.

"Sixty-nine percent gave the highest priority to providing more after-school programs and educational child care," the group reported. Seventeen percent chose "prosecute more juveniles as adults" their No. 1 strategy.

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David Broder's July 1996 column about FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS ran in more than 140 newspapers nationwide including: *The Washington Post*, *Atlanta Journal & Constitution*, *Houston Chronicle*, *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, *San Diego Union Tribune*, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, *Oregonian*, *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, and many others.

David Broder

Pseudo-tough talk about juvenile crime

WASHINGTON — It is a fascinating paradox of politics that the further removed an official is from the front lines of the war on crime, the tougher he talks.

That is particularly true of violence by juveniles, a problem that Americans rightly find alarming.

When Republican candidate Bob Dole talked about it in a radio address earlier this month, he promised to crack down on these "merciless criminals capable of committing the most vicious acts for the most trivial reasons: a pair of sneakers or a football jersey."

When President Clinton responded a few days later, he spoke in ominous tones of the fact that in the last two decades, "The number of homicides by teens who have guns has tripled."

BOTH SAID prosecutors should have much more leeway to try juveniles as adults.

"If a teen-ager commits a crime as an adult," Clinton said, "he should be prosecuted as an adult."

Before leaving the Senate, Dole introduced legislation to allow adult prosecution of people as young as 13 and the death penalty at 16.

But when a cross section of police chiefs was surveyed by Northeastern University's Center for Criminal Justice Policy on the effectiveness of four approaches to reducing crime and violence, the least favored option was the one candidates Dole and Clinton have endorsed — and many governors already have put into effect.

Only 14 percent of the 540 chiefs chose the policy of trying more juveniles as adults and sentencing more of them to adult prisons.

About the same number said hiring additional police officers would be the



What works is early work with kids.

best tool and a somewhat larger group said the priority should be making parents legally liable when their children commit crimes.

The overwhelming majority — three out of every four big city chiefs and three out of five in the overall sample — said the best way to reduce crime and violence is to increase investment in programs that help children and youths get a good start.

These findings were reported at a Washington press briefing last week by a new advocacy group calling itself "Fight Crime: Invest in Kids," run by an activist named Sanford Newman. Participants included police chiefs of Chicago and Buffalo, former chiefs of New York City, Detroit and Washington and the head of the largest police organization, the Fraternal Order of Police.

A cynic might argue that the chiefs — who are, after all, mostly appointees — have just found new rhetoric to support old programs that pump federal money into the cities.

But the cynical view will not withstand the sincerity of people like Gil Kerlikowske of Buffalo, who complained, "The preventive programs are getting lost because everyone (in politics) is trying to grow hair on his chest in this election year."

What he means is illustrated by the juvenile crime bill Dole introduced. It would allocate \$100 million a year for prevention programs run by communi-

ty-based groups, including religious organizations, and four times that amount for investigating, prosecuting and jailing juvenile offenders. The whole \$500 million would be paid for by cutting "social spending provisions" of the 1994 crime bill, including after-school and family counseling programs.

James Alan Fox, the Northeastern University center's director, presented studies from criminology literature showing that intensive early intervention can reduce the later delinquency and criminal behavior of at-risk youths by as much as 80 percent. In Lansing, Mich., when police, schools and social service agencies began youth programs in a new community center, the number of crimes in nearby neighborhoods was cut from 156 in 1990 to 40 in 1993.

I was skeptical about these case studies. But John J. Dilulio Jr., of Princeton, a scholar whose work is much admired by conservatives and who was not part of this group, told me, "The more scientific the study, the stronger the link and the more positive the results. We now can say with some confidence that programs that get responsible adults involved with at-risk kids can reduce later delinquency and crime."

THAT IS of enormous importance, because teen-agers have the highest arrest rate for violent offense and in the next decade, the number of teen-agers will explode. There are now 39 million children under age 10, the most since the 1950s.

Prosecuting teen criminals as adults may satisfy political pressures, but we better be serious about preventing their younger brothers from becoming criminals — or we are in big trouble.

Washington Post Writers Group

The Boston Globe

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1996

Studies prove it: The best way to fight crime is to invest in children

**ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON
and R. GIL KERLIKOWSKE**

All across America, candidates for federal, state and local office are talking about crime. But too few are focusing on our most effective weapons in the battle against crime — the proven investments that help children get the right start in life so they become contributing citizens instead of criminals.

Incarcerating dangerous criminals is a vital defense. But few battles are won with defensive tactics alone. Those of us who have been on the front lines as police, prosecutors and crime survivors know America must fight crime not just from the back but by investing in Head Start and parenting education, "keep up" programs to prevent overburdened schools and vulnerable students from falling behind, after-school, mentoring and job training programs and strategies to address delinquency and help troubled children get back on track.

Do these investments really reduce crime? Absolutely. For example:

■ The High/Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool study in Ypsilanti, Mich., showed that when at-risk 3- and 4-year-olds were randomly assigned to receive child care similar to a Head Start program, together with a weekly home visit providing coaching for parents, the risk these children would grow up to become chronic lawbreakers was cut by a startling 80 percent.

■ The Syracuse University Family Development Study showed that providing quality early-childhood programs to families until children reached age 5 reduces the children's risk of delinquency 10 years later by 90 percent.

■ The Quantum Opportunities Program, conducted in Philadelphia, San Antonio, Milwaukee, Oklahoma City and Saginaw, has shown that a high school program of counseling, academic and life-skills support, community service and other incentives cut the risk of arrest during high school years by 50 percent.

Even when youths begin to get into trouble, we don't have to throw in the towel. The Salt Lake County Juvenile Court, for example, found that when it randomly assigned some delinquent children and their families to participate in family systems counseling, their risk, as well as their siblings' risk, of committing an offense was cut in half.

No wonder that in a recent survey by criminologist Jack McDavitt, nine out of 10 police chiefs said, "America could sharply reduce crime if government invested more" in these programs. Police chiefs know their first mission is responding to the public's calls by arresting

criminals and seizing drugs and guns from the street. But when asked which strategies would have the greatest long-term impact in reducing crime, police chiefs picked increasing investments in children by a 3-to-1 margin over trying more juveniles as adults or even hiring more police officers.

Can we afford to make these investments? Economist Steve Barnett estimates that the High/Scope preschool program saved nearly \$150,000 in crime costs alone per participant. Professor Mark Cohen of Vanderbilt University estimates that preventing one high-risk youth from becoming a criminal saves at least \$1.5 million. Yet these investments are so underfunded that they can reach only tiny fractions of those who need them.

That is why we recently joined with many other police leaders, prosecutors and crime survivors in launching the "Fight Crime: Invest in Kids Campaign" and in challenging candidates to tell the American people what they will do to increase the front-end investments proven to dramatically reduce crime.

Back-end, punishment-only approaches can't undo the agony crime leaves behind. As Marc Klaas explained, after his 12-year-old daughter's murderer was sentenced to death: "That won't bring Polly back. When politicians pretend that punishing criminals after people are hurt is a substitute for preventing crimes, the first people who get sentenced are crime victims and their families — sentenced to shattered lives and broken hearts."

Ignoring prevention investments leaves us stuck on a treadmill, running faster and faster to put people in jail while kids are turned into criminals faster than we can lock them up. To make America safe, we need to be as willing to guarantee our kids space in Head Start or an after-school or job training program as we are to guarantee room and board in a prison cell for a criminal.

We'll win the war on crime when we're ready to invest time and dollars in our most vulnerable youths before they become our most wanted adults.

It's time Republicans and Democrats joined in a commitment to the investments in children. These programs are our strongest weapons in the fight against crime. Each of us should join Jean Lewis, president of the National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, in taking this pledge: "When I cast my vote, I'll be asking which candidates are ready to fight crime not only from the back end after someone has been hurt, but also from the front end by investing in today's children — because anything else is too little, too late."

Elliot L. Richardson served as US attorney general, secretary of commerce, secretary of defense and secretary of health, education and welfare. Buffalo Police Commissioner R. Gil Kerlikowske is president of the Police Executive Research Forum.

Study says youth crime peaks before 8 p.m.

Justice officials want Congress to spend more on afterschool programs

Knight Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON — Violent juvenile crime on school days occurs much more frequently between 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. than late at night, says a report released Wednesday.

With violent juvenile crime rising, the Justice Department is promoting the report to persuade the Republican-controlled Congress to spend more money on after-school youth programs. Several bills are pending and may be taken up this week.

"In the afternoons, we used to have sports, drama and music. We had violins, and now it's violence," said James Alan Fox, dean of Northeastern University's College of Criminal Justice in Boston and an author of the report. "We've closed down ball fields. We've closed down community centers. We have disinvested in childhood, and kids literally have too much time to kill."

The report also raises questions about the need for curfews, a popular crime-control measure. Although many civil rights groups and individuals challenge the constitutionality of curfews, about three-fourths of the nation's 200

biggest cities have them.

The report says that on school days, nearly half of violent juvenile crime — murders, rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults — occur from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. It found that just one-seventh occurs from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., when curfews typically are in effect.

"What a curfew does is tell kids, 'You should not commit crimes when you are asleep,'" Mr. Fox said.

The report was released by Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a youth-advocacy group made up of police chiefs, prosecutors and crime survivors.

The study, billed as the most comprehensive on the relation of crime by people under 18 and the time of day, details how crime tracks juveniles' movements.

Violent juvenile crime triples from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m., the hour immediately after school, compared with 1 p.m. to 2 p.m., when school is still in session. It dips around dinner time, rises slightly, then declines in the later evening as most parents want their children home for bed.

In contrast, Mr. Fox said, adult

crime rises all through the day and evening and peaks at 11 p.m.

The new report focuses on school days, when 57 percent of violent juvenile crime is committed. Mr. Fox said that juvenile crime on weekends and during the summer is also higher in the afternoon and evening than the morning or late night, but without the 3 p.m. peak.

"Prime time for juvenile crime," Mr. Fox said, is when parents are working and kids are hanging out on street corners with little to do.

The study's findings did not surprise Detroit Police Chief Isaiah McKinnon, whose city struggles with violent juvenile offenders.

Mr. McKinnon said most cities confront a "triple-edge sword," meaning they need to worry about kids during school hours, after school and late at night. He said police officers have to monitor truants who gather at "skip houses" where parents aren't home, as well as youths who are unsupervised after school.

He also said the report is evidence that curfews affect crime.

"Those communities that are enforcing curfews, where children

are being told to stay in their homes, that is why less crime is occurring," said Chief McKinnon, whose city has an 11 p.m. curfew.

Attorney General Janet Reno and leaders of the youth-advocacy group use these figures to criticize pending crime legislation.

Over the next few weeks, Congress will consider two measures that deal with juvenile crime. In one, President Clinton proposed \$63 million for after-school programs, but House and Senate legislators want to cut that.

Another Senate bill would spend \$868 million over five years on juvenile justice. But a big chunk of that — \$500 million — would be a block grant in which after-school programs would compete with juvenile facilities, drug testing, juvenile records and truancy programs for a share of new funding.

"There is no doubt that prevention is important, but throwing more money at these programs is not necessarily the answer," Sen. Jeff Sessions, R-Ala., chairman of the Senate's youth crime subcommittee, said in a statement. "Before spending more money on prevention we need to first take a close look at the programs currently in place."

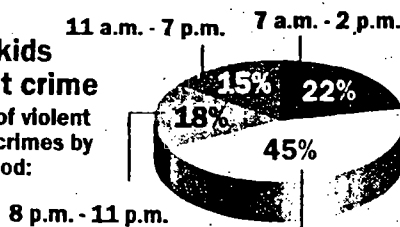
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After school is crime time

A new study documents what time of day children under 18 commit violent crime on school days. Some highlights:

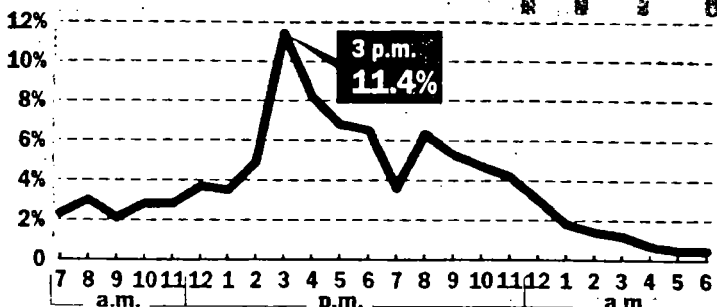
When kids commit crime

Percent of violent juvenile crimes by time period:



By the hour

Percent of violent juvenile crimes by hour:



This Knight Ridder story about FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS' joint press event with Attorney General Janet Reno appeared on September 11 and 12, 1997, the *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the *Arkansas Democrat Gazette*, the *Denver Post* and many other newspapers totaling a circulation of over 3 million.

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1998

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Police Officials Back Spending On Child Care

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Staff Writer

After lobbying Congress to ban weapons and put more officers on the street, police officials from around the country have seized on what they say will be an even more powerful anti-crime weapon: child care.

Yesterday, more than 170 police chiefs, sheriffs and prosecutors called for the states and federal government to increase support for quality educational child care for preschoolers and after-school programs for older children.

They said after-school programs would keep children occupied in positive ways at a time of day when juvenile crime peaks. And they cited research indicating that children who have attended early education programs similar to Head Start are less likely to become delinquent offenders.

The group praised President Clinton's recent proposal to spend nearly \$22 billion over five years to improve child care and help low-income parents pay for it. If enacted, "it would be one of the most important steps Congress has taken to fight crime," said Sanford A. Newman, president of a Washington group that brought together the law enforcement officials, called Fight Crime: Invest in Kids.

Their lobbying support adds a new twist to the growing child-care debate, which could become a major legislative battle this year. Republican leaders have rejected the administration's plan as too expensive and many have said any child-care measure must provide help to stay-at-home parents as well as working parents.

Yesterday, the debate shifted again as the crime prevention argument triggered a new round of criticism.

"The whole idea that kids commit crimes simply because their parents aren't around is specious," said Darcy Olsen, a policy analyst at the libertarian Cato Institute. "Most people in the country have spent time without their parents at one time or another and not become criminal."

Brenda Hunter, a psychologist who appeared last week with the conservative Family Research Council in opposition to the president's plan, said "the research is being misinterpreted" by those advocating more child care.

"The research supports consistent, sensitive and responsive nurturing and mother is the best person to provide that," she said.

But law enforcement officials at yesterday's news conference urged that the child-care debate not pit working parents against stay-at-home parents.

Arlington County Police Chief Edward A. Flynn, one of the police officials appealing for more child-care funding, called it an "endless no-win debate over the philosophy of the family unit." The reality, he said, is that most parents work out of economic necessity.

The group referred to several studies, including one at the Perry Preschool program in Michigan, which is similar to Head Start, which found children who had been in the program were five times less likely to become chronic lawbreakers than a comparable group that had not attended the program.

One of the important ingredients of such programs, said Newman, was parent education, which helps reduce child abuse and neglect. That, in turn, helps reduce the likelihood those children will grow up to be lawbreakers.

Child care and after-school programs "are smart spending," Flynn said. "They can save us billions of tax dollars" that might otherwise be spent on imprisoning offenders and the other costs related to crime.

The group called for a bigger investment than Clinton's plan—more than \$130 billion over five years—to provide all families that need it good child care, after school care and help with parenting skills.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1999

JUDY MANN

Invest in Kids Now, or Pay Later

In an average week, 40 children are killed in America by violence. Most of these killings—98 percent, in fact—take place outside of schools. We are paralyzed with shock at the killings in a Littleton, Colo., high school, but do the math and it shows the deaths among youngsters that don't make the headlines add up to more than 150 Littletons a year.

In the last few months, there's been the usual hand wringing over school violence and the requisite White House conference. But at summer's midpoint, when policies and programs affecting schools should be moving into place for fall's opening, there's scant evidence of significant changes. In fact, programs that could prevent youth violence are in considerable jeopardy in the Republican tax-cutting plans. In the end, Littleton has not had much of an impact.

What makes this more than a pity, what makes it really unforgivable, is that there are proven programs that curb violence and other dangerous behavior.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids is an organization formed in 1996 with the bedrock philosophy memorably expressed by former Winston-Salem police chief George Sweat. As he put it: The fight against crime "needs to start in the highchair, not wait for the electric chair." What gives the message so much clout is that it comes from a group whose members include 500 police chiefs, sheriffs, district attorneys, violence prevention scholars, as well as parents who have lost children to violence. This is not the ivory tower liberal set. These are people who are on the bloody front lines.

They have put together a School and Youth Violence Prevention plan, which has been endorsed by many national and state law enforcement organizations. Minimizing access to guns is a given. But their plan also involves other aspects, including early intervention and prevention programs that spot troubled kids and make sure they get timely and effective help. Most young people who engage in violence show signs of problems in elementary school. Fight Crime: Invest in Kids cites studies that show that children who get professional help when they are young are 50 percent less likely to be delinquent later on.

They want all children to have access to good after-school programs. The importance of this can't be overstated: Violent juvenile crime triples in the hour after school ends, and after-school hours are peak hours for kids to become crime victims or to be involved with drugs, alcohol or sex. Being unsupervised after school doubles the risk that eighth-graders will smoke, drink or use drugs.

But there are programs that work against those influences. In a five-city study, half of a group of at-risk high school youngsters were assigned to participate in the Quantum Opportunities after-school program. The high school freshman boys randomly selected from welfare households were only one-sixth as likely to be convicted of a crime during the high school years as those not selected. All of the boys and girls

selected were one-fourth as likely to be convicted of a crime as those not chosen. The boys and girls who participated in the program were 50 percent more likely to graduate from high school on time.

The third part of the invest-in-kids plan would provide access to early childhood development programs for all families. This is the time when children learn to get along with others. Researchers at the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation enrolled half a group of low-income toddlers in quality child care. Twenty-two years later, those left out were five times as likely to have become chronic lawbreakers.

The fourth dimension calls for preventing child abuse through programs that coach parents on how to relate to their children, and through programs to help heal abused and neglected youngsters. Parenting programs for low-income, first-time mothers have cut abuse and neglect by 80 percent and halved the numbers of subsequent pregnancies.

Economist Steven Barnett found that the High/Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool program saved \$150,000 per participant in costs that would have been incurred had they become involved in crime.

When Professor Mark A. Cohen, of Vanderbilt University, studied chronic offenders, he estimated that each youngster saved from a life of chronic crime saves Americans between \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million in the cost of incarceration and in victim costs, such as pain and suffering and property loss.

These kinds of programs should be expanded as part of a crime-fighting initiative. Instead, they are going to be put on life support if the tax cut package approved by the House last week becomes law.

There is, as with all budget matters, some history. When Congress adopted the Balanced Budget Act in 1997 it required massive, across-the-board spending cuts, starting with small cuts in fiscal 1997 and 1998. Cuts of 11 percent to 14 percent are required this year, with more cuts over the next 10 years. The budget surplus we've been hearing so much about is dependent on these spending caps.

Sanford A. Newman, president of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, says, "Key Republicans who head the appropriation process have already said they can't even come up with appropriations bills that stay within these caps, so it's been widely assumed they'd be lifted this year since cuts are no longer necessary to balance the budget. These bills would lock in massive budget cuts and likely produce a massive crime wave for decades to come."

These spending caps have gotten relatively little attention, but their implications for federal spending in all areas, including law enforcement and programs for children, are huge. Instead of investing in kids, we are headed straight down the road of investing in criminals. It's shortsighted and fiscally foolish. It makes even less sense if you allow yourself to think about the heartache and human tragedy of children lost to violence.

Making Kids Safer

When kids pull out their guns at school and open fire on classmates and teachers, it tends to get our attention. Which is why school safety has trumped academic quality as the top concern of parents whose children are returning to school this month.

Parents and school board members are clamoring for metal detectors, armed guards, see-through knapsacks, whatever it takes. Some of the wackos at the National Rifle Association want to arm teachers and administrators. Kids are being thrown out of school for trafficking in violent fantasies and — in the case of a second grader in Maryland — making a gun out of construction paper.

Please, a little perspective.

James Alan Fox, a professor of criminal justice at Northeastern University, reminds us that despite the tragedies in Littleton and Jonesboro, the public schools are just about the safest places available for children.

"If you look at the school shootings for last year and the year before, there were about four dozen homicides a year," he said. "When you consider that there are about 50 million schoolchildren, the chance that your child will get killed in school is literally one in a million."

His point was not that we should be unmoved by the four dozen homicides that occur annually at schools, but that we should be taking steps to cut down on the violence that threatens youngsters wherever they might be. And the most effective way to do that, according to Professor Fox and a sensible group in Washington called *Fight Crime: Invest in Kids*, is to look beyond the quick fixes (metal detectors and the like) to those difficult, long-term preventive efforts that can bring about wholesale reductions in the amount of youth crime and violence.

In addition to saving lives, you can enrich the environment of enormous numbers of children by investing in early childhood education programs like Head Start, by providing after-school programs that give children and teen-agers something valuable to do during the peak crime hours for juveniles (2 P.M. to 7 P.M.), and by offering parenting programs and other assistance to young mothers and fathers whose children are at high risk for getting into trouble.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids is a group of 550 law enforcement officers and crime victims. Many of its members are fiscally conservative, but the group is committed to public

investment in crime prevention programs that have been shown to work.

"We have 40 kids being killed a week, 98 percent of them outside of schools," said the group's president, Sanford Newman. "We know how to dramatically reduce that violence."

After-school programs are among the easiest and most effective crime prevention efforts. As Professor Fox put it:

"Bring back the 'frills' in school — violins rather than violence. In the wake of various taxpayer revolts, many of the extracurricular options — band, chorus, drama, various sports, computer clubs, etc. — were eliminated in a return to the basics.

A challenge to quick school fixes.

This has made school increasingly distasteful and unpleasant for those kids who fail to excel in academics, but could feel good about their achievements in other areas."

Some school districts have restored after-school programs in recent years but have undermined their effectiveness by placing them off limits to the kids who need them most. In some cases youngsters who do not maintain a C average are barred from extracurricular activities. Or kids whose parents cannot provide transportation at the end of the extended school day are excluded.

"What we've done," said Professor Fox, "is made after-school programs a privilege for the good kids as opposed to a necessity for the marginal kids."

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids sponsored a poll in which 47 percent of respondents said their chief concern as kids headed back to school was the problem of crime and violence. Nineteen percent cited academic issues as their top concern.

Both Mr. Newman and Professor Fox said the concern over school violence presented an opportunity to generate support for programs that target violence in general.

"You can understand the anxiety over violence in the schools," said Professor Fox. "What we should do is build upon that anxiety to do some really meaningful things for children." □

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1999

Polls Urge Taxes to Fund Youth Crime Prevention

More Early Childhood, After-School Initiatives Sought by Law Enforcement Group

By SEWELL CHAN
Washington Post Staff Writer

Congress should use the budget surplus to expand Head Start and other early childhood development initiatives and after-school programs, a group of national and local law enforcement executives urged yesterday.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a nonprofit organization of 550 law enforcement officials and crime survivors, has written Congress asking for new funding for Head Start, day-care programs, parenting classes, family counseling and delinquency prevention efforts.

If Congress passes tax cuts instead of investing in children, "we'll be looking at a crime wave the likes of which we've never seen before,"

Sanford A. Newman, the organization's president, said at a news conference outside the District's Alice Deal Junior High School.

The group released the results of two polls conducted this summer that found that 74 percent of the respondents would be willing to pay more taxes or forgo a tax cut in order to provide greater access to after-school and early childhood development programs to combat youth violence. Each survey polled about 1,000 people.

Two-thirds of those polled said initiatives that deter youth violence are a greater national priority than cutting taxes; 81 percent said violence prevention programs are as important as efforts to punish or incarcerate young offenders.

Arlington Police Chief Edward

A. Flynn and D.C. Executive Assistant Police Chief Terrance W. Gainer endorsed the findings of both polls.

"We invest far too little in our kids," said Gainer, who was director of the Illinois State Police before coming to the District last year. He said his oldest son, an FBI agent, and his second-oldest son, a Cook County, Ill., prosecutor, are "now locking up the grandchildren" of people Gainer arrested as a rookie officer in Chicago.

"We need to do something about making sure our kids don't have run-ins with law enforcement," Gainer added, noting that preventive rather than reactive efforts are a key element in community policing. "Prevention is the only solution," he said.

The group's recommendations also have been endorsed by the Major Cities Chiefs and the Police Executive Research Forum, Newman said.

In the District, police have been working with school officials and security guards to document disputes among children, according to Assistant Chief Brian K. Jordan, who said, "Many of the incidents either carry over from school to the streets or from streets to the school."

Jordan said school safety coordinators met last week with conflict resolution experts and members of the police emergency response team to discuss how to prevent school violence and keep school buildings closed to people who don't belong there.

THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER

The logo for USA TODAY. It features a stylized globe icon to the left of the word "USA", which is in a large, bold, sans-serif font. Below "USA" is the word "TODAY" in a similar bold, sans-serif font. The entire logo is set against a dark, textured background.

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NATIONLINE

CONCERN FOR KIDS: Three out of four U.S. residents are willing to pay more taxes or pass up a tax cut to provide children with access to good early childhood development and after-school programs, according to a survey of 2,027 adults. The survey, done for Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, also found: 47% say violence and crime were the top concerns as students return to school, and 90% agree or strongly agree that crime could be reduced by investing more in preventive programs for kids.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids is an organization of crime victims, police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors and other law enforcement leaders.

— Gary Fields

The Sacramento Bee

Anti-crime lobby urges school-violence programs

Americans willing to pay, group says

By Muriel Dobbins
Bee Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Armed with new polls showing Americans are alarmed about school violence, a crime-fighting lobby on Monday called on Congress to boost federal funding for programs that could "close the crime-prevention gap."

The group, called Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, said Americans overwhelmingly are willing to pay more taxes or give up a

tax cut to put money into prevention programs.

Sanford Newman, president of the organization that represents 500 police chiefs and victims of violence, released surveys indicating that the public's concern over school violence rivaled its anxiety about shoring up Social Security and Medicare.

He called on Congress to increase, by more than \$26 billion, funding for programs such as Head Start, which helps children in the early stages of schooling, and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, which would provide after-school programs.

Polls taken this month for the group showed that 66 percent of adults thought that providing access to after-school and early childhood development programs was more important than receiving a tax cut.

Of those interviewed, 50 percent said they would be willing to pay more taxes to fund violence prevention projects, and 47 percent said they were more concerned about violence and crime in schools than in the cost or quality of education.

"Key solutions are linked to prevention," said Newman, who appealed to lawmakers to rescue programs so underfunded that they currently reach "a frac-

tion" of the kids who need them.

In a letter to President Clinton and congressional leaders, the anti-crime group warned that tax-cut proposals risked a new crime wave.

James Fox, professor of criminal justice at Northeastern University in Boston, cautioned against relying on "quick fixes" in schools, such as more metal detectors, security guards and locked doors.

But Fox criticized Clinton for launching a series of television ads depicting scared youngsters pleading with schoolmates to behave. He also complained about school decisions to put more guards in the halls,

a move he said would boost student anxiety.

Instead, Fox said, schools should restore extracurricular activities such as band, chorus, drama and sports, which in many cases were cut to save money. He also recommended decreased class size, and an early warning system designed to track troubled kids from early grades rather than seeking "just in time" signs of impending violence.

He also recommended alternative programs for students suspended for carrying weapons, noting that expulsion means putting potentially dangerous and unsupervised kids on the street.

Sacramento, CA
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AUG 31, 1999

LUCE PRESS CLIPPINGS P1416

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

A Report From

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

by

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i

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

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America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

A Report from

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

JANUARY 2000

Introduction

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS is a national anti-crime organization led by hundreds of those on the front lines of the battle against crime and violence: police chiefs, sheriffs, police organization leaders, prosecutors, crime victims and those from whom murder has taken loved ones.

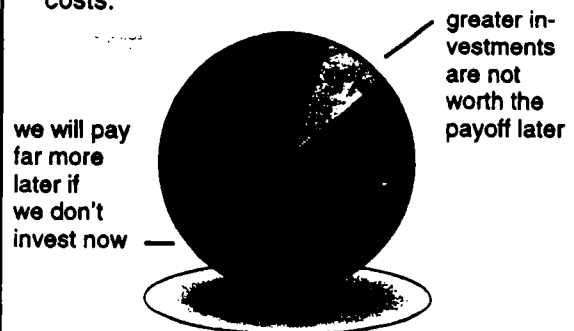
Our members are determined to put dangerous criminals behind bars. But we also know that no punishment after someone gets hurt can undo the agony crime leaves in its wake. When children don't get the right start in life, all of us are endangered. Good educational child care is one of our most powerful weapons against crime, while poor quality child care multiplies the risk that children will grow up to be a threat to every American family. Yet millions of eligible children are missing out on the help they need to get that right start in life.

In a recent survey of police chiefs conducted by George Mason University professors Stephen Mastrofski and Scott Keeter, nearly nine of ten police chiefs said America could greatly reduce crime by expanding educational child care programs and after-school programs. Nine out of ten said that if America doesn't boost investments in child care programs now, it will pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs.¹

When police chiefs were asked to rate various strategies "on their value as a crime prevention tool," educational child care was given the highest rating for effectiveness by three to ten times more chiefs than such alternatives as trying more juveniles as adults, building more juvenile detention facilities, or installing more metal detectors in schools.²

Police Chiefs Say Child Care Will Reduce Crime, Save Money

9 out of 10 agreed: "If America does not make greater investments in after-school and educational child care programs to help children and youth now, we will pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs."



George Mason University Survey

vent crime, our child care policies may be creating conditions that will lead to greater crime in the future. Crucial new research shows that inadequate child care —the only kind millions of families can afford— can actually multiply the danger that at-risk children will grow up with problem behaviors that can lead to later crime and violence against you and your family.⁸

The Bad News: Millions of Working Families Can't Afford Adequate Child Care.

Today, millions of children are getting child care so inadequate it should be called child storage.

Even though many child care teachers are working for poverty wages, often with little training and high turnover, full day child care for two children can easily cost \$12,000 per year.⁹ That's way out of reach for parents making \$10,500 a year at full-time minimum wage jobs, and for millions of other struggling families.

These families —mostly young and still near the lowest earning levels of their working lives— can no more afford to pay for adequate child care during these years than they could pay the full cost of the education we provide in our public schools.

Protecting the Public Safety Requires Child Care Help for Families.

Just as government couldn't meet its responsibility to protect the public safety without providing public schooling, it can't protect the public safety without assuring that adequate educational child care is accessible to every family.

- The Head Start child development program remains so under-funded it can serve less than half of the three- and four-year-olds eligible for that program, and usually for just half of their parents' work day, for only part of the year.¹⁰

- Programs like Early Head Start, designed for kids under three, have funds to serve only a tiny fraction of the babies and toddlers who need them.¹¹

- The Child Care and Development Fund, which assists communities in helping working families afford adequate child care, can serve only one in ten of those families that are eligible,¹² and provides them with stipends so meager that adequate care usually remains out of reach.¹³ In addition, this money can be spent on unlicensed care, so there is even less assurance that this funding is being used for the type of quality child care that is needed for developing children.¹⁴

**'Inadequate child care
can actually multiply
the danger that at-risk
children will grow up
with problem behav-
iors that can lead to
later crime and
violence'**

1: Quality Educational Child Care Prevents Crime

Rigorous behavioral studies, hard experience and brain research tell the same story: in the first several years of life, children's intellects and emotions are being powerfully shaped.

The kind of stimulation and interaction the child receives— touching, holding, rocking, talking, showing — determines the permanent development of the brain. While learning continues throughout life, this brain development proceeds at an astounding pace in the first several years.¹⁵

Recent brain research is confirmed by years of behavioral research comparing children who had good nutrition, stimulation, and nurturing when they were babies with others not so lucky. These nurturing factors have a substantial impact on brain function at age twelve, and an even greater impact by age fifteen.¹⁶

The child care programs which have proven most effective in preventing future delinquency and crime are those that supplement quality developmental day care with home visits to coach parents in child-rearing skills.¹⁷ For example:

High/Scope Preschool Program. In Ypsilanti, Michigan, the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation randomly divided low-income three- and four year-olds into two groups. Half received no special services, while the others were enrolled in a quality preschool program, including a weekly home visit, until they started kindergarten. When the children reached age 27, arrest records showed that those who had received quality preschooling were only one-fifth as likely to be "chronic offenders," with more than four arrests.¹⁸

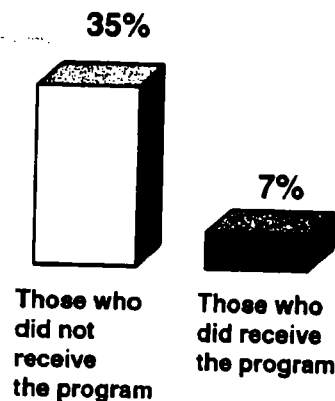
In other words, those who were denied the quality preschool and parenting education visitor program as preschoolers were five times more likely to become chronic lawbreakers in adulthood!

Syracuse University Family Development Program. Researchers found that subsequent delinquency was cut dramatically when families were provided educational child care, parenting-education home visits, and other services beginning prenatally and continuing until the children began elementary school. Ten years later:

Educational Child Care Reduces Future Crime

At-Risk 3 & 4 year olds who didn't receive the preschool and weekly home visits were five times more likely to become chronic offenders (more than 4 arrests) by age 27.

Chronic Lawbreakers at Age 27



High/Scope Perry Preschool Program

years of the High/Scope Perry study, few other studies have been able to directly measure the impact of early childhood investments on delinquency and arrests. But other studies do show that quality early education programs, especially when combined with a family support/parenting education component, have a positive impact on children's ability to get along with others and work to reduce other anti-social behavior.²³

These results are not limited to small, model programs. For example, North Carolina's pioneering Smart Start program is spending \$78 million a year on enhancing access to quality child care and other services for children under six. A new study by the University of North Carolina's Frank Porter Graham Center shows that children in the child care centers receiving substantial quality-improvement help from Smart Start were only about half as likely to have serious behavior problems in kindergarten.²⁴

The flip side of that statement is equally telling: Kids in centers not receiving the Smart Start services were nearly **twice** as likely to be disruptive in kindergarten.²⁵ This is important because research consistently shows that children who exhibit problem behaviors in the early grades are at far greater risk than other children of becoming teen delinquents and adult criminals.²⁶

A nationwide study of child care confirms the point that quality matters when it comes to problem behaviors later in life. *The Children of the Cost Quality Study Go to School* research was conducted in four different states by a team from four different universities. The study first rated child care centers for quality. Years later, when the children who had been in the various centers were eight years old, their behavior was evaluated.

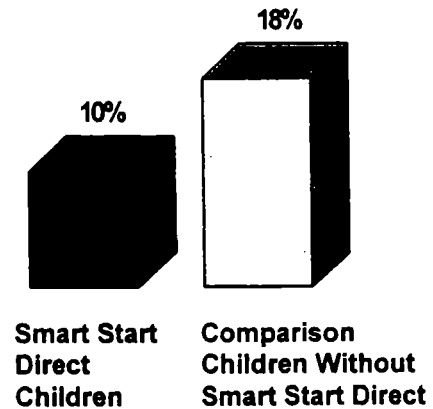
Children of high school-educated mothers who received *good* quality child care had no more behavior problems than the children of college-educated mothers. But, children of high school-educated mothers from *poor* quality child care had significantly more behavior problems.²⁷

Taken as a whole, these research breakthroughs make clear that "early care and nurture have a decisive, long-lasting impact on how people develop, their ability to learn, and their capacity to regulate their own emotions."²⁸ It is to our distinct advantage to put the teachings of this science to work.

Problem Behaviors Cut in Half By North Carolina's Smart Start:

Comparison children were almost twice as likely to score poorly on behavior problems in Kindergarten as kids who attended Smart Start centers that received all the quality supports (Smart Start Direct).

Children with High Scores for Problem Behaviors



Frank Porter Graham Center

'Children who exhibit problem behaviors in the early grades are at far greater risk than other children of becoming teen delinquents and adult criminals'

2: Child Storage Isn't Child Care

High quality, educational child care programs cut crime. Mediocre child care doesn't, and research strongly indicates that poor quality care actually increases crime.

Of course, when their parents are working, nearly all preschool children will receive some kind of care, of whatever quality. Marriott Corporation executive Donna Klein reports that every day she finds children of service workers in hotel lobbies and dangerous cleaning supply rooms, because their low-wage working parents are unable to find decent child care at an affordable price.²⁹ Other parents may take their children to family day care homes in which a provider trying to make a living while keeping fees down is caring for too many babies and toddlers, or knows too little about child development to provide the nurturing and stimulation they need. As children reach school age, and sometimes even before, desperate parents may reluctantly leave them to "take care of themselves."

Recent research makes clear that "quality child care" must do far more than keep children safe from immediate physical injury. Good child care stimulates and nurtures children to maximize their healthy intellectual and emotional development.³⁰

We can no more afford to accept child care that is merely "custodial" than we could accept assigning some children to public schools that are "custodial" rather than "instructional".³¹

As the Committee for Economic Development, a group of business executives from major corporations, said, "All programs for children from birth to age five — whether designated as child care, early childhood education or preschool — should focus on their educational and developmental needs and take into account what children will need to succeed in school and in life."³²

The programs which have been proven to have the most substantial impact in reducing antisocial behavior, delinquency, and adult crime were quality programs. Staff-child ratios in such quality educational child care programs were one adult for every three or four infants and toddlers, or one adult for every six preschoolers; staff were well-trained and supervised;³³ and the programs included parenting-education components.

Just as high-quality care can markedly reduce the risk of delinquency and other unhappy outcomes, low-quality care leads to increased risk of such results.³⁴

**'We can no more afford
to accept child care
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"custodial" than we
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"custodial" rather than
instructional'**

3: Too Many Families Can't Afford Adequate Child Care

Today, in large part because so many parents cannot afford quality care, millions of children are in child care so inferior in quality that it not only fails to produce positive results but may actually damage their development.³⁸

As this decade began, the Committee for Economic Development declared, "The lack of availability of quality child care that is developmentally appropriate, has educational value, and is affordable has created a crisis of national proportions that affects most families but hits low-income families the hardest."³⁹

Into the new millennium, that crisis has escalated.

Today, only 23% of all families with children younger than age 6 have one parent working and one at home.⁴⁰ One out of four children lives with only one parent,⁴¹ and half of all children can now expect to live an average of at least five years in a single-parent family.⁴²

Child care is expensive. In fact, a survey by the Children's Defense Fund and the National Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies found that: "The average annual cost of child care for a 4-year-old in an urban center is more than the average annual cost of public college tuition in almost every state. In some cities child care costs *twice* as much as college tuition."⁴³

The report concluded, "The average annual cost for a 4-year-old in a child care center exceeds \$4,000 in over two-thirds of 47 cities surveyed and is more than \$5,000 in one-third of the cities... The cost of care for infants is even higher. The average cost of center care for a 12-month-old is above \$5,500 in half the cities surveyed, including 11 urban areas where child care center costs for an infant average more than \$7,000 per year."⁴⁴

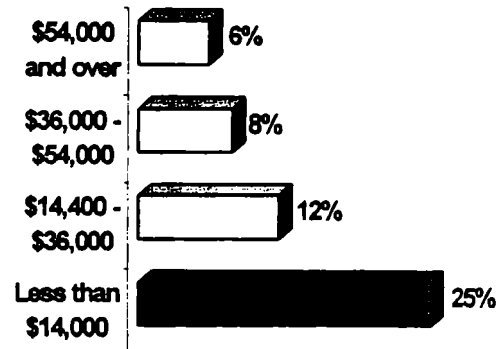
These are average costs. Experts estimate that quality care for infants and toddlers in many cities can rarely be found for less than \$10,000 a year.⁴⁵

Especially at the lower end of the average range, the quality of much of the care provided is woefully inadequate.⁴⁶ It is nearly impossible for child care centers to provide necessary staff-to-child ratios and group sizes, and pay enough to retain appropriately trained staff, without

'The average annual cost of child care for a 4-year-old in an urban center is more than the average annual cost of public college tuition in almost every state'

Low Income Families Pay One Quarter of Their Income for Child Care

The percentage of family income going for child care (of families who pay for any type of care).



The Census Bureau

4: Federal and State Governments Fall Short of the Investment Needed to Protect Public Safety

State and local governments long have shouldered the cost of public schools from kindergarten to high school and much of the cost of state university systems. But when it comes to child care, parenting education, and after-school programs, government help for struggling working parents has been disastrously inadequate.

The federal government assists families in obtaining child care primarily through:

1. The Federal Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), provides states with funds which can be used to help families making less than 85% of the state's median income pay for child care. Most states, in practice, set an eligibility ceiling lower than 85% of median income. In order to receive the full federal CCDBG allocation, states must match a portion of the funding, and they may add additional funding. The resulting pool of federal and state funds is the **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)**

Families receiving this assistance are free to choose child care provided by a relative or neighbor, a child care center, or someone who provides child care in the provider's home. The average federal subsidy for the children served is about \$66 per week.⁵⁵

States design their own programs to spend these funds as each sees fit, with virtually no federal requirements attached.⁵⁶ All states currently have established a sliding scale, under which the parents pay a greater portion of the cost of child care as their income approaches the eligibility ceiling, but the scale itself varies widely from one state to another.

Federal CCDBG and state funding for CCDF are woefully inadequate. A recent study by the Department of Health and Human Services found that nine in ten eligible children with working parents — 13.2 million of the 14.7 million eligible — get nothing from the Child Care and Development Fund, and the need is far from being met by other state or federal programs.⁵⁷

An Urban Institute study of child care for low-income families in six communities (Bath, NY; Birmingham, AL; Boulder, CO; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; and San Francisco, CA) found that a low-income family with no welfare history, despite eligibility for child care subsidies, would find no funds available to them in five of the six communities.⁵⁸ Although families moving from welfare to work must be provided with transitional child care assistance, that assistance ends after one year, at

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tax, or little tax) get no or little benefit from a tax credit. Consequently, of every \$100 in federal tax credits, only \$2.40 helps families with incomes under \$15,000, and \$97.60 goes to families with incomes higher than \$15,000.⁶⁶ In fact, about \$40 of every \$100 goes to families making over \$50,000.⁶⁷

The other substantial federal tax provision subsidizing child care, the Dependent Care Assistance Plan, allows an employee to set aside up to \$5,000 per year in non-taxed income for child care expenses. These credits, totaling \$890 million in fiscal year 1998,⁶⁸ were even more heavily tilted toward upper-income taxpayers.⁶⁹

5. State Funded Preschool Programs and State Funded Head Start.

Some states have made important commitments to early childhood care and development programs. Kentucky's statewide Family Resource Centers, based on the Schools of the 21st Century model, provide all-day educational child care for 3, 4, and 5-year olds. North Carolina's pioneering Smart Start program initiated by Governor Jim Hunt; Ohio's Families and Children First Initiative, launched by former Governor George V. Voinovich; and Georgia's universal access pre-kindergarten program for 4-year olds are all making critical contributions to helping children in those states get a solid start.

**'What we experience
as turnover, children
experience as loss'**

Still, the amount spent by states nationwide on Pre-K and state funded Head Start programs is just \$1.7 billion and reaches only about 700,000 kids.⁷⁰ Since many of the children served by these often more universal programs are not from low-income families, the number of low-income children served is even less. So despite such pathbreaking work by some states, both state and federal investment has fallen lamentably and tragically short of what America's children and the public safety demand.

A Growing Crisis

Even with modest efforts on the state and federal level to increase funding, America faces a child care crisis. Fueled by the welfare-to-work-movement and an expanding economy, demand for child care is booming just as experienced workers are quitting to take higher-paying jobs in other fields.

Salaries for child care workers in centers fall below those for parking lot attendants. Income for providers working in their homes is even lower.⁷¹ As a consequence, workers are quitting in droves.⁷² The Center for the Child Care Workforce reports that turnover among workers was 30% in 1997.⁷³ Compounding the problem is the fact that many of the workers leaving child care have a high level of education much in demand in the soaring economy. This is not just an economic problem, "What we experience as turnover, children experience as loss."⁷⁴

5: Penny-Wise, Pound-Foolish Policy Choices: Wasting Money and Lives

Do investments like these in quality early-childhood education bust budgets — or save money?

Rutgers University economist Steven Barnett has estimated that the High/Scope Perry Preschool Program produced nearly \$150,000 per participant in savings from reduced crime alone.⁷⁵ Even after discounting these savings to take into account interest which could have been earned on the preschool investment while the High/Scope toddlers were growing up, Barnett concluded that the net savings were more than \$70,000 per participant in crime-related savings alone, and a total of \$88,000 once welfare, tax and other savings are included.⁷⁶

In short, every dollar invested in the High/Scope Perry program returned \$7.16 to the public. These savings count only the benefits to the public at large — in reduced costs of crime, welfare and remedial education and in added revenues from taxes paid when the preschoolers became adult workers—without even taking into account the enormous direct benefits to the kids themselves.⁷⁷

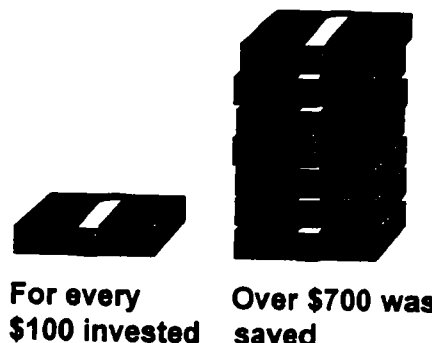
Barnett estimates that the cost to society of failing to provide at least two years of quality early-childhood care and education to low-income children is approximately \$100,000 per child, totaling about \$400 billion for all poor children now under five.⁷⁸

A recent RAND Corporation study found that even after excluding all benefits to crime victims and other citizens, and discounting to account for alternative investments, savings to government alone from providing the High/Scope services would come to twice the program's costs.⁷⁹

Economists, looking at this, other research and their own analyses have concluded that spending on early childhood programs are the best investments government can make in education. As James Heckman at the University of Chicago puts it, "Skills [including social skills] acquired early on make later learning easier."⁸⁰ William Gale and Isabel V. Sawhill of the Brookings Institution, write that investing in early childhood education provides government and society "with estimated rates of return that would make a venture capitalist envious."⁸¹

Educational Child Care Saves Taxpayers' Money

Even after accounting for inflation, over seven dollars was saved by the public for every dollar invested in a preschool and home visitation program.



High/Scope Perry Preschool

**'Investing in early
childhood education
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and society with
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envious'**

6: From Experts in Child Development and the Front Lines of the Battle Against Crime: A Call for Action

The people on the front lines fighting crime are less concerned with political ideology than with hard-nosed practical solutions. They insist on doing what really works to fight crime.

Everyone agrees, of course, that dangerous criminals need to be locked up. But the people who work day-in and day-out to track down, arrest, and prosecute criminals know that this vital defense is only a stop-gap measure. So do crime victims.

Today, hundreds of our nation's most distinguished police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors and crime victims have joined with experts in child development in calling on all public officials to protect the public safety by providing all infants, toddlers and preschool children access to quality child care at a price their parents can afford.

National and state law enforcement organizations have joined in the call for educational child care for all children. The Major Cities (Police) Chiefs organization, the Police Executive Research Forum, the National District Attorneys Association, The National Sheriffs Association, and law enforcement associations in Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas, Arizona and California have called on government to guarantee all kids access to child care as a necessary step to reduce crime.

That means child care with enough well-trained staff to ensure that young children receive the nurturing and stimulating environment they need to start school ready to succeed and to learn the core values that begin to develop in the first years of life. To be most effective in reducing crime, quality child care and development programs for at-risk families should be linked to parent education and family support.

At the federal level, this means we should be assuring that our most at-risk babies and toddlers receive the care they need from birth to age three through Early Head Start and other quality programs. It means we should be assuring that Head Start has enough funding to serve all the low-income children who need it, and provide full-day, high-quality, year-round care for the children of working parents. And it means sufficient increases in funding for educational child care programs so that all families will have the help they need to access quality care.

It means states should sharply increase their own investments in educational child care and development programs to help their children get the right start.

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December 14, 1999

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton,

As an organization made up of more than **600 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, leaders of police organizations, and crime survivors**, we urge you, in your budget for FY 2001, to boost funding for educational child care, after-school, and other programs proven to keep kids from becoming criminals.

As you know, we are far short of the level of investment needed to help our nation's at-risk kids get the right start to become good neighbors instead of criminals. When America could no longer tolerate budget deficits, you hammered out a budget agreement with Congress to eliminate that deficit in five years. Today the deficit that most threatens every American family is a **crime-prevention gap** — the gaping shortfall in the investments we ought to be making to help our nation's kids get the right start. A fitting legacy of your administration would be to lay out a 5-year plan to close this gap.

In order to do that, we suggest you consider spelling out an "investment exception" that would allow funds in the "social security portion of the surplus" to be used for investments in children.

Such an exception would be a recognition that these investments produce far more revenue than they cost, and that we will actually have more money for social security a few years down the road if we make these investments now. It would also be a recognition that we should not continue to irreversibly damage our children's chances and lock in unnecessarily high crime rates with a penny-wise, pound-foolish refusal to invest.

We want to offer the help of all of our members in accomplishing these objectives, and will look forward to strategizing with your staff about ways we can be helpful.

As a first step toward closing our crime-prevention gap, we urge that you provide in your budget for FY 2001 at least:

- \$6.3 billion for **Head Start**, to continue the progress you have made in expanding this critical crime prevention program to serve more eligible children, to further strengthen its quality.
- \$2 billion for the **Early Learning Fund** so communities can provide home-visitor and other parenting-education programs, and quality child development services to children under five.
- \$7.5 billion for the **Child Care and Development Block Grant**, maintaining appropriate set-asides for quality, infants and toddlers, school-age care, and

1 of 3



resource and referrals, with an \$818 million increase included in the discretionary funding portion to increase total discretionary CCDBG funds to \$2 billion to be made available October 1, 2000.

- \$1 billion for the **21st Century Community Learning Centers** to continue the progress you have made in expanding after-school programs that provide constructive activities and connect kids with caring adults during the peak hours of violent juvenile crime.
- \$2.38 billion for the **Title XX Social Services Block Grant**. Recent cuts in this program have shortchanged child care (15% of state spending under the block grant), child abuse prevention, removal and placement of abused children, drug treatment, and other critical crime prevention investments.
- \$10.5 billion for **Title I- Education for the Disadvantaged**.
- \$250 million for **Title V of the Juvenile Justice Act** for local delinquency prevention programs.
- \$350 million for the **"Parenting as Prevention" block grant program**, so communities can provide parents with coaching, advice, family counseling, and other services that can dramatically reduce child abuse and neglect and subsequent delinquency.

Those on the front lines of the battle against crime know that these investments are among our most powerful weapons against crime. That's why over the last year, virtually every major national law enforcement organization — including the **Major Cities [Police] Chiefs Organization**, the **Police Executive Research Forum**, the **National Sheriffs' Association**, and the **National District Attorneys' Association** — have all adopted forceful calls for boosting critical crime prevention investments, such as educational child care and after-school programs, preventing child abuse, and providing intensive services to help troubled kids get back on track.

A recent poll of police chiefs conducted for Fight Crime by George Mason University professors Scott Keeter and Steve Mastrofski showed that 86% of police chiefs agreed that "expanding after-school programs and educational child care programs like Head Start would greatly reduce youth crime and violence." Nine out of ten agreed that if America fails to make greater investments in these programs now, "we will pay far more later in crime welfare and other costs." Police chiefs picked these investments as "most effective" in reducing youth violence by a margin of four to one over such alternatives as trying more juveniles as adults or hiring more police officers, and by seventy-to-one over installing more metal detectors.

When America fails to invest in its children and youth, we pay far more later — not just in lives and fear, but also in tax dollars. So as you look for ways to do more with less, we'd like to point out that the federal treasury will actually have more money to dedicate to other uses a few years from now — whether for social security, paying off the accumulated national debt, or tax cuts — if we invest today in programs to help kids get the right start. For example:

- Economist Steven Barnett found that the High/Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool study saved \$150,000 per participant in crime costs alone. Even after subtracting the interest that could have been earned by investing the program's funding in financial markets, the project produced a net savings of \$7.16 — including more than six dollars in crime savings — for every dollar invested.
- A recent study by Professor Mark A. Cohen of Vanderbilt University estimates that for each high-risk youth prevented from adopting a life of crime, the country would save between \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million.

- A recent Rand Corporation report shows that, even without counting the savings to crime victims and society, the resulting savings to government alone from effective early childhood programs exceeds by two to four times the cost of the programs.

Yet we are falling far short of the investment needed to keep kids from becoming criminals and to help troubled kids get back on track. This leaves *every American at needless risk of becoming a victim*.

Those on the front lines in the battle against crime know that these investments are among our most powerful weapons against crime. We urge Republicans and Democrats to work together to increase funding for the programs that can cut crime's supply line by keeping kids from becoming criminals.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sanford A. Newman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Sanford A. Newman
President, Fight Crime: Invest In Kids

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FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

President
Sanford A. Newman

Associate Directors
Amy R. Dawson
Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Research Director
William C. Christeson

From America's Front Line Against Crime: A School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan

AS AN ORGANIZATION OF HUNDREDS OF POLICE CHIEFS, SHERIFFS, PROSECUTORS, CRIME SURVIVORS AND LEADERS OF POLICE OFFICER ORGANIZATIONS, we are determined to see that dangerous criminals are put behind bars. But anyone who thinks that jailing a criminal undoes the agony crime leaves in its wake hasn't seen crime up close.

America's anti-crime arsenal contains no weapons more powerful than the proven programs that help kids get the right start — like quality educational child care, youth development programs for the after-school and summer hours, child abuse prevention, and intervention programs proven to help get troubled kids back on track.

Yet today, inadequate funding for Head Start, educational child care, after-school youth development programs and counseling for troubled kids leaves millions of children at needless risk of becoming violent or delinquent teens and adult criminals — and leaves every American at needless risk of becoming a victim.

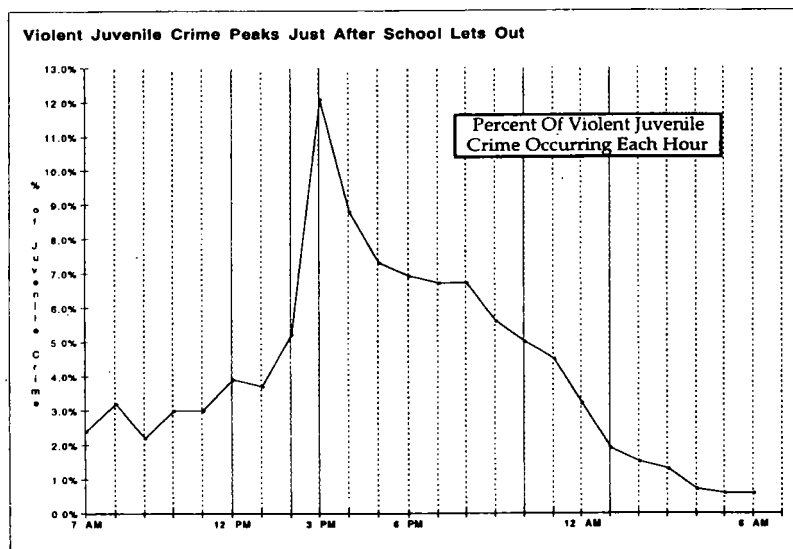
We call on all public officials to adopt a four-part plan to dramatically reduce crime and violence and adult crime, and help young people learn the skills and values they need to become good neighbors and responsible adults. While no plan can prevent every violent act, this common-sense plan — based on our experience and the latest research about what really works to fight crime — can make all of us safer.

Four Steps to Dramatically Reduce School and Youth Violence

1. Assure all school-age children and teens access to after-school, weekend and summer youth development programs to shut down the "Prime Time for Juvenile Crime."

In the hour after the school bell rings, turning millions of children and teens out on the street with neither constructive activities nor adult supervision, violent juvenile crime suddenly *triples* and prime time for juvenile crime begins. On school days, the peak hours for such crime are from

3:00 PM to 6:00 PM. These are also the hours when kids are most likely to become victims of crime. They are the peak hours for teen sex, and being unsupervised after school doubles the risk that 8th-graders will smoke, drink alcohol or use drugs.



Quality youth development programs can cut crime immediately and transform this Prime Time for Juvenile Crime into hours of academic enrichment, wholesome fun and community service. They protect both kids and adults from becoming victims of crime, and cut teen pregnancy, smoking, and drug use, while they help

Surveyed police chiefs back prevention over punishment

Karen MacPherson
Post-Gazette National Bureau

WASHINGTON — The majority of America's municipal police chiefs believe that expanding child care and after school programs — not hiring more police officers — is key to reducing juvenile crime, according to a new poll.

The poll, commissioned by the Washington, D.C.-based group Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, was released yesterday at a conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. It asserts that 86 percent of the 556 chiefs who responded agreed that increasing investment in programs to help kids get the right start in life would "greatly reduce" youth crime and violence.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids is a nonprofit anti-crime organization of more than 500 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors and crime survivors. Respondents were not told the poll's sponsor to avoid skewing the results.

Ninety-one percent of the chiefs also agreed that if the nation didn't boost spending for child care and after-school programs, the United States "will pay far more later in crime, welfare and other costs."

Asked to rank four different strategies for their effectiveness in deterring youth crime, 69 percent of the chiefs gave the highest priority to providing more after-school programs and educational child care.

The next strategy most often cited by the chiefs was to "prosecute more juveniles as adults." But that was selected by only 17 percent of them. Another 13 percent ranked "hire more police officers to investigate juvenile crime" as their top strategy.

Only 1 percent chose the strategy "install more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in school" as their top youth crime-fighting priority.

The poll results may surprise those who think police chiefs are focused more on punishment than on prevention, said Edward Flynn, po-

lice chief of Arlington County, Va., and a board member of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids.

"If anything, the opposite is true," he said. "If we can identify at-risk kids and devise safety nets for them, we can deter a lot of crime."

In a telephone interview from the police chiefs' conference in Charlotte, N.C., Pittsburgh police Chief Robert McNeilly, said he had voted in the poll for more child care and after-school care. "An ounce of prevention is more valuable than a pound of cure," he said. "It's far better to be proactive and aggressive in stopping crimes before they happen."

McNeilly said he was worried about what would happen in about eight years, when a demographic boom that has produced a large number of 5- and 6-year-olds today causes a bulge in the number of young teen-agers, when children at risk begin getting crossways with the law. Getting young children who've been emotionally abused and perhaps physically abandoned into good child care and after-school programs now would pay big dividends then, he argued.

President Clinton has proposed increases in fiscal 2000 federal funding for after school programs and for a program offering child care aid to low-income working families. But these increases appear to be in trouble on Capitol Hill in his current fight with GOP leaders, according to Sanford Newman, president of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids.

"We are throwing away our most powerful weapons against youth crime when we fail to invest in child care and after-school programs," Newman said, noting that most youth crime occurred between 3 and 8 p.m.

Flynn added: "We know these programs work. We know they save money. Yet, when you look at the current after-school program, they are covering only a fraction of those who need them."

The Fight Crime poll, conducted between Oct. 14 and 27 by two George Mason University profes-

sors, was sent to 855 randomly-selected police chiefs of various-sized cities. Of those, 556 responded to the poll. The results come amid a renewed public focus on youth crime and violence, particularly after the spate of deadly shootings at U.S. high schools.

On Friday, Cleveland's mayor shut down a city high school after authorities uncovered an apparent plot by students to stage what authorities described as a potential massacre. On the same day, the federal government issued a new handbook to help guide local officials in analyzing their schools' vulnerability to violence.

Flynn said "Fight Crime: Invest in Kids" recently polled the general public on youth violence, and that the results mirrored those of the police chiefs' poll. In that poll, he said, respondents — by a 3-1 margin — said they were ready to either pay more taxes or forgo a tax cut to expand child care and after-school programs.

"Congress doesn't seem to be listening to law enforcement or the public," Flynn said. "In an era of sound-bite politics, it's always dangerous to say that you've voted against a mandatory-sentencing measure."

"And, let's face it, the constituency here is not necessarily a powerful one. Generally, politicians like [for] us [police chiefs] to be standing in uniform in back of them with our mouths shut."

Newman added: "Gang leaders compete with each other to show who is the toughest on their turf. Sometimes, members of Congress are more interested in competing to show who's the toughest [on crime] than in doing what works."

In fact, police chiefs who participated in the poll were guaranteed confidentiality to ensure that they didn't worry about being branded "liberal" for their preference for prevention programs over punishment, Newman said.

"If we sold this program as a crackdown, it might have a chance," Flynn said jokingly.

THE TENNESSEAN

Keen advice from police

It shouldn't surprise anyone that police chiefs across the nation have strong opinions about juvenile crime.

It may surprise some people, however, to learn that the top cops see investing in social programs as the most effective tool in combating crime among young people.

Police chiefs in a survey conducted by two professors at George Mason University last month said investments in educational child care and after-school programs would be the most effective route. Eighty-six percent said government could reduce juvenile crime by increasing funding for pre-ventative programs.

In fact, Edward A. Flynn, police chief in Arlington County, Va., and a member of the board of the interest group Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, says Congress doesn't seem to be listening to the police.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, which

commissioned the survey, seeks more funding from Congress to address juvenile crime issues.

Officers were asked to list their preferences for strategies and were given a multiple choice between providing more after-school and child-care plans, prosecuting more juveniles as adults, hiring more officers to investigate juvenile crime and conducting more surveillance such as cameras and metal detectors in schools.

The preventative programs, listed by 69% as the most effective choice, were preferred by far above the others. Only 17% chose the prosecution strategy, 13% the hiring option and 1% the surveillance route.

Police chiefs see the front-line personal stories involved as well as the broader administrative approaches available. The survey says a lot about that perspective. Congress should take note. ■

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

M I L W A U K E E JOURNAL SENTINEL

As youth homicide arrests rise, police chiefs weigh in on prevention

Officers want more after-school programming

By FRANK A. AUKOFER
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Washington — America's police chiefs overwhelmingly believe that the best strategy for reducing youth violence and crime is to provide more after-school and educational child care programs.

Only a few are convinced that more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in schools would help.

Those are the major conclusions of a new survey, released this morning at a convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Charlotte, N.C.

By a whopping 69%, the chiefs endorsed after-school programs and educational child care. That far outstripped the second choice, prosecuting more juveniles as adults, which was chosen by just

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Chiefs/More programming sought

From page 1

17% of those responding to the survey.

Only 1% of the chiefs said they believed installing more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in schools was an effective strategy against youth violence and crime. A total of 13% endorsed hiring more police officers to investigate juvenile crime.

Responding to a question about after-school programs and early educational efforts like Head Start, 86% of the chiefs said expanding those programs would greatly reduce youth violence and crime.

Only 14% replied that such an expansion would have little impact.

The survey, conducted between Oct. 14 and Oct. 27, went to 855 randomly selected police departments around the country, large as well as small. The chiefs were asked to "guide elected officials" by selecting among the four main strategies.

A total of 556 chiefs responded, a rate of 65%.

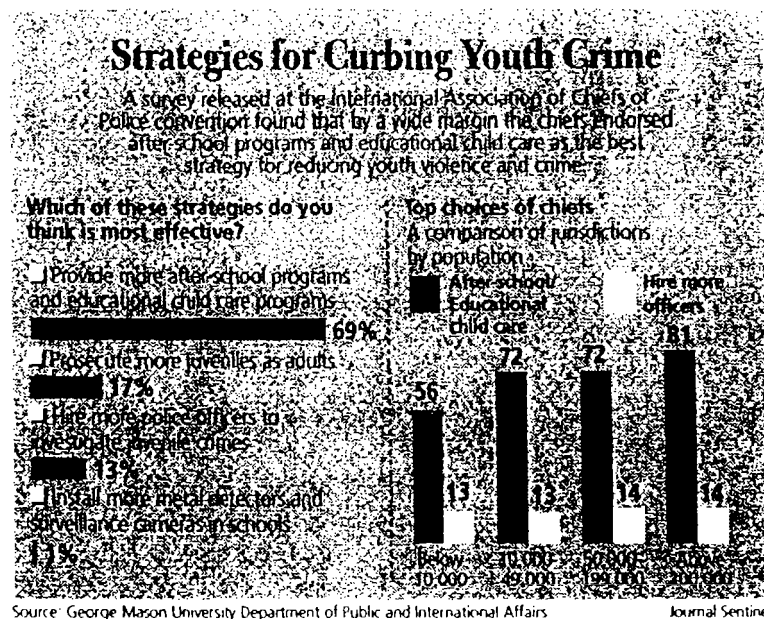
The survey was conducted by two professors from George Mason University in Fairfax, Va. — Stephen D. Mastrofski and Scott Keeter — and commissioned by Fight Crime: Invest In Kids, a bipartisan, non-profit organization of police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors and victims of violence.

Among the members of the organization's state and national advisory committee are Milwaukee County Sheriff Lev Baldwin and District Attorney Paul Bucher and Sheriff William Kruziki of Waukesha County.

At a briefing for reporters, the police chief of Arlington, Va., Edward A. Flynn, described the survey's results as counter-intuitive. He said most people likely assumed that police chiefs would be heavy on punishment, quick reaction to crimes and tough laws.

"If anything," he said, "the opposite is true."

Flynn, a member of the board of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, said police departments all over



the nation were moving toward the "known but seldom understood" concept of community policing, in which the police respond to problems in neighborhoods as defined by the residents.

But he said police chiefs sometimes did not publicly endorse such strategies as educational child care and after-school programs because they feared "it might brand them as liberals."

For that reason, Flynn said, all of the chiefs who were surveyed were guaranteed anonymity.

The public, he said, expects law officers to be "heavy on the enforcement side," although "there's a lot more going on in the profession."

Flynn said the most dangerous criminal activity period was right after school. Juvenile crime triples after school and peaks at 3 p.m., he said. So, he said, it makes sense to counter peer group pressures by providing mentors and activities for young people in the 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. time period.

Preschool programs also are crucially important, he said, as are programs to help people develop parenting skills so they can cope with the problems involved in rearing children. Flynn pointed out that 75% of the calls to which police officers respond are social problems, especially domestic disputes.

"Kids are involved as victims and observers," he said.

Bucher, a member of the Fight Crime: Invest in Kids advisory committee, said the results of the survey did not surprise him.

Much of the public incorrectly thinks "just because we're law enforcement officers, the mentality is 'lock 'em up.'"

However, "police are more proactive," promoting such programs as school liaison officers and outreach activities, he said.

"At least in Waukesha and southeastern Wisconsin (the feeling is that) giving kids alternatives will go the longest way," Bucher said.

Another advisory committee member, Baldwin, called police chiefs realists.

"We know what we need to do," he said. "If they're going to be in a gang, they're going to be in our gang. If we get them on the front end, I won't have to worry about seeing them."

Baldwin gave the Safe & Sound initiative as an example of what the Milwaukee metropolitan area is doing to try to reduce juvenile crime and violence. The program is setting up "safe places" where tutoring and recreation are available after school, in evenings and on weekends.

Sanford A. Newman, president of Fight Crime: Invest In Kids, said studies showed that juveniles in after-school and preschool programs were far less likely to be involved in crimes, and far less likely to commit crimes later in life.

But he said schools were not meeting this need, and Congress and local governments were not providing enough money for such programs.

Eldon Knoche of the Journal Sentinel staff contributed to this report.

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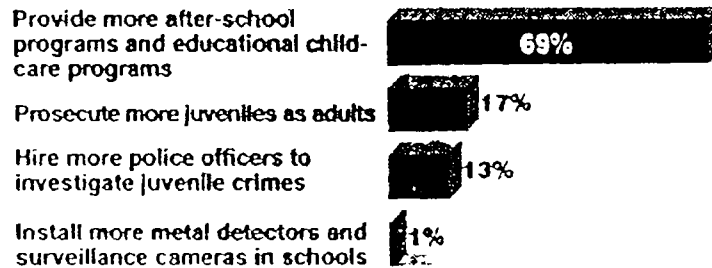
Not all police chiefs 'get tough' on youth crime

A survey of the country's police chiefs shows they favor after-school programs as a more effective way to fight crime than adding more officers.

1. Chiefs were asked about the effectiveness of after-school programs on youth crime and violence:



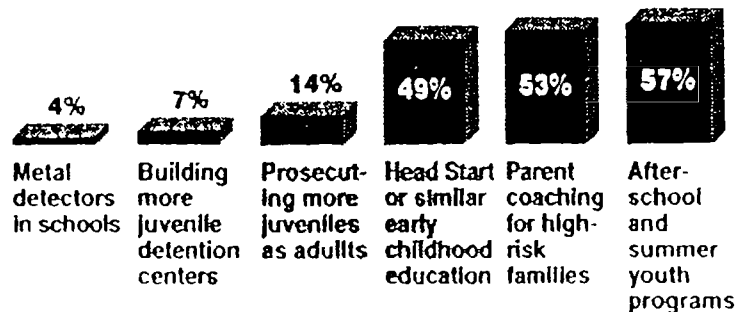
2. Chiefs were asked about most effective strategies to combat youth crime.



3. Chiefs were asked whether investing more in after-school and child-care programs is worth it:



4. Chiefs were asked to rate strategies from 1 to 5. Here are the percentages that rated a particular strategy best:



Source: George Mason University for Fight Crime: Invest in Kids.

The Denver Post

The Charlotte Observer

TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 2, 1999

Police say care for kids is vital

After-school care prevents
youth crime, chiefs believe

By **LEIGH DYER**
Staff Writer

If it came to choosing between money to hire more officers and money to pay for expanded after-school and child-care programs, most of the nation's police chiefs would choose the programs for children, a new poll released Monday found.

In the poll results announced in Charlotte, 69

percent of 556 chiefs ranked after-school and child-care programs as the most effective strategy to reduce youth violence. That's over five times the number who ranked hiring more police officers as their top priority - just 13 percent.

"We can't spend a dollar better than an investment in our children," said Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Chief Darrel Stephens, who conducted the news conference outside the Charlotte Convention Center.

The Washington-based nonprofit group "Fight Crime: Invest in Kids," released the poll during the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The crime-fighting group is now using the poll results to push Congress to increase funding for child care and after-school programs over the next five years. At a minimum, the group wants to see \$800 million in funding for childhood initiatives proposed by President Clinton restored to the federal budget, where it was trimmed by lawmakers earlier this year. Sandy Newman, Fight Crime's president, said the funding shouldn't stop there.

The Major Cities Police Chiefs association, the National Sheriff's Association and the Police Executive Research Forum have endorsed the call for increased funding. The N.C. Association of Police Chiefs has also endorsed the proposal, but the S.C. association has not taken a vote.

Mecklenburg District Attorney Peter Gilchrist noted that studies show juvenile crime triples in the hour after the school day ends. Other studies show students who don't attend after-school programs are six times more likely to be convicted of a crime during their high school years than those who do attend

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*Please see **POLL** / page 5C*

Police urge better care for children

POLL from IC

such programs, he said.

Dozens of other chiefs from around the country voiced their support Monday. "Investing in our young people and investing in families are much more cost-effective than the investment we make in building prisons," said Joseph Samuels, chief of police in Richmond, Calif.

After receiving federal funds throughout the 1990s to enlarge their police forces, many chiefs say they still wouldn't turn down the opportunity to hire more officers. But the poll shows many chiefs believe other priorities are more important, Fight Crime officials said.

The poll asked chiefs to select their top priority among four youth-violence prevention measures. In addition to the 69 percent who chose after-school and

child-care programs and the 13 percent who chose hiring more officers, 17 percent voted for prosecuting more juveniles as adults, and 1 percent chose installing more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in schools.

In a separate question, 91 percent of the poll respondents said they agreed that without more funding for after-school and child-care programs, "we will pay far more later in crime, welfare and other costs."

Professors from George Mason University conducted the survey from Oct. 14 to Oct. 27. They received 556 responses from 855 randomly selected municipal police chiefs. The margin of error was plus or minus 5 percentage points.

Monday's announcement was part of an ongoing discussion at the chief's convention about ways to reduce youth violence, particularly in schools. Hundreds

of chiefs crowded into workshops Sunday and Monday to learn about the latest school violence prevention programs across the country. Many officials also discussed their retooled plans for responding to school crises in the wake of last April's school shootings in Littleton, Colo.

But Fight Crime's Newman said using metal detectors and other security measures to drive violence out of schools won't solve the problem of youth violence.

"In an average week, 40 kids are killed in America by violence. That's 150 Littletons a year," Newman said.

"We won't have accomplished much if we just move violence out of the schools and into communities."

Reach public safety reporter Leigh Dyer at (704) 358-5058 or ldyer@charlotte.com.

THE PLAIN DEALER

To help teens, police favor after-school efforts over more enforcement

By TOM DIEMER
and STEPHEN KOFF
PLAIN DEALER BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A majority of the men and women on the front lines in the fight against youth crime say expanded after-school programs and better child care would be more effective in dealing with troubled kids than hiring extra cops or installing metal detectors in schools, according to a new national survey.

Chief Edward A. Flynn of Arlington, Va., said he knew the finding would strike many as "counter-intuitive," since it is assumed police favor tough en-

forcement over a preventive approach. That is no longer the case, he said.

"I think we need after-school programs and we need to help turn kids around and try and give them some direction," said Shaker Heights Chief Walter Ugrinic, who agreed with the survey findings. Children and parents, especially single parents, need help in getting through the late afternoon and evening hours, which is when authorities say most youth crime occurs.

Given a choice of spending \$100,000 on youth-crime officers or on programs for kids, Ugrinic said, "I'd go with after-school

programs. What's two [more] officers going to do for me? They're going to bring these kids in, but now what am I going to do with them? I'd rather take the \$100,000 and help 50 kids than arrest 100. The goal is to work with our kids, to turn them around."

Chief Flynn and Sanford Newman, president of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, will release the survey of 566 police chiefs today in Charlotte, N.C., where the International Association of Chiefs of Police is holding its convention. The poll showed that 86 percent of the chiefs questioned agree that after-school activities and educational child care such

as Head Start "would greatly reduce youth crime and violence."

When asked to rank anti-crime strategies, 69 percent thought after-school programs were most effective, while 17 percent said prosecuting more juveniles as adults was preferable. Thirteen percent said the most effective strategy would be to hire additional officers to investigate youth crimes. Only 1 percent responded that more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in schools would solve youth violence.

"People who don't know a lot about what policing has been through in the last several years

would assume that the police policy-makers would be heavy on punishment, heavy on reaction, heavy on sanctions when it comes to trying to deal with our crime problem," Flynn said. "If anything, the opposite would be true."

George Mason University conducted the mailed survey for Fight Crimes: Invest in Kids, an anti-crime group — favoring preventive approaches — made up of police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, criminologists and victims of crime. Nearly one-third of those polled were from cities with populations above 100,000; the margin of error was plus or minus 5 percentage points.

Elyria Police Capt. Dennis Will said a mix of after-school programs was needed.

"Some are athletic, others are mentoring programs or tutoring for school, others are just social programs we put together to give the kids an alternative. And one of the aims is obviously to get them before they get into a cycle that's going to lead them down the wrong path," Will said. "I absolutely think that's a worthwhile thing. It may not be the overall solution, but I believe it's money well spent."

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THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER

USA TODAY

NO. 1 IN THE USA . . . FIRST IN DAILY READERS

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1999

NATIONLINE

HELPING KIDS: Child-care and after-school programs are better ways to end juvenile violence than hiring more police officers, prosecuting children as adults or increasing security in schools, according to a survey of 556 police chiefs released at the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Charlotte, N.C. The survey, commissioned by Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, found that 69% identified child-care and after-school programs as their top solutions to fighting juvenile crime. By comparison, 17% of the chiefs said more children should be prosecuted as adults, 13% said hiring more officers would be their top solution, and 1% opted for adding metal detectors and surveillance cameras to schools.

— Gary Fields

In America

BOB HERBERT

Making Kids Safer

When kids pull out their guns at school and open fire on classmates and teachers, it tends to get our attention. Which is why school safety has trumped academic quality as the top concern of parents whose children are returning to school this month.

Parents and school board members are clamoring for metal detectors, armed guards, see-through knapsacks, whatever it takes. Some of the wackos at the National Rifle Association want to arm teachers and administrators. Kids are being thrown out of school for trafficking in violent fantasies and — in the case of a second grader in Maryland — making a gun out of construction paper.

Please, a little perspective.

James Alan Fox, a professor of criminal justice at Northeastern University, reminds us that despite the tragedies in Littleton and Jonesboro, the public schools are just about the safest places available for children.

"If you look at the school shootings for last year and the year before, there were about four dozen homicides a year," he said. "When you consider that there are about 50 million schoolchildren, the chance that your child will get killed in school is literally one in a million."

His point was not that we should be unmoved by the four dozen homicides that occur annually at schools, but that we should be taking steps to cut down on the violence that threatens youngsters wherever they might be. And the most effective way to do that, according to Professor Fox and a sensible group in Washington called Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, is to look beyond the quick fixes (metal detectors and the like) to those difficult, long-term preventive efforts that can bring about wholesale reductions in the amount of youth crime and violence.

In addition to saving lives, you can enrich the environment of enormous numbers of children by investing in early childhood education programs like Head Start, by providing after-school programs that give children and teen-agers something valuable to do during the peak crime hours for juveniles (2 P.M. to 7 P.M.), and by offering parenting programs and other assistance to young mothers and fathers whose children are at high risk for getting into trouble.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids is a group of 550 law enforcement officers and crime victims. Many of its members are fiscally conservative, but the group is committed to public

investment in crime prevention programs that have been shown to work.

"We have 40 kids being killed a week, 98 percent of them outside of schools," said the group's president, Sanford Newman. "We know how to dramatically reduce that violence."

After-school programs are among the easiest and most effective crime prevention efforts. As Professor Fox put it:

"Bring back the 'frills' in school — violins rather than violence. In the wake of various taxpayer revolts, many of the extracurricular options — band, chorus, drama, various sports, computer clubs, etc. — were eliminated in a return to the basics.

A challenge to quick school fixes.

This has made school increasingly distasteful and unpleasant for those kids who fail to excel in academics, but could feel good about their achievements in other areas."

Some school districts have restored after-school programs in recent years but have undermined their effectiveness by placing them off limits to the kids who need them most. In some cases youngsters who do not maintain a C average are barred from extracurricular activities. Or kids whose parents cannot provide transportation at the end of the extended school day are excluded.

"What we've done," said Professor Fox, "is made after-school programs a privilege for the good kids as opposed to a necessity for the marginal kids."

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids sponsored a poll in which 47 percent of respondents said their chief concern as kids headed back to school was the problem of crime and violence. Nineteen percent cited academic issues as their top concern.

Both Mr. Newman and Professor Fox said the concern over school violence presented an opportunity to generate support for programs that target violence in general.

"You can understand the anxiety over violence in the schools," said Professor Fox. "What we should do is build upon that anxiety to do some really meaningful things for children."

JUDY MANN

Invest in Kids Now, or Pay Later

In an average week, 40 children are killed in America by violence. Most of these killings—98 percent, in fact—take place outside of schools. We are paralyzed with shock at the killings in a Littleton, Colo., high school, but do the math and it shows the deaths among youngsters that don't make the headlines add up to more than 150 Littletons a year.

In the last few months, there's been the usual wringing over school violence and the requisite White House conference. But at summer's midpoint, when policies and programs affecting schools should be moving into place for fall's opening, there's scant evidence of significant changes. In fact, programs that could prevent youth violence are in considerable jeopardy in the Republican tax-cutting plans. In the end, Littleton has not had much of an impact.

What makes this more than a pity, what makes it really unforgivable, is that there are proven programs that curb violence and other dangerous behavior.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids is an organization formed in 1996 with the bedrock philosophy memorably expressed by former Winston-Salem police chief George Sweat. As he put it: The fight against crime "needs to start in the highchair, not wait for the electric chair." What gives the message so much clout is that it comes from a group whose members include 500 police chiefs, sheriffs, district attorneys, violence prevention scholars, as well as parents who have lost children to violence. This is not the ivory tower liberal set. These are people who are on the bloody front lines.

They have put together a School and Youth Violence Prevention plan, which has been endorsed by many national and state law enforcement organizations. Minimizing access to guns is a given. But their plan also involves other aspects, including early intervention and prevention programs that spot troubled kids and make sure they get timely and effective help. Most young people who engage in violence show signs of problems in elementary school. Fight Crime: Invest in Kids cites studies that show that children who get professional help when they are young are 50 percent less likely to be delinquent later on.

They want all children to have access to good after-school programs. The importance of this can't be overstated: Violent juvenile crime triples in the hour after school ends, and after-school hours are peak hours for kids to become crime victims or to be involved with drugs, alcohol or sex. Being unsupervised after school doubles the risk that eighth-graders will smoke, drink or use drugs.

But there are programs that work against those influences. In a five-city study, half of a group of at-risk high school youngsters were assigned to participate in the Quantum Opportunities after-school program. The high school freshman boys randomly selected from welfare households were only one-sixth as likely to be convicted of a crime during the high school years as those not selected. All of the boys and girls

selected were one-fourth as likely to be convicted of a crime as those not chosen. The boys and girls who participated in the program were 50 percent more likely to graduate from high school on time.

The third part of the invest-in-kids plan would provide access to early childhood development programs for all families. This is the time when children learn to get along with others. Researchers at the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation enrolled half a group of low-income toddlers in quality child care. Twenty-two years later, those left out were five times as likely to have become chronic lawbreakers.

The fourth dimension calls for preventing child abuse through programs that coach parents on how to relate to their children, and through programs to help heal abused and neglected youngsters. Parenting programs for low-income, first-time mothers have cut abuse and neglect by 80 percent and halved the numbers of subsequent pregnancies.

Economist Steven Barnett found that the High/Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool program saved \$150,000 per participant in costs that would have been incurred had they become involved in crime.

When Professor Mark A. Cohen, of Vanderbilt University, studied chronic offenders, he estimated that each youngster saved from a life of chronic crime saves Americans between \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million in the cost of incarceration and in victim costs, such as pain and suffering and property loss.

These kinds of programs should be expanded as part of a crime-fighting initiative. Instead, they are going to be put on life support if the tax cut package approved by the House last week becomes law.

There is, as with all budget matters, some history. When Congress adopted the Balanced Budget Act in 1997 it required massive, across-the-board spending cuts, starting with small cuts in fiscal 1997 and 1998. Cuts of 11 percent to 14 percent are required this year, with more cuts over the next 10 years. The budget surplus we've been hearing so much about is dependent on these spending caps.

Sanford A. Newman, president of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, says, "Key Republicans who head the appropriation process have already said they can't even come up with appropriations bills that stay within these caps, so it's been widely assumed they'd be lifted this year since cuts are no longer necessary to balance the budget. These bills would lock in massive budget cuts and likely produce a massive crime wave for decades to come."

These spending caps have gotten relatively little attention, but their implications for federal spending in all areas, including law enforcement and programs for children, are huge. Instead of investing in kids, we are headed straight down the road of investing in criminals. It's shortsighted and fiscally foolish. It makes even less sense if you allow yourself to think about the heartache and human tragedy of children lost to violence.

The New York Times

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1997

In America

BOB HERBERT

3:00, Nowhere to Go

The peak hours for juvenile crime are 3 P.M. to 8 P.M., with the biggest, most dangerous burst coming in the very first hour after school.

"In the one hour after the school bell rings, juvenile crime triples," said Sanford Newman, a lawyer and president of a national organization called Fight Crime: Invest in Kids.

The fundamental problem, of course, is a lack of adult supervision. The number of families that leave children unsupervised for part of the day has increased drastically in the past two to three decades. More women are working, more couples are divorcing and more children are being born to single mothers. After being closely supervised all day, millions of youngsters find themselves suddenly on their own at 3 P.M.

A report prepared for Attorney General Janet Reno by Mr. Newman and James Alan Fox, dean of the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University, said: "Experts estimate that between five and seven million 'latchkey children' go home alone after school, and that roughly 35 percent of 12-year-olds are regularly left to fend for themselves while their parents are at work."

A lot of those kids get in trouble. Some will vandalize property, some will do drugs, some will have sex (the hours immediately after school are the peak hours for the conception of teen-age pregnancies), some will join gangs and some will commit violent crimes.

The report to Ms. Reno focused on the crime problem and said a national commitment to well-run after-school programs would be among the most effective ways of responding to it.

"When we send millions of young people out on the streets after school with no responsible supervision or constructive activities, we reap a massive dose of juvenile crime," the report said.

"If, instead, we were to provide students with quality after-school programs, safe havens from negative influences, and constructive recreational, academic enrichment and community service activities, we would dramatically reduce crime while helping students develop the values and skills they need to become good neighbors and responsible adults."

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids is a bipartisan crime prevention group. Its membership is composed primarily of high-ranking police officials, prosecutors and victims of crimes.

Youth programs are seen as a critical crime-fighting tool by police departments across the country. A national survey of police chiefs found that 92 percent believed the nation could make much sharper inroads against crime if there was a willingness to invest more in youth development programs and activities.

In an interview last week, Police Chief George Sweat of Winston-Salem, N.C., said: "In our local system

Chief Sweat said Winston-Salem had been considering the possibility of an 11 P.M. to 6 A.M. curfew for young people, but when he looked at the peak hours for juvenile crime he quickly found that the overnight period was not the problem.

"It just blew us away," he said. "There was no comparison. It was that period after school when we were finding our juvenile suspects and our juvenile victims. Right after school is when most of the kids are still congregated together, they haven't totally dispersed, and that's when you see the influence of the bad kids. You know, 'Let's follow the leader.'"

"The other kids get caught up in it. The fisticuffs. They go the 7-Eleven and shoplift. The statistics will show you that the after-school programs are far more important than a curfew."

Mr. Fox said the need for after-school programs will only grow over the next several years as the nation's teen-age population increases substantially. But he cautioned against seeing such programs simply as a way of fighting crime.

"They will reduce crime," he said, but they are needed for other reasons as well. "It is not a great idea that we have more and more kids who are getting less and less supervision. For their general well-being, we need to get more adults into their lives." □

Peak time for youth crime.

we used to have after-school sports and they cut back on them in the late-80's, and I think that's been one of the problems we've had with crime after school. It's since then that we've felt the brunt of the juvenile crime."

Hearst Newspapers was one of five national news services — including the Associated Press — to cover the release of the *After School Programs or After School Crime* report in September 1997.

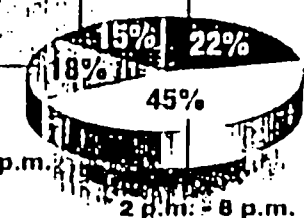
After-school peak time for youth crime

After school is crime time

A new study documents what time of day children under 18 commit violent crime on school days. Some highlights:

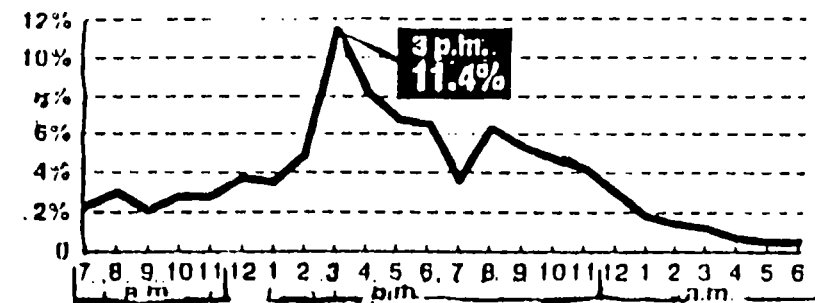
When kids commit crime

Percent of violent juvenile crimes by time period:



By the hour

Percent of violent juvenile crimes by hour:



SOURCES: Justice Dept., Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, National Center for Juvenile Justice

KRTN

Hearst Newspapers

WASHINGTON — After-school hours are the peak time for juvenile crime, according to a study released yesterday by an advocacy group that blamed such crime on a lack of adult supervision and constructive activities for youngsters.

"It is far better to prevent another crime from occurring than to punish the criminal after another victim is harmed," said Attorney General Janet Reno, who received the report from the group, *Fight Crime: Invest in Kids*.

Reno added that the report "reinforces my commitment to excellent, effective after-school programs."

The report, based on FBI statistics from eight states, said half of violent juvenile crime on school days occurs between 2 and 9 p.m. and 11.4 percent of it takes place in just one hour — between 3 and 4 p.m.

Reno said government funding directed specifically at after-school programs can prevent crime as well as help children improve academically. "We have seen crime prevention programs work," she said at a treatment center for at-risk students in Rockville, Md., where she received the report.

Fight Crime's president, Sanford Newman, pointed to data showing that students in after-school programs had significantly lower conviction rates than those not in such programs.

By replacing "unsupervised" hours spent exposed to dangerous influences on a street corner with hours spent under (adult) supervision, after-school programs might be expected to elim-

inate all or most of the crimes participating youngsters might otherwise commit during those hours," the report said.

James Alan Fox, dean of Northeastern University's College of Criminal Justice in Boston and co-author of the report, said the peak crime period occurs because youngsters have been "pent up in a school room all day, and (for them) it's a time to let go."

President Clinton's fiscal 1998 budget, now before Congress, proposed \$63 million for after-school programs, but the House Appropriations Committee has cut the amount to \$50 million and the Senate Appropriations Committee dropped it entirely.

Sen. Jeff Sessions, R-Ala., chairman of the Senate's youth crime subcommittee, told the Associated Press that extra funding for such programs would not guarantee reduced crime. "The federal government already spends over \$4 billion a year on at-risk programs," he said, asking, "Do all of these programs reduce juvenile crime?"

The report looked at FBI data for violent juvenile crime, committed hour by hour, in Alabama, Colorado, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, North Dakota, South Carolina and Utah.

The study also included a report by the University of California at Irvine showing that juvenile gang crime in Orange County peaks between 3 and 4 p.m.

Fight Crime, a nonprofit group founded last year, consists of police chiefs, prosecutors and crime survivors across the country.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. memo	Jennifer Helfgot to Ann O'Leary re: April 28 event (partial) (1 page)	04/19/2000	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [2]

2011-0619-S

rc272

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]

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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]

**NATIONAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE****POLICE****William Bratton**

Fmr. Commiss'r., NYC

Sam Cabral

President, Int'l Union of

Police Ass'ns, AFL-CIO

Dean Esserman

Chief, Stamford, CT

Edward Flynn

Chief, Arlington Co., VA

Gilbert Gallegos

President, Fraternal

Order of Police

Phil Keith

Chief, Knoxville, TN

John Millner

Chief, Elmhurst, IL

Charles Moose

Chief, Montgomery Co., MD

Patrick Murphy

Former Commiss'r., NYC,

DC, Detroit, Syracuse

Ruben Ortega

Chief, Salt Lake City, UT

Bernard Parks

Chief, Los Angeles, CA

Al Philippus

Chief, San Antonio, TX

Matt Rodriguez

Fmr. Police Supt., Chicago, IL

Joseph Samuels, Jr.

Chief, Richmond, CA

Jerry Sanders

Fmr. Chief, San Diego, CA

Darrel Stephens

Chief, Charlotte, NC

Patrick Sullivan, Jr.

Sheriff, Arapahoe Co., CO

Donald Warshaw

Fmr. Chief, Miami, FL

**FIGHT
CRIME****INVEST
IN KIDS****Memorandum**

To: Ann O'Leary
 From: Jennifer Helfgot, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
 Date: 4/19/00
 Fax: 456-2878
 Pages: 2
 RE: April 28 event

Hi Ann,

Per your request, here is a list of people we would like invited to the event. Tomorrow I hope we can discuss which of these people will be given speaking roles.

Dr. T. Berry Brazelton (co-author of report)

P6/(b)(6)

(001)

P6/(b)(6); P5

PROSECUTORS**Michael Bradbury**

District Atty., Ventura, CA

Ronald Earle

District Atty., Travis Co., TX

Norm Early

Former D.A., Denver, CO

Ralph Martin, II

District Atty., Suffolk Co., MA

Janet Napolitano

Attorney General, AZ

Jeanine Pirro

District Atty., Westchester, NY

Elliot RichardsonFormer Attorney General
and Secretary of HEW, of
Defense and of Commerce

Dr. Lawrence Sherman (co-author)

University of Pennsylvania

Phone: 215-898-9216

Fax: 215-898-0864

Sheriff Patrick J. Sullivan, Jr.

Arapahoe Co. Sheriff's Department

5686 South Court Place

Littleton, CO 80120

Phone: 303-734 5101

Fax: 303-734-5144

Mr. Bill Bratton (co-author)

P6/(b)(6)

VIOLENCE VICTIMS**Frances Davis**

Fdr., Mothers of All Children

Carole Grant Hall

Director, Ginger Ridge

Residents' Initiative

Ellen Halbert

Editor, National Crime

Victims Report

Marc Klaas

Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children

Dennis Lees, Ph.D.

Mgr., Mental Health Clinic

Jean Lewis

President, Parents of

Murdered Children

Gordon Rondeau &**Elaine Rondeau**

Founders, Action America:

Murder Must End Now

Dr. Ed Zigler (co-author)

Yale University

Dept. of Psychology

P.O. Box 208205

New Haven, CT 06520-8205

Phone: 203-432-4576

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P6/(b)(6)

***America's Child Care Crisis:
A Crime Prevention Tragedy***

Newspaper Editorials

Denver Post
Kansas City Star
The (Portland) Oregonian
San Antonio Express-News
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
Albuquerque Journal
The Virginian-Pilot
The Morning Call
The Post-Standard
The Roanoke Times
Bangor Daily News
Greenville (Ohio) Advocate
The Albany (GA) Herald
The Buffalo News
The Journal Gazette
The Charleston Gazette Online
Brazosport Facts
The Sun
Syracuse Herald-Journal
Pasadena Star-News
Whittier Daily News
San Gabriel Valley Tribune



FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

2000 P Street NW • Suite 240 • Washington, DC 20036
(202) 776-0027 • Fax (202) 776-0110 • www.fightcrime.org

What Newspapers Are Saying about Our New Report: *America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy*

On the evidence that educational child care reduces crime:

"America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy" gives overwhelming evidence of the need for more government-sponsored child care programs that reach all children, not just some.
The Denver Post, May 30

A group called Fight Crime: Invest in Kids announced that two long-term studies found young children who attend good educational child care programs are significantly less likely to become involved in crime when they get older. . . All the more reason to do everything to make sure cute toddlers don't become criminal teenagers.
Fort Wayne Journal Gazette, June 2

Fight Crime's report pointed out a truth that the public, and public officials, can no longer ignore: "We can no more afford to accept child care that is merely 'custodial' than we could accept assigning children to public schools that are 'custodial' rather than instructional."
Arizona Republic (Phoenix), May 9

This country has to get serious about providing affordable quality day care. Like the education of children past the age of 5, it is a common good. . . It is not just a matter for families with children. We all suffer when children grow up into felons.
The (Syracuse) Post-Standard, May 24
Syracuse Herald-Journal, May 24

On the effectiveness of our law enforcement members as advocates:

When police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, crime victims and youth violence experts agree that quality attention at a young age is the No. 1 crime-fighting tool, it's criminal not to listen.
The Virginian Pilot (Norfolk), June 5

[Sheriff] Patrick Sullivan of Arapahoe County, Colo., is on point when he observed at the unveiling of the report..., "We'll win the battle against youth violence when we are as ready to guarantee a kid a place in Head Start or an early learning program as we are to guarantee a criminal a place in a jail cell."
The Portland Oregonian, June 8

And lest members [of Congress] think this is just one more bleeding-heart group begging for social programs, they should look at the organization's advisory board: It's heavy on police and prosecutors. Criminal justice people on the front lines recognize that equipping kids to succeed early on makes more sense than locking them up later. It's a report members of Congress should read before deciding not only the most compassionate approach to stemming youth crime, but also the most effective. ...
The Buffalo News, June 8

... continued on reverse ...

On the evidence that low income families can't afford quality child care:

As the Fight Crime study and others have pointed out, the cost of high-quality child care programs is beyond the means of low or even moderate income parents. In fact, the cost of sending an infant to a good-quality child care center in an urban area is higher than the tuition to a public university. Government is not doing its share to help low-income parents afford these programs, this report found.

The Kansas City Star, June 4

Children from low-income families need to get a leg up. The best way to accomplish that is through quality preschool programs. Parents know it. Child care experts and pediatricians know it. Now add law enforcement to the list. The studies prove it.

Whittier Daily News, June 2

On the savings to society and taxpayers by investments in quality child care:

The study proves what we have believed all along: investing in early child education reduces crime, creates a healthier society and economy and saves taxpayer money in judicial and welfare costs.

The Denver Post, May 30

At the same time that [Pennsylvania] Governor Ridge has helped more families find child care, he also has built more prisons and spent more money on warehousing humans than any previous Pennsylvania governor. If the long-term quality of child care is improved, there is powerful evidence that future governors and future taxpayers won't have to pay so much to lock up future generations.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette, May 28

Editorials called on government to increase funding for child care:

With the answers so apparent and the need so great, we ask: How many more studies will be needed before a sense of urgency compels lawmakers and business and community leaders nationwide to get serious about day care? How many more children will be lost before someone listens?

San Antonio Express-News, May 7

Building more prisons has never been the answer to reducing crime. What must be done now is to persuade our elected officials to invest tax dollars in early child care programs.

The Denver Post, May 30

Under public pressure in this election year, we hope that Congress approves the \$2 billion for more preschool aid. It could save America perhaps \$10 billion in future costs—and save many young lives from going sour.

Charleston (WV) Gazette, June 13

If the country wants to prevent crime and prepare young people for a future that includes a good education, the federal government and the states need to do more to help low income parents.

The Kansas City Star, June 4

The House and Senate should reconcile their allocations using the Senate's more generous numbers: \$1 billion for Head Start, and \$817 million for the child care development block grant. Then lawmakers should restore the child protective and social services grant funding.

The Sun (Baltimore), June 6

THE DENVER POST

Invest in children

Crime would drop dramatically if very young children had access to good, educational child-care programs.

"America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy" gives overwhelming evidence of the need for more government-sponsored child-care programs that reach all children in need, not just some.

The recently released report was prepared by a variety of experts convened by Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, an anti-crime group whose membership includes more than 700 police chiefs, prosecutors, sheriffs, violence-prevention experts and victims of violence.

The study proves what we have believed all along: Investing in early-child education reduces crime, creates a healthier society and economy and saves taxpayer money in judicial and welfare costs.

Building more prisons has never been the answer to reducing crime. What must be done now is to persuade our elected officials to invest tax dollars in early child-care programs. Federal, state and local governments have the ability to reduce crime by investing in children.

Polls included in the study indicate that people would pay higher taxes or forgo tax cuts in order to provide educational child-care programs that would reduce crime in the long run.

Educational child-care saves taxpayers. For every \$100 put into early educational opportunities for children, \$700 is saved.

Packed with polls, graphs and comparisons, the well-researched study can be accessed on the Internet at www.fightcrime.org.

Some of the key findings in the report indicate that a large study, spanning 14 years, showed that children enrolled in government-funded Child-Parent Centers in Chicago were less likely to be arrested as teens. The number of children having two or more run-ins with the law was cut nearly in half, compared with children not enrolled in the program.

A 22-year study of the High/Scope Perry Preschool program out of Ypsilanti, Mich., shows that denying quality development programs to children considered "at-risk" — due to poverty, negative family circumstances and low levels of education and employment — can actually increase levels of delinquency. Studies indicated that these particular children were five times more likely to be chronic lawbreakers when adults.

Children from North Carolina's "Smart Start" initiative were less likely to have serious behavioral problems in kindergarten than their counterparts who lacked a solid preschool education.

Large national studies indicate that "at-risk" children who attend high-quality programs prior to starting school do not have greater behavioral problems than children of college-educated parents.

This report contains powerful evidence that quality educational child care in the first years of life can greatly reduce the risk of today's young children becoming violent teenagers and adults.

But although it seems clear that good early education benefits both children and society, we still do not have enough programs for children who need help the most.

The reason this need is not being met is twofold. Low- and moderate-income parents can't afford high-quality child-care pro-



grams. Adequate care for an infant plus a toddler costs more than \$12,000 a year.

To put children in good child-care centers costs more than the tuition at most public universities. Many children end up in poorly structured daycare situations that can have an adverse affect on young minds.

Secondly, the government is remiss in its duty to fund current programs at the levels that are needed. HeadStart, a popular preschool program designed to provide quality programs for children whose families meet income guidelines, only answers half the current estimated need.

Even those lucky enough to get into HeadStart can only participate on a part-time basis, leaving parents who work all day scrambling to make other arrangements.

President Bill Clinton is asking Congress to add \$1 billion to HeadStart and \$817 million for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, which is the principal program to help low- and moderate-income families pay for child care.

This money is badly needed. These federal expenditures deserve our support. In addition, we must demand funding and development of more high quality programming for young children. In the end, we'll all benefit.

Denver, CO
POST

Denver - Boulder - Longmont
Met Area

Tuesday

D 370,423

MAY 30, 2000

EDITORIALS

The voice of The Kansas City Star

Investing in families

President Clinton's push for millions more in early childhood education spending would be around investment. Money spent for high-quality early childhood care and education programs for low-income children pays off in increased success in learning and appropriate social behavior.

A recent report by Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a national anti-crime group, found that crime and violence could be sharply reduced by assuring families have access to good early childhood programs. The group includes police chiefs and children's behavior specialists and is funded by major foundations.

The report showed that good early childhood care reduces crime later. One 14-year study of children who were enrolled in government-funded child-parent centers showed the risk that they might engage in criminal behavior as teen-agers was half that of children not in the program.

Ninety percent of the police chiefs in another survey said early childhood education programs were more effective as a crime prevention tool than trying juveniles as adults, building more juvenile detention centers, or installing metal detectors in schools.

Yet, as the Fight Crime study and others have pointed out, the cost of high-quality child-care programs is beyond the means of low or even moderate income parents. In fact, the cost of sending an infant to a good-quality child-care center in an urban area is higher than the cost of tuition to a public university.

Government is not doing its share to help low-income parents afford these programs, this report found.

Clinton called in January for \$1 billion in new spending for the Head Start program for preschoolers. Head Start began in 1965 as a way to provide education and social and emotional development, as well as health and nutrition services, for children whose parents are below the poverty line.

Recently Olivia Golden, assistant secretary for children and families at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, spoke to Head Start workers and others in Kansas City about the benefits of approving the president's budget request.

Head Start serves only half of the eligible children, and most of these children receive government assistance for only part of the time their parents are working.

Another federal-state program, the Child Care and Development Block Grant is also inadequate to meet the needs of American families who qualify. The block grant, which uses matching state money, pays for child-care help for families with incomes that are below 85 percent of the state's median income.

Often the need for quality child-care is unmet because families are not aware of the subsidies or because eligibility is too restrictive.

Nine in ten children who should qualify nationally get nothing from this fund, the Fight Crime report says. Other government child-care help does not meet the need, either.

If the country wants to prevent crime and prepare young people for a future that includes a good education, the federal government and the states need to do more to help low-income parents.

More and more research is showing that early childhood care and education programs are essential investments.

Kansas City, MO
Star
Kansas City
Met Area

Sunday

SUN 401,562

JUN 4, 2000

LUCE PRESS CLIPPINGS N3364

The Oregonian

Fight crime: Help kids early

The specter of kids who come to school with guns — even if few do — has captured most of the public attention in recent years. But study after study shows that the kids really needing our attention are those who aren't getting it early in their lives.

A new national study, "America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy," drives that message home again. It complements years of earlier research that also shows that investing early in children who are at risk — of abuse, health problems and neglect, for example — reduces crime.

Early investment in at-risk kids creates a healthier society and saves taxpayers money in law enforcement, judicial, welfare and incarceration costs.

Fight crime: Invest in Kids produced the latest study, which can be viewed on the organization's web site — www.fightcrime.org. Fight Crime is a national organization whose members include more than 700 police chiefs, sheriffs, police association leaders, prosecutors, crime victims and social-service agencies — people on the front lines in this battle.

President Clinton is asking Congress to add to its 2001 budget \$1 billion to

Head Start and \$817 million for Child Care and Development Block Grants. It's not enough.

The money would allow Head Start to add about 70,000 kids to its highly successful programs. But it would still leave unserved about 50 percent of 3- and 4-year-old children in families below the poverty line.

This may sound like "Spend, spend, spend" to some taxpayers. But it's not. It's wise investment.

Kids served by the Child Parent Centers in Chicago were 26 percent more likely to complete high school than similar low-income children who did not attend preschool. They were 35 percent less likely to be charged in juvenile court; 40 percent less likely to repeat a grade.

Pre-school programs for high-risk kids showed that by age 27 those who had been left out were five times more likely to be chronic lawbreakers.

Police Chief Patrick Sullivan of Arapahoe County, Colo., is on point when he observed at the unveiling of the report in Washington, D.C., "We'll win the battle against youth violence when we are as ready to guarantee a kid a place in Head Start or an early learning program as we are to guarantee a criminal a place in a jail cell."

Portland, OR
OREGONIAN

Portland - Vancouver
Met Area

Thursday

D 353,010

JUN 8, 2000

LUCE P4616
PRESS CLIPPINGS

Study: Day care offers a path away from jail

Quality day care for children is not a miraculous panacea capable of curing all of society's ills.

But proof is abundant that children who experience such care do better in life than those who don't.

Another new study bolsters the importance of good day care by showing that investing in day-care programs early in a child's life pays off later by a reduction of crime.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a bipartisan coalition of police chiefs, sheriffs and crime victims, released the report recently.

Compiling studies comparing children in day-care programs in North Carolina and Chicago with other children, it found that children who had quality day care in their early years were half as likely to be arrested as children who did not.

Also, according to the study, troubled children who did not go to pre-school and receive home visits from

■ Another new study finds that investing in day care pays off by a reduction in crime.

social workers were five times more likely to be chronic criminals.

The organization's recommendations are both common sense and often-repeated: better training and higher salaries for day-care workers.

The challenge is to upgrade the training and pay for workers while keeping quality day care affordable.

With the answers so apparent and the need so great, we ask: How many more studies will be needed before a sense of urgency compels lawmakers and business and community leaders nationwide to get serious about day care?

How many more children will be lost before someone listens?

San Antonio, TX
EXPRESS-NEWS
MORNING ED
San Antonio
Met Area

Sunday

8UN 369.094

MAY 7, 2000

LUCE P5388
PRESS CLIPPINGS

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

SUNDAY

Child care and crime

When kids are well minded, they stay straight

Quality day care, the kind that doesn't park a child in front of a TV all day or allow her to wander around with little human contact, costs money — as much as \$7,000 to \$8,000 a year and up. But failing to provide good child care is even more expensive.

A group of police chiefs, prosecutors and victims of crime is pressing Congress and the states to beef up early childhood programs so that they will not be forced to pour vaster sums of money into courts and prisons later on. The group, known as Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, cites compelling evidence that money spent on educational child care is an investment that pays huge dividends down the road.

By comparing the arrest records of children who were involved in educational early care and children who weren't, researchers have determined that it is not a stretch to suggest that good child care is a crime prevention tool.

Several studies indicate that children are much less likely to have multiple arrests later in life if they were enrolled in quality child care in their preschool years. Students of the now well-known Perry Preschool Program in Michigan were five times less likely to be chronic lawbreakers at the age of 27 than a similar group who were not in the program. In a much larger study of children who attended the Chicago Child-Parent Center programs, researchers found that students were almost half as likely to have had two or more arrests by the age of 18 than a similar group who did not attend.

Even when viewed most conservatively, looking only at direct government

costs for items like welfare and criminal justice, every dollar spent on quality child care means \$2 in government savings. More expansive estimates put the savings in the realm of \$5 for each \$1 invested in quality day care.

What is quality child care? It requires well-trained and motivated adults, low adult-child ratios and parental involvement. Such programs stand out because there are relatively few of them.

President Clinton has proposed expanding Head Start spending by \$1 billion, which would not only increase the number of eligible children who could take advantage of the program, but also would help improve its quality. He is also pushing for nearly a \$1 billion increase in the child-care block grant program, which currently reaches only about one in 10 eligible children. These are reasonable proposals.

States also must do their share. Gov. Ridge rightly brags of the expansion in state-subsidized child care that his administration has overseen, made possible by surpluses in the state's welfare budget. Improving the availability and affordability of child care is only the first step, however. Making sure that it is of high quality must be the next step. And that takes even more money.

At the same time that Gov. Ridge has helped more families find child care, he also has built more prisons and spent more money on warehousing humans than any previous Pennsylvania governor. If the long term quality of child care is improved, there is powerful evidence that future governors and future taxpayers won't have to pay so much to lock up future generations.

Pittsburgh, PA
Post-Gazette
Pittsburgh
Met Area

8UN 436,765

Sunday

MAY 28, 2000

EDITORIALS

Better Child Care Means Fewer Crimes

Working families have long known the importance of quality day care. Safe, affordable child care can mean the difference between working and staying on welfare, between leaving a child unattended or having peace of mind.

A report unveiled this week makes the case that good day care is also a powerful *anti-crime weapon*.

A coalition called Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, says youths who spend their early years in quality child care are half as likely to be arrested later. This evidence comes from studies comparing 1,000 children in and out of day care programs in North Carolina and Chicago, who were in day care at ages 3 and 4.

The report gives Congress compelling reasons to invest an additional \$3 billion in early childhood care — to add 950,000 Head Start slots and for block grants to expand early education and child care for children under 5. It also should buttress support for White House proposals for tax breaks for parents and for employers who offer day care for employees' children.

The *quality* part of the day care equation also mandates better training and higher salaries for child care workers; while their charges are priceless, day care providers are shamefully paid, on average making about half as much as parking lot attendants, responsible only for cars.

Sponsor of this report is a coalition of 700 police chiefs, prosecutors and crime victims, who say the day care studies are scientific evidence backing what they already know from experience: that children are far less likely to threaten public safety if they are protected from abuse and neglect, get quality early childhood education and health care, attend good schools and have access to after-school programs, school-to-work training and college.

Failure to make these investments takes a later toll not only in terms of public safety, but in tax dollars spent — each child care dollar reportedly saves \$5 in crime costs down the line. Without early intervention, law enforcement is "fighting crime with one hand tied behind our backs," Fight Crime says. "Policing and prosecution alone leave us stuck on a treadmill, with more kids becoming criminals to replace those we lock up."

Over the past year, law enforcement groups nationwide have made forceful appeals for crime prevention investments in young people. This is the latest, and deserves to be heard.

Albuquerque, NM
JOURNAL
Albuquerque
Met Area

Wednesday

D 113,219

MAY 3, 2000

LUCE P3890
PRESS CLIPPINGS

The Virginian-Pilot

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 2000

HEAD START

Crime stoppers

*Quality attention at a young age
is the No. 1 crime-fighting tool.*

What's the best juvenile crime-fighting tool?

Quality child care.

So say prominent law-enforcement officials, criminologists and child development authorities. And so say major new studies that track the impact of superior day care on disciplinary problems both in and out of school.

The question now is whether Congress, the state legislatures and citizens are listening.

They had better listen if they want to stem the spiraling costs of crime and criminal justice, which create an enormous national drain both in human and financial terms.

The Clinton administration is pushing to add \$1 billion to the almost \$6 billion that the nation currently spends on Head Start for at-risk preschoolers. The White House would increase state block grants for improving child care quality and access, as well.

That spending ought to be approved, but not in the way the Senate currently plans, which is to strip much of the money out of Title 20 funds. Those dollars pay for foster care and related services. It's like saying you can have milk or vegetables, but not both.

Some longitudinal studies have questioned whether Head Start's benefits for poor children hold up over time. But evidence is mounting that carefully crafted, well-implemented programs of educational child care do make a difference.

A big difference — especially if preceded by parental stimulation of infants and followed by parental involvement sustained through the early elementary-school years.

Exhibit A: A just-completed Wisconsin study of more than 1,000 children found that those enrolled in government-funded Child-Parent Centers at ages 3 and 4 were only half as likely to have multiple arrests 14 years later as similar juvenile

left out of the program.

That study and others bolster an older report in which 60 at-risk Michigan children proved five times less likely to become chronic offenders than similar children who were not enrolled in a quality preschool program.

Such results ought to serve as a clarion call to Virginia lawmakers to support pre-school educational programs and quality day care. Virginia has made progress on those fronts, but not nearly enough.

Tidewater Head Start officials estimate that 15 percent to 20 percent of eligible children aren't being served locally by either their program or the state pre-school program for at-risk, 4-year-olds.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly laudably added about \$35 million for low-income day care over what Gov. Jim Gilmore had recommended for the next two years. That was essential if welfare reform was to work.

What Virginia lacks is a comprehensive strategy and commitment of the sort begun in the 1980s with the creation of the Virginia Council on Child Day Care and Early Childhood Programs. That planning council was sacrificed in the mid-1990s to fears that government was trying to control children's minds.

Virginia still is paying the price of that political paranoia. State standards have slipped. Too many children are in day care programs that come nowhere close to the "quality" plans with proven impact on future behavior. And we're still a long way from universal preschool access, such as Georgia has.

It's time for Virginia to reverse course. When police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, crime victims and youth-violence experts agree that quality attention at a young age is the No. 1 crime-fighting tool, it's criminal not to listen.

The Morning Call

Allentown, Lehigh and Berks Counties, PA
May 26, 2000

Report sounds a call to action on child care

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids is a non-profit anti-crime organization in Washington, D.C., that brings together experts in education and law enforcement. Earlier this month, it released the results of studies that tracked children who participated in child care programs and crime rates. The unsurprising findings are that being in a quality child-care program greatly reduces the likelihood of youngsters getting in trouble with the police. The challenge posed by the study is getting those in local, state and federal government to pay attention.

The report brings together a series of research findings. Consider just these highlights:

► Researchers in Michigan divided pre-schoolers into two groups, those receiving high-quality pre-kindergarten care and those who did not. By age 27, the children who did not get day care were five times as likely to become chronic lawbreakers, with four or more arrests.

► The Syracuse University Family Development Program followed children from pre-school for 10 years. By ages 13 to 16, one in 10 children who did not receive good pre-school care (including home visits and parent-skills coaching) were found to be chronic offenders. In the group that did receive that pre-school care, only 1.5 percent had been found delinquent.

► A study in North Carolina, which spends \$78 million a year on its Smart Start pre-school program, found that children who did not get good early childhood programs were twice as likely to have behavior problems in kindergarten.

► The Child-Parent Centers in Chicago compared children who participated in high-quality pre-school care with demographically similar children who attended all-day kindergarten but not pre-school care. At age 18, the children from families that did not receive pre-school care and parent coaching were 60 percent more likely to have been arrested.

► A survey conducted by George Mason University asked police chiefs to rate different strategies on their value as a crime-prevention tool. After-school and summer programs, parent coaching and Head Start or similar early childhood programs all were rated — by a wide margin — over prosecuting juveniles as adults, building more juvenile detention centers, and putting metal detectors in schools.

The Fight Crime: Invest in Kids report also updated some familiar connections. A Rutgers University economist looked at the young people in the Michigan study and found that for every \$100 invested in child care, parent coaching and home visits, more than \$700 was saved from reductions in crime alone. A separate RAND Corporation study factored out the cost of crime and found a 2 for 1 savings in other government programs. William Gale and Isabel V. Sawhill of the Brookings Institution observed that investment in early-childhood education has "rates of return that would make a venture capitalist envious."

Other economic factors about early-childhood education are distressing. Nationwide surveys by the Children's Defense Fund found that annual costs for a pre-school child in day care average \$4,000 to \$5,000. For families with incomes of about \$54,000, this represents 6 percent of annual income. But for families that are considered working poor, (income of \$14,000), the cost per child is 25 percent of income, and prohibitively expensive. The report also makes a connection between the high cost of child care and government support: many families can no sooner afford this care than they could afford to pay the full cost of educating their children in the public schools.

The contents of the national report are hardly unfamiliar to those in the field in the Lehigh Valley. In fact, the United Way of the Greater Lehigh Valley and other agencies are in the midst of a study of pre-school education. A grant of \$88,000 from Lucent Technologies in February started "Launching One Voice for Excellence," a project that is assessing availability and needs in the region. Its ultimate goal, according to the David Rabaut of United Way, is to help children succeed in school.

Community Services for Children Inc., which administers Head Start and programs for children of all ages, also is in the process of assessing child care supply and demand in the region. The results aren't ready yet, but the agency knows that there are gaps in the availability of child care. Those gaps vary from place to place, and they can be especially acute for certain kinds of specialized care: for infants, for school-age children (including after-school and on vacation days), for mildly ill children, and care after 5 p.m., for parents who don't work the day shift.

Several excellent after-school programs exist in the Lehigh Valley, but in most cases, they can't meet the demand. About 500 children a day attend programs at the Allentown YMCA & YWCA. The Girls Club provides educational and other programs to about 150 children a day. City Space, an enrichment program in Allentown, cares for about 60 children a day. All could do more if they were able to hire more staff. Several legislators, including Lehigh County Sen. Charles W. Dent, tried to help with funding in the latest state budget, but none was included.

It is difficult to find precise numbers on needs because many families try to fend for themselves outside of the regulated system. Having a neighbor or grandparent watch children doesn't mean they don't get good care, it just means those youngsters aren't being counted. Certainly, the best estimates, then, are going to under-estimate how many children might benefit from better, more affordable and more plentiful care. All the more reason to pay attention to this issue.

The Post-Standard

A Common Good

All citizens have a big stake in quality, affordable child care.

Unless you are a parent with a job, child care is something you rarely have to think about. And that is how this country has generally treated it — as a problem that only concerns parents. But it turns out that the lack of affordable quality child care has many more societal repercussions.

A recent report gathered studies that concluded:

■ Children from at-risk families who did not get high-quality child care were five times more likely to be chronic adult law breakers than similar children who received good care.

■ Another study over 14 years found that the risk that an adult would have two or more arrests was cut in half if that person had been enrolled in government-funded child-parent centers.

■ Large national studies have found that at-risk children who attend high-quality child care programs have no more behavior problems at age 8 than those whose parents are college graduates.

The analysis of studies was done by a group called "Fight Crime: Invest in Kids." It is made up of police professionals and child-development experts.

Yet quality child care is not available because:

■ The average cost of two children in care is well over \$12,000 a year — far out of reach of low- and some moderate-income families. Minimum wage jobs pay only \$10,500 annually.

■ Head Start only serves half the eligible children and only does it part time.

■ The Child Care and Development Block Grant only helps one in 10 children eligible for the subsidy and pays nowhere near enough for quality care.

This country has to get serious about providing affordable quality day care. Like the education of children past the age of 5, it is a common good.

The U.S. military provides an example for improvement of child care. Ten years ago, care for children of military families was abysmal. But it has become a model, praised last week by the National Women's Law Center.

The military did it by helping families find care through providers that were thoroughly vetted. Basic standards were set concerning health and safety. Unannounced inspections of all child-care sites were instituted. Staff at military child-care centers are given ongoing training. They are treated *and paid* as the professionals they are. Military families are given subsidies that keep their costs about 25 percent lower than civilian care.

There is no reason why the standards, the salaries and the access to good care shouldn't also be available to civilian families. Military leaders realized long ago that poor child care had an impact on the readiness and effectiveness of troops. The same is true of people who work behind desks or behind lunch counters. The "Fight Crime: Invest in Kids" report found that 90 percent of police chiefs said unless this country makes greater investments in educational child-care programs and after-school programs, we will all pay later in increased crime and incarceration rates.

First, there should be a shift in attitude in the private sector, just as there was in the military. Then there must be government and business support for good child care. It is not just a matter for families with children. We all suffer when children grow up into felons.

Syracuse, NY
Post-Standard
Syracuse
Met Area

Wednesday

D 90,625

MAY 24, 2000

LUCE N4142
PRESS CLIPPINGS

The Roanoke Times

May 30, 02000

Quality child care: Pay now or pay later

A new report linking the lack of good child care to crime shows that programs such as Head Start are far cheaper than the \$20,000 or more a year it costs to incarcerate someone.

THE BABY is teething and has a diaper rash — I don't think they're changing her diapers as often as they should. The 3-year old is getting into everything in reach — heaven knows how he got that bump on his head when he was here yesterday. . . .

As if a working-poor mother didn't have enough to worry about — the kids' health and safety; whether there will be enough money left to buy groceries after she pays for baby-sitting — should she also worry that mediocre child care may cause her children to become criminals?

Yes, she should — and so should the rest of us. A new report, "America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy," cites new evidence that the lack of quality preschool programs for children in low-income families significantly increases the chances that those youngsters will be arrested for crime as teens and possibly become chronic lawbreakers as adults.

The report was issued by Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, an organization that includes hundreds of tough-as-nails law-enforcement officers, which for several years has argued that increased funding for programs such as Head Start is the most cost-effective way to prevent crime. Now, it has results from broad national scientific research projects to bolster that contention.

Specifically, that crime-fighting group is pressing Congress to beef up funding for the federal Head Start

that serves impoverished youngsters. The program now is so underfunded that it can serve only half of those who are eligible. The group also wants more funding for Child Care and Development Block Grants, which currently serve only one in 10 eligible families — and then with stipends too meager to purchase adequate care in most cases.

According to the report, adequate child care in many states can cost \$12,000 per year, completely unaffordable for a parent making \$10,500 a year at a full-time minimum-wage job. The ranks of such parents are growing as welfare reform forces more people into low-paying jobs.

With years of research linking early-childhood development to children's ability to perform well in school and in later life, it really should not be necessary for an organization to play "the crime card."

Unfortunately, though, it seems many politicians and taxpayers can relate more quickly to the possibility of new crime waves than they can relate to the fact that all children

need a preschool "head start"; they can grasp more readily the cost of building more \$72 million super-max prisons than they grasp the cost of decent child care.

If the report from Fight Crime: Invest in Kids pushes the right buttons to make quality child care more accessible and affordable for all working families, good. No, make that excellent.

YOUR CALL: What do you think about the issues raised in these editorials? To offer your opinion, please call 981-3109 or, outside the Roanoke Valley, 1-800-346-1234, extension 109, and leave a voice-mail message. We'll publish a selection of responses.

Arresting figures

The latest FBI figures showing another year of reduced crime had national law-enforcement experts earlier this week wondering whether this decade-long drop could continue or if the only slight reduction seen in large cities signaled an end to the good news. An interesting report from a group called Fight Crime: Invest in Kids suggests that the experts look to day care facilities for their answer.

The Fight Crime group, which includes child-raising guru T. Berry Brazelton, looked at several long-term studies of children and found that those in high-quality child care facilities were far less likely to commit crimes as teens and adults. Conversely, those in poor centers were more likely than average to commit crimes. Though Maine began to tighten standards on child care a couple of years ago, these conclusions are especially important to parents whose incomes make good day care difficult to obtain.

The first low-income 3- and 4-year-olds in a long-term Ypsilanti, Mich., study are

now 30 and 31. For them and the many children who came after them, arrest records show that those who received high-quality care were one-fifth as likely to become chronic offenders, with four or more arrests. A decade-long Syracuse University study found that one child in five who did not receive added childhood services had been later charged with offenses; for those who did receive the services, the number was one in 20, and the level of offense was far milder.

It is easy enough to see the savings to society when the crime rate drops or a study shows good care allows a community to avoid crime. It is harder to find in the budget the entire Head Start or Early Head Start money needed to get the result 10 or 15 years later.

One of the reasons the law-enforcement experts gave for the crime-rate drop was the rise in prison population, going from 1 million Americans jailed in 1990 to approximately 2 million last year. Given the costs of crime and the cost of incarceration, support for good day care looks better all the time.

Bangor, ME
News
Bangor
Met Area

Wednesday

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MAY 10, 2000

LUCE PRESS CLIPPINGS

N3078

► Editorials

We Advocate

Today's children are hope for future

The best day care can keep children from getting into trouble and committing crimes later in life, says research presented at the White House by law enforcement groups Friday.

The report, a compilation of studies comparing children in programs in North Carolina and Chicago with other children, says youths who spent their early years in quality day care were half as likely to be arrested.

Studies also found troubled youth who didn't go to preschool and receive home visits from social workers were five times as likely to become chronic lawbreakers, which is defined as being arrested four or more times by age 27.

"We're tired of hearing people pretend there are no answers to how we can prevent youth violence," said Sanford Newman, president of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids. The 700-member anti-crime group was promoting child care as a crime-fighting tool at a White House meeting led by Hillary Rodham Clinton, the first lady and New York Senate candidate.

The group kept its focus on prevention in the report. It proposed increased spending, saying many poor families are forced to pay a quarter of their incomes for child care.

It also proposed better training and higher salaries for child-care workers.

Polls released along with the child studies found, not surprisingly, parents and police alike overwhelmingly support child-care and after-school activities.

It is a proven fact the formative years prior to age 5 are a determining factor on how a person turns out as an adult.

Additionally, children who receive a jump start on learning at a preschool historically perform better in school. And, it is apparent, based on proficiency and other tests, better learning opportunities are needed.

In former days when most mothers didn't work, children received behavioral training and early learning in the home. However, with many households either being single-parent and ones where both the father and mother work, much of this early training is lacking in the home.

Although many parents need to do a better job at parenting, youngsters need more than just a baby-sitter to meet these needs. And, parents who have insufficient income to pay for appropriate child care should receive assistance to help defray the cost.

It is imperative to get youth on the right track early and keep them there. After all, they are the future.

Greenville, OH
Advocate

Sunday

8UN 26,000

APR 30, 2000


LUCE N4286
PRESS CLIPPINGS

The Albany HERALD

Study results need scrutiny

A study produced by a bipartisan coalition of police chiefs, sheriffs and crime victims is certain to be picked apart. But every study should be before the conclusions are either accepted or rejected.

The study, commissioned by the 700-member, anti-crime group "Fight Crime: Invest in Kids," found that children receiving quality day care in their early years were half as likely to be arrested in later years.

That is good news for working parents burdened with guilt about leaving their children in the care of someone else each workday, even though they know the caretakers are loving and caring.

But it is disturbing for parents who don't have good options, because either they can't afford them or they are not available.

Presented last week at the White House, the report, which compiled studies comparing children in programs in North Carolina and Chicago with other children, concluded that strong day-care programs prevent youths from behavior later in life that results in getting into trouble and committing crimes. In fact, the studies found that troubled tots who never went to preschool and didn't receive home visits from social workers were five times as likely to have been arrested four or more times by

the age of 27.

The recommended remedies, of course, require money. The group, whose emphasis was looking at how to prevent crime, pointed to poor families which are forced to pay a quarter of their incomes for child care.

"Our federal and state governments are falling far short of the investments in child care needed to meet their responsibility to protect the public safety," the report said. "That shortfall is part of a gaping crime-prevention deficit that jeopardizes the safety of every American."

The members urged state and federal leaders to address the issue, saying, "That responsibility simply cannot be met without providing communities with the resources to assure that all families, especially those whose children are most at risk of going astray, have access to quality child care at a price they can afford." Better training and higher salaries for child-care workers were proposed, characterizing the pay as about half as much as that of parking lot attendants on average.

Republicans will be tempted to automatically reject the report because it plays into the Clinton administration's agenda of increasing the Head Start preschool program's funding and providing tax breaks for parents and employers who offer day care for workers' children.

Just as we know prevention is a cost-effective approach to health care, we must closely examine every possible crime prevention plan. If these studies can stand up under scrutiny, then bipartisan solutions should become a priority for Congress.

Albany, GA
Herald
Albany
Met Area

Tuesday

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MAY 2, 2000



LUCE PRESS CLIPPINGS N1940

BUFFALO NEWS

Curb 2010 Crime Rate Now

June 8, 2000

INVESTING IN KIDS

Curb 2010 crime rate now

Though its name was long based more on common sense than hard data, a new study by the group Fight Crime: Invest in Kids provides the long-term research that demonstrates that the name — and the concept — are unassailable.

Investments in quality child care early in life pay off big time a decade or two later, according to a series of studies that tracked kids and compared those who did and didn't get that kind of early intervention.

It's a report that members of Congress should read before deciding not only the most compassionate approach to stemming youth crime, but also the most cost-effective approach as they eye President Clinton's 2001 budget request.

And lest members think this is just one more bleeding-heart group begging for social programs, they should look at the organization's advisory board: It's heavy on police and prosecutors. Criminal justice people on the front lines recognize that equipping kids to succeed early on makes more sense than locking them up later.

Now Fight Crime has the research to back them up:

- In an Ypsilanti, Mich., study of at-risk 3- and 4-year-olds, half were randomly assigned to a high-quality preschool program. Twenty-two years later, the half who didn't get that intervention were five times more likely to have become chronic lawbreakers with five or more arrests. Not only did kids in the program stay out of trouble, they were also working and earning significantly more, on average, by the time they reached age 27.

- In Chicago, 1,000 at-risk 3- and 4-year-olds in the city's Child-Parent Centers were nearly half as likely as other kids of similar backgrounds to wind up in trouble by the time they reached adulthood.

- A Syracuse University study found that in families in

A Syracuse University study found that in families in which toddlers got quality child care and adults got parenting education and other help, the kids who got such services were far less likely to have gotten into trouble 10 years later.

which toddlers got quality child care and adults got parenting education and other help, the kids who got such services were far less likely to have gotten into trouble 10 years later than kids from comparable backgrounds who didn't.

A Rand Corp. researcher says a "conservative" analysis of such programs finds that they save the government \$2 for every \$1 spent, and the return can be as much as \$5 when associated savings

are factored in.

The key, of course, is quality child care, not simply warehousing children. Good programs have adequate staffing ratios, well-trained teachers, low turnover rates so kids can bond with staff, involvement of parents and activities geared to the child's development level.

Some of that — particularly skilled staff — costs money. Yet Head Start, the best-known of such programs, still has funding to enroll only about 42 percent of eligible kids. Clinton has proposed a \$1 billion increase in the program's \$5.25 billion budget, with the new money going to enroll more kids and raise program quality to match that of those in the studies.

While that's a whopping percentage increase, it still won't fully fund the program. That means it's the very least Congress can do. So is approving Clinton's request for an \$817 million increase in a block grant program to help lower-income families pay for quality child care. And that should be done without diverting the money from other children's programs, like those aimed at preventing abuse and neglect, which one Senate panel has proposed doing.

With both the federal government and many states running budget surpluses, no one can say the nation doesn't have the money to start every kid out on the right path. The data now clearly show it pays off in the long run, both for the kids and for the society that will have to live with them.

FRIDAY
June 2, 2000
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The Journal Gazette

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA ♦ LOCALLY OWNED SINCE 1863

Good child care *can* help reduce juvenile crime

The push for quality child care in Fort Wayne looks even more important now that a national report indicates child care helps prevent crime.

A group called Fight Crime: Invest in Kids announced that two long-term studies found young children who attend good educational child care programs are significantly less likely to become involved in crime when they get older than children from similar backgrounds who do not get good child care.

The lobby group, supported by several prominent police officials,

wants Congress to invest more money in child care.

The studies reinforce common sense. Little children allowed to wander around unsupervised, or just sit in front of a television at a minimal care center, are going to have a harder time succeeding in school and interacting successfully with adults or other children.

Other studies have shown that 8-year-olds who come from at-risk families that provided good child care have no more likelihood of getting in trouble at school than chil-

dren of college-educated parents.

Fort Wayne is already becoming a national leader in the quest for quality child care for all families that want it. This community is taking advantage of a strong state government commitment to child care, but it's also developed its own effective partnership of funding and service groups.

But Fort Wayne is also a city worried by chronically high crime rates. All the more reason to do everything to make sure cute toddlers don't become criminal teen-agers.

The Early Childhood Alliance and its partners have taken a big step in that direction by introducing their Paths to Quality program, which is sort of a Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval system for child care centers.

Now people who are working to prevent crime have a new ally; they can help at-risk children by urging all child care centers to enter the Paths program.

And if they can help persuade Congress to boost funding for quality child care, all the better.

the Charleston GazetteOnline

[Back to Gazette Online](#)

Saving kids

Wise investment plan

Tuesday June 13, 2000

RESEARCHERS are finding that children who attend good day-care and preschool programs are less likely to become delinquents and criminals later in life.

For example, a study found that pupils of the outstanding Perry Preschool Program in Michigan were five times less likely to be repeat lawbreakers at age 27 than others who grew up without such early guidance.

For example, a larger study found that kids who attended the Chicago Child-Parent Center were only half as likely to have had two or more arrests at age 18.

Of course, maybe this research merely shows that parents who care enough to put their tots into head-start classes are more likely to produce healthy adults. But the findings imply a broader truth: that wholesome preschool plans tend to benefit all children, across the board.

Both Republican Gov. Underwood and the Democrat-controlled Legislature apparently agree. The governor requested \$1 million for Educare - three prekindergarten pilot programs - and lawmakers provided it, after first balking at the plan for administering the money.

Nationally, President Clinton has asked Congress to put another \$1 billion into Head Start, plus a second \$1 billion into child-care block grants. He contends that this investment would guarantee that more low-income children would get early help toward good education, good values and good lives.

His plan is being backed by a group of police chiefs, prosecutors and crime victims, operating through a committee called Fight Crime: Invest in Kids. The committee says that every dollar invested in preschool eventually saves the government \$2 in direct costs for welfare, police, courts and the like. Even better, each dollar of spending saves the whole society \$5 in many indirect costs incurred when teens go bad.

We think this effort is highly desirable, and we hope that West Virginia's members of Congress support it fully.

Republicans who control Congress may be an obstacle, because they're swayed by the fundamentalist fringe that interprets any government aid for children as an invasion of parental rights. The so-called "traditional family" element opposes day-care programs because they enable mothers to work. But this view is absurdly out of step with modern life. Demanding that women stay home full time is a form of male supremacy.

Under public pressure in this election year, we hope that Congress approves the \$2 billion for more preschool aid. It could save America perhaps \$10 billion in future costs - and save many young lives from going sour.

The "traditional family" element opposes day-care programs because they enable mothers to work. But this view is absurdly out of step with modern life.

[Back to Gazette Online](#)

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A sampling of editorial opinion from
around Texas:

On day care:

Quality day care for children is not a miraculous panacea capable of curing all of society's ills. But proof is abundant that children who experience such care do better in life than those who don't.

Another new study bolsters the importance of good day care by showing that investing in day-care programs early in a child's life pays off later by a reduction of crime.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a bipartisan coalition of police chiefs, sheriffs and crime victims, released the report recently.

Compiling studies comparing children in day-care programs in North Carolina and Chicago with other children, it found that children who had quality day care in their early years were half as likely to be arrested as children who did not.

Also, according to the study, troubled children who did not go to preschool and receive home visits from social workers were five times more likely to become chronic criminals. The organization's recommendations are both common sense and often-repeated: better training and higher salaries for day-care workers.

The challenge is to upgrade the training and pay for workers while keeping quality day care affordable.

With the answers so apparent and the need so great, we ask: How many more studies will be needed before a sense of urgency compels lawmakers and business and community leaders nationwide to get serious about day care?

How many more children will be lost before someone listens?

— *San Antonio Express-News*

Clute, TX
BRAZOSPORT FACTS
Houston — Brazoria
Met Area

Saturday

D 16,610

MAY 20, 2000


LUCE P5470
PRESS CLIPPINGS



June 6, 2000

Head start on learning

■ **Funding:** *Children's programs need to be a stronger beneficiary of booming economy.*

THE PLIGHT of too many children in the United States is Dickensian: In these best of times, for them it's the worst of times.

Despite our unprecedented economic prosperity, nearly one in five American children still lives in poverty.

That's why it's important to help at-risk kids by bolstering proven programs.

House and Senate panels have rightly supported spending increases for the child care development grant, which primarily provides families with day-care vouchers. And for Head Start, too, which educates 3- and 4-year-olds, offers health and nutrition programs — and links families to myriad resources that can help lift them from poverty.

What's troubling is that in the Senate plan, these children's programs win while others lose. Lawmakers cut \$1 billion from a grant for child protective and social services, areas with already too few resources.

Moreover, in cutting these

funds, an appropriations subcommittee made the suggestion that states should use tobacco settlement money to fill the gaps.

It's a cynical shell game.

Some will say the Senate's plan to add \$1 billion to Head Start is exceedingly generous. But consider this: Fewer than 50 percent of eligible children are enrolled in Head Start. This increased funding will serve another 70,000 kids. Much more needs to be done.

Studies show that every dollar spent early on at-risk children saves society at least \$7 later. Good child care and preschool programs deliver children to first grade ready to learn and makes them less likely to repeat grades or end up in juvenile court. They are more likely to succeed.

The House and Senate should reconcile their allocations using the Senate's more generous numbers: \$1 billion for Head Start, and \$817 million for the child care development grant.

Then lawmakers should restore the child protective and social services grant funding.

As Republicans in Congress press for a tax cut — which most Americans have said is not a high priority — they should avoid nickel-and-diming poor children to get to their bottom line.

IT'S A COMMON SENSE

Good child care is essential

Unless you are a parent with a job, child care is something you rarely have to think about. And that is how this country has generally treated it — as a problem that only concerns parents. But it turns out that the lack of affordable quality child care has many more societal repercussions.

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- The average cost of two children in care is well over \$12,000 a year — far out of reach of low- and some moderate-income families. Minimum wage jobs pay only \$10,500 annually.

- Head Start only serves half the eligible children and only does it part time.

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The U.S. military provides an example for improvement of child care. Ten years ago, care for children of military families was abysmal. But it has become a model, praised last week by the National Women's Law Center.

The military did it by helping families find care through providers that were thoroughly vetted. Basic standards were set concerning health and safety. Unannounced inspections of all child-care sites were instituted. Staff at military child-care centers are given ongoing training. They are treated *and paid* as the professionals they are. Military families are given subsidies that keep their costs about 25 percent lower than civilian care.

There is no reason why the standards, the salaries and the access to good care shouldn't also be available to civilian families. Military leaders realized long ago that poor child care had an impact on the readiness and effectiveness of troops. The same is true of people who work behind desks or behind lunch counters. The "Fight Crime: Invest in Kids" report found that 90 percent of police chiefs said unless this country makes greater investments in educational child-care programs and after-school programs, we will all pay later in increased crime and incarceration rates.

First, there should be a shift in attitude in the private sector, just as there was in the military. Then there must be government and business support for good child care. It is not just a matter for families with children. We all suffer when children grow up into felons.

Syracuse, NY
Herald-Journal

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MAY 24, 2000

LUCE N4138
PRESS CLIPPINGS

June 2, 2000

Preschool gives kids a boost

THE Pasadena/Altadena RESULTS group has a proposal: pay for developmental preschool programs now, or pay later when at-risk kids wind up unemployed or in jail. "If you have a parent that is parenting, then that child is not out on the street getting into trouble," said Cara Agundez, whose persistence landed her 4-year-old in a Pasadena Head Start program.

The program gets high marks for educating children and for helping parents find jobs and cope with everyday stresses.

As Agundez told our editorial board, there's nothing wrong with the program, one of four offered in Pasadena and Altadena — if you can get in. Agundez was originally told the waiting list was so long at a Head Start near her home, she should not bother applying.

Eventually, she landed her child in the federally funded program along the way to her job in Moreno Valley with United Airlines.

But many low-income mothers — some say more than 50 percent — are turned away because supply does not meet the need. "The desperate need," added Theresa Barreras of RESULTS.

The group, which lobbies Congress for anti-poverty programs, has some help this year from prosecutors and law enforcement leaders, including former U.S. Attorney General Elliot Richardson.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a nonprofit crime prevention organization led by law enforcement and justice officials across the country, released findings of long-term (14- and 22-year) studies that show kids in government-funded preschool programs have fewer behavioral problems in kindergarten than their peers left out of the programs.

Additionally, the studies found that preschool children were half as likely to be in

trouble with the law when they reached their teens. Perhaps the most startling result of these studies was that at-risk kids in high-quality child care programs have no more behavior problems at age 8 than children of college-educated parents.

But the chronic shortage of spaces in Head Start programs — only 42 percent of eligible children are being served nationwide — means

fewer kids and communities at large will benefit from lowered crime and better-educated young people.

Right now, the House Appropriations Committee approved a \$400

million increase, but this falls far short of the \$1 billion increase proposed by the White House and the Senate.

We'd like to see the Congress fully fund this successful preschool program.

Head Start people in Pasadena and Altadena say they know what they would do with full funding. Expand the four sites (Audubon, Escalon, Orange Grove and Villa Parke) to full-day programs. This would help children get the instruction and socialization they need to participate in school for the next 12 years, while parents could increase their income while having child care needs met.

Agundez earns \$8 an hour; day care costs for her two children quickly eat away at her paycheck and can cost \$12,000 a year — \$2,000 more than a full-time minimum wage worker earns. More than half of all Head Start Families have yearly incomes of less than \$9,000.

Children from low-income families need to get a leg up. The best way to accomplish that is through quality preschool programs. Parents know it. Child-care experts and pediatricians know it. Now add law enforcement to the list. The studies prove it. Now it's time for Congress to act. Prevention is a lot easier than the cure.

Quality preschools provide a leg up to low-income children. Studies prove it. Now it's time for Congress to fully fund the successful Head Start program.

June 2, 2000

Preschool gives kids a boost

THE Diamond Bar RESULTS group has a proposal: pay for developmental preschool programs now, or pay later when at-risk kids wind up unemployed or in jail.

Sounds a bit simplistic but that's exactly what a new report claims.

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy, includes the results of two long-term studies that tracked kids from low-income families in government-funded child care programs such as Head Start.

Head Start gets high marks for educating children and for helping parents find jobs and cope with everyday stresses. It's this inclusion of parents in the process that may be key to a child's success beyond preschool.

As moms involved in the program told our editorial board, the program works — if you can get in.

Supply lags far behind need. Indeed, "The desperate need," says Theresa Barreras, a member of the local RESULTS group.

The organization, which lobbies Congress for anti-poverty programs, has some help this year from a group of prosecutors and law enforcement leaders, including former U.S. Attorney General Elliot Richardson.

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Additionally, preschool children were half as likely to be in trouble with the law when they reached their teens.

Perhaps the most encouraging correlation between at-risk kids and quality child

care was this: kids in such preschool programs exhibit no more behavior problems at age 8 than those with college-educated parents.

But the chronic shortage of spaces in Head Start programs — only 42 percent of eligible children are being served nationwide — means fewer kids and communities at large will benefit from less crime and better-educated young people.

Right now, the House Appropriations Committee approved a \$400 million increase, but this falls far short of the \$1 billion increase proposed by the White House and the Senate. We'd like to see the Congress fully

fund this successful preschool program.

Certainly it could benefit programs throughout the region especially in expanding the traditional half-day programs to full day.

Day-long classes help children get the instruction and socialization they need to participate in school for the next 12 years.

Full-day Head Start programs also allow parents at or below the poverty level to increase their incomes while having their child care needs met.

Low-end private day care can cost upwards of \$12,000 a year — \$2,000 more than a full-time minimum wage worker earns.

When you consider that more than half of all Head Start families have yearly incomes of less than \$9,000, the need becomes crystal clear.

Children from low-income families need to get a leg up. The best way to accomplish that is through quality preschool programs.

Parents know it. Child-care experts and pediatricians know it. Now, add law enforcement to the list. The studies prove it. It's time for Congress to act. Prevention is a lot easier than the cure.

Quality preschools provide a leg up to low-income children. Studies prove it. Now it's time for Congress to fully fund the successful Head Start program.

TRIBUNE

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and the Senate. We'd like to see the Congress fully fund this successful preschool program.

Certainly it could benefit programs throughout the region including those

in Baldwin Park, where the program will soon expand to eight elementary school sites, six offering half-day programs and two that will provide full-day programs year round.

Baldwin Park Unified School District hopes to offer Head Start at every elementary school.

Day-long classes help children get the instruction and socialization they need to participate in school for the next 12 years.

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Quality preschools provide a leg up to low-income children. Studies prove it. Now it's time for Congress to fully fund the successful Head Start program.

***America's Child Care Crisis:
A Crime Prevention Tragedy***

Newspaper Articles

Washington Post
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Quality Day Care Helps Fight Crime, Report Says

Associated Press

Children who attend quality day care are less likely to commit crimes later in life, according to a report by law enforcement groups unveiled yesterday at the White House.

The report was issued by Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a 700-member bipartisan coalition of police chiefs, sheriffs and crime victims. Former police chiefs William Bratton of New York City and Jerry Sanders of

San Diego were among the authors.

The report, a compilation of studies comparing children in and out of day care programs in North Carolina and Chicago, found that youths who spent their early years in quality child care were half as likely to be arrested later. It involved 1,000 children who were in day care at ages 3 and 4.

The report called for increased government spending on day care to ensure poor families

have access, and better training and higher salaries for child-care workers, who on average are paid only about half as much as parking lot attendants.

"Child care is not only a lifesaver for working families, it is a crime-fighting strategy for our communities," first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton said at a ceremony announcing the study. "For every dollar we invest in child care we save \$5 in crime costs down the line."

Clinton, who has made child

care a key issue in her Senate bid in New York, was joined at the White House by Sen. Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.) and Rep. Benjamin L. Cardin (D-Md.). They are seeking an additional \$3 billion to create slots for another 950,000 children in Head Start and for block grants to expand early education and child care for children under 5.

The White House also wants to provide tax breaks for parents and employers that offer day care for workers' children.

Newspapers across the country ran this article, including: the Daily Oklahoman, Dallas Morning News, Omaha World-Herald, Riverside Press-Enterprise, Fresno Bee, Orange County Register, Dayton Daily News, Fort Worth Star-Telegram, St. Paul Pioneer Press, San Francisco Chronicle and the Arizona Republic. The story also ran in about 100 smaller papers.

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APR 29, 2000

LUCE N1740
PRESS CLIPPINGS

The Sacramento Bee

Child care fails at-risk kids, study says

By Muriel Dobbin
Bee Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON - Underfunded federal care programs are failing children most at risk of turning to crime, according to a new report warning of a growing crisis in youth violence.

The importance of improving quality care for low-income children was stressed at the White House Friday by Sanford Newman, president of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a national anti-crime group whose membership includes police chiefs, prosecutors and victims. The organization promotes educational care as a means of crime prevention.

"Much of the child care America's children are receiving is substandard," Newman said. He reported that new studies of 400 randomly chosen care operations showed one in 10 preschool centers and four in 10 infant care centers "were of such poor quality they may jeopardize the child's development."

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton joined members of Congress and law-enforcement experts as



**T. Berry
Brazelton**

The author says early childhood programs reduce behavior problems.

Newman released a study underscoring the problems of parents and children in low-income families. "For every dollar we invest in child care, we save \$5 in crime costs down the line," she said.

The White House event was one of several scheduled to highlight the administration's approach to combating youth violence.

T. Berry Brazelton, a professor emeritus at Harvard Medical School who has written 28 books on child development, said scientific research has proven the value of early childhood development programs in cutting behavior problems.

He cited several new studies of children, including a 14-year project that tracked 100,000 children

aged 3 to 4 years old in 24 government-funded child-parent centers. It found that children enrolled in such programs were half as likely to get in trouble when they reached their teens.

Newman appealed for congressional action to back up White House proposals for a \$1 billion expansion of Head Start, a \$2 billion increase for Child Care and Development block grants to aid families, and the establishment of a new early learning fund.

He emphasized that without more block grant money, now serving only one in 10 eligible families, parents would continue to struggle to meet the cost of child care, which can amount to \$12,000 a year for two children.

Newman said that Head Start, the principal federal program for children in poverty, is "so underfunded it can serve only half those eligible. The government is dropping the ball by its failure to invest in child care programs, and it will pay the price later in crime and welfare costs," Newman said.

A 22-year study of a child care program in Michigan showed that by age 27, those who were not enrolled in it were five times more likely to be "chronic offenders" than those who received quality pre-schooling.

Meanwhile, research on the \$75 million North Carolina program Smart Start, designed for children under 6, showed those enrolled were only half as likely to have behavior problems in kindergarten.

Lawrence Sherman, a criminologist at the University of Pennsylvania, said that for government to fall short of investments needed for childhood development programs is "penny-wise and pound-foolish."

"This isn't about ideology or philosophy - it's about facts," said Newman. "The issue is whether the care children get while their parents are working will be enough to help the kids get a good start in life, or whether it will be the kind of care that ultimately damages their development and endangers the public."

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First lady pushes child care as crime prevention tool

April 28, 2000

Web posted at: 12:55 p.m. EDT (16:55 GMT)

WASHINGTON (CNN) -- First lady and New York Senate candidate Hillary Rodham Clinton promoted day care as a crime prevention tool on Friday, citing a new report that says children who spend their early years in quality day care were half as likely to be arrested later in their lives.

Speaking at the White House, the first lady touted the report, which found children who didn't go to preschool and receive home visits from social workers were five times more likely to become chronic lawbreakers -- or to be arrested four or more times -- by the age of 27. The report is a compilation of studies comparing children in programs in North Carolina and Chicago with children in other areas.

"Investing in child care is the not only right thing to do, it's the smart, economic and, now we know, crime-fight thing to do as well," she said.

The report -- entitled "America's Child Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy"

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

-- was produced by Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a 700-member anti-crime group representing a bipartisan coalition of police chiefs, sheriffs and crime victims.

Clinton, a long-time advocate for children's issues, said 13 million low-income children currently do not receive quality child care.

"By investing in child care, we save not only precious lives and futures, but also precious resources," she said.

The group focused on prevention in its report, proposing increased spending on child care, saying many poor families are forced to pay a quarter of their incomes for any type of child care. Clinton said child care costs rank high in many family budgets, usually behind housing and food costs.

"It's time we looked at what we were doing instead of putting 'Band-Aids' on the other end, such as prisons and so forth," said Dr. Berry Brazelton, a pediatrician who helped write the report.

Representing the law enforcement officials who worked on the report, Sheriff Pat Sullivan of Arapahoe County, Colorado, said the research showed that every dollar invested in child care results in a \$7 savings later in criminal justice and social services costs.

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Keyword

"We know we're not going to achieve real safe communities until we start to invest more money in the early childhood years of the children we're dealing with," Sullivan said, noting that funding is needed both at the state and federal levels.

The study also proposes better training and higher salaries for child-care workers, which the group says make almost half as much as parking lot attendants on average.

"Some of the lowest-paid workers in this nation are people that we ask to watch the next generation of Americans," said Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-Connecticut). "We do a better job insisting that your pets are cared for in this country than your children are, and there ought to be a sense of outrage about that."

Polls released along with the child studies found, not surprisingly, that parents and police alike overwhelmingly support child-care and after-school activities.

But the polls found less agreement on whether children should be charged as adults, kept in prisons, or subjected to other increasingly punitive measures, organizers said. Seventeen percent of police chiefs favor charging more juveniles as adults, compared with 12 percent of the public, according to the polls.

"Wherever you are on the spectrum, it's just common sense to expand early childhood programs," said Sanford Newman, the president of Fight Crime - Invest in Kids.

Newman said the group's presentation at the White House was aimed at highlighting its support for the Clinton Administration's proposals on child care in its 2001 budget. The administration's budget calls for expanding the Head Start preschool program; and giving tax breaks to parents to help fund child care costs, and to businesses that offer daycare for workers' children.

Clinton praised the administration's efforts, noting that the administration has doubled spending on child care in the past seven years.

Dodd was optimistic about increasing funding, noting that the Senate passed increases in child care funding four times last year which did not make it into the final budget.

"This ought not to be a partisan issue. Democrats and Republicans ought to be able to find common ground on seeing to it that we have accessible, affordable and quality child for every needy child in this country," Dodd said.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

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California Proposition 28

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“The presidency is not about promising or even proposing legislation. It is solely about bold leadership.”

— Letter writer Vinod Sreeharsha

Yet another lost child

There is no guarantee of safety, but better parenting, after-school programs and safety locks would be a start

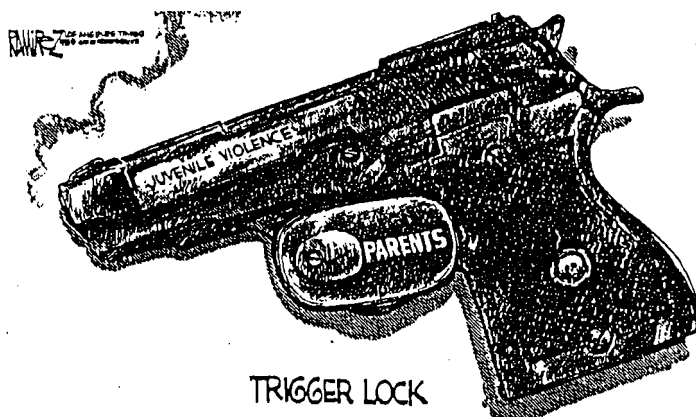
THIS morning, while family and friends of little Kayla Rolland are gathering in a Michigan funeral home to share their sadness and disbelief, law enforcement officials from across California will be gathering in Oakland to share their ideas about how we can prevent school shootings and other senseless youth violence across America.

Editorial

The opinion of the Mercury News

The shooting death of 6-year-old Kayla by a fellow first-grader in their classroom stunned the nation, as well it should. What parents — for that matter, what schoolchildren — will not wonder whether something equally terrible could happen at their local school.

But it is important to remember that school is not at all the most dangerous place for children. Ninety-eight percent of child shootings



MICHAEL RAMIREZ — LOS ANGELES TIMES

happen outside of schools. The peak time for youth crime is after school, between 3 and 6 p.m.

On this of all mornings, one might expect police chiefs, sheriffs and district attorneys to call for metal detectors at schools, more cops on the street and stiffer sen-

after-school programs.

Would such programs have saved Kayla's life? We'll never know. The little boy who shot her is a deeply troubled child from a deeply troubled family. But studies have shown that at-risk children who get high-quality child care at an early age are less likely to get into trouble later. Law enforcement officials know that early intervention is the best way to prevent youth violence.

The little boy who shot Kayla is no criminal. He is a neglected child. His father was in jail. His mother was suspected of abusing her older son. She had no place to live and left her children in a gun- and drug-invested flophouse. The boy had been in trouble at school before. There were plenty of signs that the child was headed for trouble. The only surprise is that trouble came so fast.

Each school shooting brings desperate appeals for action. While there is no way to guarantee any

one child's safety, there are actions we can take to make America safer for all children.

Congress should move quickly to pass a gun bill that would require safety locks on new guns, which would at least reduce the chance that a gun found by a child could be fired.

On Tuesday Californians can help prevent youth crime by voting against two ballot measures.

Proposition 21 would take money away from prevention and lock more young offenders up in adult prisons. In the name of cracking down on crime, it would deny troubled children the help they deserve.

Proposition 28 would repeal the tobacco tax that funds early childhood programs such as child care, parenting classes, counseling. These are the very programs that law enforcement officials say are our best hope for preventing youth crime.

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T H E O R A N G E C O U N T Y Register

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 2000

WEEKDAY READER REBUTTAL

Defeat Prop. 28 for kids' sakes



PAUL WALTERS

Mr. Walters is Santa Ana police chief; this was co-authored by Sanford Newman, president of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids: a national anti-crime organization. Last week the Register's Opinion page supported Prop. 28. Mr. Walters is writing in rebuttal.

No one is more determined than law enforcement leaders and victims of violence to see that dangerous criminals are put behind bars. But we know that arrests and incarceration alone will never solve the crime problem in Orange County or across California.

California's anti-crime arsenal contains no weapons more powerful than the investments that keep kids from becoming criminals in the first place – investments like quality child care, after-school pro-

grams and child-abuse prevention.

In 1998, Californians took a step toward preventing crime by voting for the Children and Families initiative (Proposition 10), creating a 50-cent-a-pack cigarette surtax, which is expected to generate more than \$600 million a year to protect children's health, prevent child abuse and fund early childhood development programs. Proposition 28, on next week's ballot, would repeal this tobacco surtax and eliminate funding for families and children's programs that it supports.

This would be a terrible mistake. Programs that provide nurturing, stimulating and educational child care can both prepare children to

succeed in school and dramatically reduce crime and violence.

► For example, in Ypsilanti, Mich. low-income 3- and 4-year-olds randomly assigned to be in the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation's preschool program were only one-fifth as likely to have become chronic lawbreakers at age 27, compared to similar children who did without this educational child care.

In other words, denying at-risk kids quality early childhood programs can multiply by five times the risk that they will become chronic lawbreakers.

► A pilot project that assigned half of a group of at-risk mothers to receive visits by nurses who provided coaching in parenting skills and other support reduced child abuse by 80 percent in the first two years. Fifteen years later, the mothers left out of the program had three times as many arrests, and their children were twice as likely to be delinquent, compared to the mothers left in the program.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids California, made up of 60 of California's leading police chiefs, district attorneys, sheriffs and victims of violence, recently released a report on the effect that Prop. 28 would have on programs that prevent crime and violence in California. The report, authored by child development expert Dr. T. Berry Brazelton and RAND's senior criminologist, among others, found that:

► Over half of California mothers with children under 6 are in the labor force.

► Statewide, the average cost for full-time child care for an infant is \$7,812. That eats up almost three-quarters of the income of a

parent earning minimum wage.

► Of California families eligible for subsidies from the federal Child Care Development Block Grant program, 94 percent do not get them.

California is failing to meet the needs of at-risk children and families. When working families can't afford quality child care and pre-school programs, their children often end up getting care so poor it would better be called "child storage."

That's why the California District Attorneys' Association and the California Sheriffs' Association have passed resolutions calling on state and local government to make sure that all young children have access to quality educational child care and that parenting coaching and other services are available to at-risk families.

Prop. 28 would slash \$50 million in annual funds to Orange County earmarked to support the kinds of programs that help kids get the right start in life and prevent them from becoming involved in crime and violence.

Instead of simply shoveling money out the door, the Orange County Children and Families Commission has been wisely taking planning time to make sure that this money will be spent effectively – as long as Prop. 28 doesn't eliminate it first.

When you decide how to vote on Prop. 28 on March 7, be sure to keep in mind why the tobacco industry put this measure on the ballot: to protect its self-interest by making cigarettes cheaper. Then consider one of the best reasons to vote against Prop. 28: to protect the self-interest of our communities, our safety and our children.

To prevent crime and violence, vote no on Prop. 28

NO ONE IS MORE DETERMINED than those of us in law enforcement and victims of violence to see that dangerous criminals are put behind bars. But we know that arrests and incarceration alone will never solve the crime problem in Alameda County or across California.

California's anti-crime arsenal contains no weapons more powerful than the investments that keep kids from becoming criminals in the first place — investments like quality child care, after-school programs and child abuse prevention.

In 1998, Californians took a step toward preventing crime by voting for the Children and Families Initiative (Proposition 10), creating a new 50-cent-a-pack cigarette surtax. The cigarette tax has led to a 30 percent drop in smoking and it has also generated more than \$600 million a year to protect children's health, prevent child abuse and fund early childhood development programs. Proposition 28, on next month's ballot, would repeal this tobacco surtax, and eliminate funding for all the family and children's programs that it supports.

This would be a terrible mistake. Programs that provide nurturing, stimulating, educational child care can both prepare children to succeed in school and dramatically reduce crime and violence. For example:

What I Think

By Police Chief Burnham Matthews
and Sanford Newman

■ In Ypsilanti, Mich., low-income 3- and 4-year-olds randomly assigned to be in the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation's preschool program were only one-fifth as likely to become chronic lawbreakers at age 27, compared to similar children who did without this educational child care. In other words, denying at-risk kids quality early childhood programs can multiply by five times the risk they will become chronic lawbreakers.

■ A pilot project that assigned half of a group of at-risk mothers to receive visits by nurses who provided coaching in parenting skills and other support reduced child abuse by 80 percent in the first two years. Fifteen years later, the mothers left out of the program had three times as many arrests, and their children were twice as likely to be delinquent, compared to the mothers in the program.

Fight Crime: Invest In Kids California, made up of 60 percent of California's leading police chiefs, district attorneys, sheriffs and victims of violence, recently released a report on the effect that Prop. 28 would

have on programs that prevent crime and violence in California. The report, which can be found on the Internet at www.fight-crime.org/reports, was authored by America's best-known pediatrician, Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, along with RAND's senior criminologist, and law enforcement leaders. Among the report's findings are:

■ More than half of California mothers with children under 6 are in the labor force.

■ Statewide, the average cost for full-time child care for an infant is \$7,812. That eats up almost three-quarters of the income of a parent earning minimum wage.

■ The average cost of child care for a baby is nearly three times the average cost of a public college tuition.

■ Of California families eligible for subsidies from the federal Child Care Development Block Grant program, 94 percent do not get them.

California is failing to meet the needs of at-risk children and families. When working families can't afford quality child care and pre-school programs, their children often end up getting care so poor it would be better called "child storage." Such inferior programs not only fail to help children get the right start, but can lead to behavior problems when the children enter school, and to delinquency,

crime and violence later.

That's why the California District Attorneys' Association, the California Sheriffs' Association, and the California Police Chiefs' Association have overwhelmingly adopted resolutions calling on state and local governments to make sure that all young children have access to quality educational child care and that parenting coaching and other services are available to at-risk families.

In a November 1999 national poll, nearly nine out of 10 police chiefs agreed that "expanding after-school and child care programs will greatly reduce youth crime and violence." Nine in 10 police chiefs also agreed with this important statement: "If America does not make greater investments in after-school programs and educational child care programs to help children and youth now, we will pay far more later in crime, welfare and other costs."

Prop. 28 would slash more than \$20 million in annual funds to Alameda County earmarked to support the kinds of programs that help kids get the right start in life and prevent them from becoming involved in crime and violence. Instead of simply shoveling money out the door, the Alameda county Children and Families Commission has been wisely taking plan-

ning time to make sure that this money will be spent effectively — as long as Prop. 28 doesn't eliminate it first.

When you decide how to vote on Prop. 28 this election day, be sure to keep in mind why the tobacco industry put this measure on the ballot: to protect their self-interest by making cigarettes cheaper. Then consider one of the best reasons to vote against Prop. 28: to protect the self-interest of our communities, our safety, and our children.

Burnham Matthews is the chief of police for the city of Alameda. Sanford A. Newsman is the president of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a national anti-crime organization.

SHARE YOUR OPINION

Submissions for "What I Think" should be 500 to 1,000 words. Include your name, address and daytime telephone number.

Send to: allletters@cctimes.com with "What I Think" in the subject field, fax to 748-1680, or mail to Alameda Journal, "What I Think," 1516 Oak St., Alameda, CA 94501.

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

Geneva Overholser syndicated
column

News Articles and Editorials

Illinois and New York:

The State Journal Register

Daily Herald

Herald & Review

The Daily Gazette

The Washington Post

JANUARY 18, 2000

Geneva Overholser

Be Tough on Crime: Care for Kids

Ed Flynn is a police chief. Like most cops, he's tough on crime. And he thinks the way to get tougher still is clear. Would that be metal detectors? Hiring more cops? Prosecuting more juveniles as adults? Stricter gun laws?

Nope. Flynn is talking about after-school programs and better child care.

If you think this Arlington County, Va., police chief is unusual, think again. Nine out of 10 chiefs polled last fall for an organization called Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, agreed that: "If America does not make greater investments in after-school and educational child care programs to help children and youth now, we will pay far more later in crime, welfare and other costs."

"At the end of the day, we're the poor-people police, and particularly poor youth," said Flynn over lunch recently. "Early on, we learn who's headed for trouble. The greatest frustration is the juvenile crime problem, and the inability to link up resources" that could help the kids who need them.

It's that conviction that moved Flynn to join the board of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids. Its members are law enforcement officers, prosecutors and crime victims. Fight

Crime is the creation of a lawyer named Sanford Newman, who awoke one awful night to find a stranger looming over his newborn's crib. The stranger was caught, and the daughter is fine—she's 16 now. But in the years after that night, Newman kept asking himself the question of what drives crime and came up with conclusions that led him to establish Fight Crime in 1996.

What Newman always found was research showing that, when it comes to crime, getting kids off to the right start makes a huge difference. In a Michigan study of poor kids randomly assigned to an educational preschool program, these 3- to 4-year-olds turned out to be one-fifth as likely to be chronic lawbreakers at age 27 as similar kids without such care.

As for after-school programs, the peak hours for juvenile crime (as with drug use, smoking and drinking and sex) are 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., according to the National Center for Juvenile Justice. A study of an intensive after-school program called Quantum Opportunities showed that the poor high school boys who participated were one-sixth as likely to be convicted of a crime during high school as the kids left out of

the program, according to the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence.

With evidence like this confirming what cops pick up from the street, why hasn't this understanding pervaded public policy? Flynn thinks he knows why. From the 1970s, when crime exploded through the roof, swamping prison space, through the 1980s, when crack hit the streets, we've reacted with panic. Policymakers and politicians got locked into the now-sterile debate between tougher laws and better social policy.

Now, we're taking a breath and looking back over 30 years worth of experience. Crime remains high. A demographic bulge that could make it soar again is coming along. Common sense advises us to move out of the old partisan divisions and support programs that work.

"It took a lot of years of high crime and a lot of research to come up with" these conclusions, says Flynn. But now the evidence is clear. Flynn and other law enforcement officers think their support can "give lawmakers permission to pass laws that are not overly harsh. We're covering their right flank." He envisions politicians supporting early childhood education—and ex-

plaining their action by saying, "I'm going to be aggressive about prevention because I promised my chief I would."

"It's simple pragmatism," says Flynn. "It's not about being hard on crime or being soft on crime, but about being effective."

Newman goes still further, envisioning "a country that makes these investments and cuts crime in half or even by three-quarters."

The public seems to get this. Another poll commissioned by Fight Crime last fall showed Americans by a 3-to-1 margin saying they'd pay more taxes or forgo a tax cut to give kids more access to child care and after-school programs.

But the politicians are slow to lead. While federal funding for after-school care increased dramatically last year, meaning half a million more kids are in such programs—that still leaves out 39 of 40 latchkey kids, according to Newman. Preschool and after-school programs are on the leading presidential candidates' agendas—but mostly as vague support for the concept.

We need more. When the right thing and the smart thing merge this convincingly, only fools fail to act.

Daily Herald

Monday, March 27, 2000

Safe after school

Police officers know trouble time for youngsters is between the hours of 2:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. That is when most violent juvenile crime occurs.

So it is no surprise that Illinois law enforcement officials are urging state legislators to provide more funding for after-school programs.

Children who stay in school are involved in constructive activities under adult supervision. Children who leave school and enter homes where there are no parents, because the parents are at work, have to make decisions for themselves as to how to occupy their time. Sometimes they make the wrong decisions and wind up in trouble with the law. Youngsters also might spend unsupervised after-school hours experimenting with drugs or alcohol.

The police officers are right to emphasize to the state that an increased investment in after-school programs will pay off in the form of fewer youngsters going astray and committing crimes.

Any new money for after-school care should be directed toward creating or bolstering programs that cannot be supported by parent fees, and in giving assistance to parents who do not have the means to enroll their children in after-school programs.

Keeping kids involved in school, even after the bell rings, will keep them out of the trouble that could be waiting for them in an unsupervised home.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

The Independent Voice of the Capital Region

Friday, March 10, 2000

Law officers: Increase youth program funds

By WILLIAM F. HAMMOND Jr.
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — A coalition of law enforcement officials and crime victims Thursday called for sharp increases in state spending on pre-kindergarten, child-care and after-school programs, saying they are the best way to prevent children from becoming criminals.

They specifically called for funding the state's "universal pre-K" program at \$225 million this year, putting at least a portion of the law enforcement community in the unusual position of siding with Assembly Democrats in a dispute with Gov. George Pataki.

The nationwide coalition, known as Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, includes Rensselaer County District Attorney Kenneth Bruno, Colonie Police Chief John Grebert, and the parents of Jenna Grieshaber, the Albany nursing student whose murder inspired the passage of "Jenna's law" to restrict parole for violent felons.

"We believe in tough punishment," said Jack Kennedy, New York director of the group. "But we also recognize any good crime-fighting strategy has to include starting early with kids, getting them on the right track so they don't commit crimes down the road."

The group presented the results of a survey of 218 police chiefs, sheriffs and district attorneys statewide, in which 74 percent said investing in after-school and child-care programs would be the "most effective" means of preventing youth crime.

By comparison, just 15 percent picked "hiring more police" and 10 percent picked "trying juveniles as adults."

"We have to be just as willing to give every child a spot in a quality program as we are to give every criminal a spot in a state prison," Grebert said.

Bruno, the son of Senate Majority Leader Joseph Bruno, R-Brunswick, said he particularly supports more state spending on after-school programs for teen-agers.

"Juvenile crime rates triple in the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.," he said. "Why is that? They're out of school. Their parents haven't come home yet. They have that window of opportunity to go out and do whatever they want."

"You have to find reasons for these kids to want to participate in after-school programs," he said. "We'll never be able to arrest and imprison our way out of the crime problem."

The group's spending proposals differ dramatically from the amounts Gov. George Pataki recommended in January.

Among other things, they call for spending \$225 million on "universal pre-K," which is designed to make sure all parents can afford to enroll their children in pre-school, and \$40 million on the state's Advantage after-school program.

The governor's January budget proposal increases the budget for universal pre-K from \$100 to \$120 million and for Advantage from \$5 million to \$10 million, according to Joseph Con-

way, a spokesman for Pataki's Budget Division.

The budget also increases funding for child-care subsidies from \$626 million to \$711 million.

"We feel the budget makes substantial increases in each of those areas," Conway said. "But we're certainly willing to take their views into consideration — within the overall context of a balanced budget."

Kenneth Bruno said he had not yet asked his father for help in winning the support of senators in the Republican majority.

"It's certainly something I hope they'd be supportive of," he said.

A spokesman for Sen. Bruno declined to say what position the Senate will take on the group's spending recommendations until it releases its budget resolution next week.

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

A research brief by

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

This brief summarizes a new report prepared by an expert panel convened by **FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS**, an anti-crime group of over 700 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and youth violence experts. The authors are: Harvard pediatrician **T. Berry Brazelton**; Yale child development expert **Edward Zigler**; University of Pennsylvania criminologist **Lawrence Sherman**; former police chiefs **William Bratton** of New York and **Jerry Sanders** of San Diego, and **FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS'** president **Sanford Newman** and research director **William Christeson**. The full report and citations for this brief are available at www.fightcrime.org.

Quality Child Care Programs Cut Crime

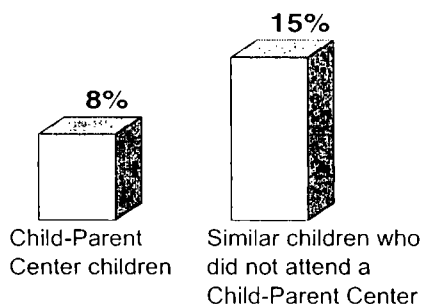
Child care is a reality today for an estimated 13 million children under age six. The good news is that quality care can cut crime and violence. New research tracked for 14 years 989 children who had been enrolled in government-funded Child-Parent Centers while 3- and 4-year olds. Compared to similar children not in the program, only half as many of these kids had two or more arrests in their teens.

An earlier 22-year study of the High/Scope Perry Preschool program showed that leaving at-risk children out of this program multiplied by five times the risk that they would become chronic lawbreakers as adults.

Chicago Child-Parent Centers Cut Multiple Arrests in Half

Children from similar backgrounds were almost twice as likely to have been brought before a juvenile court at least twice by age 18 as the children who attended the Child-Parent Centers.

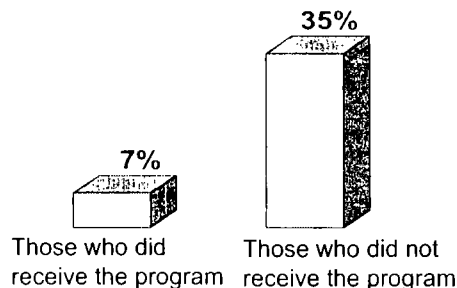
Two or More Arrests by Age 18



High/Scope Perry Preschool Reduces Future Crime

At-risk 3 & 4 year olds randomly not included in this preschool program were five times more likely to become chronic offenders (over 4 arrests) by age 27.

Chronic Lawbreakers at Age 27



Children from child care centers getting North Carolina's Smart Start quality improvements were half as likely as comparison children to have serious behavior problems in kindergarten.

Large national studies show that at-risk kids who attended quality child care programs had no more behavior problems at age eight than children of college-educated moms. But at-risk kids who received poor quality child care had significantly more problem behaviors than the other children.

Most at-risk kids, even with poor child care, become contributing adults. But when our nation fails to assure access to quality care, it not only makes it less likely at-risk kids will achieve their full potential but it also multiplies their risk of becoming involved in crime and violence.

Continued on the other side

Parents Need Help Paying for Quality Child Care

In every state, the cost for an infant to attend a good urban child care center is higher than the cost of tuition at a public university.

Adequate care for two children in a child care center easily costs over \$12,000 a year, about \$2,000 more than a full-time minimum wage worker earns.

Many working parents can't pay these costs, any more than they could pay private school tuition if public schools were eliminated. As with public schools, we all have a stake in seeing that children get a good start.

Governments are Dropping the Ball

Head Start, the principal federal child development program for children in poverty, is so under-funded that it can serve only half of the eligible children, and can serve most of them for only part of the time parents are working.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant, designed to help low-income parents pay for child care, can serve only one out of ten eligible children, and provides funds too meager for parents to purchase adequate care.

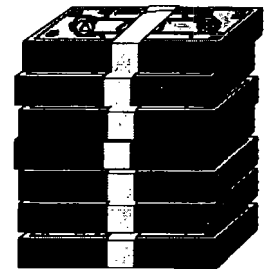
Some state initiatives, like Kentucky's Family

Educational Child Care Saves Money

Even after accounting for inflation, the public saved over \$700 for every \$100 invested in a preschool and home visitation program.



**For every \$100
Invested**



**Over \$700 was
saved**

High/Scope Perry Preschool Program

Resource Centers, Georgia's universal pre-kindergarten programs for 4-year-olds, North Carolina's Smart Start, and Ohio's Families and Children First initiative, are making major contributions. But no state is yet close to meeting the full needs of low- and moderate-income working families for quality child care.

Investments that Save Money

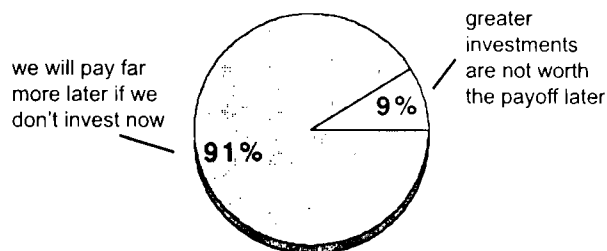
The High/Scope Perry Preschool program cut crime, welfare and other costs so much that it saved \$700 for every \$100 invested. The Child-Parent Center study showed similar savings. Failing to invest in quality child care now squanders billions, much of which could otherwise be used for Social Security, tax cuts, or anything else in the years ahead.

Law Enforcement is United

In a recent survey of police chiefs by George Mason University professors Scott Keeter and Stephen Mastrofski, nine out of ten chiefs said America could greatly reduce crime by expanding educational child care programs and after-school programs. Our over 700 members are determined to put dangerous criminals behind bars. But we also want to save money and lives by preventing crime in the first place. It's time to invest in what works.

Police Chiefs Say Child Care Will Reduce Crime, Save Money

9 out of 10 agreed: "If America does not make greater investments in after-school and educational child care programs to help children and youth now, we will pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs."



George Mason University

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS: 2000 P ST., NW, WASHINGTON D.C., 20036, 202-776-0027 Reports online at: www.fightcrime.org. This report was made possible by support from the David and Lucile Packard, William T. Grant and John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundations.

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**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

July 12, 2000

Ms. Ann O'Leary
Special Assistant to the President
Domestic Policy
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
2nd Floor West Wing
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ann:

I want to update you on the exciting work you have done so much to make possible.

As you may already know, Mrs. Clinton's news conference scored a tremendous amount of media coverage about the release of our report, America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy.

It has been the subject of over 100 news articles and dozens of favorable editorials. Coverage totals 17.5 million in print and broadcast circulation.

We deeply appreciate all the hard work you invested to make this event such a success.

Additional highlights so far this year include:

- **Launching FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS CALIFORNIA.** We now have staff on the ground in four states, including Illinois, New York, and North Carolina. Together, these states have a whopping 30% of the nation's poor children.
- **Winning, together with our allies, hundreds of millions in new funding in Illinois and New York for quality early childhood programs and after-school programs.** We know that, with the President's leadership, much larger victories are now likely on the federal level.
- **Releasing polls of law enforcement officials in California, Illinois, and New York on what works to prevent school and youth violence.** By an overwhelming margin, law enforcement leaders said investing in quality child care and after-school programs was the most effective strategy to reduce youth violence.

You are helping to give millions of children the right start in life that they deserve. Thank you again for your leadership and partnership.

Sincerely,

Sanford A. Newman
President

W. F. Fyfe
Dust in kids
President
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Research Director
William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

Development Director
David Batts

Development Coordinator
Richard F. Cook

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Richard Weissbourd, Ph.D.

Kennedy School of Government,
Harvard Univ.

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Executive Research Forum

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Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**



To: Key Supporters and Friends of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS
From: Sandy Newman
Date: July 13, 2000
Re: January – June 2000 Highlights

We have had an exciting and productive first half of 2000. I want to update you on the progress you have helped make possible.

Reframing Child Care Issues

On April 28th, the First Lady released our newest report, *America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy*, at a White House news conference with members of Congress. We owe many thanks to the First Lady and key White House staff.

This report, made possible by grants from the Packard, William T. Grant and MacArthur Foundations, presents compelling new evidence that quality child care programs can greatly reduce crime. It is the first step in our new campaign to boost support for child care by showing its power to cut crime and violence. Our goal is to reframe the public's stake in "other people's children," much as our *After School Programs or After School Crime* report is doing for after-school programs. (While this report focuses primarily on early childhood evidence, 1/3 of the Child Care and Development Block Grant funds go to school age children, so boosting funding for child care also has a major impact on these youngsters.)

The report's authors include: Harvard pediatrician Berry Brazelton; Yale child development expert Ed Zigler; University of Pennsylvania criminologist Larry Sherman; and former police chiefs William Bratton of New York and Jerry Sanders of San Diego.

This report highlights once again the findings of the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation's 22-year study of the Perry Preschool program: Leaving at-risk children out of this quality child development program *multiplied by five times* the risk that they would become chronic lawbreakers as adults.

But the report also presents the results of three *new* studies completed over the last year. These studies show beyond a reasonable doubt that similar results can be achieved when model programs are brought to scale, including large government-funded initiatives.

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Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Research Director
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- A previous *Cost, Quality, Outcomes* study had rated the quality of hundreds of child care centers in four states. The researchers' new update looks at the children who had been in those centers when the earlier survey was done. By second grade, children of high-school educated moms who had been in poor quality centers had significantly more behavior problems than children of college-educated moms. In contrast, children of high-school educated moms who were in *high-quality* child care centers *had no more behavior problems than the children of the college-educated moms*. Quality child care leveled the playing field.
- As part of North Carolina's Smart Start program *some* centers were selected to receive quality improvement resources, including extra on-site training, scholarships for teacher training, teacher salary supplements so they could hire and retain good teachers, and extra subsidies. Kids in those centers were *half as likely as children in comparison centers to have serious behavior problems in kindergarten*. This study shows that when government steps in with a well-thought-out plan to improve quality, it makes an enormous difference in kids' subsequent behavior.
- A new study examines a large, ongoing, government-funded program, which has served 100,000 kids in twenty Child Parent Centers in schools in Chicago's roughest neighborhoods. These centers provided, while the kids were three and four years old, quality educational child care along with parenting coaching and support. Fourteen years later, kids who had been in the program were only half as likely to have multiple juvenile arrests, compared to similar children who had not been given the chance to participate.

Over 100 newspaper articles covered the report. Television news coverage included CNN Headline News, MSNBC, C-SPAN, and ABC, CBS, NBC, Fox, UPN and WB affiliates. The story was carried online by cnn.com, abc.com, and America Online (as one of its top five news stories for over 72 hours). Media coverage of the report now totals 17.5 million in print and broadcast circulation. A conference call briefing for editorial writers and columnists generated over twenty supportive newspaper editorials, including the *Denver Post*, *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, *Kansas City Star*, and *Baltimore Sun*.

In what may be a model for other events, the Philadelphia Citizens for Children and Youth and the Child Care Matters coalition hosted a Philadelphia press conference in June. The city's police commissioner and I participated to call attention to our report in the context of local child care needs. Television coverage reached three-quarters of a million viewers.

Next steps: Efforts to make sure federal policy-makers not only receive but read our two-page research brief (enclosed) on the report. Funds permitting, we hope to be able to work with state groups to prepare similar briefs for state policy-makers, integrating state child care data.

National Policy-Maker Education on Youth and Children's Issues

We've been expanding our education of policy-makers through meetings at which our members brief their elected officials on the crime-prevention impact of investments in children and youth.

We continue to lean heavily on great allies like Helen Blank and the Children's Defense Fund, Joan Lombardi, Ethel Klein, and many others. Their partnership means that instead of reinventing the wheel, we can focus on maximizing our "value added" role in adding our unique voices and message to the debate.

As the appropriations process slogs along, the picture for after-school programs, child care, and programs that prevent child abuse and neglect – is improving. The Senate (and to a lesser extent, the House) has approved a substantial part of the funding increases we have recommended for this year. The Senate's Appropriations Committee had, however, robbed Peter to pay Paul, slashing funding for the Title XX Social Service Block Grant. We and many allies worked hard in support of an amendment to restore these funds, which go largely to services for abused and neglected children, child care, drug treatment, and similar important needs for children and families at risk. We were gratified when a last-minute deal was struck to restore the funds when the House and Senate meet in conference to negotiate the differences in their bills.

Here's how the increases we have recommended for this year compare with Congressional action so far.

Appropriations Status for Fiscal Year 2001
(Oct. 1, 2000 – Sept. 30, 2001)

Program	Current Funding	President's Budget Proposal	FIGHT CRIME Recommendations	Approved by Senate	Approved by House
Head Start	\$5.27 billion	+\$1 billion	+\$1 billion	+\$1 billion	+\$600 million
Child Care (CCDBG)	\$1.18 billion	+\$817 million	+\$817 million	+\$817 million	+\$400 million
After-School Programs	\$450 million	+\$550 million	+\$550 million	+\$150 million	+\$150 million
Title XX	\$1.775 billion	no increase	+\$605 million	—\$1.1 billion	—\$75 million
Early Learning Fund	N/A	+\$600 million	+\$2.0 billion	No action yet	No action yet

We'll be working to urge the Senate negotiators to insist in conference committee on the Senate's full Head Start and Child Care appropriations. Even the conference committee action will not be the final round in the appropriations battle this year. The President will likely veto this conference bill, leading to further negotiations to produce a final appropriations package. At that stage, we'll be working to urge him to insist on the full amounts he requested and to urge both the Senate and House to accept these amounts. We now think the chances are very good that the final appropriations will go a long way toward meeting the President's requests. This will make a big difference for hundreds of thousands of children.

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *ILLINOIS*

On March 23rd, FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *ILLINOIS* – with 40 police chiefs attending – held a news conference in the Capitol building in Springfield to announce our 2000 policy agenda for Illinois. We also released a poll of Illinois law enforcement leaders showing:

- 86% of Illinois law enforcement leaders said, “expanding after-school and child care programs like Head Start will greatly reduce youth crime and violence.”
- 89% said, “If America does not make greater investments in after-school and child care programs now, we will pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs.”
- When asked to pick the most effective strategy to reduce youth violence, law enforcement leaders picked providing more after-school programs and educational child care by a 5-to-1 margin over alternatives like hiring more police, trying more juveniles as adults, or installing more metal detectors in schools.

News coverage of the event was extensive, including all three central Illinois TV network affiliates, two Rockford affiliates, Illinois Public Radio, the Illinois Radio Network, the *Daily Herald* (which covers suburban Chicago), the *Springfield Journal-Register*, and the *Decatur Herald and Review*.

Our Illinois members – over 100 police chiefs, sheriffs, state’s attorneys, and victims of violence – have worked hard to educate state policy-makers about our policy recommendations. Dozens have met with, personally contacted, or called their own representatives and senators in the Illinois General Assembly. For example, our Illinois co-chair Chief John Millner and state director Tim Carpenter met in February with House Minority Leader Lee Daniels and Senate President Pate Philip to discuss FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *ILLINOIS* and our policy recommendations.

In addition, our members sent over 100 individual letters about FIGHT CRIME’s recommendations to their representatives and senators. For example, Cook County State's Attorney Dick Devine, Cook County Sheriff Michael Sheahan, and Chicago Police Superintendent Terry Hillard sent a joint letter to all the Chicago state legislators. (One result of these letters was that three state representatives – all suburban Republicans – called on their own initiative to request meetings with FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *ILLINOIS*.)

The biggest win for Illinois’ kids in this legislative session was a 39% increase – \$187 million – for child care assistance for working families. While we believe our broad efforts to educate policy-makers about the crime prevention benefits of quality educational child care contributed, our allies at the Day Care Action Council were the driving force behind the increased funding. All of us who care about kids owe a debt of gratitude for their work.

With the leadership of Voices for Illinois Children, Ounce of Prevention Fund, and Day Care Action Council, we also made progress on other priorities. In a major victory, the legislature created a new program to improve child care quality and provided a modest down-payment of

\$3 million. The program will provide training and wage supplements to attract and retain skilled child care teachers. Other early childhood education programs received a modest \$10 million increase.

After FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS issued its 1997 report showing the after-school hours are the prime time for juvenile crime, then-Governor Edgar created the Teen REACH After-School Program. This year, it received a 7% increase, still leaving 9 out of 10 at-risk Illinois school-age kids without access. A program to provide at-risk new mothers with parenting coaching and support, which helps prevent child abuse and improve parenting, received a 25% increase.

Illinois will receive \$9 billion over the next 25 years from the national tobacco settlement. We have played a central role in creating a Kids Share Coalition to advocate dedicating a third of these funds to programs for kids. The legislature has committed the first two years of the proceeds (\$660 million) to election-year tax relief, a “rainy day” fund, and other spending. The good news is that the long-term allocation of the tobacco money has yet to be determined. Our work has laid a strong foundation to continue this vital fight next year.

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *NEW YORK*

In March, we held an Albany press conference with key law enforcement leaders to launch FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *NEW YORK*. We released a poll of New York law enforcement (with results similar to the Illinois poll described above) and announced our *New York School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*. Like our similar national plan, it calls for access to educational child care for babies and toddlers, quality after-school programs for older children and teens, programs to prevent child abuse and neglect, and intervention to get troubled kids back on track.

Coverage included an Associated Press story that went to all daily newspapers and to radio and TV stations throughout New York, as well as other reports on New York Public Radio, ABC, NBC and CBS TV affiliates and radio stations.

In coordination with our allies, our 60-plus New York members met with policymakers and their staffs (including the Governor and leaders of the State Assembly and Senate), provided testimony before several committee budget hearings, and sent a letter to every member of the legislature about the crime prevention impact of investments in children. And, state director Jack Kennedy addressed the annual meeting of the New York State Conference of Mayors.

With the leadership of great allies, kids made progress in the state’s new budget. Under the Governor’s proposal, universal pre-kindergarten was slated to get \$120 million – a drastic cutback from the \$225 million due under a schedule approved in 1997. Together with the Emergency Coalition to Save Universal Pre-K, we helped convince policy-makers of this program’s need – and it was fully funded at \$225 million.

We worked closely with the Child Care that Works Campaign to help win a \$119 million increase in funding for child care for low-income families, creating 28,000 new child care slots. Additional gains included: \$40 million in salary supplements to help recruit and retain qualified

child care teachers, and \$15 million to build new centers (expected to leverage \$30 million more in private and federal funds).

With the leadership of the After-School Corporation and substantial supportive efforts on our part, funding for after-school programs was doubled to \$50 million for next year.

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *CALIFORNIA*

Thanks to a very generous grant from the Packard Foundation, we launched our fourth staffed state operation in March: FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *CALIFORNIA*. Over 115 California law enforcement officials and victims of violence are now members.

California's presidential primary in March included the Proposition 28 ballot initiative, which would have repealed California's 50-cent-a-pack tobacco tax that produces \$700 million a year for programs for kids under six.

We worked to help defeat Prop 28 and used the ballot initiative as a hook for our work educating the public and policymakers on the impact early childhood investments can have on preventing crime.

At a February news conference in Sacramento, we released a report showing that Prop 28's passage would cause more crime and violence by slashing funds for child care and other services. The report's authors included the former San Diego police chief; the president of the state district attorneys association; Sacramento's Police Chief; a senior RAND criminologist; and two of the nation's leading child development experts, Berry Brazelton and Ron Lally. The California Child Care Resource and Referral Network helped mightily to bring us up to speed on the state's child care system.

At a March news conference in Oakland, we released our poll of California law enforcement leaders on what works to curb crime and violence. Nine out of ten said, California could greatly reduce school and youth violence by boosting investment in child care and after-school programs. Ninety-five percent also said that if we don't invest more in these programs now, we will pay more later in crime, welfare and other costs.

We supplied law enforcement speakers for several media events organized by the No on 28 campaign led by Rob Reiner. Five op-ed columns by our law enforcement and crime survivor members opposing Prop 28 were published in California newspapers.

Our work supplemented the leadership efforts of our allies – helping to win new state funding for child care. We testified at a Senate Health and Human Service Committee hearing and 39 of our California members signed letters to state legislators and the Governor about the crime prevention impact of investments in children. We recruited law enforcement to participate in a public vigil drawing attention to the state's massive child care needs; over 200,000 children are on waiting lists for subsidized care, despite being eligible based on their family income.

While we were disappointed to see the Governor veto some of the legislature's appropriations for child and youth programs, we were pleased to see signed into law a budget provision for

over \$130 million in new state funding to improve child care access and quality. With a proposal to create a new after-school program still pending, most of our California efforts will focus on educating policymakers over the remaining two months the legislature is in session.

Reaching Non-Staffed States

Although each of our state offices needs more staff, we now have offices in four states: California, Illinois, New York, and North Carolina. Together, these states have a whopping 30% of the nation's poor children. We are eager to put staff in the next tier of largest states.

In the meantime, we are fortunate that Mary Richards, the district attorney in Story County, Iowa for 20 years, has joined FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS as co-director of state operations. As a result, we're able to do more to activate our members and make sure our information is reaching policy-makers in states where we have no staff. For example:

- In New Mexico, Think New Mexico, which played the central role in the drive for full-day kindergarten, says a letter from ten of our New Mexico members was key in persuading the governor to sign the full-day kindergarten bill he had been expected to veto.
- In Kentucky, the Governor has proposed investing a substantial part of the tobacco settlement funds in programs for children and youth. He recently sent all state legislators (with his own cover letter) our School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan and our fact sheet showing that after-school programs and early childhood programs cut smoking.
- On March 1st, we learned that the Fort Worth, Texas City Council would hold a hearing that afternoon to discuss using part of a special anti-crime city sales tax to fund after-school programs – a departure from past uses of those funds. We immediately called the city's police chief, who then testified in support of the proposal to spend \$700,000 of these funds for after-school programs. The City Council was so impressed it *doubled* the funds to \$1.4 million.

Funding

Thanks to the support of our funders and friends, we've been able to greatly increase our capacity and impact. Our three largest grants now are:

- The Packard Foundation's \$500,000 grant for early childhood work in California and national support of those operations. We are deeply grateful to Marie Young and the foundation.
- The William T. Grant Foundation's renewed \$250,000 grant for dissemination of research regarding after-school and youth development programs and evaluation of those strategies, thanks to the continued commitment of foundation president Karen Hein and executive vice president Lonnie Sherrod.

- The MacArthur Foundation's award of a \$200,000 grant for this year and an additional \$200,000 for next year (including a portion earmarked for FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS ILLINOIS), thanks to the strong support of Laurie Garduque and Paul Goren.

We also deeply appreciate the contributions of the Robert McCormick Tribune Foundation, which has provided a three-year, \$300,000 grant for our Illinois state operation, the Chicago Community Trust, Naomi and Nehemiah Cohen Foundation, Institute for Civil Society, DeWitt Wallace-Readers Digest Fund, and the help of *all* our supporters.

Clearly, we've been making major progress on the financial front. Despite these gains, however we still have to raise \$283,000 in funds *beyond expected renewals* to meet our \$1.8 million budget this year.

Why have we embarked on such an ambitious plan to grow our capacity so quickly?

The strong economy and the enormous budget surpluses at the federal level and in nearly every state continue to create an enormous window of opportunity. Never in our lifetimes have the states and federal government had greater fiscal capacity to make investments in children and youth on the scale that is truly needed. That's the good news.

The bad news: Even our most optimistic projection of the extra funding Congress will appropriate this year remains far short of the investment we ought to be making to help our nation's kids get the right start. That won't change unless we and our allies raise the nation's ambition, from giving children and youth the budget "leftovers" to asking what it takes to fully meet the needs of the nation's children and youth, and laying out a plan to get there.

Already we see the window beginning to close, as surpluses are committed to other priorities and permanently eroded by tax cuts. We watch with a combination of painful impatience and eager anticipation and excitement, knowing how much greater our impact will be as we grow to staff more states, and intensify our efforts in those where we currently have staff.

Thanks for your partnership as together we turn from dream to reality our shared vision of a nation that invests in helping all its children and youth get the opportunity and support they need to become healthy, contributing adults.