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**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

A Report

from

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

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America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

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Sanford A. Newman,
President

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

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Copies may also be ordered by sending \$12 for postage and handling to FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS, Child Care Report, 1334 G Street NW, Suite B, Washington, D.C. 20005-3107.

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Educational Child Care A Vital Weapon Against Crime

A Report from
FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

NOVEMBER, 1999

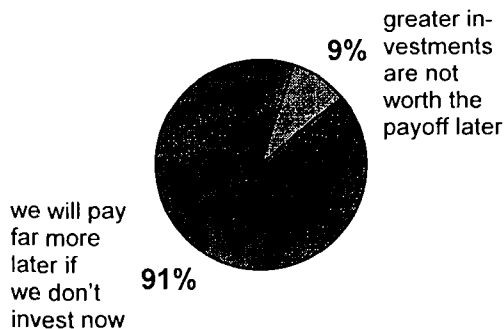
Introduction

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

Our members are determined to put dangerous criminals behind bars. But we also know no punishment after someone gets hurt can undo the agony that crime leaves in its wake. When children don't get the right start in life, all of us are endangered. Good educational child care is one of our most powerful weapons against crime.

George Mason University surveyed police chiefs and found that 9 out of them agreed with the statement:

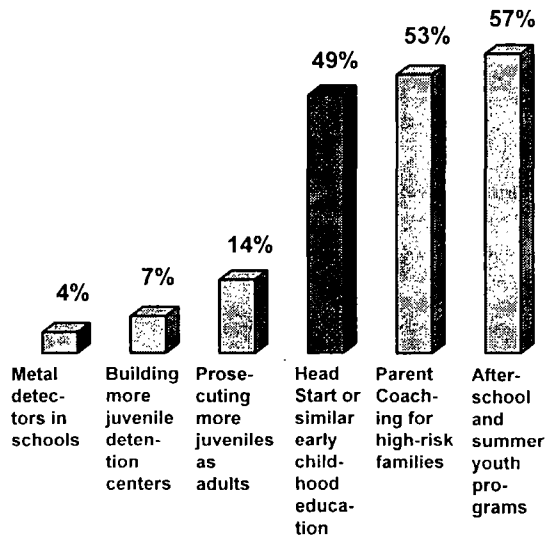
"If America does not make greater investments in after-school and educational child care programs to help children and youth now, we will pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs."



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

When police chiefs were asked to rate various strategies "on their value as a crime prevention tool," educational child care was given the top rating by many times the number of chiefs who picked such alternatives as trying more juveniles as adults, building more juvenile detention facilities, or installing more metal detectors in

In the George Mason University survey police chiefs were asked to rate strategies on a 1 to 5 scale as a crime prevention tool. The chart shows the percentage given the highest rating for each strategy.



schools.²

Just the Facts Please

This report isn't about ideology or philosophy; it's about facts. Like other Americans, crime fighters hold a range of views on whether it would be desirable for more parents to leave the workforce to stay home with their children. The *fact* is most parents are working, and their children are in some form of child care. Their tender minds and emotions are being powerfully shaped by the quality of that care.

The issue for law enforcement is whether the care the children receive while their parents are working will be good enough to help the kids get a good start in life, or whether it will be care that damages their development and ultimately endangers the

public safety. Wishful thinking won't save lives. Good educational child care will.

The time for philosophical debate about whether such investments "might work" is past. The proof is in, and the facts are clear.

The Good News: Educational Child Care Prevents Crime and Violence

Educational child care yields extraordinary returns, saving lives and even saving tax dollars. Nurturing, stimulating, child care teaches youngsters to get along with others, to care about others, and to start school ready to succeed, and helps them become the contributing citizens and good neighbors we all want them to be.

Powerful evidence from one study after another proves that quality educational child care in the first years of life can greatly reduce the risk that today's babies and toddlers will become tomorrow's violent teens and adults.

For example, in one study, half of a group of at-risk toddlers was randomly assigned to be in the High/Scope preschool program until they started kindergarten. Twenty-two years later, those who had been left out were five times more likely to have become chronic lawbreakers, with five or more arrests.

In other words, failing to provide these youngsters with quality child care

multiplied by five times the risk — every Americans risk — that they would become chronic lawbreakers.

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

Inadequate child care —the only kind millions of families can afford— not only fails to deliver those benefits, but multiplies the danger that at-risk children will grow up to threaten the safety of every American family.

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

Even though many child care teachers are working for poverty wages, often with little training and high turnover, tuition for two babies in a child care center averages \$12,000 a year. That's way out of reach for parents making \$10,000 a year at full-time minimum wage jobs, and for millions of other struggling families.

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

Protecting the Public Safety Requires Child Care Help for Families.

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

Yet today:

- The Head Start child development program remains so under-funded it can reach just four in ten eligible three- and four-year olds, and usually for just half of their parents' work day, for only part of the year.
- Programs like Early Head Start, designed for kids under three, have funds to serve only a tiny fraction of the babies and toddlers who need them.
- The Child Care and Development Fund, which assists communities in helping working families afford adequate child care, can serve only one in ten of those families that are eligible, and serves them with stipends so meager that adequate care usually remains out of reach.

“We need to start fighting crime in the high chair, not the electric chair — by then it’s too late.”

George Sweat, former Police Chief of Winston-Salem, NC.

The Public Gets It.

Americans now realize that, if we want our families to be safe, we all have a stake in making sure that every working family has access to adequate educational child care programs. Polls conducted in July and August for FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS by the Opinion Research Corporation showed:

- By a margin of nine to one, Americans said crime could be greatly reduced by boosting investment in child care, after-school, and similar programs.
- By a margin of three to one they would be prepared either to pay more in taxes or pass up a tax cut to provide kids with access to such programs.

Providing access to child care and after-school programs was picked as a top priority even with Social Security.

The People on the Front Lines Get It.

For those of us on the front lines in the battle against crime and violence, the once-quiet crisis in child care is now noisy, pervasive, insistent and tragic. It screams through our police sirens rushing to yet another crime that didn't have to happen. We hear it in the wrenching sobs of thousands of victims of violence and their families. We see it in yellow crime scene tape, body bags, blood stained sidewalks, and lives needlessly lost or shattered.

It's time for Elected Officials to Get It.

America has a tremendous opportunity. It can greatly reduce crime and violence by making sure that when parents are at work, children have access to quality educational child care. If we continue to pass up that opportunity, we will pay a tragic price.

Make no mistake about it: Our nation's child care crisis is a crime prevention crisis.

Chapter One: Quality Educational Child Care Prevents Crime

Rigorous studies, hard experience and brain pictures from modern "brain scan" technology tell the same story: in the first several years of life, children's intellects and emotions are being powerfully shaped. Even the ability to feel concern for others — the basis of "conscience" is rooted in the brain "wiring" that occurs during this period.

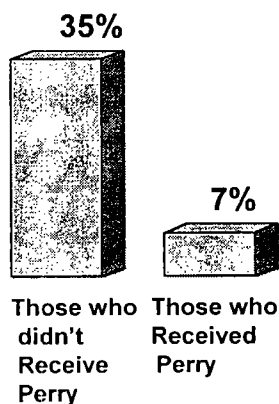
The kind of stimulation and interaction the child receives— touching, holding, rocking, talking, showing — determines the permanent physical wiring of the brain, as billions of unused synapses and neurons are whittled away. While learning continues throughout life, this brain development proceeds at an astounding pace in the first several years.³

This brain imaging research is confirmed by behavioral research comparing children exposed in infancy to good nutrition, toys, playmates, and nurturing with others not so lucky. These factors had a substantial impact on brain function at age twelve, and an even greater impact by age fifteen.⁴

The child care programs which have proven most effective in preventing future delinquency and crime are those that supplement quality developmental day care with visits to coach parents in child-rearing skills.⁵ For example:

High/Scope Preschool Program. In Ypsilanti, Michigan, the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation randomly divided low-income three- and four year-olds into two groups. Half received no special services, while the others were enrolled in a quality preschool program, including a weekly home visit, until they started kindergarten.⁶ When the children reached age 27, arrest records showed that those who had received the quality preschooling were only one fifth as likely to be "chronic offenders," with more than four arrests.⁷

High/Scope Perry Preschool
At-Risk 3 & 4 year olds who didn't
receive the preschool and weekly
home visits were five times more
likely to become chronic offenders
by age 27.



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

**Syracuse Program:
Probation Cases by Ages 13-16***

Those in the Program	Those not in the Program
Juvenile Del.	Juvenile Del. Juvenile Del. Juvenile Del. Criminal Mischief Violation of Probat. Petit Larceny Petit Larceny Burglary Attempted Assault Robbery Robbery Assault Sexual Assault
4 Individuals (of 65 tracked)	12 Individuals (of 54 tracked)
1 Case	14 cases

*Excludes ungovernable cases where parents are unable to control a child, but

Syracuse University Family Development Program. Researchers found that subsequent delinquency was cut by 90% when families were provided educational child care, parenting-education home visits, and other services beginning prenatally and continuing until the children began elementary school. Ten years later:

Among those children who had **not** received the early childhood services, **nearly one in five had already been charged with offenses.** At age 15, nearly 1 in 10 were already "chronic offenders," with more than four arrests. And, as the inset shows, many of these offenses were serious.

Among those children who *had* received the extra services, only one in twenty had even been charged with simple unruliness, and **only 1.5% had been delinquent.**⁸

In other words, failing to provide these babies and toddlers with good educational child care and related services **multiplied by ten times the risk that they would become delinquent as teens.**

Of course, the benefits of these programs are not limited to crime prevention. When the High/Scope toddlers became adults, for example, they were far better able to support themselves and their families than those left out of the program. Among males, the children who received preschool and home visitors were *eight times more likely to earn over \$24,000 a year.*⁹

While earnings were lower for females, nearly three times as many of the preschooled females (48%) as of those left out of the program (18%) were earning more than \$12,000 a year. Those who received preschool and home visits as toddlers were also *25% less likely ever to have received welfare or other means-tested social services as adults.*¹⁰

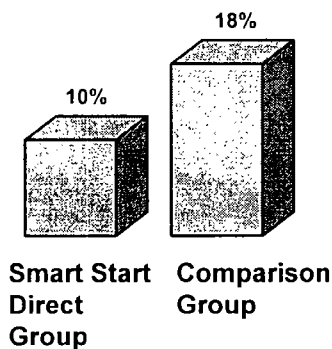
High/Scope Perry Preschool			
Outcomes at age 27		Perry	Controls
All	Chronic Offending	7%	35%
Fem.	Earn > \$12,000/year	48%	18%
Fem.	High School Diploma	84%	35%
Fem.	Married at age 27	40%	8%
Male	Earn > \$24,000/year	42%	6%
Fem.	Receiving Gov. \$	26%	59%

Females who had participated in the preschool program were two and a half times more likely to earn a high school diploma (84% vs. 35%), five times more likely (40% vs. 8%) to be married at age 27, and had one-third fewer out-of-wedlock births than the control group.¹¹

But the bottom line for law enforcement is that providing these proven “right-start” services dramatically reduces the risk that children will grow up to become criminals. Failing to provide kids with these services sharply increases crime, and costs lives.

Because it is difficult and expensive to follow toddlers for ten years after their participation in an early childhood program ends (as in the Syracuse study), and even harder to follow them for the 24 years of the High/Scope Perry study, few other studies have been able to directly measure the impact of early childhood investments on delinquency and arrests. But other studies do show that quality early education programs, especially when combined with a family support/parenting education component, have a positive impact on children’s ability to get along with others and work to reduce other anti-social behavior¹²

North Carolina’s Smart Start Program: 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.



These results are not limited to small, model programs. For example, North Carolina's pioneering Smart Start program is spending \$78 million a year on enhancing access to quality child care and other services for children under six. A new study by the University of North Carolina's Frank Porter Graham Center shows that children in the child care centers receiving substantial quality-improvement help from Smart Start were only about half as likely to have serious behavior problems in kindergarten.¹³

The flip side of that statement is equally telling: Kids in centers not receiving the Smart Start services were nearly twice as likely to be disruptive in kindergarten. Research consistently shows that children who

exhibit problem behaviors in kindergarten are far more likely than others to become teen delinquents and adult criminals.¹⁴

A recent study of 400 child care centers across the country found that "children who attended higher quality child care centers did better through the transition to school, both in math and language skills, but in getting along with peers and having fewer behavior problems."¹⁵

Taken as a whole, these research breakthroughs make clear that “early care and nurture have a decisive, long-lasting impact on how people develop, their ability to learn, and their capacity to regulate their own emotions.”¹⁶ It is to our distinct advantage to put the teachings of this science to work.

Chapter Two: Child Storage Isn't Child Care

High quality, educational child care programs cut crime. Mediocre child care doesn't.

Of course, when their parents are working, nearly all preschool children will receive some kind of care, of whatever quality. Marriott Corporation executive Donna Klein reports that everyday she finds children of service workers in hotel lobbies and dangerous cleaning supply rooms, because the low-wage working parents are unable to find decent child care at an affordable price.¹⁷ Other parents may take their children to family day care homes in which a provider trying to make a living while keeping fees down is caring for too many babies and toddlers, or knows too little about child development, to provide the nurturing and stimulation they need. As children reach school age, and sometimes even before, desperate parents may reluctantly leave them to "take care of themselves."

Recent research makes clear that "quality child care" must do far more than keep children safe from immediate physical injury. Good child care stimulates and nurtures children to maximize their healthy intellectual and emotional development. The old distinction between "custodial care" and educational and developmental care has been thoroughly discredited.

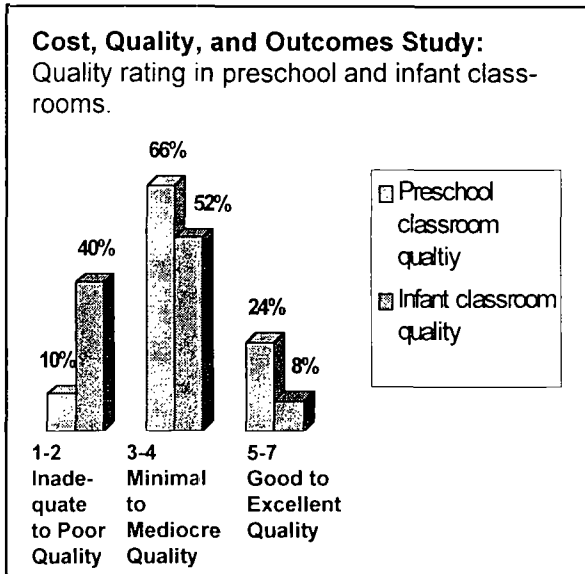
We can no more afford to accept child care that is merely "custodial" than we could accept assigning some children to public schools that are "custodial" rather than "instructional".¹⁸

As the Committee for Economic Development, a group of business executives from major corporations, emphasizes, "All programs for children from birth to age five — whether designated as child care, early childhood education or preschool — should focus on their educational and developmental needs and take into account what children will need to succeed in school and in life."¹⁹

The programs which have been proven to have the most substantial impact in reducing antisocial behavior, delinquency, and adult crime were quality programs. Staff-child ratios in such quality educational child care programs were one adult for every three or four infants and toddlers, or one adult for every six preschoolers; staff were well-trained and supervised;²⁰ and the programs included parenting-education components.

Just as high-quality care can markedly reduce the risk of delinquency and other unhappy outcomes, low-quality care leads to increased risk of such results.²¹

Unfortunately much of the child care America's children are receiving is sub-



standard. *The Cost, Quality, and Outcome Study* ranked 400 randomly selected child care centers on the following scale (and midpoints between the ratings): 1) **Inadequate – children’s need for health and safety are not met, there is no observed warmth or support from adults, and no learning is encouraged.** 3) Minimal – children’s basic health and safety needs are met, a little warmth and support is provided by adults, and a few learning experiences are provided; 5) Good – health and safety needs are fully met, warmth and support is provided for all children, and learning is encouraged in many ways through interesting, fun activities. 7) Excellent – all of the characteristics of good care are present,

plus children are encouraged to become independent, teachers plan for children’s individual learning needs, and adults have close, personal relationships with each child.”²²

The study found that 10% of pre-school care and fully 40% of infant center care was of poor quality (scoring 1-2). Only 24% of preschool centers and 8% of infant centers achieve developmentally adequate quality (scoring 5-7).²³

Chapter Three: Too Many Families Can’t Afford Adequate Child Care

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

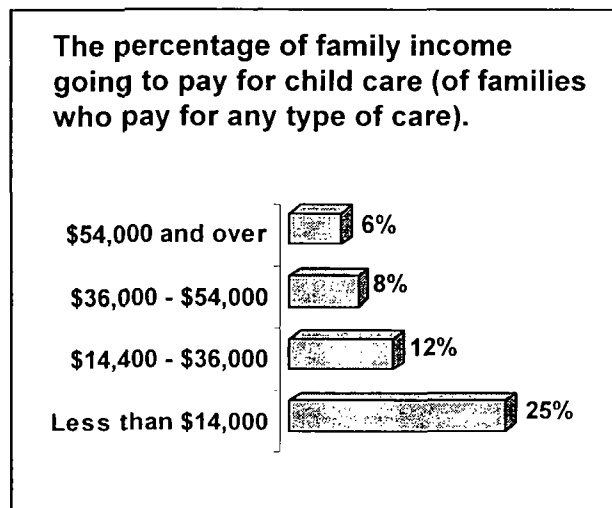
As this decade began, the Committee for Economic Development declared, “The lack of availability of quality child care that is developmentally appropriate, has educational value, and is affordable has created a crisis of national proportions that affects most families but hits low-income families the hardest.”²⁴

As we near the end of the millennium, that crisis has escalated.

Today, only 23% of all families with children younger than age 6 have one parent working and one at home²⁵ One out of four children lives with only one parent,²⁶ and half of all children can now expect to live an average of at least five years in a single-parent family.²⁷ Child care is expensive. In fact, a survey by the

Children's Defense Fund and the National Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies found that, "The average annual cost of child care for a 4-year-old in an urban center is more than the average annual cost of public college tuition in almost every state. In some cities child care costs *twice* as much as college tuition."²⁸

The report concludes, "The average annual cost for a 4-year old in a child care center exceeds \$4,000 in over two thirds of 47 cities surveyed and is more than \$5,000 in one third of the cities... The cost of care for infants is even higher. The average cost of center care for a 12-month-old is above \$5,500 in half the cities surveyed, including 11 urban areas where child care center costs for an infant average more than \$7,000 per year."²⁹



These are average costs. Experts estimate that quality care for infants and toddlers in many cities can rarely be purchased for less than \$10,000 a year.³⁰

Especially at the lower end of the average range, the quality of much of the care provided is woefully inadequate.³¹ It is nearly impossible for child care centers to provide necessary staff-to-child ratios and group sizes, and pay enough to retain appropriately trained staff, without charging higher fees.³²

Census Bureau data shows that, of families paying for child care, even families with incomes over \$54,000 a year are spending 6% of their income on child care.³³ But

families with less than \$14,000 annual income are spending on average fully 25% of their income on child care. It is hard to argue, given that percentage, that poor families don't care about their children. Yet even with that huge portion of their income going to child care, poor families are able to spend only half as much on child care as families with incomes over \$54,000 per year.³⁴

How can a single parent with two children, working full time at \$10,000 a year pay \$8,000 - \$12,000 a year (\$4,000-\$6,000 per child) for child care? Even two parents making \$20,000 a year cannot afford that. Clearly, unless government helps, quality child care is simply not an available option for most of the families whose children are most at risk.

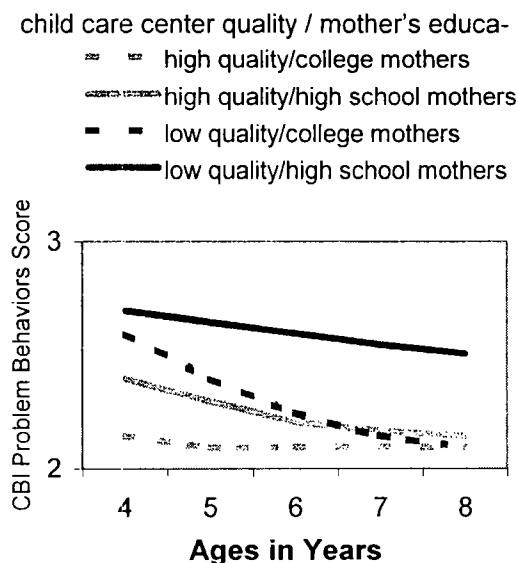
Today, quality child care and after-school programs are financially out of reach for millions of America's most at-risk children and youth. Young families, most

of whom are still near the lowest earning levels of their working lives, can no more afford to pay for quality child care during these years than they can afford to pay the full cost of the education we provide through public schools.

High-quality child care and child development programs are least available to those who would derive the greatest benefit from them — poor children.³⁵

Research shows that children whose mothers have lower levels of education receive the greatest benefits from high quality child care, and are most sensitive to the negative effects of poor quality care. For example, one study shows that, when they start first grade, middle-class children have been exposed to an average of 1,000 to 1,700 hours of one-on-one picture book reading — but that the average for low-income children is only 25 hours!³⁶

Cost Quality and Outcome Study: Children of mothers with less education who attended low quality child care had higher ratings for problem behaviors at age 4, and that behavior continued through age 8, (the dark top line). Whereas for children of college educated mothers who received poor quality care (the dark dashed line) the impact of poor quality child care was important at age 4, but it disappeared



The Cost, Quality, and Outcome Study, was conducted by a team of researchers from four different universities. It found that, at age nine, the children who had low-educated mothers' and had attended poor quality child care centers were substantially more likely to have behavior problems than other children who also had low-educated mothers but had attended better child care centers in their pre-school years.³⁷

Even among those children from low- and moderate-income families who are enrolled in child care programs, the services they are able to afford are typically inadequate. As the Carnegie Corporation's Task Force on Learning in the Primary Grades recently concluded, "With the notable exception of Head Start and some exemplary state-funded programs, programs attended by lower-income children do not ordinarily provide the full range of child development, health, and parent services that help children get ready for school."³⁸

Of course, large numbers of a community's children are reaching school un-

prepared to succeed, schools and teachers may be overwhelmed, jeopardizing the development and education of even those children who are adequately prepared.³⁹

From a law enforcement perspective, the child care crisis is especially severe because it strikes with greatest force at the most vulnerable children — those who are most at risk. When we shortchange their child care, we increase the risk they will grow up to pose a threat to the rest of us.

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

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

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

1. The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF),⁴⁰ which provides states with funds which they may use to help families pay for child care, if the families' income is below 85% of the state's median income. Most states, in practice, choose to set an eligibility ceiling lower than 85% of median income. In some states, eligibility is capped at income levels as low as \$17,000. In order to obtain their full CCDF block grant, states are required to match a portion of the funding.

Families receiving this assistance are free to choose child care provided by a relative or neighbor, a child care center, or someone who provides child care in the provider's home. The average federal subsidy for the children served is about \$66 per week.⁴¹

States design their own programs to spend these funds as each sees fit, with virtually no federal requirements attached.⁴² All states currently have established a sliding scale, under which the parents pay a greater portion of the cost of child care as their income approaches the eligibility ceiling, but the scale itself varies widely from one state to another.

CCDF funding is so inadequate that it can serve only one in ten of the children eligible. A recent study by the Department of Health and Human Services

found that **nine in ten eligible children with working parents —13.2 million of the 14.7 million eligible—get nothing. Most of the rest receive subsidies at levels far too low to enable them to purchase adequate child care.**

An Urban Institute study of child care for low-income families in six communities (Bath, NY; Birmingham, AL; Boulder, CO; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; and San Francisco, CA) found that **a low-income family with no welfare history, despite eligibility for child care subsidies, would find no funds available to them in five of the six communities.**⁴³ Although families moving from welfare to work must be provided with transitional child care assistance, that assistance ends after one year, at which point they may be unable to get assistance from any other source.⁴⁴ A recent Center for Law and Social Policy review of available state surveys found that less than half of the welfare-to-work families who have left welfare and are now working are receiving child care assistance.⁴⁵

2. Head Start. The Head Start program, which began in 1965, provides comprehensive education, social and emotional development, physical and mental health and nutrition services, and parent involvement for children whose families are below the poverty line. It serves primarily 3- and 4-year-olds. The federal government sets minimum standards, but funds hundreds of community-based grantees — nonprofit organizations and school systems—to provide services.⁴⁶

Because of inadequate funding, Head Start today can serve only four in ten eligible three- and four-year olds.Fifty-five percent of Head Start children come from single-parent families, and as of 1993, 33% of Head Start families had at least one parent working full-time.⁴⁷ These numbers have undoubtedly increased, and will be increasing further, because of the passage of the new welfare laws.

Nevertheless, Head Start programs have been forced by inadequate funding to move steadily away from providing the nine-hour-a-day programs that full-time working parents typically need. In fact, the percentage of full-day programs dropped from one-third in 1972 to about 15% in 1989,⁴⁸ and only about 6% of Head Start children are now in full-day programs.⁴⁹

3. Early Head Start was created to provide comprehensive child development and family support services to low-income babies and toddlers from birth to age three. Its first 68 grants to community-based service providers were awarded late in 1995. In Fiscal Year 1997, Early Head Start served 27,000 children, out of a total of nearly three million eligible youngsters. That number has increased slightly but remains tiny.

4. Tax Credits. The Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC) allows parents who need child care in order to work to claim an income tax credit for a part of their child care expenses or children younger than thirteen.

For a married couple with two children and an income up to \$17,900, or a single parent with an income up to \$11,600,⁵⁰ the tax credit is absolutely no help, because they would not owe any taxes in any event; and even for families with slightly higher incomes, its help is modest. This is because the credit is not “refundable;” that is, a family can subtract the credit from the amount it would otherwise owe in federal income taxes, but once its federal income tax liability reaches zero, the family gets nothing further from the credit.

Families that owe enough in federal income taxes can receive a credit for between twenty and thirty percent⁵¹ of the first \$2,400 in expenses for one child or the first \$4,800 for two or more children. Families with adjusted gross incomes over \$28,000 get a 20% credit. Families with lower incomes theoretically get credit for a slightly larger percentage of their expense, but many do not get the full benefit of the credit because they do not have enough tax liability.

The upshot is that **of the \$2.5 billion in federal tax expenditures (forgone revenue) for the credit in tax year 1994, just under 4% (less than \$96 million) went to families making less than \$15,000.⁵² In contrast,** about \$1.4 billion went to families making between \$15,000 and \$50,000, and about \$1 billion went to families making over \$50,000.⁵³

The DCTC should not be confused with the new \$500 per child tax credit which Congress passed in 1997, and which goes to all families regardless of whether they have child-care expenses. Now that this credit is becoming available, a two-parent family will have to make at least \$21,233 before it would owe any taxes⁵⁴, so such families making less than that amount will receive no net benefit from the DCTC. In fact, a two-parent family would need to make almost \$31,000 a year before it would receive the full benefit of the DCTC.⁵⁵ In other words, even fewer low-and lower-middle-income families will be helped by the DCTC beginning in 1998 than in past years.

The other substantial federal tax provision subsidizing child care, the Dependent Care Assistance Plan, allows an employee to set aside up to \$5,000 per year in non-taxed income for child care expenses. These credits, totaling \$890 million in fiscal year 1998,⁵⁶ were even more heavily tilted toward upper-income taxpayers.⁵⁷

Taken together then, **these provisions allocate roughly \$1.5 billion in child-care assistance to families with incomes above \$50,000, and about one-tenth of that amount to families making under \$15,000.**

Some state and local governments have also recognized the importance of getting and keeping children on a track which will turn them into productive and law-abiding citizens. For example, North Carolina's Smart Start initiative, spearheaded by Governor Hunt, and Ohio's “Families and Children First Initiative,”

spearheaded by then-Governor Voinovich have made important contributions to helping children in those states get the solid start that quality child care can provide.

Despite such examples, public investment has fallen lamentably and tragically short of what America's children and the public safety demand.

Chapter Five:

Penny-Wise, Pound-Foolish Policy

Choices: Wasting Money and Lives

Do investments like these bust budgets — or save money?

Rutgers University economist Steven Barnett has estimated that the High/Scope Perry Preschool Program produced nearly \$150,000 per participant in savings from reduced crime alone.⁵⁸ Even after discounting these savings to take into account interest which could have been earned on the preschool investment while the High/Scope toddlers were growing up, Barnett concluded that the net savings were more than \$70,000 per participant in crime-related savings alone, and a total of \$88,000 once welfare, tax and other savings are included.⁵⁹

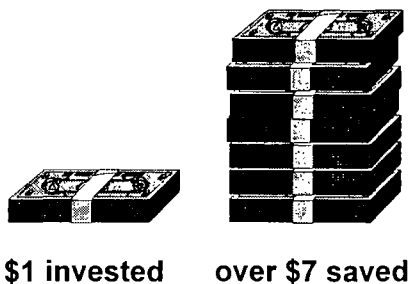
In short, *every dollar invested in the Perry program returned \$7.16 to the public.* These savings count only the benefits to the public at large — in reduced costs of crime, welfare and remedial education and in added revenues from taxes paid when the preschoolers became adult workers—without even taking into account the enormous direct benefits to the kids themselves.⁶⁰

Barnett estimates that the cost to society of failing to provide at least two years of quality early-childhood care and education to low-income children is approximately \$100,000 per child, totalling about *\$400 billion* for all poor children now under five.⁶¹

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

Economists, looking at this and other research, and their own analysis have concluded that early childhood educational investments are the best investment government can make in education. As James Heckman at the University of Chicago puts it, "Skills [including social skills] acquired early on make later learning easier."⁶² William Gale and Isabel V. Sawhill of the Brookings Institution, wrote in a Washington Post opinion piece that investing in early childhood

**High/Scope Perry Preschool:
Even after accounting for inflation, over
seven dollars was saved by the public
for every dollar invested in a preschool
and home visitation program**



education provides government and society, "with estimated rates of return that would make a venture capitalist envious."⁶³

A recent study by Professor Mark A. Cohen of Vanderbilt University estimates that each high-risk youth prevented from adopting a life of crime could save the country between \$1.7 million to \$2.3 million.⁶⁴

The Committee for Economic Development, summed up the bottom line this way, as they called for a greater investment in educational child care programs:

"Education is an investment, not an expense. If we can ensure that all children are born healthy and develop the skills and knowledge they need to be productive, self-supporting adults, whatever is spent on their development and education will be returned many times over in higher productivity, incomes, and taxes, and in lower costs for welfare, health care, crime, and myriad other economic and social problems."⁶⁵

The bottom line: investments in quality child development and after-school programs are money-savers, not budget-busters.

Chapter Six: From the Front Lines of the Battle Against Crime: A Call for Action

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

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

Today, hundreds of our nation's most distinguished police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, crime victim advocates and scholars have joined in calling on all public

**Former U.S. Attorney General and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Elliot L. Richardson:**

““The question is not whether we can afford these programs, it is whether we can afford to jeopardize the safety of millions of Americans and saddle future generations with the cost of failing to make these proven investments today. When child care and after-school programs save dollars and cut crime, why shouldn't our federal and state governments provide the funding that will enable communities to get the job done?”

officials to protect the public safety by providing **for all infants, toddlers and preschool children access to quality child care at a price their parents can afford.**

That means child care in which staffing levels are high enough and training good enough to assure that children receive the nurturing and stimulation they need to start school ready to succeed and to learn the core values which begin to develop in the first years of life. To be most effective in reducing crime, quality child care and development programs for our most at-risk families should be linked to parenting education and family support.

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

For states, it means sharp increases in their own investment in quality child care and development programs to help their children get the right start.

“To make our families safe, we need to be as willing to guarantee all kids space in a good child care program as we are to guarantee a criminal room and board in a prison cell..”

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

Conclusion

Our federal and state governments are falling far short of the investment in child care needed to meet their responsibility to protect the public safety. That shortfall is part of a gaping crime-prevention deficit that jeopardizes the safety of every American.

It is time that leaders at the state and federal levels lay out a plan to eliminate that deficit. No responsibility of federal and state governments is more fundamental than protecting the public safety.

That responsibility simply cannot be met without providing communities with the resources to assure that all families, and especially those whose children are most at risk of going astray, have access to quality child care at a price they can afford.

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Murder Must End Now



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

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**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
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Sept. 28, 1999

United States Congress
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senators and Representatives,

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

That plan calls on public officials to:

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

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

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

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

 Commissioner Thomas C. Frazier, Baltimore Police Dept.,

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

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

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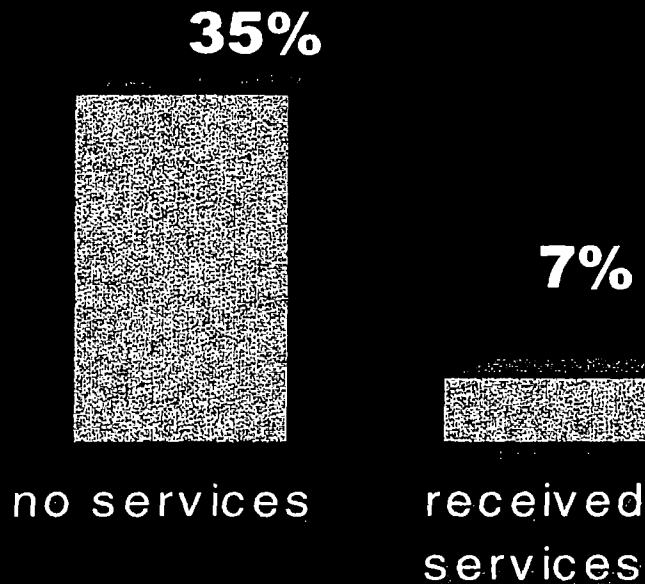
2

Divider Title: _____

Preschool & Home Visit Program Cuts Crime

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

Percent Arrested 5 or More Times
Through Age 27



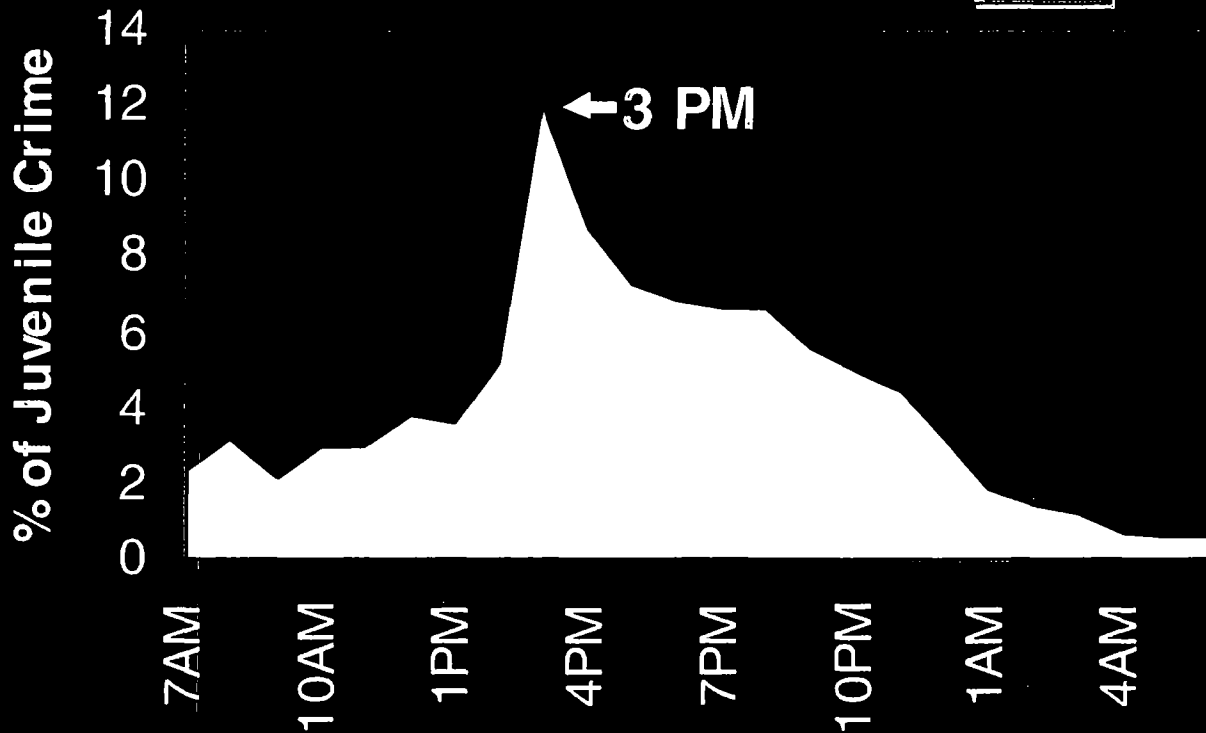
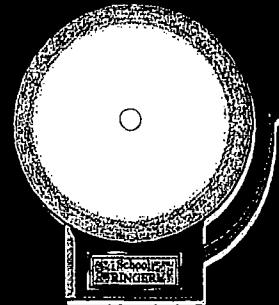
High/Scope Perry Preschool Study

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

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Percent of Violent Juvenile Crime Occurring Each Hour

Violent Juvenile Crime Triples When the School Bell Rings

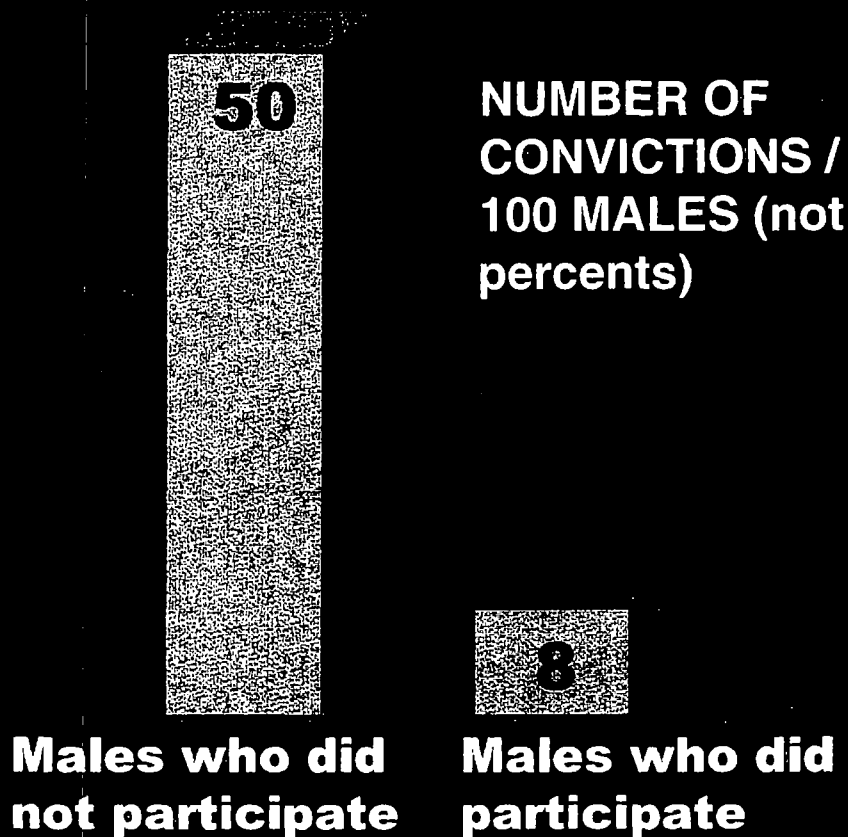


Source: Sickmund M., Snyder H.N., Poe-Yamagata E., "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1997 Update on Violence," National Center for Juvenile Justice, (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention) which was based on data compiled by the F.B.I.'s National Incident-Based Reporting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

Quality After-School Programs Prevent Crime

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

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



Quantum Opportunities Program

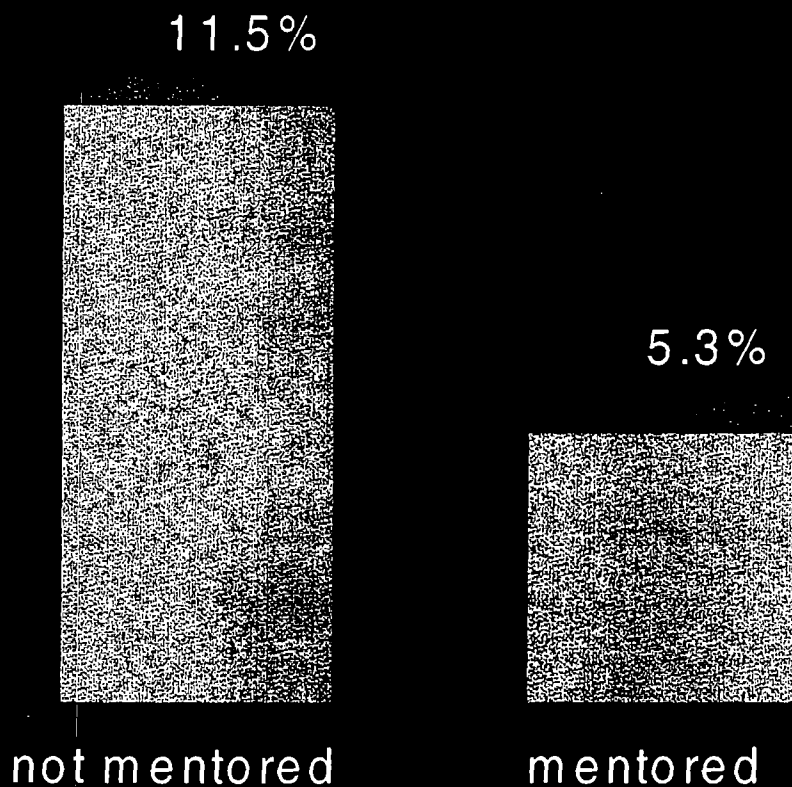
Source: Lattimore, C.B., et al. The Quantum Opportunities Program, in Elliot, D.S., *Blueprints for Violence Prevention*, Book 4 of a series, Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, Boulder CO, 1998.

Fight Crime. Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Quality Mentoring Cuts Drug Use

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

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



Big Brothers / Big Sisters Mentoring Program

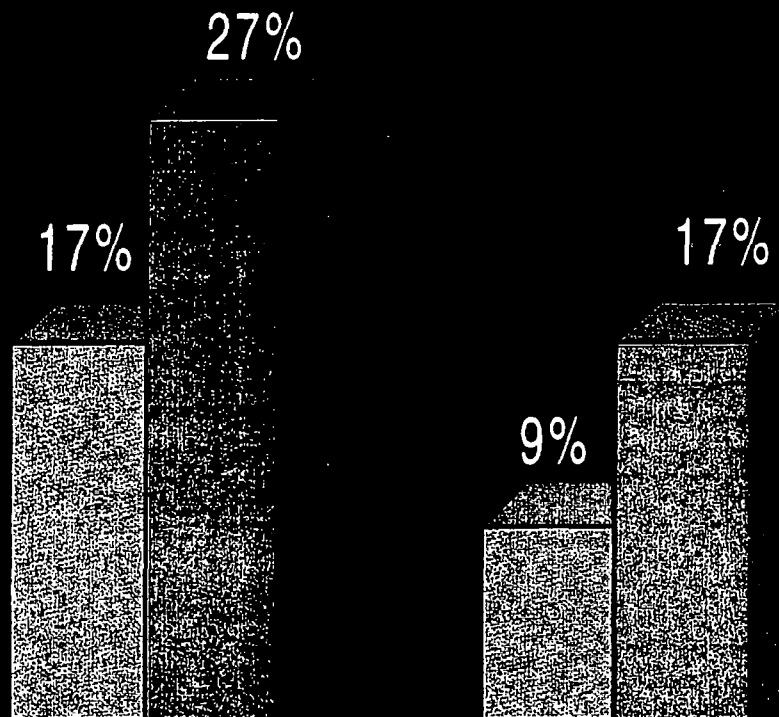
Source: Tierney, JJ., Grossman, J., and Resch, N., "Making a Difference: An Impact study of Big Brothers/Big sisters," Public/Private Ventures (November 1995), p. 33.

Fight Crime Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Abuse & Neglect Increases Crime

■ COMPARISON
GROUP

■ ABUSED OR
NEGLECTED



**Percent Who Were
Arrested as
Juveniles**

(59% INCREASE)

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

(88% INCREASE)

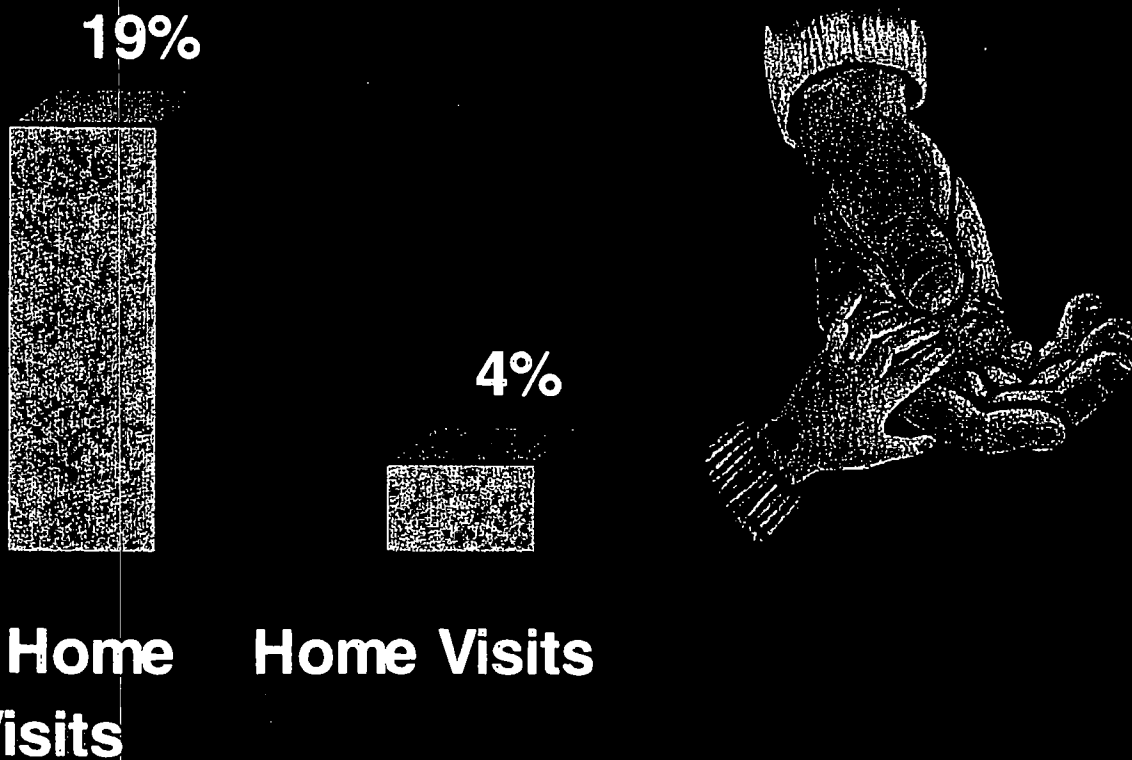
Source: Maxfield M.G., Spatz Widom C., "The Cycle of Violence: Revisited 6 Years Later," Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine, Vol. 150, April, 1996, and Spatz Widom C., "The Cycle of Violence," National Institute of Justice, October, 1992.

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www.fightcrime.org

Home Visitation Services Prevent Child Abuse

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

Verified Child Abuse or Neglect During the First 2 Years



Prenatal and Early Infancy Project

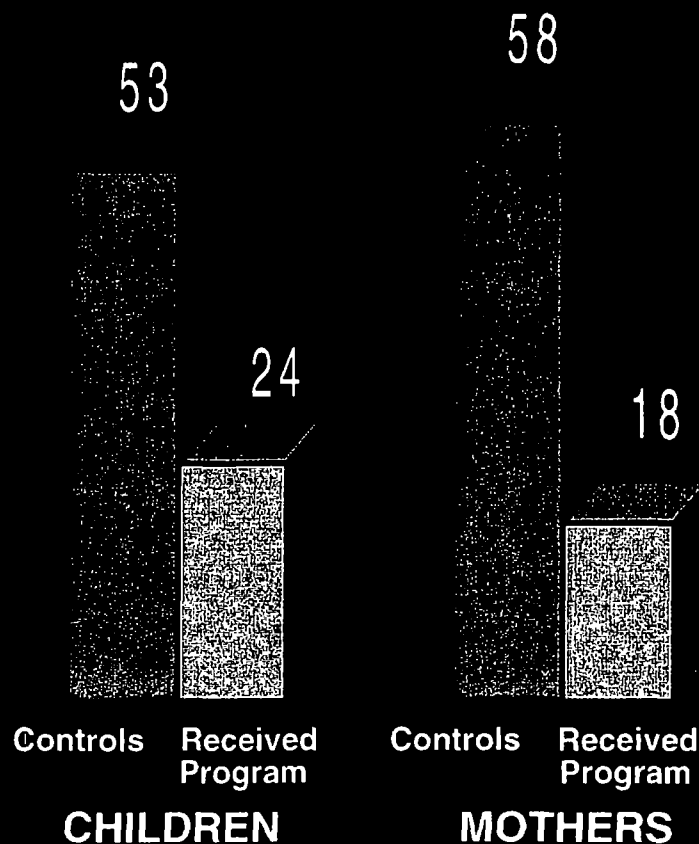
Source: Olds, D., Henderson, C., Tatelbaum, R., and Chamberlin, R., "Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect: a randomized trial of nurse visitation," *Pediatrics*, (1986) vol. 78, pp. 65-78.

Fight Crime. Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Home Visitation Services Prevent Arrests of both Mothers and Children

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

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



Prenatal and Early Infancy Project

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

Fight Crime. Invest In Kids.
www.fightcrime.org

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Divider Title: _____

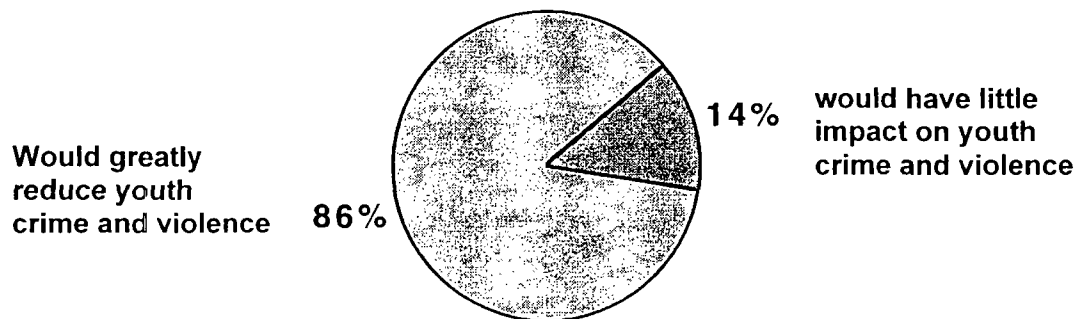
Poll of Police Chiefs

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

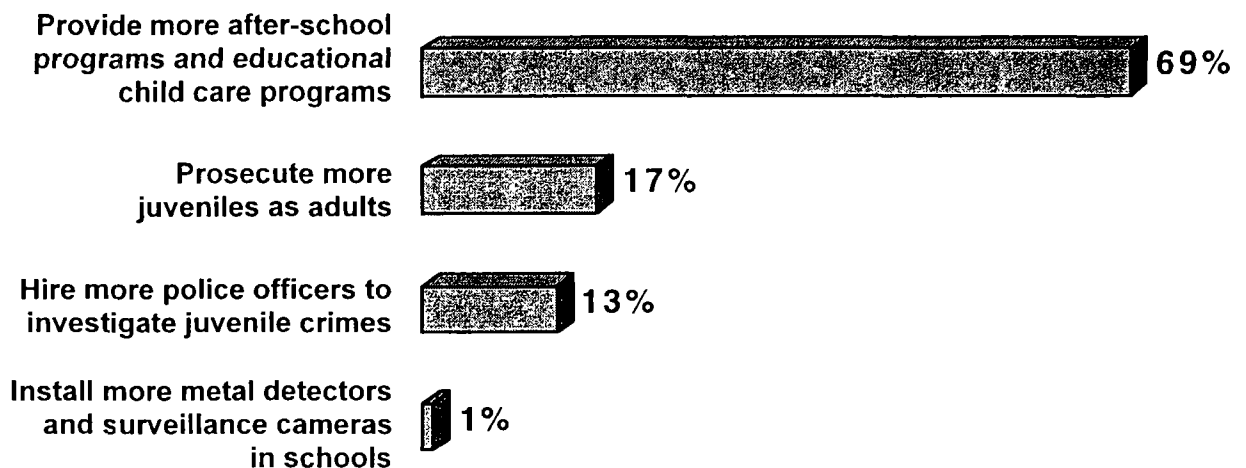
1) Which of these statements comes closer to your view?

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

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



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

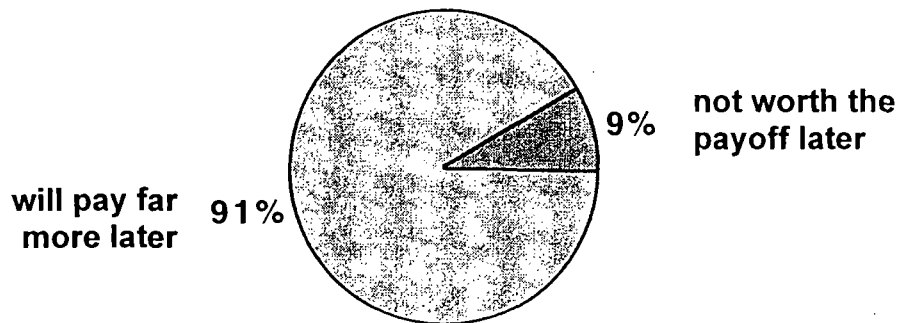


* In order to guide elected officials please rank the following four strategies. Place a "1" next to the approach you think will ultimately have the biggest impact in reducing youth violence, a "2" for the next most effective, and so forth. (Please rank all strategies and do not give the same ranking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

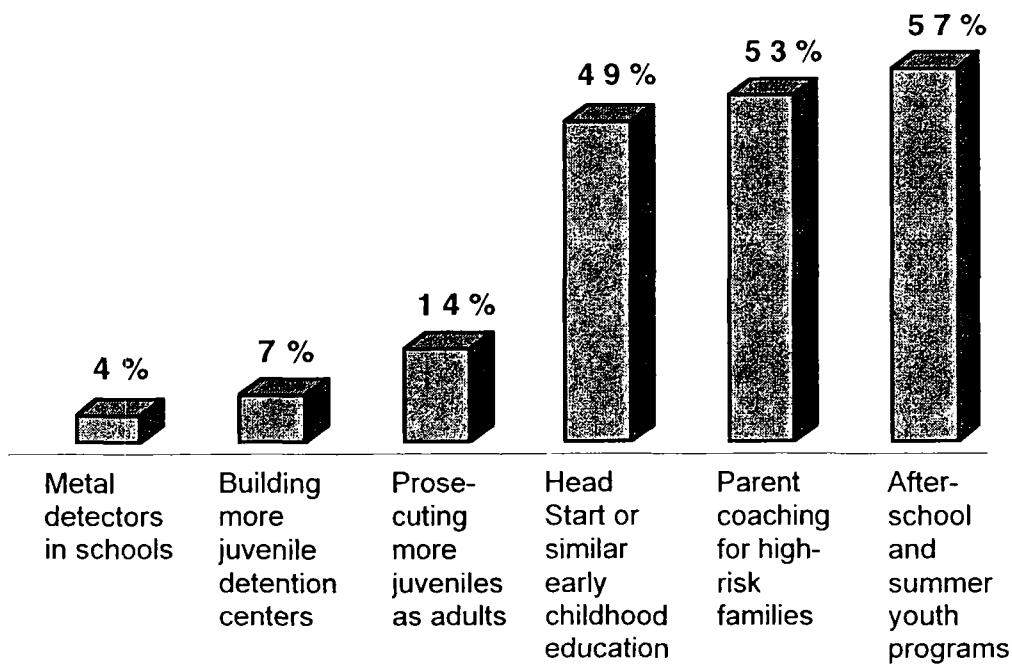
3) Which of these statements comes closer to your view?

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

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



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



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