

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

November 5, 1999

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As you continue negotiations on the final version of the FY 2000 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations legislation, we urge you to maintain your support for additional resources for child care included in your FY 2000 budget request and passed by the Senate.

The current funding level for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) is insufficient to provide quality day care assistance to millions of families attempting to escape welfare and poverty through work. In fact, about half of the States have established thresholds for a family's eligibility for child care subsidies at less than 60% of the State median income – far below the eligibility level of 85% of SMI permitted by federal law. As a result, many struggling families who earn too little income to benefit from the Dependent Care Tax Credit are also ineligible for assistance through the CCDBG. Furthermore, for those very low-income families that do qualify for child care subsidies, many States require copayments exceeding 10% of their total family income.

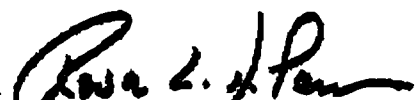
To help hard-working families balance the demands of employment and parenthood, we support the provisions in your FY 2000 Budget to increase funding for the CCDBG by \$7.5 billion over the next five years. To move toward that goal, we strongly encourage you to fight for the additional \$818 million for the CCDBG that was passed as part of the original Senate FY 2000 Labor, HHS funding bill. In addition, we urge you to retain the current set-asides for child care quality, research, and the improvement of infant care.

Thank you for your attention to this matter and for your commitment to helping working families.

Sincerely,


Benjamin Cardin, MC

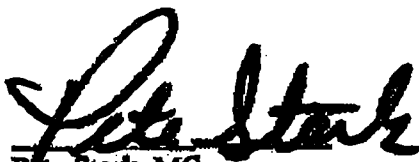

Constance A. Morella, MC


Rosa L. Delauro, MC

The Honorable William J. Clinton
November 5, 1999 — Page 2

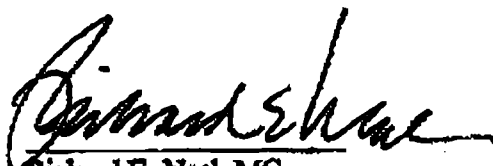

Benjamin A. Gilman, MC


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Pete Stark, MC


Carolyn B. Maloney, MC

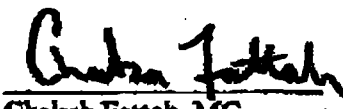

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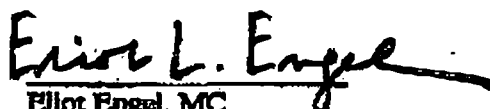

Jim Moran, MC


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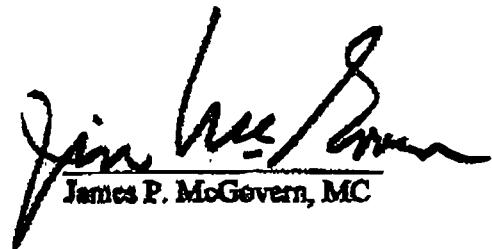

William D. Delahunt, MC


Elliot Engel, MC


John M. Spratt, MC

The Honorable William J. Clinton
November 5, 1999 -- Page 3


John Conyers, MC


James P. McGovern, MC


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The Honorable William J. Clinton
November 5, 1999 -- Page 4


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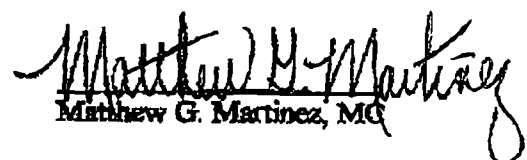

John B. Larson, MC


Julia Carson, MC


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Barney Frank, MC


Lucille Roybal-Allard, MC


Matthew G. Martinez, MC

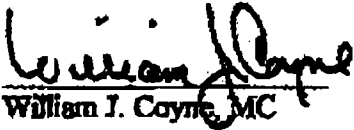
The Honorable William J. Clinton
November 5, 1999 — Page 5



David E. Price, MC



Martin T. Meahan, MC



William J. Coyne, MC



Gene Green, MC



Barbara Lee, MC



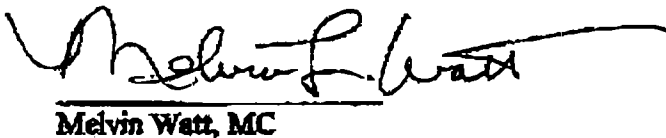
Edolphus Towns



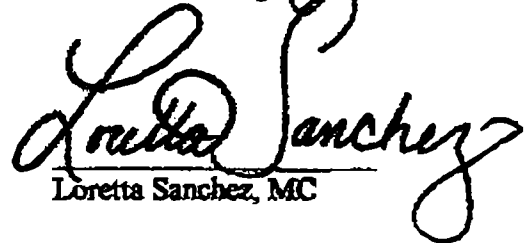
Frank Pallone, Jr., MC



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Melvin Watt, MC



Loretta Sanchez, MC



Sam Gejdenson, MC



John Tierney, MC



Maria Frost, MC



Karen McCarthy, MC

The Honorable William J. Clinton
November 5, 1999 -- Page 6


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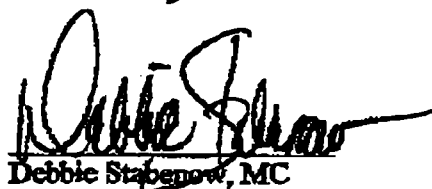

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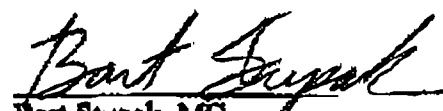

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The Honorable William J. Clinton
November 5, — Page 7


Karen L. Thurman, MC


Bart Stupak, MC


Diana DeGette, MC

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

SUPPORT ADEQUATE CHILD CARE FUNDING IN THE FY 2000 BUDGET

Dear Colleague:

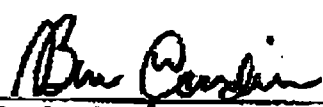
Please join us in sending the attached letter to President Clinton asking him to insist that an additional \$318 million for the Child Care and Development Block Grant is included in the final FY 2000 budget. This additional funding was included in the Senate version of the FY 2000 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill, but was cut from the conference version of this legislation.

As you may know, finding affordable, quality child care is one of the most difficult tasks facing millions of working American families. The average annual cost of child care for a four-year-old in an urban child care center exceeds the average annual cost of public college tuition in almost every state.

At the same time, the current funding level for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) is insufficient to provide quality day care assistance to millions of families attempting to escape welfare and poverty through work. In fact, only about 10% of eligible children are served under current funding levels and about half the states have established thresholds for a family's eligibility for child care subsidies at less than 60% of the State median income - far below the eligibility level permitted by federal law. As a result, many struggling families who earn too little income to benefit from the Dependent Care Tax Credit are also ineligible for assistance through the CCDBG.

We hope you will join us in asking the President to maintain the commitment to child care demonstrated by his FY 2000 budget request by fighting for desperately-needed child care resources in final budget negotiations. To sign the letter, please contact Suzanne Walsh with Congressman Cardin at 225-4016 by noon on Friday, November 5th.

Sincerely,


Benjamin L. Cardin
Member of Congress

Constance A. Morella
Member of Congress


Rosa L. DeLauro
Member of Congress

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

**DEMOCRATIC STAFF
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS**DATE: 11/7TO: Nicole RabnerFROM: Nick GuyCover sheet plus 7 pages to follow

TELEPHONE: (202) 225-4021

FAX: (202) 225-5680

FYI - Went out Friday

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Washington, DC 20515

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President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

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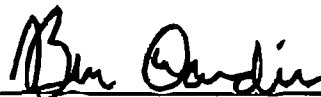
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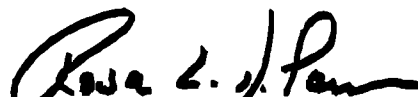
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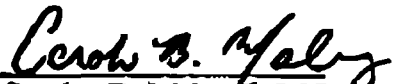

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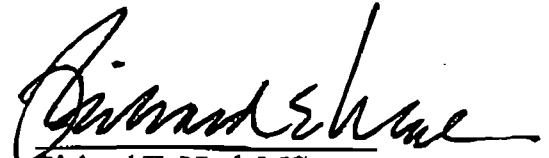

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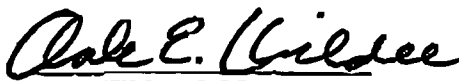

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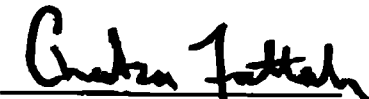

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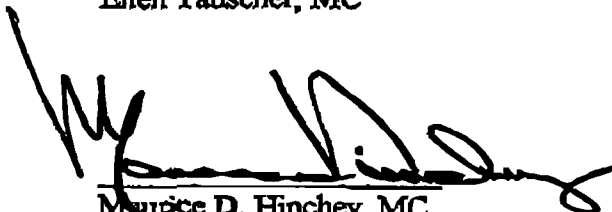

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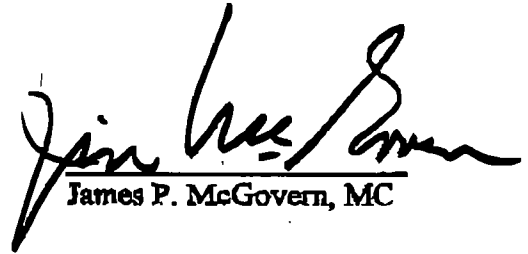

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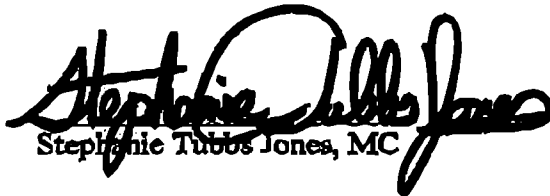

Eliot Engel, MC

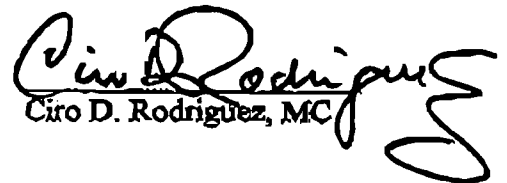

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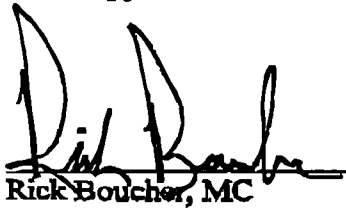

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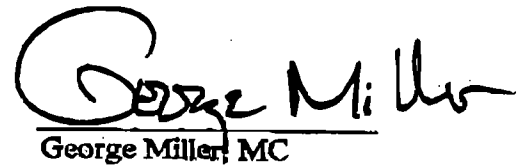

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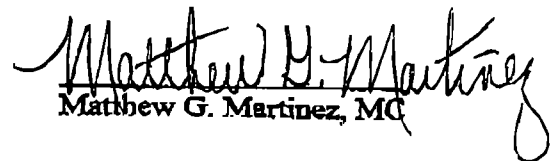

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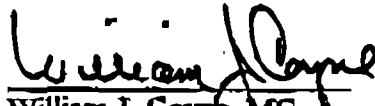

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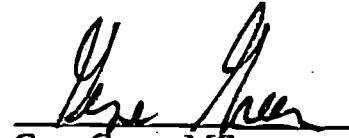

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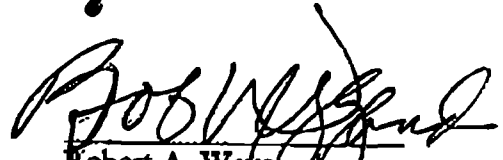

William J. Coyne, MC

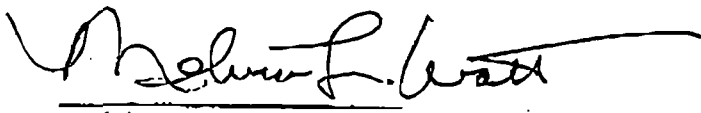

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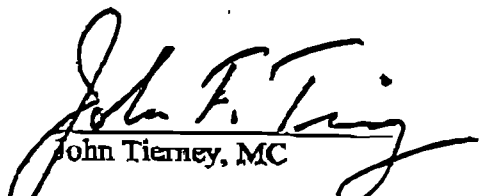

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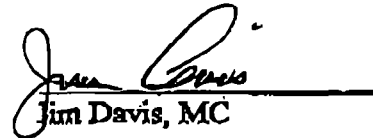

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The Honorable William J. Clinton
November 5, 1999 - Page 6


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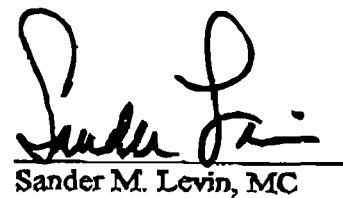

Patrick J. Kennedy, MC

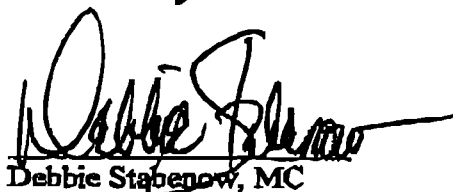

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The Honorable William J. Clinton
November 5, — Page 7



Karen L. Thurman, MC



Bart Stupak, MC



Diana DeGette, MC

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Oslo, Norway)

Immediate Release

November 2, 1999

For

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, by a narrow margin, Congress completed action on a deeply flawed spending bill that I will veto. This bill is a catalog of missed opportunities, misguided priorities, and mindless cuts. It forces America's schoolchildren to pay the price for Congress's failure to make responsible choices. I will not let it become law.

The bill -- which includes the Labor/Health and Human Services/Education appropriations measure -- makes a blind, across-the-board cut that will hurt everything from national defense to veterans' programs, from education to the environment. It reneges on last year's bipartisan commitment to fund 100,000 teachers and reduce class size in the early grades, replacing this proven approach with a risky block grant that opens the door to private school vouchers. It fails to include a key accountability initiative to help turn around failing schools. And it shortchanges many other priorities, including efforts to enhance worker safety, expand child care, detect emerging infectious diseases, and protect Americans from the threat of bioterrorism.

This debate is not just about how much we spend but also how wisely we spend. I sent Congress a budget for education, health care, and other programs that invests in results and is fully paid for. But Congress continues to pursue an agenda of irresponsible cuts and ill-conceived allocations. The patience of the American public is wearing thin. It is time for Congress to put aside partisanship and make the targeted investments our nation's future demands.

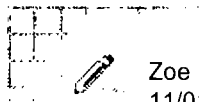
30-30-30

Jeanne Ireland, Dodd's fc

W 224-2831

W 364-7105

for 224-7475



Zoe M. Neuberger
11/01/99 09:45:53 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Nicole R. Rabner/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: Jennifer Friedman/OMB/EOP@EOP
bcc:
Subject: Re: CCDBG 

HHS and I have both estimated that not receiving the additional \$817 million in advance appropriations for FY01 would lead to approximately 220,000 fewer children receiving child care assistance in FY01.

Nicole R. Rabner

Nicole R. Rabner

10/31/99 02:21:12 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Zoe M. Neuberger/OMB/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: CCDBG

Zoe, as you know, negotiations are still underway vis-a-vis the FY 2000 budget and the \$818 in advance appropriated funds for FY 2001. Can you ask HHS to estimate the number of additional children reached if we secured these funds for FY 2001? Thanks.

CHRISTOPHER J. DODD
CONNECTICUT

COMMITTEES:
BANKING, HOUSING, AND
URBAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN RELATIONS

LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0702

October 21, 1999

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
444 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 224-2823
TDD (202) 224-5464

STATE OFFICE:
100 GREAT MEADOW ROAD
WETHERSFIELD, CT 06109
(860) 258-8940
TDD (860) 529-7498

EMAIL: SENATOR@DODD.SENATE.GOV
Home Page: www.senate.gov/~dodd

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
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1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

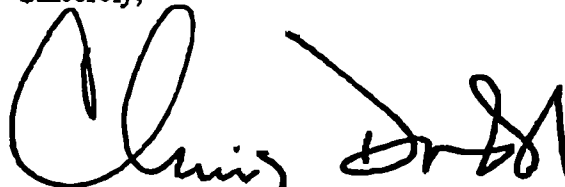
Dear Mr. President:

Since the beginning of your term as President, it has been an honor to work closely with you and the First Lady on issues affecting our most vulnerable citizens -- children. As we complete action on the FY 2000 funding bills, I believe we have been presented with one of the best opportunities yet to secure additional and much needed resources for children. I hope you will make this issue one of your top priorities as you and your Administration proceed with final budget negotiations.

Four times this year -- in the context of the budget resolution, the tax bill and the Labor/Health and Human Services appropriations bill -- the Senate has voted in favor of significantly increasing funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). Beyond the overwhelming Democratic support, more than a dozen Republicans joined with us to repeatedly demonstrate their commitment to child care. In addition to the momentum generated by these strong bipartisan votes, the path for increased funding for CCDBG is further eased by the fact that this program is already forward funded. Consequently, no offset would be required to double funding for the program to \$2 billion, the level in the Senate appropriations bill and in your own child care proposal.

Mr. President, we have before us a promising, but finite, window in which to achieve a significant victory for working families. I urge you to continue your efforts on behalf of America's children by insisting that this year's appropriations agreement contain a substantial increase in funding for child care.

Sincerely,



CHRISTOPHER J. DODD
United States Senator

CHRISTOPHER J. DODD
CONNECTICUT

COMMITTEES:
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LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0702

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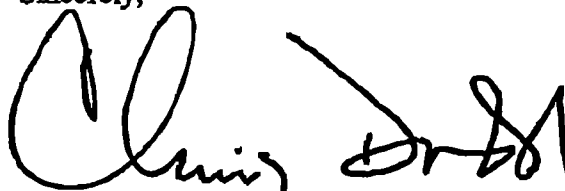
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Sincerely,



CHRISTOPHER J. DODD
United States Senator

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senior Administration Staff

DT: October 22, 1999

FR: Grace Reef and Helen Blank
Children's Defense Fund



Children's Defense Fund

RE: Child Care Advocacy Community Letter to the President

Attached is a copy of a letter to the President that 52 groups signed today to urge the President to push for a significant increase in child care and early childhood development. Particularly following on the heels of the new HHS report released on October 19th, we urge that the President (or staff involved in negotiations) hold firm on investing in child care.

Over two-thirds of mothers with children work outside the home today. Children often enter care as early as 6 weeks of age. As you know, this is a critical time for a child's development and the quality of care makes a significant difference. Children cannot enter school ready to learn without quality child care. With so many of their parents working, the affordability of child care, the availability of child care, and the quality of child care becomes so much more important.

As the new HHS report found, "if all states expanded eligibility to the Federal maximum limit, over half the states (27 states) would be serving less than 10 percent of eligible children, with the remaining half (24 states) serving between 10 and 25 percent of eligible children." At a time when the federal budget surplus is expected to reach nearly \$2.9 trillion over the next decade, it is shameful that we provide so little investment in early childhood development, which we know has a long-term pay-off in helping more children realize their full potential.

Last, but not least, the Senate has voted four times on this issue this year. The most recent vote on September 30th showed strong bipartisan support for an \$818 million increase for child care in fiscal year 2000. As budget negotiations occur during the next few days (or weeks), we urge that you and the President put child care on your short list of priorities for any Labor, HHS, Education appropriations discussions and negotiations.

Should you need any additional information, please feel free to contact Helen Blank, Director of Child Care at 202-662-3547 or hblank@childrensdefense.org or, Grace Reef, Director of Intergovernmental Relations at 202-662-3558 or greef@childrensdefense.org



October 20, 1999

The Honorable William Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. President:

You have repeatedly stated your recognition of the importance of good child care and early learning opportunities, beginning with the White House conference on child care.

There is now an opportunity to ensure that the appropriations for this year reflect your strong commitment to this issue. We urge you to ensure that the Senate-passed \$818 million increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant remains in the final FY2000 Labor, Health and Human Services Appropriations bill this year.

There can be no debate about the urgent need for new child care resources. Just a few days ago, the Department of Health and Human Services released a new report revealing the extraordinary gap in existing child care resources -- of the 14.7 million children eligible for child care assistance under Federal law only 10 percent were served in Fiscal Year 1998.

Child care programs in nearly every community each day struggle with inadequate funding as they try to recruit and retain staff to work with children. Given the strong economy, it is a yeoman's task to convince caregivers, almost all of whom are women, to work at wages of \$5.00 or \$6.00 an hour with no benefits when countless other job opportunities with less responsibility and better compensation are at their doorstep. Increased Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funds could provide important new resources to help programs address this growing staff crisis.

Children will not have the skills they need to enter school ready to read without skilled teachers helping them to gain the preliteracy experiences which establish a firm base in their early years.

The need for increased funding for child care is great and the time is ripe. The country is in the midst of unprecedented prosperity. If we do not act now to ensure that young children living in families working hard to keep the country and the economy strong get off to a good start, when will child care become the priority it must be? As you work with Congress to finalize the Labor, Health and Human Services Appropriations Bill, please ensure that the \$818 million increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant becomes a reality this year.

Sincerely,

American Civil Liberties Union, Women's Rights Project
American Federation, State, County, Municipal Employees
American Association for Health Education
American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy

American Association of University Women
Americans for Democratic Action
American Humane Society
American Public Health Association
Center for Women Policy Studies
Child Care Action Campaign
Child Care Law Center
Child Welfare League of America
Children's Defense Fund
Church Women United
Communications Workers of America
Council for Professional Recognition
Equal Rights Advocates
Family Focus
Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
Good Faith Fund/Arkansas Enterprise Group
Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America
Jewish Center for Public Affairs
Jewish Women International
Kaw Nation of Oklahoma
Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs, ELCA
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma
Na'amat USA
National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies
National Association for the Education of Young Children
National Black Police Association
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
National Coalition for Campus Children's Centers
National Family Preservation Network
National Head Start Association
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Women's Law Center
NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
9 to 5
National Organization of Women Legal Defense Fund
Ohio Professionals for School-Age Care
Providers Choice, Inc.
Quality Care for Children
Teaching Strategies, Inc.
The ASPIRA Association, Inc.
The Children's Foundation
The Salvation Army
United Way of America
USA Child Care
Windham Child Care Association
YMCA of the USA

October 20, 1999

The Honorable William Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. President:

You have repeatedly stated your recognition of the importance of good child care and early learning opportunities, beginning with the White House conference on child care. There is now an opportunity to ensure that the appropriations for this year reflect your strong commitment to this issue. We urge you to ensure that the Senate-passed \$818 million increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant remains in the final Labor, Health and Human Services Appropriations Bill this year.

There can be no debate about the urgent need for new child care resources. Indeed, the extraordinary gap in existing resources is once again highlighted by the Department of Health and Human Services' new report finding that of the 14.7 million children eligible for child care assistance under Federal law only 10 percent were served in Fiscal Year 1998.

Inadequate child care funding is also evidenced by the struggle that child care programs in almost every community face each day as they try to recruit and retain staff to work with children. Given the strong economy, it is a yeoman's task to convince caregivers, almost all of whom are women, to work at wages of \$5.00 or \$6.00 an hour with no benefits when countless other job opportunities with less responsibility and better compensation are at their doorstep. Increased Child Care and Development Block Grant funds could provide important new resources to help programs address this growing staff crisis.

Children will not have the skills that they must have to enter school ready to read without skilled teachers helping them to gain the preliteracy experiences which establish a firm base in their early years.

The need for increased funding for child care is great and the time is ripe. The country is in the midst of unprecedented prosperity. If we do not act now to ensure that young children living in families working hard to keep the country and the economy strong get off to a good start, when will child care become the priority it must be? As you work with Congress to finalize the Labor, Health and Human Services Appropriations Bill, please ensure that the \$818 million increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant becomes a reality this year.

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American Association for Health Education
American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy
American Association of University Women
Americans for Democratic Action
American Humane Society
American Jewish Congress/Commission for Women's Equality
American Public Health Association
Association for Children of New Jersey
Business and Professional Women/USA
Center for the Child Care Workforce
Center for Women Policy Studies
Child Care Action Campaign
Child Care Law Center
Child Welfare League of America
Children's Defense Fund
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Church Women United
Committee for Children
Committee for Hispanic Children and Families
Communications Workers of America
Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund
Council for Professional Recognition
Delaware Tribe Child Development
Division for Early Childhood of the Council for Exceptional Children
Early Childhood Policy Research
Equal Rights Advocates
Family Focus
Family Resource Coalition of America
Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
Girl Scouts of the USA
Good Faith Fund/Arkansas Enterprise Group
Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America
Institute for Peace and Justice
Jewish Center for Public Affairs
Jewish Women International
Kaw Nation of Oklahoma
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs, ELCA
Mennonite Central Committee, US, Washington Office
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma
Na'amat USA
National Association for the Education of Young Children

National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies
National Association of Commissions for Women
National Association of School Psychologists
National Association of Social Workers
National Black Child Development Institute
National Black Police Association
National Child Care Association
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
National Coalition for Campus Children's Centers
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Family Preservation Network
National Head Start Association
National Institute on Out-of-School Time
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Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribal Child Care Assistance Program
Providers Choice, Inc.
Quality Care for Children
Quapaw Tribe
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Service Employees International Union
Teaching Strategies, Inc.
The ASPIRA Association, Inc.
The Center for Career Development in Early Childhood Education
The Children's Foundation
The General Federation of Women's Clubs
The Salvation Army
United Way of America
USA Child Care
US Conference of Mayors
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
Windham Child Care Association
Women Employed
YMCA of the USA
YWCA of the USA

UNITED STATES SENATE
CONNECTICUT

COMMITTEES:

BANKING, HOUSING, AND
URBAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN RELATIONS

LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0702

October 21, 1999

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Home Page: www.senate.gov/~dodd

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

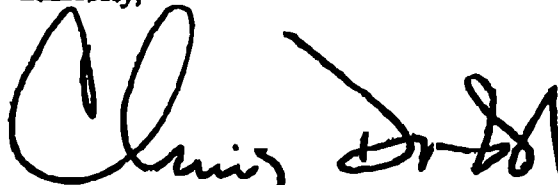
Dear Mr. President:

Since the beginning of your term as President, it has been an honor to work closely with you and the First Lady on issues affecting our most vulnerable citizens -- children. As we complete action on the FY 2000 funding bills, I believe we have been presented with one of the best opportunities yet to secure additional and much needed resources for children. I hope you will make this issue one of your top priorities as you and your Administration proceed with final budget negotiations.

Four times this year -- in the context of the budget resolution, the tax bill and the Labor/Health and Human Services appropriations bill -- the Senate has voted in favor of significantly increasing funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). Beyond the overwhelming Democratic support, more than a dozen Republicans joined with us to repeatedly demonstrate their commitment to child care. In addition to the momentum generated by these strong bipartisan votes, the path for increased funding for CCDBG is further eased by the fact that this program is already forward funded. Consequently, no offset would be required to double funding for the program to \$2 billion, the level in the Senate appropriations bill and in your own child care proposal.

Mr. President, we have before us a promising, but finite, window in which to achieve a significant victory for working families. I urge you to continue your efforts on behalf of America's children by insisting that this year's appropriations agreement contain a substantial increase in funding for child care.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER J. DODD
United States Senator

HS generated
CHILD CARE Qs and As

Q: Why are you talking about child care today?

A: For America's working families to succeed in the workplace, they need quality choices for affordable and accessible child care. The President's balanced budget includes an historic initiative to improve child care for America's working families. The initiative proposes over \$19 billion over five years for child care – to help families first by helping struggling parents balance their responsibilities at work and at home, and ensuring that when they have to be at work, their children are in affordable, accessible quality child care.

It is essential that Congress enact legislation this year that expands assistance for working families through the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). We also want to press forward to enhance child care tax credits for the middle class, and give communities the resources to improve the quality of care for children across income levels.

Today we're announcing a new report showing that only 10 percent of children eligible for federal child care assistance are receiving support. For the first time, the Department has compiled a state-by-state report of the number of children eligible for federal funds and found that the percentage of children helped ranged from a low of 4% in Mississippi to a high of 24% in West Virginia.

Overall, the report estimates that 14.7 million children in low income families were eligible to receive a subsidy under federal income limits, but according to the most recent statistics, only 1.5 million children in 1998 received assistance.

We believe that making child care better, safer, and more affordable for the hardworking American families that rely on it has strong Congressional and public support. We urge Congress to work on a bipartisan basis to increase funding for child care this year. It is the right thing to do for America's children and families.

Q: No child care bill is moving on the Hill. How do you plan to overcome that? Is this really a priority for the Administration?

A: First, I am pleased that Congress has recently made important progress towards addressing the pressing child care needs of America's working families.

Since the President announced his child care initiative last year, there have been numerous bills introduced in both the 105th and 106th Congresses by both Democrats and Republicans that include measures similar to his proposal. Most

recently, the Senate decisively demonstrated through votes on appropriations, the tax bill and the Budget Resolution that there is strong bipartisan support for taking action on child care. For example, on September 30, the Senate voted 54-41 to reaffirm support for an amendment offered by Senator Dodd to the Labor-HHS Appropriations bill that provided an additional \$818 million in child care funds. On July 29, the Senate again voiced its support through approval of an amendment to the tax bill offered by Senators Dodd and Jeffords that provided \$10 billion over ten years in child care funds. And on April 13 the Senate voted overwhelmingly by a vote of 66 - 33 to reaffirm support for an amendment offered by Senator Dodd that provided an additional \$5 billion in child care funds.

We believe that making child care better, safer, and more affordable for the hardworking American families that rely on it has strong Congressional and public support. We will be working hard with Congress on a bipartisan basis to increase funding for child care this year. It is the right thing to do for America's children and families.

Q: Do you support the ESEA proposal Senator Jeffords recently announced, particularly his provisions on new early childhood programs to be administered by HHS?

A: We must continue to promote early childhood development through increased investments in quality child care and Head Start. Our research continues to show that the first years of a child's life are critical in ensuring cognitive, emotional and social development and our own Early Learning Fund proposal would provide \$3 billion over five years to help communities invest in early childhood activities. Senator Jeffords has been a leader on these issues and we look forward to reviewing his proposal more thoroughly.

Q: According to your own HHS reports, states have big surpluses which they could spend on child care. With the surpluses and the increase in child care funding under the new welfare law, there really isn't a need for more child care money. So why now?

A: The Administration is very pleased that strong economy and state welfare reform efforts have helped working families move from welfare to work. But let's be clear--this initiative is not aimed at mothers on welfare. It's aimed at working parents. For example, a family of three earning \$15,000 without child care assistance would pay between 24 percent and 45 percent of their income on child care. If these same families received child care subsidies, they would only need to spend between 1 percent and 7 percent of their income on child care. Currently, we're serving only a small percentage of eligible working family children -- there were approximately 14.7 million children in 1998 who were eligible for federal child care assistance, but only 1.5 million of these children received assistance.

For America's working families to succeed in the workplace, they need quality choices in affordable and accessible child care. The President's initiative, with its combination of increased subsidies for low income families and tax credits for moderate and middle income families, will provide working parents the opportunity to remain self-sufficient and succeed both at home and at work.



Ellen Dahl <edahl@os.dhhs.gov>

10/19/99 10:45:19 AM

Please respond to edahl@os.dhhs.gov

Record Type: Record

To: Nicole R. Rabner/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: fwd: AP Story

Hi Nicole--

Please note below. Also, do you have a POTUS statement I can distribute at the press conf?

Thanks.

E

Original Text

From: Ellen Dahl@ASPA@OS.DC, on 10/19/99 10:43 AM:

To: Amy Lockhart@ASL@OS.DC, Audrey Smolkin@ASMB.BUDG@OS.DC, Christy Quigley@IOS.ES@OS.DC, Emil Parker@OAS@ACF.WDC, INTERNET[jisaacs@OSASPE.DHHS.GOV], Mary Bourdette@ASL@OS.DC, Michael Kharfen@OPA@ACF.WDC, Olivia Golden@OAS@ACF.WDC

Child Care,700

Study says 15 percent of eligible kids using government-aided child

care

With PM-Child Care-States

By LAURA MECKLER=

Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) Nearly 10 million low- and moderate-income children are eligible for government-funded child care but only 15 percent actually are getting the subsidies, a government report finds.

The report was being released today by Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, who was making a pitch for increased child care spending.

"The clock is ticking for Congress to act," she said in a written statement. "For working parents and their children, there's not a moment to lose."

The report, prepared by the Health and Human Services Department, finds that under state laws last year, nearly 9.9 million children were eligible for subsidies that help pay for child care. But just over 1.5 million children were actually getting the aid.

Participation rates varied considerably across the country, from West Virginia, where 45 percent of eligible children were enrolled,

to Mississippi, where it was just 5 percent.

Under the programs, states offer child care subsidies on a sliding scale, with the aid phasing out as a family's income grows.

States were slow to begin spending extra money allocated for child care in the 1996 welfare overhaul. But now they have spent virtually every dollar available, and then some, the report says.

Last year, states spent a total of \$3.5 billion in federal and state money. Much of the state spending was required to qualify for federal dollars, but states spent a total of \$686 million more in welfare money in order to help more kids.

In his budget proposal for 2000, President Clinton asked Congress for \$19 billion over five years in increased child care money. That included more money for subsidies and more in tax credits for working parents and for parents who forgo a second income to stay home with kids.

Congressional Republicans have shown interest in the tax credits but have been wary of increased subsidies, noting that they increased subsidies in 1996. And they note that many states have excess welfare money that can be used for child care.

Trent Duffy, a spokesman for the House Ways and Means Committee, noted that several Republicans have suggested giving states more flexibility in spending their welfare money.

"Congress agrees that child care is an important priority for mothers returning to work, and that's why we approved the most money ever spent on child care," Duffy said Monday.

He said today's report would be helpful as the committee continues to monitor the effects of the 1996 welfare overhaul but it does not necessarily mean that more money is needed.

Clinton pushed for major new child care spending last year too, but none was included in the deal he negotiated with the GOP at the end of the year.

This year it will be a priority, said Melissa Skolfield, HHS spokeswoman. She argued that since prospects for a significant overhaul of Medicare have fallen, child care will rise as a priority for the department and the White House.

In its HHS spending bill, the Senate approved some \$1 billion in increased child care subsidies, though it was unclear how it would be paid for. The House bill included no new money, and the two bills are now being reconciled.

Under federal law, any family earning 85 percent of the state's median income qualifies for the child care subsidy, meaning about four in 10 families qualify. But states can impose tighter requirements, and all but nine have.

That means eligibility rules vary significantly among states.

In 1997, the report said, a family of three could qualify for child care in Connecticut with an income of more than \$39,000, but in Wyoming, the family's income would have to be less than \$16,000.

Applying the more generous federal rules nationwide, some 14.7 million kids qualify for child care. Under this scenario, just 10 percent of them are getting help.

This is the first report of its kind, made possible by the Urban Institute, a Washington-based policy analysis group that provided estimates of the number of children eligible for aid. States reported the number actually participating.

APWR-10-19-99 0159EDT

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Former Attorney General

and Secretary of HEW, of

Defense and of Commerce

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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**

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

October 19, 1999

Ms. Nicole Rabner

Special Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

The White House

1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW

Washington, DC 20500

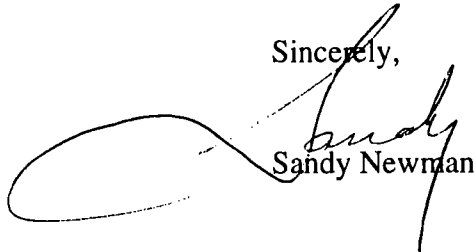
Dear Nicole,

I've attached a letter from several national law enforcement leaders requesting a meeting with President Clinton. Similar letters have been sent to Vice President Gore, Bruce Reed, Jack Lew, Barbara Chow, John Podesta and Gene Sperling.

I hope that the President will hang tough in fighting for increases in Head Start, CCDBG, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Title XX, Title I and other programs that help youngsters get the right start.

I also hope we can be helpful as he makes that fight.

Sincerely,



Sandy Newman

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DC, Detroit, Syracuse
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Chief, Richmond, CA
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Fmr. Chief, San Diego, CA
Darrel Stephens
Chief, Charlotte, NC
Patrick Sullivan, Jr.
Sheriff, Arapahoe Co., CO
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Fmr. Chief, Miami, FL

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Jean Lewis
President, Parents of
Murdered Children
**Gordon Rondeau &
Elaine Rondeau**
Founders, Action America:
Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

To: President William Jefferson Clinton
Date: October 19, 1999
From:

James C. Backstrom
County Attorney,
Dakota County, MN
*Vice President, National District
Attorneys Association*

Edward A. Flynn
Chief of Police,
Arlington County, VA
Congressional Affairs Chairman,
Police Executive Research Forum

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

Elliot L. Richardson
Former United States
Attorney General

Patrick J. Sullivan, Jr.*
Sheriff, Arapahoe County, CO
Congressional Affairs Chairman,
National Sheriffs' Association

* Indicates that the organization is listed for informational purposes only.

**RE: Tax Plans and Appropriations Should Fund Implementation of Law
Enforcement Leaders' School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan**

We would like to meet with you to discuss law enforcement's support for programs that keep kids from becoming criminals. We think we may be able to be helpful both in your Campaign Against Youth Violence and in your fight for funding increases for Head Start, CCDBG, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Title XX, Title I and other programs that help kids get the right start.

We have enclosed a letter signed by **more than 240 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and leaders of police organizations** sent to all members of Congress urging appropriation levels for these programs similar to those called for in the Presidential budget. We urge you to stand by these funding levels in your negotiations with Congress.

The more than 550 law enforcement and crime survivor leaders from around the country who make up FIGHT CRIME's membership have called on public officials to make sure all kids have access to educational child-care, after-school programs, and programs to prevent abuse and neglect. These proposals are the heart of FIGHT CRIME's *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*. The plan's key components have been **endorsed by the National Sheriffs Association; the Major Cities [Police] Chiefs Organization; the Police Executive Research Forum** (law enforcement officials who together serve over 100 million Americans); the **National District Attorneys Association**; and state groups ranging from the **Sheriffs' Associations in Arizona, California, Iowa, Maine, and New York** to the **Police Chiefs' Associations in Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas** to the **District Attorneys' Associations in Arizona, California, Illinois, and Iowa**.

We have enclosed: our *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*; polling showing the public's overwhelming support for boosting crime-prevention investments in kids; resolutions passed by leading national and state law enforcement organizations; and some press clips.

Brendan Fitzsimons, FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS' Associate Director, will call to see if a meeting would be possible.

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

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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,
DC, Detroit, Syracuse
Dennis Nowicki
Chief, Charlotte, NC
Ruben Ortega
Chief, Salt Lake City, UT
Bernard Parks
Chief, Los Angeles, CA
Matt Rodriguez
Fmr. Police Supt., Chicago, IL
Joseph Samuels, Jr.
Chief, Oakland, CA
Darrell Sanders
Chief, Frankfort, IL
Jerry Sanders
Chief, San Diego, CA
Darrel Stephens
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and Secretary of HEW, of
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Grant Woods
Attorney General, AZ

CRIME SURVIVORS

Frances Davis
Fdr., Mothers of All Children
Carole Grant Hall
Director, Ginger Ridge
'Residents' Initiative
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Mgr., Mental Health Clinic
Jean Lewis
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Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

President
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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. Strope, 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

Sheriff Charles W Gill, Gloucester County Sheriffs Dept., Woodbury, NJ
 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
 Chief Leo R. Willey, Okmulgee Police Dept., Okmulgee, OK

Chief Rob Deu Pree, Astoria Police Dept., Astoria, OR
 Sheriff Stan Robson, Corvallis Sheriff's Dept., Corvallis, OR
 Chief Frank Baranyai, Cochranon Police Dept., Cochranon, 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
 Sheriff William M. Hose, York County Sheriffs Dept., York, PA
 Director Steven Moran, Bensalem Township Police Dept., Bensalem, PA
 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, Neuces 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



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.

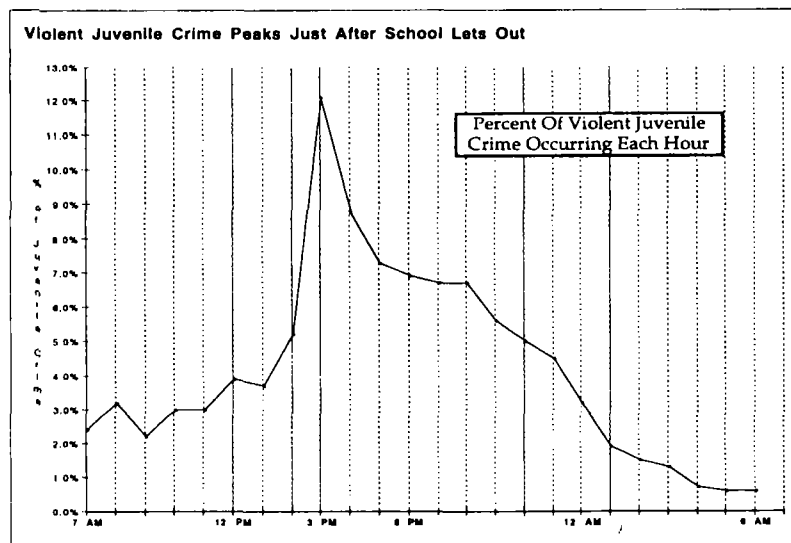
We call on all public officials to adopt a four-part plan to dramatically reduce crime and violence and adult crime, and help young people learn the skills and values they need to become good neighbors and responsible adults. While no plan can prevent every violent act, this common-sense plan — based 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

"When the peak hours of violent juvenile crime are between the end of school and 8:00 P.M., it's just common sense to provide the after-school programs that give kids the values and skills they need to say 'no' to crime and violence."

— Sheriff Patrick Sullivan (R-Arapahoe County, CO)

youngsters develop the values and skills they need to become contributing citizens. For example:

- When a public housing project intensively recruited youths to join in a new after-school program, *arrests among its teen residents plummeted to one-fourth of their previous level*, while those among the teens who lived in a nearby comparison project were actually going up by two-thirds.
- High school freshmen boys randomly selected from welfare households to participate in the Quantum Opportunities after-school program were *only one-sixth as likely to be convicted of a crime* during the high school years as those not selected. Together, the boys and girls who participated in the program were *50% more likely to graduate high school on time*.
- Young people who received a Big Brothers/Big Sisters mentor were *half as likely to begin illegal drug use or to hit someone* as applicants randomly assigned to a waiting list.

In short, failing to provide programs like these can multiply by as much as four times your family's risk that at-risk kids will become delinquent.

2. Assure all babies and preschool children access to the quality educational child care programs proven to cut crime.

Rigorous studies, hard experience, and brain pictures from modern medical equipment tell the same story: In the first few years of life, children's intellects and emotions, and even their ability to feel concern for others — a prerequisite to "conscience" — are being permanently shaped. When parents are at work trying to make ends meet, programs providing nurturing, stimulating, educational child care for babies and toddlers can not only prepare children to succeed in school but also dramatically reduce crime. For example:

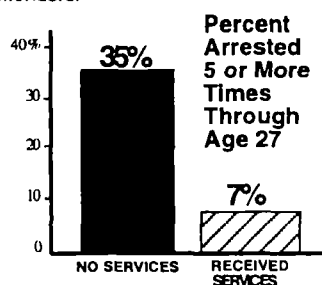
"America's fight against violence must begin in the high chair, not the electric chair. Anything less leaves America's police fighting with one hand tied behind our backs."

— George Sweat, Director, Office of Juvenile Justice (North Carolina):
former Chief of Police, Winston-Salem (NC)

Perry Preschool & Home Visit Program's Impact

Decrease in Crime

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



- In Ypsilanti, Michigan, low-income three- and four-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 Syracuse, at-risk infants and toddlers enrolled in a quality child development program, with parenting support for their mothers, were *only one-tenth as likely* as similar children to be delinquent ten years later.

In other words, failing to make sure that at-risk kids have access to quality child care and development programs like these can multiply by five to ten times the risk that they will grow up to lead a life of crime. When millions of struggling parents are forced to leave their children in inadequate child care, we all pay a terrible price.

3. 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.

When elementary school children display disruptive behavior, it is a warning signal that it is time to start looking for the causes of the problem, and to provide the proven social skills training, counseling, and other help for the children and their families that can lead them back to a healthier path. For example:

- A Montreal study showed that providing disruptive first- and second-grade boys with services like these **cut in half** the odds that they would later be in special classes, rated highly disruptive by a teacher or by peers, or have been required to repeat a grade in school — all signs that the risk of future violence has been sharply reduced.
- Five years after randomly selected disruptive, low-achieving seventh-grade students completed a three-year program involving behavioral therapy and rewards, they were only one-third as likely to have a juvenile record as those who did not receive these services.

4. Improve deficient parenting and prevent child abuse and neglect by: a) Offering high-risk parents in-home parenting-coaching; and b) making sure child protective, foster care and adoption services have policies and enough well-trained staff to protect and heal abused and neglected children.

Being abused or neglected multiplies the risk that a child will grow up to be violent. Almost three million children are reported abused or neglected each year. Child protective and foster care services in most states lack adequate staff, and often the training or policy support, to protect children and to see that those who have been maltreated get the nurturing care and treatment needed to help them heal. We must also act *before* abuse takes place to expand parenting-coaching and family support programs that prevent children from being abused and neglected, prevent subsequent delinquency, and improve other outcomes for children. For example:

- The Prenatal and Early Infancy Project randomly assigned half of a group of at-risk mothers to receive visits by specially trained nurses who provide coaching in parenting skills and other advice and support. Rigorous studies show the program not only *reduced child abuse by 80%* in the first two years, but that fifteen years after the services ended, *these mothers had only one-third as many arrests, and their children were only half as likely to be delinquent.*

The Bottom Line: Investing in Kids Saves Lives and Money

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. 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.

"We could be saving thousands of lives — and sparing thousands of families unimaginable heartbreak — by investing up front in the proven early childhood care and youth development programs that can turn kids away from crime."

— Jean Lewis, President, National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children

"Early childhood and youth development programs can lead us to a stunning victory against violence. When these investments are proven to save lives and tax dollars, why shouldn't policy-makers provide the funding that will enable communities to get the job done?"

—former U.S. Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson

- Barnett estimates that the cost, including increased crime and welfare costs, of *failing* to provide at least two years of quality educational child care to low-income children is approximately \$100,000 per child. That's a total of about \$400 billion for all poor children now under age five.
- 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 \$1.7 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*.

Law Enforcement United in Calling for Crime-Prevention Investments in Kids

Who says these four steps are among our most powerful weapons to fight crime?

- The hundreds of law enforcement leaders and crime victims who make up FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS.
- Over the last six months, 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 adopted forceful calls for boosting critical crime prevention investments like these.
- In a Northeastern University poll, 92 percent of police chiefs nationwide agreed that "America could sharply reduce crime if government invested more in programs to help children and youth get a good start" by "fully funding Head Start for infants and toddlers, preventing child abuse, providing parenting training for high-risk families, improving schools and providing after-school programs and mentoring." Nine out of ten chiefs also agreed that "if America doesn't pay for greater investments in programs to help children and youth now, we will all pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs."

"Police leaders know America's commitment to putting criminals in jail must be matched by its commitment to keeping kids from becoming criminals in the first place."

— Los Angeles (CA) Chief of Police Bernard Parks

For citations of studies referred to above, visit www.fightcrime.org

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

Launched in 1996, FIGHT CRIME is led by hundreds of America's leading police chiefs, prosecutors, sheriffs, crime victims, and leaders of police officer organizations. Major funding for its operations is provided by:

William T. Grant Foundation* • Edna McConnell Clark Foundation • John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation • DeWitt Wallace Reader's Digest Fund* • David and Lucille Packard Foundation • Ford Foundation • Public Welfare Foundation • Naomi and Nehemiah Cohen Foundation • Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation • Rockefeller Family Fund • Woods Fund of Illinois • McCormick-Tribune Foundation • The Stern Family Fund • Nathan Cummings Foundation • Butler Family Fund • Irving B. Harris Foundation • Institute for Civil Society • Neisser Fund. • American Income Life Insurance Co. • New Prospect Foundation • William C. Graustein Memorial Fund

*Indicates that funding is for research dissemination.



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**Gordon Rondeau &
Elaine Rondeau**
Founders, Action America:
Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

**Police Chiefs Say
More Government Investments in Kids are
Key to Fighting Crime**

Survey Findings

This is a summary of the results of a poll conducted in July 1996 for FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS by the Northeastern University's Center for Criminal Justice Policy Research, under the direction of Professor Jack McDevitt.

The survey sought opinions of 780 police chiefs, including all chiefs from cities with populations over 100,000, and a sample of 288 chiefs from cities of less than 25,000, and 292 chiefs from cities of between 25,000 and 100,000. The response rate was 70% for a total of 548 surveys returned.

More than nine out of ten police chiefs (92%) agreed with the statement "America could sharply reduce crime if government invested more in programs to help children and youth get a good start" by "fully funding Head Start for infants and toddlers, preventing child abuse, providing parenting training for high-risk families, improving schools and providing after school programs and mentoring." These results were strikingly similar regardless of region or city size.

Nine out of ten also agreed that "if America does not pay for greater investments in programs to help children and youth now, we will all pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs." Again, these results were nearly identical regardless of city size.

When chiefs were asked to rank the long-term effectiveness of a number of possible crime fighting approaches, "increasing investment in programs that help all children and youth get a good start" was picked as "most effective" nearly four times as often as either "trying more juveniles as adults" or even "hiring additional police officers."

**More detailed results available at
<http://www.fightcrime.org/reports.html>
or
by calling 202-638-0690**

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William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

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

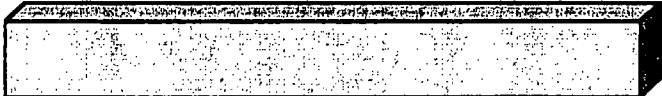
Development Coordinator

Jonah S. Van Zandt



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?

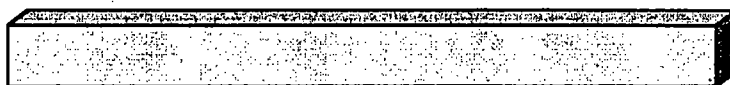
1. America's fight against juvenile crime should focus primarily on locking up juvenile delinquents and other punishment when crimes are committed.
2. America's fight against juvenile crime must include strong efforts to lock up dangerous delinquents, but should focus equally on prevention programs aimed 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

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

**Agree / Strongly
Agree**



90%

**Disagree /
Strongly Disagree**



9%

**Don't Know /
No Opinion**



1%

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

**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%

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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Founders, Action America:
Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

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

- Major Cities Police Chiefs
- National District Attorneys' Association
- Police Executive Research Forum
- National Sheriffs' Association
- Maine Chiefs of Police Association
- Maine Sheriffs' Association
- Arizona Sheriffs' and
- Prosecutors' Association
- Rhode Island Chiefs' Association
- North Carolina Association of
Chiefs of Police
- Illinois States Attorneys' Association
- Illinois Chiefs' Association
- California District Attorneys' Association
- California Sheriffs' Association
- Texas Police Chiefs' Association

President:

Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Directors

Amy R. Dawson
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State Operations Director

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William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

Education Policy Director

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

Development Coordinator

Jonah S. Van Zandt



MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS

Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

Major Cities Chiefs

February 9, 1999

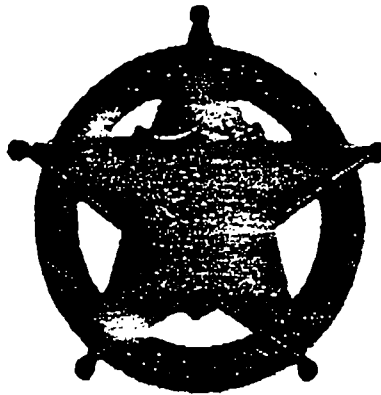
RESOLUTION

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



POLICE EXECUTIVE
RESEARCH FORUM

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



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

President

Secretary

Executive Director

Attest

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.

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.

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 after-school 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.

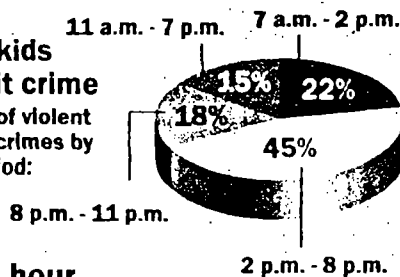
"There is no doubt that prevention is important, but throwing more money at these programs is not necessarily the answer," Sen. Jeff Sessions, R-Ala., chairman of the Senate's youth crime subcommittee, said in a statement. "Before spending more money on prevention we need to first take a close look at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

Distributed by Knight-Ridder Tribune News Wire

After school is crime time

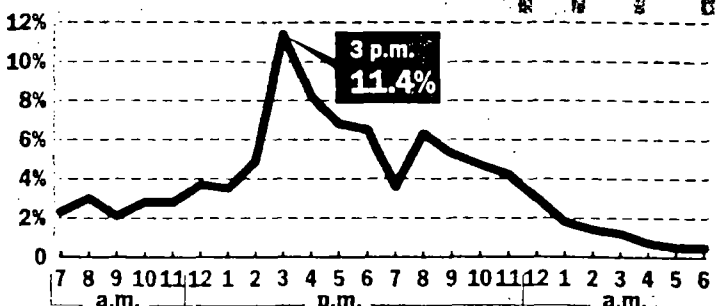
A new study documents what time of day children under 18 commit violent crime on school days. Some highlights:

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.

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.

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 350 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



**USA
TODAY**

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

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 Dobbin
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

BEE

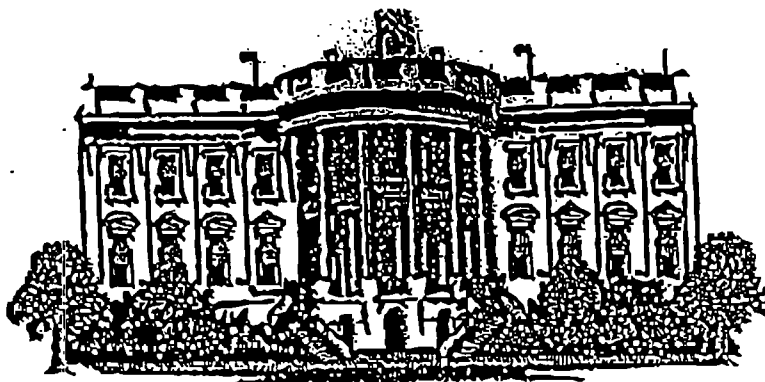
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FYI - CALL ME IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS/CONCERNSI'M SENDING COMMENTS TODAY BUT COULD ADD
YOURS IN A DAY OR TWO IF YOU NEED MORE TIME

XII. CHILD CARE

Introduction

Child care is a critical resource for working families and is especially important to families seeking to become or remain economically self-sufficient. Without quality child care that allows parents to work and supports child development and well-being, quality parents are less likely to be stable, dependable workers and children face the risk of school failure and long-range problems. ✓

Many factors, including the strong and growing economy and increased opportunities for women, have resulted in dramatic increases in the labor force participation of parents. In 1999, 59.5% of mothers with children under age six worked as did 67% of mothers with children ages six through 17. Parents are working harder than ever and low-income parents are no exception. By 1999, the percentage of single mothers with incomes under 200% of poverty who were employed rose to 57%. Many of these parents face an ongoing struggle balancing their obligations as workers with the even greater responsibility of doing a good job raising their children.

Families of all incomes are increasingly in need of child care. An Urban Institute study, using data from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families, reveals that 76% of children under five with working mothers were in non-parental care while their mothers worked; 41% were in care 35 hours or more each week and 38% had two or more regular child care arrangements (Capizzano & Adams, 2000). The continued strength of the economy, along with the ongoing effectiveness of welfare reform and the increasing work participation of TANF recipients will continue to place great pressure on the nation's child care resources. Welfare caseloads have dropped to their lowest levels since the 1960s and welfare recipients are now likely to be working. For these families, child care is a necessity if they are to retain their jobs and avoid having to return to cash assistance.

Recent data show that under current funding levels States across the country are serving only a small percentage of eligible families and report extensive waiting lists and unmet need. *Access to Child Care for Low-Income Working Families*, a study issued by HHS in October 1999, indicates that in an average month in FY 1998, only 10% of the 14.8 million children eligible for child care subsidies under Federal regulations received such assistance. One analysis, *Child Care After Leaving Welfare: Early Evidence from State Studies*, finds that 50 to 70% of families who have left welfare are now working, but that only about 30% of these employed leavers are receiving assistance in paying for child care (Schumacher & Greenberg, 1999). Some States report not publicizing their subsidy programs because they are afraid that long waiting lists will become even longer. States also argue that waiting lists underestimate the need for care because many families, whose needs are immediate, are discouraged and do not sign up when they know a waiting list exists.

Even so, in California, an estimated 200,000 children are waiting for slots and low-income families may have to wait for more than a year before they receive child care assistance. As of last spring, there were 19,000 children on waiting lists in Massachusetts, 33-35,000 in Texas, and

33,000 in Florida. These are waiting lists for subsidies, not waiting lists for particular centers or family child care homes. Families on waiting lists for child care, assistance have been shown to cut back their work hours and to be more likely to receive public assistance or go into debt. These families also have difficulty finding the kind of quality care that will help prepare their children for school.

Background

The funding components of the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) were brought together under PRWORA to provide assistance to low-income working families in achieving and maintaining economic self-sufficiency and toward improving the overall quality of child care. PRWORA repealed three child care programs formerly authorized under title IV-A of the Social Security Act and replaced them with new funding which is administered under revised Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act rules and regulations. The CCDF is composed of entitlement funding (which includes the mandatory and matching funds) as well as discretionary funds, subject to annual reappropriation. Funds are allocated to States which have flexibility to make many of the decisions on how funds will be used and where emphasis will be placed in achieving the over all goal of improving access to quality child care. In their biennial plans to ACF, States provide information about their policies on such issues as family eligibility limits, co-payments, reimbursement rates, and provider regulations

States are required to ensure that not less than 70% of the mandatory and matching portions of CCDF are used to provide child care assistance to families receiving TANF, families attempting through work activities to transition off of TANF, and families at risk of becoming dependent on TANF. States must also spend at least four percent of CCDF on activities to improve the quality and availability of care. In addition, funds are set aside for resource and referral, school-age care, infant and toddler care, and quality improvement to support State efforts to improve the availability and quality of care. In 1999, \$2.2 billion in CCDF entitlement funding was provided to States in addition to more than \$1 billion through the discretionary fund.

In FY 1999, States transferred a total of \$2.43 billion of Federal funds from the TANF program to the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF), which is more than triple the \$914 million transferred in all of FY 98. In addition, direct State spending through the TANF program on child care services totaled \$1.99 billion. The combined amount from transfers and direct TANF program spending on child care was \$4.43 billion. Eleven percent of FY 1999 TANF funds were transferred to the child care block grant. (The total amount of transfer from TANF to CCDF includes transfers States made from unobligated Federal TANF funds that were carried over from prior fiscal years.)

How States are Using CCDF

In FY 1998, approximately 1.5 million children received child care services each month with CCDF assistance. According to administrative data submitted by States, preschoolers between the ages of 2 and 6 represented half of the children who received care. Nearly 16% of the children served were infants and toddlers under 24 months and 35% were school-age. Seventy-two percent of children were in regulated care and 28% in care that was legally operating without regulation. Relatives cared for more than half of the children in unregulated care. Among the children in regulated care, 56% were in centers and 23% in non-relative family child care.

States vary widely in the patterns of care used by families receiving assistance under CCDF. While 14 States reported that less than one percent of their CCDF-subsidized children received care from a provider in the child's home, five states reported that between 25 and 58% of their children received such care. Similarly, States varied from 11 to 84% in the use of child care centers by subsidized families.

Building on the CCDF funds for quality, States across the country report innovative efforts to improve child care statewide and in local communities. The 1999-2001 CCDF State Plans reveal that States are using quality funds to educate parents about making good child care choices. This includes providing grants and loans to expand the number and quality of child care slots, increasing child care provider wages, benefits, and training, and monitoring the safety and quality of care. With funds especially set aside for infant and toddlers, States are recruiting additional caregivers; providing health outreach including training and consultation; offering incentives for provider accreditation and training; and sponsoring specialized training for infant and toddler caregivers. Close to 20 States now offer higher subsidy reimbursement rates to providers who can demonstrate that they provide high quality care. Most States indicate that they are working toward a system of professional development for child care providers and workers. Nearly a dozen States have implemented the North Carolina TEACH model, which combines professional development and training with salary enhancements. State-funded pre-kindergarten programs now exist in 42 States and nearly all States report efforts to link child care, Head Start, and pre-kindergarten programs more closely together.

Unmet Needs

Despite these efforts, there remains a large unmet need for quality, affordable child care. Unmet child care need can take many forms including eligible families not being served due to scarce funds, waiting lists, information gaps, policy and administrative barriers, and inadequate supply of care. It also can take the form of child care that is unsafe or fails to provide the nurturing and stimulation that has been shown to support school-readiness and long-range positive outcomes, especially for low-income children. *cyhmc*

Confronted with great unmet need and finite resources, many States are forced to make policy choices that focus assistance on certain families while leaving out other parents who are struggling to hold onto a modest job without turning to welfare for help. While CCDF allows States to serve families with incomes of up to 85% of the State Median Income for a family of the same size, State CCDF plans reveal that only nine States actually set their eligibility limits at level. Another nine States set maximum eligibility below 50% of the State Median Income and, as a result, a family of three earning as little as \$17,332 a year would not be eligible for child care assistance. States also stretch dollars by setting low payment rates to providers, which can limit families' ability to access quality care, or by setting high family co-payment rates that may be difficult for families to afford. In addition, almost half of States allow providers to charge additional out-of-pocket costs to parents in order to make up for low reimbursement rates.

TANF has been creating new and expanded demands on State child care systems. As families have moved off TANF and into the labor market, many parents have taken jobs that require them to work evenings, weekends, and other non-traditional schedules. This relates in large part to an economy that increasingly operates seven days a week, 24-hours a day. Based on an analysis of

data from the May 1997 Current Population Survey (CPS), Presser finds that approximately 40% of jobs now require working other than eight-to-five, five days a week; and low-skilled workers in services and sales are even more likely to work non-traditional hours (1999). Very little regulated care is available during evenings and weekends and other non-traditional hours.). In addition, 23 States now require the primary caretaker of infants to comply with TANF work requirements by the time their infants are six months old. Infant care is especially costly and scarce. Care for school-age children and children with special needs is also difficult to find and afford in many communities.

To be eligible for a CCDF subsidy, a child's provider must be legally operating and meet basic health and safety requirements. Like families on waiting lists, these families may be forced to pay for whatever care they can find out of their limited budgets.

Current Research

Quality of Care and Outcomes for Children

A large and growing body of research shows that young children who grow up in families with limited incomes are at risk for poor social outcomes. The most effective early childhood programs can positively influence a child's social and emotional development, enhance the likelihood of successful school performance in the early grades, and in some instances, reduce later risks of involvement with the special education and juvenile justice systems. Scientists have recently made many discoveries about how a child's earliest experiences affect the way the brain is organized. For example, brain research now confirms that interactions and experiences in a child's early years have an impact on a child's emotional development, learning abilities and functioning in later life. Researchers are also finding that the kind of care parents and others provide has an even greater effect on brain development than most people previously suspected.

Research indicates that high-quality care improves children's well-being and development, promotes school readiness, and is a positive predictor of children's performance well into their school careers. For example, the National Institute for Child Health Development (NICHD) Study of early child care, *When Child-Care Classrooms Meet Recommended Guidelines for Quality* (1998), shows that children attending centers that meet professional standards for quality score higher on school-readiness and language tests and have fewer behavioral problems than do their peers in centers not meeting such standards. The study found that children fared better when child-staff ratios were lower and also when teachers had more training and education.

In another recently reported study, high-quality child care positively affected children's cognitive and social skills through the second grade. A four-year follow-up of children studied in the 1995 Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes Study, *The Children of the Cost, Quality, and Outcomes Study Go to School* (1998), discovered that children in high quality care programs when they were 3 and 4 years old scored better on math, language and social-skills development through the early elementary years than did children who had been in poor-quality preschool care. Children at higher risk of not doing well in school were found to be more sensitive to the negative effects of poor-quality care and to receive more benefits from higher quality care.

The Carolina Abecedarian Project, a rigorous study of the benefits of early childhood education for poor children, found that children who received comprehensive services had higher cognitive,

reading, and math scores than did comparison group children who did not receive the intervention. Children's progress was monitored over time and follow-up studies were conducted at ages 12, 15, and 21. Long-range, those children receiving early childhood education services were more likely to delay parenthood and to attend a four-year college.

An extensive review of the research related to child care quality was conducted recently by Vandell and Wolfe at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. These researchers find that child care quality matters in several regards. When children are in settings with low child:staff ratios and in which their caregivers are interacting with them positively, children seem happier and more cognitively engaged. Second, children in higher-quality child care settings demonstrate better cognitive, language, and social competencies as reflected in standardized tests and reports by parents, teachers, and observers. Finally, child care quality appears to affect children's subsequent competencies. These researchers conclude that as demonstrated by studies of child care quality, review of State regulatory standards, and market principles, public intervention is justified to improve quality of care.

Concerns about Safety and Quality

Although it is clear that higher-quality care results in better outcomes for children, there are serious concerns, likewise supported by research, about the quality of care received by many children. Even the basic health and safety of children in care has become a national concern. In the NICHD study, *When Child-Care Classrooms Meet Recommended Guidelines for Quality* (1998), most of the settings studied did not meet all the requirements published by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the American Public Health Association (APHA). Compliance ranged from 10 percent for infant classrooms to 34 percent for 3-year-olds. Of the 50 sets of State child care regulations, only three were found to meet AAP/APHA recommended child/staff ratios for toddlers. In addition, only nine States met the teacher training standards for infants. A recent review of six studies assessing the quality of child care found that these studies consistently rated infant care as lower quality than that provided to older children. On average, infant classrooms were rated as adequate/custodial (3-4) rather than good (5-7) quality on the Infant/Toddler Environmental Rating Scale (ITERS).

A GAO study completed in January 2000, *Child Care: State Efforts to Enforce Safety and Health Requirements*, found that while States have increased the resources devoted to regulation and monitoring in recent years and are more likely to report regular monitoring visits to child care centers and homes, only 20 States routinely conduct background checks on all providers who receive payment through CCDF. In addition, only 11 States had caseloads at or below the recommended level of 75 facilities per licensor. A third of States had caseloads that were more than twice the recommended level.

Employment and Child Care

Parents need the assurance of knowing that their children are in safe, healthy and nurturing care that is affordable if they are to focus their attention on the demands of the workplace. The complex interplay of child care supply, cost, quality and convenience create tremendous stresses for parents who are trying to make ends meet and balance the competing demands of work and family life. When parents are worried about their children's well-being, the worry and stress may affect their job performance.

In Child Care: Child Care Subsidies Increase the Likelihood that Low-Income Mothers Will Work, (2000) GAO demonstrates the pervasiveness of these issues by analyzing the trade-offs low-income mothers confront when they want to work but face high child care costs. According to that study, child care subsidies are often a strong factor in a parent's ability to work, and reducing child care costs increases the likelihood that poor and near-poor mothers will be able to work. The GAO observed that affordable child care is a decisive factor that encourages low-income mothers to seek and maintain employment. In a 1996 study, the GAO found that single parents who received child care assistance more often successfully completed their training, obtained jobs or experienced other positive outcomes.

Employers also say that child care is a major obstacle in their attempts to build a stable, productive workforce. In studies cited by the National Conference of State Legislatures in their publication, *Early Childhood Care and Education: An Investment that Works* (1997), employers noted child care as causing more problems in the workplace than any other family-related issue. Increases in absenteeism and tardiness due to difficulties with child care were reported in nine out of 10 companies. Eighty percent of the companies surveyed said that workdays were cut short because of child care problems. A body of previous research on child care and the workplace also suggests that child care is a critical factor in parents' ability to obtain and sustain employment and in their consistency and productivity on the job. Improvements in employee absenteeism, lateness, and turnover have also been related to the availability of employer-supported child care services.

Finally, in December 1999, the Welfare to Work Partnership conducted a survey of 600 business executives who had recently hired individuals on welfare. When asked what would do the most to improve retention rates for their new workers, support with child care issues and help with funding for these services was at the top of the list.

Child Care Policy Research Consortium Findings

Research conducted by the Child Care Bureau's Child Care Policy Research Consortium shows that States attempting to meet the demand for child care subsidies are experiencing tremendous growth in expenditures and families served. This growth in demand is especially apparent among the low-income working families who were formerly on TANF. For example, in Illinois between 1997 and 1999, the number of children in current and former TANF families receiving subsidies connected to cash assistance and using certificates grew by 80 percent. The largest proportion of that growth came from former TANF families, whose usage grew by 200 percent. In Maryland, during the same two years, the number of children receiving subsidies grew by over 30 percent. Again, the largest growth rate was seen among former TANF families, whose use of subsidized care increased by over 100 percent (Piecyk, Collins & Kreader, 1999).

This research is also demonstrating that child care subsidies increase the likelihood that TANF recipients will work. A longitudinal study of child care, employment and earnings during the early stages of Welfare Reform in Miami-Dade County, Florida, shows that increases in child care subsidies were associated with an increase of approximately ten percent in the likelihood that work-ready welfare recipients would become employed (Queralt, Witte & Griesinger, 1999). While this study reflects conditions in only one site and is not representative of other areas, it may be an important barometer for other States and locales. Specifically, an increase of \$145 in

subsidy spending per potentially eligible child (under federal rules) increased the likelihood of employment from 59 to 71% for current and former recipients with few barriers to employment. Augmenting child care subsidy funding increased not only employment rates but also the earnings of current and former welfare recipients who were already working. The \$145 increase in subsidy funding per child was associated with a 3.9% increase in earnings for those with few barriers to employment and a 7.2% increase for current and former recipients with moderate to severe barriers to employment.

While the Florida study demonstrates the benefits of subsidies to family economic self-sufficiency, a Massachusetts study shows that the availability of subsidies and higher reimbursement rates support continuity of care for children (Witte & Queralt, 1999). Children's enrollment in the subsidy program was longer when the reimbursement rate paid to the provider was higher. Formal arrangements (e.g., center-based and licensed family child care homes) lasted longer than informal arrangements such as in-home and relative care.

Although evidence to confirm the importance of child care subsidies in helping families transition from welfare to work is mounting, States are unable to meet the enormous demand for child care, even given the lower-eligibility levels that they have adopted. As a result, States across the country report extensive waiting lists and unmet need. Supply studies by the Child Care Policy Research Consortium using new geo-coding (mapping) techniques are documenting the extent to which the existing supply of child care is unevenly distributed, with severe shortages in many local communities for families in a variety of circumstances (Queralt & Witte, 1999; Collins & Li, 1997). A California study found that only four percent of all licensed center slots were designated for children under age two and that only four percent of centers and 33% of family child care homes offered care during the evening, overnight, or on weekends (Waters Boots & Siegel, 1999). Large inequities in the supply of licensed care were found across counties and zip codes within counties. Even in counties where the supply was relatively high, centers were inequitably distributed between affluent and blue-collar communities. A study in Chicago found a similar lack of child care during non-standard hours (Earl & Carlson, 1999).

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation sponsored a study examining how early childhood programs and TANF agencies are working together to better meet the needs of families with young children and families affected by welfare reform. The report, entitled *"Enhancing the Well-Being of Young Children and Families in the Context of Welfare Reform: Early Lessons from Early Childhood, TANF and Family Support Programs"* (1999) was produced by the National Center for Children in Poverty in collaboration with Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. The report provides in-depth profiles of 11 early childhood, family support, and TANF agencies that are finding innovative ways to promote the well-being of young children and to provide family support in the context of welfare reform. It also describes the range of strategies these programs are using, possibilities for replicating these strategies in other settings, and issues that require further work.

Ongoing Research

Fiscal Year 2000 Child Care Research Agenda

Continued research and evaluation are essential to improving State and local policies, promoting effective practice, and increasing the capacity to better serve low-income children and parents.

With this in mind, Congress authorized \$10 million for child care research and demonstration in FY 2000. This appropriation is particularly important as the first Federal funding specifically designated for child care research.

These funds provided the catalyst for a collaborative planning process involving Federal partners, State and local agencies, researchers, professional organizations, and other stakeholders that included a two-day Research Leadership Forum and a written request for input sent to more than 700 individuals and organizations. Through this process, ACF was urged to fund projects that will contribute to an increased national capacity for research and help build a sound infrastructure for emerging knowledge. At the same time, we were encouraged to fund studies that will provide short-term answers to pressing questions and yield timely, useful information for policy makers.

Drawing on the input received, the Child Care Bureau within ACF developed a FY 2000 Research Agenda. A significant component of the agenda was initiated through a January 27, 2000 Federal Register Announcement that proposes to make 19-23 grants in four priority areas: (1) Field Initiated Child Care Research Projects; (2) Child Care Policy Research Partnerships; (3) Child Care Research Scholars; and (4) the Child Care Research Fellowship Program. Projects funded under each of these priority areas will be expected to address critical questions with implications for children and families, especially low-income working families and families transitioning off welfare. In addition, projects will contribute to a comprehensive research agenda designed to increase the capacity for child care research at the national, State, and local levels and promote better linkages among research, policy, practice, and outcomes for children and families. Other components of the research agenda include development of a child care research and statistical support system and participation in other Federal child care research projects. ACF expects to announce these grants in late August 2000.

Although the FY 2000 child care research funding was advance appropriated in FY 1999, funding for FY 2001—which will be essential for continuing the newly-established research efforts—has not yet been earmarked.

Other Ongoing Research

Many child care research activities are currently underway within ACF, the Department and other Federal Government agencies, as well as foundations. Studies are examining the relationships between State and local welfare reform policies and practices and their child care programs and the implications for parents applying for, or receiving, TANF benefits. These studies will provide substantial information on the complex interrelationships between TANF and child care.

Abt Associates, in conjunction with the National Center for Children in Poverty at Columbia University, is currently conducting a project entitled "*A National Study of Child Care for Low Income Families*". The study, which is in the middle of its five year project period, will provide information on (1) the effects of Federal, State and local policies and programs on the child care market; (2) the employment and child care decisions of low-income families; (3) the characteristics and functioning of family child care; and (4) the experiences children and families have with family child care. Its first report, which will focus on the effects of welfare reform and

other policies and programs on the child care market, is due to be released in the summer of 2000.

Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) is nearing completion of a project, entitled "Study of Infant Care under Welfare Reform," which is comprised of three major components. Part I, the State Policy and Program Overview, will analyze the social and economic contexts, TANF policies, child care policies and supportive services in 22 states that require parents of infants to meet work/school requirements. Part II will study in-depth eight communities in six States selected from the 22 States studied. Part III will discuss future research options for programs or strategies that show promise for successfully transitioning parents with infants into work while enhancing the health and development of their infants. The final report is anticipated to be released in March 2001.

The Child Care Policy Research Consortium, some of whose early findings are noted above, will continue studying critical child care issues affecting welfare recipients and low-income working parents. The consortium is composed of colleges, universities and private research organizations; State and local child care agencies; resource and referral agencies; parent and provider groups, national organizations, and businesses. The lead organizations and States in which the partnerships are working include: (1) California Child Care Resource and Referral Network in San Francisco (working in California, Connecticut, and Florida); (2) Columbia University, School of Public Health, National Center on Children in Poverty in New York City (working in Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey and New York); (3) Harvard University, School of Public Health in Cambridge, Massachusetts (working in Chicago, Illinois); (4) Linn Benton Community College in Albany, Oregon (working in Oregon); and (5) Wellesley College, Department of Economics in Wellesley, Massachusetts (working in Massachusetts, Florida and Alabama). Studies in progress include examinations of the duration of subsidies and child care arrangements across eight states, the relationship between child outcomes and parent and expert assessments of child care quality, and the effects of welfare reform on child care supply, parent choices, and the economic self-sufficiency of low-income families.