

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	re: political questions (1 page)	n.d.	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Ann O'Leary
OA/Box Number: 19577

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime Invest in Kids/ April 28, [2000]

2013-0436-S
rc1239

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Melanne Verveer

Ann -
would like
me to go for
10000

Fight Crime
Invest in Kids

ROUTING SLIP

DATE	6/11/00
FROM	Stephanie Street Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Scheduling

File Pending

Comments It doesn't look like this will fit our schedule, but should we try to do something else with it? Please comment

SUBJECT: For POTUS and FLOTUS to participate in release of the Fight Crime: Invest in Kids report America's Child Care Crisis

Kris Balderston	_____	Sean Maloney	_____
Lisa Berg	_____	Capricia Marshall	_____
Samuel Berger	_____	Thurgood Marshall Jr.	_____
Sidney Blumenthal	_____	Minyon Moore	_____
Chuck Brain	_____	Bob Nash	_____
Charles Burson	_____	Beth Nolan	_____
Mary Beth Cahill	_____	John Podesta	_____
Maria Echaveste	_____	Steve Ricchetti	_____
Terry Edmonds	_____	Bruce Reed	✓
George Frampton	_____	Dan Rosenthal	_____
Laura Graham	_____	Rozensky/Emrich	_____
Nancy Hernreich	_____	Dori Salcido	_____
Mickey Ibarra	_____	Patti Solis-Doyle	_____
Ben Johnson	_____	Doug Sosnik	_____
Joel Johnson	_____	Gene Sperling	_____
Neal Lane	_____	Carrie Street	_____
Ann Lewis	_____	Karen Tramontano	_____
Mark Lindsay	_____	Loretta Ucelli	✓
Bruce Lindsey	_____	Melanne Verveer	✓
Joe Lockhart	_____	Jen Palmieri	✓
Tim Freedman	✓		✓

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TODAY'S DATE: 03/09/00

 ACCEPT

00 MAR 10 A 8 : 35 REGRET

 PENDING

TO: Stephanie Street
Assistant to the President and
Director of Scheduling

FROM: Thurgood Marshall, Jr. T.M.
Secretary to the Cabinet

REQUEST: Request for the President and the First Lady to participate in
release of the Fight Crime: Invest in Kids report *America's Child
Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy*.

PURPOSE: As the child care initiative is one of the President's and HHS' top
legislative priorities for this session of Congress, this event would
be an important opportunity to highlight the need for high quality
child care and support for the President's initiative.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids is a group composed of police chiefs
(including Bernard Parks of L.A., former NYC Police
Commissioner William Bratton, and Gilberto Gallegos, the
President of the Fraternal Order of Police), prosecutors and
advocates for victims of crime (including Marc Klaas). The report
represents an attempt by the group to translate concern about crime
into support for early childhood investments.

The report highlights the persuasive findings of a recent survey of
police chiefs. The chiefs rated Head Start and early childhood
education as a much more effective crime prevention tool than
prosecuting juveniles as adults, building more juvenile detention
centers or metal detectors in schools. Half of the chiefs gave early
childhood education the highest rating as a prevention tool; only 14
percent gave prosecuting more juveniles as adults the same rating.

Promoting the crime prevention impact of early childhood
education could prove an effective strategy for advancing the child
care initiative. Joining an anti-crime group (with many prominent
members) for the release of its report would be an excellent way to
kick off such a strategy.

BACKGROUND: In 1997 the same group issued its *Prime Time for Juvenile Crime* report which called for expansion of after-school programs as a response to the disproportionate amount of juvenile crime that occurs in the after-school hours. Congress has provided major funding increases for the Department of Education's 21st Century Community Learning Centers in each of the last two years.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: N/A

DATE AND TIME: March 17
(Date is flexible, but no later than April 7)

DURATION: ½ hour

LOCATION: White House (flexible)

PARTICIPANTS: The President, Secretary Shalala, Attorney General Reno, members of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, others TBD.

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: TBD

REMARKS REQUIRED: YES

MEDIA COVERAGE: YES

VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: NO

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: Invited

MRS. GORE'S ATTENDANCE: NO

RECOMMENDED BY: Secretary Shalala

CONTACT: Irma Martinez
Office of Cabinet Affairs
(202) 456-2572

ORIGIN OF PROPOSAL: External – Department of Health and Human Services and Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

2000 P Street NW, Suite 240, Washington, DC 20036



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

White House
Roosevelt Room
April 28, 2000



FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

Hundreds of Police, Prosecutors, Crime Victims Dedicated to Preventing Crime and Violence

President
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Deputy Directors
Amy R. Dawson
Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Communications Director
Philip M. Evans

Research Director
William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

For additional information, contact:

Jennifer Helfgot: 202 776-0027, ext. 108



EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE: 10:15 A.M., FRIDAY APRIL 28

New Research Shows Inadequate Public Funding for Educational Child Care

Is Multiplying Youth Violence

Report by Brazelton, Leading Law Enforcement and Child Development Experts

Presented at White House Event

Ground-breaking new research shows that government's failure to assure at-risk families access to educational child care is multiplying the number of children growing up to be violent, according to a new report presented to First Lady Hillary Clinton and members of Congress at a White House event today. The good news, according to the law enforcement, criminology and child development authorities who wrote the report, is that government action to expand access to quality child development programs can greatly reduce youth violence.

The report, *America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy*, was prepared by an expert panel convened by Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, an anti-crime group of over 700 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and youth violence experts. The authors are pediatrician T. Berry Brazelton of Harvard; Yale child development expert Edward Zigler; University of Pennsylvania criminologist Lawrence Sherman; two former police chiefs, William Bratton of New York and Jerry Sanders of San Diego, each of whom achieved record crime reductions in their cities; and Fight

Crime: Invest in Kids president Sanford Newman, and research director William Christeson.

Brazelton, America's best-known pediatrician and the author of 28 books on child development, emphasized that "rigorous scientific research now proves the early childhood development programs that help kids in so many other ways are also our most powerful weapons in the fight against youth violence."

Brazelton said three major new studies of thousands of children show that early childhood development programs can achieve extraordinary reductions in behavior problems, crime and violence:

- A large 14-year study followed over 1,000 children enrolled in government-funded Child-Parent Centers at ages 3 and 4. Compared to children left out of the program, the CPC children were only half as likely to have two or more arrests in their teens. The program has served 100,000 youngsters at 24 centers over the last 23 years.
- Another recent study shows that when North Carolina's Smart Start program bolstered child care quality in some centers, those children were half as likely as similar kids to have serious behavioral problems when they reached kindergarten.
- A further large national study of existing child care centers shows that at-risk kids who attend high-quality child care programs as babies and preschoolers have no more behavior problems at age eight than children of college-educated parents.

These studies have all been completed in the last 12 months, and the Child-Parent Center study has just been completed. They greatly strengthen the findings from small studies of model programs, such as the High Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool Study, in which 120 at-risk children had been randomly divided into two groups. Half the children had been enrolled in a quality child-development program for one to two years, at ages three and four. Twenty-two years later, the children left out of the program were five times more likely to have become chronic offenders, with five or more arrests.

At the event, Arapahoe County, CO Sheriff Patrick Sullivan said, “I’m a conservative Republican, but this is not a political issue. But when failing to provide at-risk kids with quality educational child care can multiply five times our risk that those kids will become chronic lawbreakers, it’s just common sense to expand Head Start, child care and early learning funds. Shortchanging these investments squanders lives and tax dollars.” Sullivan noted that the High/Scope study had shown that the public saved \$7 for every dollar spent, and that the large new CPC study showed similar savings.

“We’ll win the battle against youth violence when we are as ready to guarantee a kid a place in Head Start or an early learning program as we are to guarantee a criminal a place in a jail cell,” Sullivan said.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids President Sanford Newman said, “Today hundreds of America’s police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors are saying that implementing the President’s proposals to expand Head Start and Child Care and Development programs and to provide early learning grants to states and communities are, together with expansion of after-school programs, the most important steps Congress can take this year to reduce youth violence.” The White House has proposed a \$1 billion increase to expand and strengthen Head Start, a \$2 billion expansion of Child Care and Development Block Grants, and creation of a new Early Learning Fund.

“I spent 26 years helping put dangerous criminals behind bars where they belong, but by the time we do that, people have already gotten hurt. We have to start at the front end, and that means investing in early childhood development programs that help kids get the right start so they never become involved in violence. If we invest in America’s most vulnerable kids, they’ll never be America’s Most Wanted adults,” said former San Diego Police Chief Jerry Sanders.

The National Sheriffs Association, Major Cities Police Chiefs Organization, Police Executive Research Forum and dozens of state law enforcement groups have urged

elected officials to make sure families have access to quality educational child care. Polls by George Mason University professors Scott Keeter and Steve Mastrofski, show that nearly nine out of ten police chiefs believe “expanding after-school programs and educational child care programs like Head Start would greatly reduce youth crime and violence.”

The report concludes that federal and state funding for early childhood development programs are woefully inadequate. For example, it notes that:

- Head Start, the child development program for children living in poverty, is so underfunded it can serve only half of the three and four year olds eligible, and usually for just half of their parents’ work day, and for only part of the year.
- The Child Care and Development Fund, which helps families pay for child care, can serve only one in ten of the families that are eligible, and provides them with stipends so meager that adequate care usually remains out of reach.

Because adequate child care requires trained teachers and high ratios of teachers to children, it can’t be cheap, the report says. In every state, the cost for an infant to attend a good urban child care center exceeds the cost of public university tuition. Even though many child care teachers are paid poverty wages, child care for two children can cost \$12,000 per year. “That’s way out of reach for parents making \$10,500 a year at full-time minimum wage jobs, and for millions of other struggling families,” according to the report. “Those families can no more pay for adequate child care during these years than they could pay the full cost of the education we provide in public schools,” the report says.

“The bad news,” according to criminologist Lawrence Sherman, “is that our federal and state governments are falling far short of the investments they need to make in early childhood development programs. That’s penny-wise and pound-foolish. The good news is that if government makes these investments, we can greatly reduce violence and help youngsters become the good neighbors and happy, healthy adults they can be.”

Co-author and speaker biographies

T. Berry Brazelton, M.D.

Professor Emeritus, Harvard Medical School

T. Berry Brazelton is America's best-known pediatrician. He is a graduate of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons and is the author of over 200 scientific papers and 28 books. Among Brazelton's books is "Infants and Mothers" which has been read by more than one million American families and has been translated into 18 languages. His growing concern about the pressures that families face has led to his frequent appearances before congressional committees. In 1989, Congress appointed him to the National Commission on Children. In 1998, the non-profit Brazelton Foundation was established to train professionals nationwide to better serve families of infants and toddlers.

William J. Bratton

Former Commissioner, New York City and Boston Police Departments

William Bratton was appointed the New York City Police Commissioner in 1994. While he was commissioner, felony crime fell 33% and homicides were cut in half. Prior to his appointment, Bratton served as the chief operating officer of the Boston Police Department and as Boston's police commissioner. He also served as President of the Police Executive Research Forum. Bratton is a graduate of the FBI National Executive Institute and both the Program for Senior Executives and the Senior Executive Fellows Program in Criminal Justice at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. He also holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Boston State College. Bratton serves on the National Advisory Committee of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS.

Sanford A. Newman

President, FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

Sanford Newman is an attorney and President of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS, an anti-crime organization made up of over 700 of the nation's police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, leaders of police organizations, crime prevention scholars and victims of crime and violence. His interest in fighting and preventing crime began 16 years ago when he and his wife were awakened by an intruder crouching between their bed and

their newborn's crib. He has since become one of the nation's leading experts on what works to prevent crime and violence.

Together with former Attorney General Elliot Richardson and other law enforcement leaders, Newman founded FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS in 1996, and serves as its full-time CEO.

Lawrence Sherman

Director, Fels Center, University of Pennsylvania

Lawrence Sherman is currently the Director of the Fels Center and the Greenfield Professor of Human Relations at the University of Pennsylvania. He is considered one of the nation's most influential criminologists and is the third American to be elected as the President of the International Society of Criminology. He has also received the prestigious Edwin H. Sutherland Award from the American Society of Criminology for outstanding contributions to his field. In 1997, he authored a report for the National Institute of Justice that evaluated the effectiveness of 500 crime prevention programs. Sherman earned his bachelor's degree in criminology from Cambridge University, his master's degree in social science from the University of Chicago, and a second MA and Ph.D. in sociology at Yale. He was the chief criminologist for the Indianapolis Police Department, and currently advises the Philadelphia police commissioner. He worked in the criminology department at University of Maryland for 17 years before becoming Director of the Fels Center.

Jerry Sanders

Former Chief of Police, San Diego

Jerry Sanders was appointed San Diego Chief of Police in 1993. He retired in April 1999 to assume the leadership of the United Way of San Diego. From 1991-1998, San Diego achieved the largest decline in homicides of any major city in the country. During his tenure, the San Diego Police Department also gained a national reputation for community policing and problem-solving, and for its quick response to issues of public concern. Sanders serves as a National Advisory Committee member of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS.

Edward Zigler

Professor, Yale University

Ed Zigler is currently Sterling Professor of Psychology at Yale University and the Director of the Bush Center on Child Development and Social Policy. In 1970, he was appointed as the first Director of the Federal Office of Child Development and as the

Chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau. As Director of the OCD, Zigler was responsible for administering the nation's Head Start Program. He led the efforts in conceptualizing and mounting such innovative programs such as Health Start, Home Start, Education for Parenthood, and the Child and Family Resource Program. Zigler received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Missouri and his Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the University of Texas. He began working at Yale in 1959. Zigler is the author or editor of over 26 books and 500 scholarly articles. He has received numerous awards throughout his career. Zigler serves as a Resource Council member of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS.

William Christeson

Research Director, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

William Christeson received his master's degree from the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in 1996, where he focused his research interests on violence prevention. Before joining the FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS staff in August of 1998, he was a health policy analyst for the DC Department of Health, where he set up a surveillance system of intentional injuries at the two major hospitals treating victims of violence. He received his BA in economics from Stanford University.

Patrick J. Sullivan, Jr.

Sheriff, Arapahoe County, CO

Patrick Sullivan Jr. has served as the Arapahoe County Sheriff since 1983. Today he is speaking on behalf of the National Sheriff's Association, which represents all of the elected sheriffs in the country, and on behalf of the 700 members who make up FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS. He previously served as a Lieutenant in the Littleton Police Department and as a Captain in the Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office. He graduated from the FBI National Academy in 1997, and the National Sheriffs' Institute in 1983. He serves on the Board of Directors and as Chair of the Congressional Affairs Committee for the National Sheriffs' Organization. Sullivan also serves on the National Advisory Committee for FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS.

"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.
- 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 George Mason University poll, 86 percent of police chiefs nationwide said, "expanding after-school and child care programs like Head Start will greatly reduce youth crime and violence." Nine out of ten chiefs agreed with the statement, "If America does not make greater investments in after-school and educational child care programs to help children and youth now, we will pay far more later in crime, welfare and other costs."

"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



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.



FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

President
Sanford A. Newman

Deputy 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.

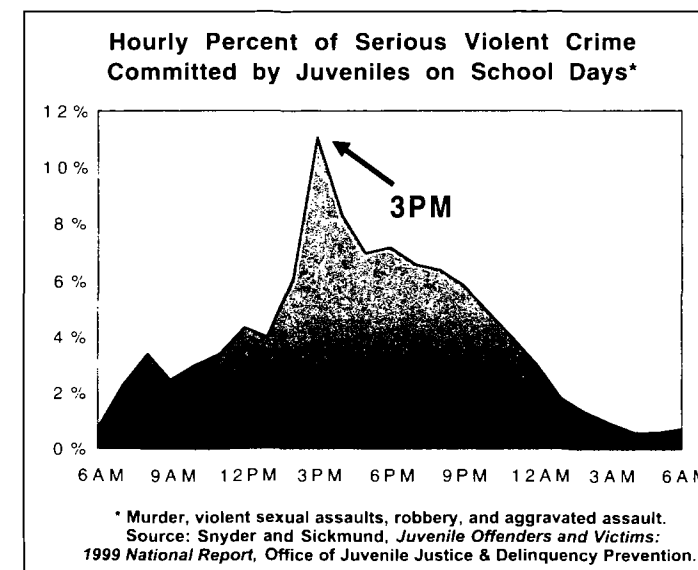
Yet today, inadequate funding for Head Start, educational child care, after-school youth development programs and counseling for troubled kids leaves millions of children at needless risk of becoming violent or delinquent teens and adult criminals — and leaves every American at needless risk of becoming 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 youngsters develop the values and skills they need to become contributing citizens. For example:

Plan: 3/4/00

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

A project of the Action Against Crime and Violence Education Fund

“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)

- 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.

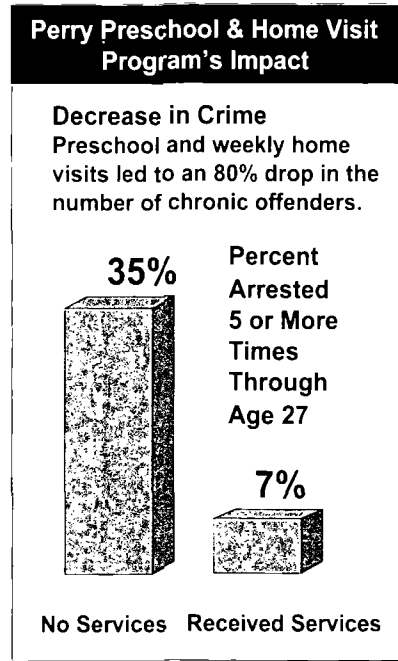
“America’s fight against violence must begin in the high chair, not the electric chair. Anything less leaves America’s police fighting with one hand tied behind our backs.”

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

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:



- 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 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-graders 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 provided 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



FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

Hundreds of Police, Prosecutors, Crime Victims Dedicated to Preventing Crime and Violence

President
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Deputy Directors
Amy R. Dawson
Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Communications Director
Philip M. Evans

Research Director
William C. Christeson, M.H.S

WHAT

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS is a bipartisan, nonprofit anti-crime organization led by America's best-known **police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors and victims of violence.**



WHY

Its mission is to enable those on the front lines of the fight against crime to take a hard-nosed look at what really works to prevent crime. In its quest for effective solutions, it eschews ideological preconceptions. Based on rigorous research evidence and years of crime-fighting experience, it works with crime prevention scholars to develop policy recommendations and to share its findings with policy-makers and the public.

WHO

FIGHT CRIME is led by National and State Advisory Committees that include over seven hundred police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, and victims of violence. One of the founding members was former Attorney General Elliot Richardson. Present leaders include the presidents of the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Union of Police Associations, and the Police Executive Research Forum. The victims of violence include Marc Klaas, whose daughter Polly was abducted and murdered in California, and Jean Lewis, president of the National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children.

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS' Crime and Violence Prevention Resource Council includes leading experts in criminology, child development and law enforcement.

HOW

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS:

- Develops policy recommendations and analyzes the crime-prevention impact of public policy proposals.
- Conducts local, state and national public education efforts about effective crime prevention programs.
- Builds national, state and local leadership committees of police, prosecutors and crime survivors as well as resource councils of experts in fields such as child and youth development, criminology and law enforcement.
- Builds grassroots networks of individuals committed to educating their own neighbors and public officials.
- Serves as an information clearinghouse for journalists, policy-makers and the public.

BACKGROUND

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS was launched in July, 1996.

Principal funding has come from: the William T. Grant Foundation, the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, the DeWitt Wallace Reader's Digest Fund, the David and Lucille Packard Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Public Welfare Foundation, the Naomi and Nehemiah Cohen Foundation, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation in North Carolina, the Center on Crime, Communities & Culture, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Rockefeller Family Fund, the Woods Fund of Illinois, the McCormick-Tribune Foundation, the Stern Family Fund, the Tide Foundation's Russell Fund, the Nathan Cummings Foundation, and the Butler Family Fund.

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America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

A Report From

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

by

Sanford Newman, J.D.
President, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

T. Berry Brazelton, M.D.
Professor Emeritus, Harvard Medical School

Edward Zigler, Ph.D.
Sterling Professor of Psychology, Yale University

Lawrence W. Sherman, Ph.D.
Greenfield Professor of Human Relations, University of Pennsylvania

William Bratton
Former Police Commissioner, New York City

Jerry Sanders
Former Chief of Police, San Diego

William Christeson, M.H.S.
Research Director, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids



Erika A. Batcheller
04/25/2000 01:42:37 PM

6-2712

Record Type: Record

To: Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP@EOP, Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: blurb for 4-28 event; need feedback

Hi guys:

Can you take a look at the blurb below on the Friday event? We want to put an announcement out tomorrow. A couple of questions: should we name names in the advisory (Brazelton, etc.) ? If so, please forward those that should be included (we should try to avoid a laundry list). Also, do we need to play up more the involvement of the Fight Crime/Invest in Kids group? Anything else I missed?

Let me know -- thanks

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Preserve Attention: Enter to
Signatures & input address to
get address
check we*

WASHINGTON, DC -- On Friday, April 28, 2000, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will host an event to highlight the ~~importance~~ ^{importance} of investing in child care, ~~for the prevention of violence.~~ Mrs. Clinton will release a new report by *Fight Crime/Invest in Kids* documenting that early childhood development programs can greatly reduce crime. Other participants will include senior government officials, members of Congress, child care experts, law enforcement representatives and child advocates.

EVENT: Unveiling of *Fight Crime/Invest in Kids* Report
DATE: Friday, April 28, 2000
TIME: 10:00 a.m.
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
The White House
Washington, DC

Press Notes:

Due to space limitations, this event is pool press for still photographers and television cameras. (Pool is comprised of wire photogs., network cameras and one independent pool camera) Open press for correspondents.

First Escort from White House Briefing Room: 9:10 a.m.

Final Escort from White House Briefing Room: 9:50 a.m.

Credentialing Information:

Press who are not credentialed by the White House should fax on company letterhead their full name, date of birth, and social security number to the First Lady's Press Office at 202-456-7805.

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DRAFT, DRAFT, DRAFT, DRAFT

For additional information, contact:

Phil Evans or Jennifer Helfgot: 202 776-0027

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE: 10:15 A.M., FRIDAY APRIL 28

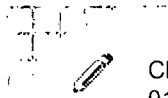
**New Research Shows Inadequate Public Funding for Educational Child
Care
Is Multiplying Youth Violence**

**Report by Brazelton, leading law enforcement and child development
experts presented at White House event**

Ground-breaking new research shows that government's failure to assure at-risk families access to educational child care is multiplying the number of children growing up to be violent, according to a new report presented to First Lady Hillary Clinton and members of Congress at a White House event today.

The good news, according to the law enforcement, criminology and child development authorities who authored the report, is that government action to expand access to quality child development programs can greatly reduce youth violence.

The report, *America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy*, was prepared by an expert panel of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, an anti-crime group of over 700 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and youth violence experts. The authors are pediatrician T. Berry Brazelton of Harvard; Yale child development expert Edward Zigler; University of Pennsylvania criminologist Lawrence Sherman; two former police chiefs, William Bratton of



Christine L. Anderson
01/11/2000 12:06:22 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Release: Clinton Administration Announces New Budget Initiatives to Encourage Community Service

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES NEW BUDGET INITIATIVES TO ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY SERVICE

January 11, 2000

Today, the White House will announce an investment of over \$850 million in President Clinton's FY 2001 budget to support community service and to empower more Americans to renew our civic life. This increase of nearly \$120 million for the Corporation for National Service keeps AmeriCorps on track for the President's goal of 100,000 members each year by the year 2004. The budget will also include a new "AmeriCorps Reserves" program, modeled after the military reserves, and designed to engage former Corps members in times of need. The Administration will also announce \$15.5 million in new initiatives that reward innovations in youth service, as well as additional resources to encourage service by senior citizens, and to engage students in learning through community service.

EXPANDING AMERICORPS AND CREATING A NEW "RESERVES" PROGRAM TO ENGAGE AMERICORPS ALUMS IN COMMUNITY SERVICE.

Keeping AmeriCorps On Track for 100,000 Members a Year. With a \$73 million increase, AmeriCorps will be able to grow to 100,000 new members a year over the next four years. Since the launch of AmeriCorps five years ago, more than 150,000 Americans have served on the front lines in hard-pressed neighborhoods--tutoring in schools, responding to natural disasters, helping to make our streets safer, building homes, and more. In fact, more Americans have served in AmeriCorps in the last five years than have served in the entire history of the Peace Corps.

"AmeriCorps Reserves" to Engage Former Corpsmembers in Service. The President's budget includes \$5 million to create a new AmeriCorps reserves program that will enable former Corpsmembers to re-engage in service to their communities, particularly in times of crisis. This pilot program would be modeled on the military reserves: former AmeriCorps members would serve in the Reserve Corps on weekends and/or after work, and would address national crises, including natural disasters. The Reserves will build on the AmeriCorps Continuing Service initiative, which connects AmeriCorps alums to community service projects through a partnership with national non-profit organizations such as the

American Red Cross, the Boys and Girls Club, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Habitat for Humanity, the National Mentoring Partnership and the YMCA.

"COMMUNITY COACHES" AND OTHER INNOVATIVE INVESTMENTS IN YOUTH-DRIVEN SOLUTIONS.

Community Coaches. For the first time, the Corporation for National Service will award \$5 million in grants to place a "community coach" in nearly 1,000 schools. Community Coaches -- AmeriCorps members, teachers, and counselors -- can help students make the most of their community service and can act as a vital link between the school, the business sector, and the local community. This initiative is modeled after the Community Coaches program pioneered by the national youth leadership non-profit organization Do Something. Do Something is already supporting community coaches in more than 100 schools in 75 communities across the country.

Youth Empowerment Grants. The budget also includes \$3 million for new Youth Empowerment Grants, competitive fellowships that reward young social entrepreneurs dedicated to solving problems in their communities. The Corporation for National Service will award the grants to community-based organizations that sponsor young people who have designed and developed their own projects. These will include efforts to prevent youth violence, programs to improve civic participation, and initiatives that engage older students in tutoring and mentoring.

America's Promise: The Alliance for Youth. The budget will include \$7.5 million for this national crusade to help all children grow into healthy, strong, and productive adults. America's Promise focuses on five promises for every child: (1) an ongoing relationship with a caring adult -- parent, mentor, tutor or coach; (2) a safe place with structured activities during non-school hours; (3) a healthy start; (4) a marketable skill through effective education; and (5) an opportunity to give back through service.

SUPPORTING SENIOR CITIZENS IN SERVICE TO THEIR COMMUNITIES.

The President's budget expands funds for senior service by \$9.7 million. These funds will provide additional opportunities for thousands of older Americans to serve their communities.

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Message Sent To: _____



Jennifer Helfgot <jennifer@fightcrime.org>

04/19/2000 03:45:40 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: New Research for child care report

Hi Ann,

Sorry it has taken me so long to get this to you; our email has been down. I will fax the invite list to you shortly.

We are incorporating these new findings in limited ways as they fit into our Child Care report. Here is an overview of the program and its findings:

Child-Parent Centers in Chicago

The Chicago Child-Parent Centers (CPC) began in 1967 and uses Title 1 money and state funding to provide half-day preschools connected to local elementary schools for 3 and 4-year-old at-risk children. They also provide follow-on services for some of the children. In addition, the CPCs provide a teacher in each center for parents to increase their parenting skills and increase their connections to their children's schools. Parents are encouraged to participate in various ways about a half-day a week. Nearly 100,000 children have been involved in some way with these programs.

Beginning with children born in 1980, the Chicago Longitudinal Study, headed up by Arthur J. Reynolds of the University of Wisconsin, studied almost 1,000 participants from 20 centers. Over 500 other very similar children who did not receive the preschool, but instead participated in an all-day Kindergarten programs at other Chicago schools, were also studied.

They are continuing to follow these children who are now 20 years old.

Comparing children who participated in the preschool with those who didn't, the researchers found that the CPC children were 26% more likely to

graduate from high school and 40% less likely to repeat a grade in school. In addition, by age 18 these CPC children were 37% less likely to have had an arrest that was brought before a juvenile court, and 44% less likely to have had multiple arrests.

The savings to government, victims, and the children themselves are projected to be \$5 for every dollar invested. For the government alone, the savings were projected to be over \$2 for every dollar invested, half of which comes from reductions in crime.

Jennifer Helfgot, Communications Associate
Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
2000 P Street, NW Suite 240
Washington, DC 20036
Ph: 202-776-0027 ext.108
Fax: 202-776-0110

You may also visit our Web site at: <http://www.fightcrime.org/>
To join our listserve, click on <http://www.fightcrime.org/email.html>



Erika A. Batcheller
04/26/2000 05:26:09 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Press schedule for First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, April 28, 2000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 26, 2000
BATCHELLER

CONTACT: LISSA MUSCATINE
ERIKA

JENNIFER SMITH
202/456-2960

**PRESS SCHEDULE OF FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON FOR
FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 2000**

WASHINGTON, DC -- On Friday, April 28, 2000, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will host an event to highlight the Administration's unprecedented effort to invest in child care. Mrs. Clinton will release a new report by *Fight Crime/Invest in Kids* documenting that early childhood development programs can greatly reduce crime. She also will call for congressional support of the Administration's budget to significantly expand access to quality, affordable child care. Participants will include senior Administration officials, child care experts, members of Congress, law enforcement representatives and child care advocates.

EVENT: Child Care Investment Event
DATE: Friday, April 28, 2000
TIME: 10:15 a.m.
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
The White House
Washington, DC

Press Notes:

Due to space limitations, this event is pool press for still photographers and television cameras. (Pool is comprised of wire photogs., network cameras and one independent pool

camera) Open press for correspondents. Stakeout with participants to follow event.

First Escort from White House Briefing Room for pre-set:	9:15 a.m.
Final Escort from White House Briefing Room:	10:00 a.m.

Credentialing Information:

Press who are not credentialed by the White House should fax on company letterhead their full name, date of birth, and social security number to the First Lady's Press Office at 202-456-7805.

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Message Sent To: _____

April 27, 2000

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF REPORT FROM FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS:
“America’s Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy”**

Date:	Friday, April 28, 2000
Time:	???
Location:	Roosevelt Room
From:	Ann O’Leary, Heather Howard and Eric Morse

I. PURPOSE

To demonstrate your commitment to both child care and reducing crime by announcing the report from Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, entitled “America’s Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy.” You will highlight the Administration’s historic FY 2001 child care budget and re-frame child care as a crime prevention issue.

II. BACKGROUND

Overview

You will announce the report, highlighting the Administration’s historic FY 2001 child care budget. Dr. T. Berry Brazelton of Harvard Medical School, a co-author of the report, will discuss the report’s findings. Sheriff Patrick Sullivan, of Littleton, Colorado, will discuss the applicability of the findings at the local level, delivering the message that child care reduces crime. [Members of Congress] will discuss the importance of funding the increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant.

Standing behind you while you make the announcement will be: Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder, Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services Olivia Golden, [hopefully 2 families]. Child care advocates and the other authors of the report will be in the audience.

The Report

Fight Crime Invest in Kids is a national anti-crime organization of police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, and crime victims. The report was authored by Sanford Newman, President of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, Dr. Brazelton, Dr. Edward Zigler, Professor of Psychology at Yale University, Dr. Lawrence Sherman, Professor of Human Relations at University of Pennsylvania, William Bratton, Former New York City Police Commissioner, Jerry Sanders, Former San Diego Chief of Police, and William Christenson, Research Director of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids.

The report contains no original research data but is groundbreaking in the way that it synthesizes the available research on child care outcomes and recasts the child care issue in a crime prevention light. The report does include large-scale research data that was just released within the last month.

The main theme of the report is that governments could greatly reduce crime and violence by assuring families access to high quality, educational child care programs. Among the key findings:

- *Denying at-risk children quality child care development programs may multiply by five times our risk that they will be chronic lawbreakers as adults.* This figure is based on the High/Scope's Perry Preschool Program, in Ypsilanti, Michigan, in which two-income three- and four year-olds were randomly divided into two groups. Half received no special services, while the others were enrolled in a quality preschool program, including a weekly home visit, until they started kindergarten. When the children reached age 27, arrests records showed that those who had received quality preschooling were only one-fifth as likely to be chronic offenders. Among males, the children who received preschool and home visitor services in this program were eight times more likely to earn over \$24,000 a year. Earnings were lower for females, but nearly three times as many of the pre-schooled females as of those not in the program were earning more than \$12,000 a year, and those who were preschoolled were 25% less likely ever to have received welfare.
- *Attend quality educational day care programs cuts in half the risk that youth will have two or more arrests by age 18.* Any doubt that a major government-funded initiative could produce results similar to those of High/Scope's Perry Preschool were erased by the new results recently released from a long-term study of Chicago's Child-Parent Centers (CPC). Almost 1,000 at-risk kids who had been enrolled in 20 of these centers were compared at age 18 to very similar children who received all day kindergarten but not the preschool and parent coaching program. Those who had not been in the CPC were 60% more likely (26% vs. 16%) to have at least one juvenile arrest, and nearly twice as likely (15% vs. 8%) to have two or more such arrests.
- *Boosting government investment in the quality of child care and development programs for at-risk young children can cut almost in half the number of children experiencing more serious behavior problems when the children start school.* This is based on a study of children in North Carolina's Smart Start program, which found that comparison children were almost twice as likely to score poorly on behavior problems in kindergarten as kids who attended Smart Start centers that received all the quality supports.
- *At-risk young children who attend high-quality child care programs wind up with no more behavior problems at age eight than children of college-educated parents.* However, children of high school-educated mothers from poor quality child care had significantly more behavioral problems. This is from *The Children of the Cost Quality Study Go to School* report, in which child care centers in four states were rated for quality, and when the children in the various centers were eight years old, their behavior was evaluated.

The report also cites a Children's Defense Fund study which found that low-and moderate-income working parents cannot afford good child care programs. According to the study,

adequate care for two children in a child care center easily costs over \$12,000 a year – about \$2,000 more than a full-time minimum wage worker earns. The report also concludes that Head Start serves only half the eligible children, and serves most of those for only part of the time parents are working, while the Child Care and Development Block Grant serves only one out of ten eligible children.

Finally, the report concludes that investments in quality educational child care saves taxpayers' money. In the High/Scope Perry Preschool Program example, an economist estimated that, even accounting for inflation, over seven dollars was saved by the public for every dollar invested in the preschool and home visitation program. The Chicago CPC study estimated that the program saved the government, the public, and the participants combined almost five dollars for every dollar invested, with savings to the government alone of \$2.31 for every dollar invested.

Administration Budget Proposals for FY 2001

III. PARTICIPANTS

Meet and greet

Senators Dodd and Jeffords, Representative Cardin
Brazelton and friend
Holder
Golden
Sheriff Sullivan
Commissioner Evans
Bratton
Newman (?) (do we then have to do Sherman?)

Speakers

HRC
T. Berry Brazelton, M.D., Harvard Medical School
Senator Chris Dodd (D-CT)
Sheriff Patrick J. Sullivan, Jr., Arapahoe County Sheriff's Department, Littleton, Colorado.
[Senator Jim Jeffords (R-VT)]
Congressman Ben Cardin (D-MD)

Standing Behind Podium for Announcement

Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder
Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services Olivia Golden
2 families

Audience

Authors of the report
Child care advocates
Commissioner Paul Evans, Boston Police Department
Bill Bratton

White House and Administration staff

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

V. PRESS PLAN

- Pool press for the announcement. After the announcement, the Members of Congress, Administration Officials, and authors of the report will proceed to the stake-out.

VI. REMARKS

- Provided by Laura Schiller.

ATTACHMENTS

- Report
- Press paper

New York and Jerry Sanders of San Diego, each of whom achieved record crime reductions in their cities; and Fight Crime: Invest in Kids president Sanford Newman, and research director William Christeson.

Brazelton, America's best-known pediatrician and the author of 28 books on child development, emphasized that "rigorous scientific research now proves the early childhood development programs that help kids in so many other ways are also our most powerful weapons in the fight against youth violence."

Brazelton said that three major new studies of thousands of children showing that early childhood development programs can achieve extraordinary reductions in behavior problems, crime and violence.

A large 14-year study of over 1,000 children enrolled in government-funded Child-Parent Centers at ages 3 and 4. Compared to children left out of the program, the CPC children were only half as likely to have two or more arrests in their teens. The program has served 100,000 youngsters at 24 centers over the last 23 years.

Another recent study shows that when North Carolina's pioneering Smart Start program bolstered child care quality in some centers, those children were half as likely as similar kids to have behavioral problems when they reached kindergarten.

A further large national study of existing child care centers shows that at-risk kids who attend high-quality child care programs as babies and preschoolers have no more behavior problems at age eight than children of college-educated parents

These studies have all been completed in the last 12 months, and the Child-Parent Center study will be reported in a book expected to be published later this year. They greatly strengthen the findings from small studies of tightly controlled model programs, such as the High Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool Study, in which 120 at risk children had been randomly divided into two groups. Half the children had been enrolled in a quality child-development program for one to two years, at ages three and four. Twenty two years later, the children left out of the program were five times more likely to have become chronic offenders, with five or more arrests.

Until now, some policy-makers had questioned whether such results would be replicable if the programs were conducted on a larger scale.

At the event, Arapahoe County, Colorado Sheriff Patrick Sullivan said, "I'm a conservative Republican, and not a fan of big government. But when failing to provide at-risk kids with quality educational child care can multiply five times our risk that those kids will become chronic lawbreakers, it's just common sense to expand Head Start, child care and early learning funds. Shortchanging these investments squanders lives and tax dollars." Sullivan noted that the High/Scope study had shown that the public saved \$7 for every dollar spent, and that the large new Child-Parent Center study showed similar savings.

"We'll win the battle against youth violence when we are as ready to guarantee a kid a place in Head Start or an early learning program as we are to guarantee a criminal a place in a jail cell," Sullivan said.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids President Sanford Newman said "Today hundreds of the America's police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors on the front lines fighting crime are saying that implementing the President's proposals to expand Head Start and Child Care and Development programs and to provide early learning grants

to states and communities are, together with expansion of after-school programs, the most important steps Congress can take this year to reduce youth violence." The White House has proposed a \$1 billion increase to expand and strengthen Head Start, an \$2 billion expansion of Child Care and Development Block Grants, and creation of a new Early Learning Fund.

The National Sheriffs Association, Major Cities Police Chiefs Organization, Police Executive Research Forum and dozens of state law enforcement groups have urged elected officials to make sure all working families have access to quality educational child care. Polls by George Mason University professors Scott Keeter and Steve Mastrofski, show that nearly nine out of ten police chiefs believe "expanding after-school programs and educational child care programs like Head Start would greatly reduce youth crime and violence."

The report concludes that federal and state funding for early childhood development programs are woefully inadequate. For example, it notes that:

Head Start, the nation's principal child development program for children living in poverty is so under-funded it can serve less than half of the three and four year olds eligible for that program, and usually for just half of their parents' work day, and for only part of the year.

The Child Care and Development Fund, which assists communities in helping working families afford adequate child care, can serve only one in ten of the families that are eligible, and provides them with stipends so meager that adequate care usually remains out of reach.

Because adequate child care requires well-trained teachers and high ratios of teachers to children, it can't be cheap, the report says. In every state, the report says, the cost for an infant to attend a good urban child care center is

earning up to \$60,000, the President proposes to increase the maximum level of the CDCTC from 30 percent to 50 percent boosting the amount of allowable child care expenses a family can claim. This will provide an average additional tax cut of \$249 for these families and eliminate tax liability for nearly all families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty that claim the maximum allowable child care expenses. Under this proposal, a family of four with an annual salary of \$35,000, and child care expenses of \$3,100, would receive a tax credit of \$1,395 -- an increase of \$775 over current law. This expansion proposal will help over four million working families pay for child care.

- **Providing Tax Relief to Nearly 2 Million Parents Who Stay at Home.** The President will also propose enabling parents who stay at home with children under age one to take advantage of the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit by claiming assumed child care expenses of \$500. This proposal will provide an average tax cut of \$154, benefiting almost two million parents.

Proposing the Largest Head Start Expansion in History. The President's budget boosts funding for Head Start by \$1 billion -- the largest funding increase ever proposed for the program -- to provide Head Start and Early Head Start slots to approximately 950,000 children, nearing the President's goal of serving one million children in 2002. Head Start is our nation's premier early childhood development program preparing low-income children for a lifetime of learning and development by providing early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services. Early Head Start, created by the Clinton-Gore Administration in 1994, brings Head Start's successful comprehensive services to families with children ages zero to three and to pregnant women, and works to enhance children's overall development and enable parents to be better caregivers of and teachers to their children. Since 1993, this Administration has already boosted funding for Head Start by 90 percent.

Helping Low-Income Families Afford Child Care. The President's budget boosts the Child Care and Development Block Grant by \$817 million in FY 2001, enabling the program to provide child care subsidies to nearly 150,000 more children next year. These new funds, combined with the child care funds provided in welfare reform, will enable the program to serve over 2.2 million children in 2001, an increase of nearly one million since 1997. The block grant is part of the Child Care and Development Fund, the primary federal subsidy program that helps families pay for child care, thereby enabling low-income parents to work. Today, millions of families who are eligible for assistance with their child care costs do not receive any help; in 1999, only about 12 percent of the 15 million low-income children eligible for assistance under federal law received subsidies.

Doubling After-School to Help Every Child in Every Failing School Meet High Standards. The President's budget includes \$1 billion to expand after-school and summer school for students across the nation -- more than doubling the \$453 million

enacted last year, and representing the largest expansion ever proposed. With this increase, the program can provide every child in every failing school with the chance to participate in quality extended learning programs and work toward higher academic standards. Studies have shown that extended learning programs such as after-school and summer school help improve student achievement in reading and math, as well as increase student safety and reduce juvenile crime. Under the President's proposal, the number of children served will nearly triple, from 850,000 to 2.5 million children.

Promoting Early Learning. To ensure that children have access to early childhood programs that promote their cognitive development, the President's budget includes \$3 billion over five years for the Early Learning Fund to help improve child care quality and early childhood education for children under five years old. The Early Learning Fund will provide community grants for activities that foster cognitive development, improve child care quality and promote readiness for school. Resources could be used to help child care providers get training or certification, facilitate licensing or accreditation of child care centers, and reduce child-to-staff ratios -- factors associated with positive developmental outcomes for young children.

Supporting High-Quality Early Childhood Educators. The President's budget includes \$30 million to ensure that well-trained professionals are teaching our young children. We know that the training and education of early childhood educators and caregivers are directly related to the quality of the early education they provide, and the quality of their service, in turn, is directly related to children's readiness for school. As a result, early childhood educators with more education and training provide the higher-quality language stimulation and literacy experiences that are critical for children's success in schools. The Early Childhood Professional Development initiative will provide competitive grants to local partnerships that provide professional development for teachers such as universities, local school districts that provide pre-school, and child care providers such as Head Start. The initiative would focus on equipping early childhood educators with the tools they need to help children develop the language and literacy skills that are the foundations for academic success.

Encouraging the Pursuit of Higher Education by Offering College Campus Based Child Care. To enable low-income parents to pursue higher education, the President's budget includes \$15 million -- a \$10 million increase over last year's funding level -- to provide an additional 150 college campuses with grants to support the establishment or expansion of child care services. States may also use a share of the Child Care and Development Block Grant for this purpose.

Creating New Child Care Tax Incentives for Businesses. In his budget, President Clinton will also propose a new tax credit for businesses that provide child care services for their employees. These services could include: building or expanding child care facilities, operating existing facilities, training child care workers, or providing child care resource and referral services. The credit covers 25 percent of qualified costs (and 10 percent of resource and referral service expenses), but may not exceed \$150,000 per year per business. This tax credit costs \$1.4 billion over 10 years.

→ Think H2O - Am & R

Number to know

Thom - U.S. - pop little album

Proud & angry - Shink/OB

Sundae

Perry Personal Rem - 1970s to now

5x as big as others

Start Start

Sing it

Child are growing > new in by self image
also to be used to people

Children & parents still - better than

Sing more books

Will it last us old >

higher than the cost of tuition at a public university. Even though many child care teachers are working for poverty wages, full day child care for two children can easily cost \$12,000 per year. "That's way out of reach for parents making \$10,500 a year at full-time minimum wage jobs, and for millions of other struggling families," according to the report. "Those families can no more afford to pay for adequate child care during these years than they could pay the full cost of the education we provide in our public schools," the report says.

"The bad news," according to criminologist Lawrence Sherman "is that our federal and state governments are falling far short of the investments they need to be making in early childhood development programs. That's penny-wise and pound-foolish. The good news is that if government makes these investments, we can greatly reduce violence and help youngsters become the good neighbors and happy, healthy adults they can be."

The Clinton-Gore Administration
Making Child Care Better, Safer, and More Affordable for America's
Working Families

January 27, 2000

President Clinton's FY 2001 budget includes a comprehensive child care initiative to address the struggles our nation's working parents face in finding child care they can afford, trust and rely on. Through unprecedented tax relief and subsidy support, the President's balanced budget includes a package of proposals to help working families pay for child care, improve the safety and quality of care, expand after-school programs and promote early learning.

Today More Than Ever, Working Families Struggle with Child Care. The number of children with parents who work outside of the home is higher than ever before. In 1996, three out of four mothers with young children worked outside of the home, compared to one in four in 1965. Additionally, studies have shown that that child care expenses are often the second or third largest item in a low-income working family's household budget. During the Clinton-Gore Administration, funding for child care has more than doubled. Still, many eligible children do not receive assistance. In FY 1999, states provided child care assistance to approximately 1.75 million children, or only 12 percent of the roughly 15 million low-income children eligible for assistance under federal law.

The President's Initiative Significantly Expands Access to Quality, Affordable Child Care and Early Learning Programs by:

Helping Over 8 Million Families Pay Child Care Expenses. The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) provides tax relief to those who, in order to work, pay for the care of a child under 13 or for a disabled dependent or spouse. The President's proposals, which cost \$30 billion over 10 years, broaden this tax relief and will help over 8 million families pay their child care expenses by 1) making the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable for the first time; 2) increasing the level of the credit; and 3) extending the credit to parents who stay at home with their children.

- **Making the Credit Refundable for Nearly Two Million Working Parents.** Under current law, a typical family of four with an income under \$25,000 has no tax liability and therefore is ineligible for relief from their often significant child care costs. Many such families earn too little to claim the credit but too much to get the full benefit of child care subsidies. To help these families, the President proposes to make the CDCTC refundable for the first time -- so that families with no tax liability can receive up to \$2,400 to help offset the cost of child care. For example, a single mother who has one child, earns an annual salary of \$15,000, and spends about \$2,400 per year on child care, will receive a tax credit of \$1,200, an increase of \$817 over current law. This proposal will assist nearly two million families.
- **Increasing the Child Care Tax Credit for 4.4 Million Working Families.** For families

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America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

A Report From

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

by

Sanford Newman, J.D.
President, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

T. Berry Brazelton, M.D.
Professor Emeritus, Harvard Medical School

Edward Zigler, Ph.D.
Sterling Professor of Psychology, Yale University

Lawrence W. Sherman, Ph.D.
Greenfield Professor of Human Relations, University of Pennsylvania

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Other:

1. We don't want to lose the law enforcement "tone" of the event. Perhaps having Shalala there would do that. However, if the AG can't come, Shalala would be a good addition.

2. We are slightly revising the child care report to add new research. Can I have our research director just email you an article that was written about the new research? (Would you still need to see the revised report?)

→
Printer
today

Speakers

- Sullivan - Littleton
- Lawrence Sherman
- Brazelton

WZMB

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