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Gilbert Gallegos

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John Millner

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Charles Moose

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District Atty., Travis Co., TX

Norm Early

Former D.A., Denver, CO

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Janet Napolitano

Attorney General, AZ

Jeanine Pirro

District Atty., Westchester, NY

Elliot Richardson

Former Attorney General

and Secretary of HEW, of

Defense and of Commerce

VIOLENCE VICTIMS

Frances Davis

Fdr., Mothers of All Children

Carole Grant Hall

Director, Ginger Ridge

Residents' Initiative

Ellen Halbert

Editor, National Crime

Victims Report

Marc Klaas

Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children

Dennis Lees, Ph.D.

Mgr., Mental Health Clinic

Jean Lewis

President, Parents of

Murdered Children

Gordon Rondeau &

Elaine Rondeau

Founders, Action America:

Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

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

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Associate Directors

Amy R. Dawson

Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Research Director

William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

State Operations Director

Marci Wasserman

Communications Director

Philip Evans

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Douglas Hamilton
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Chief, Knoxville, TN

John Millner
Chief, Elmhurst, IL

Charles Moose
Chief, Portland, OR

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Former Commiss'r., NYC,
DC, Detroit, Syracuse

Dennis Nowicki
Chief, Charlotte, NC

Ruben Ortega
Chief, Salt Lake City, UT

Bernard Parks
Chief, Los Angeles, CA

Matt Rodriguez
Fmr. Police Supt., Chicago, IL

Joseph Samuels, Jr.
Chief, Oakland, CA

Darrell Sanders
Chief, Frankfort, IL

Jerry Sanders
Chief, San Diego, CA

Darrel Stephens
Fmr. Chief, St. Petersburg, FL

Patrick Sullivan, Jr.
Sheriff, Arapahoe Co., CO

Donald Warshaw
Chief, Miami, FL

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District Atty., Travis Co., TX

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Former D.A., Denver, CO

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District Atty., Suffolk Co., MA

Elliott L. Richardson
Former Attorney General
and Secretary of HEW, of
Defense and of Commerce

Grant Woods
Attorney General, AZ

CRIME SURVIVORS

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Fdr., Mothers of All Children

Carole Grant Hall
Director, Ginger Ridge
Residents' Initiative

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**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

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Brendan J. Fitzsimons

State Operations Director
Marci Wasserman

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

Education Policy Director
Joe Tom Easley, J.D., M.P.H.

Development Coordinator
Jonah S. Van Zandt

Sept. 28, 1999

United States Congress
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senators and Representatives,

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

That plan calls on public officials to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Chief Garvin Arrell, Surprise Police Dept., Surprise, AZ
 Chief Douglas L. Bartosh, Scottsdale Police Dept., Scottsdale, AZ
 Sheriff Gary H. Butler, Navajo County Sheriffs Dept., Holbrook, AZ
 Hon. William J. Ekstrom, Jr, Mohave County Attorney, Kingman, AZ
 Ms. Sophia Espindola, Mothers Against Gangs, Son murdered at age 16, Phoenix, AZ
 Ms. Janet D. Fiero, Son Aaron murdered at age 2, Scottsdale, AZ
 Ms. Barbara L. Haralson, Founder, Stand Against Violence Everywhere,
 Father murdered in 1997, Safford, AZ
 Ms. Kathleen Hill, Son Clint murdered in 1993, Phoenix, AZ
 Chief Harold Hurtt, Phoenix Police Dept., Phoenix, AZ
 Sheriff Ralph E. Ogden, Yuma County Sheriffs Dept., Yuma, AZ
 Sheriff Frank R. Reyes, Pinal County Sheriffs Dept., Florence, AZ
 Sheriff Tom Sheahan, Mohave County Sheriff, Kingman, AZ
 Chief Michael L. 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 Sheriffs 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

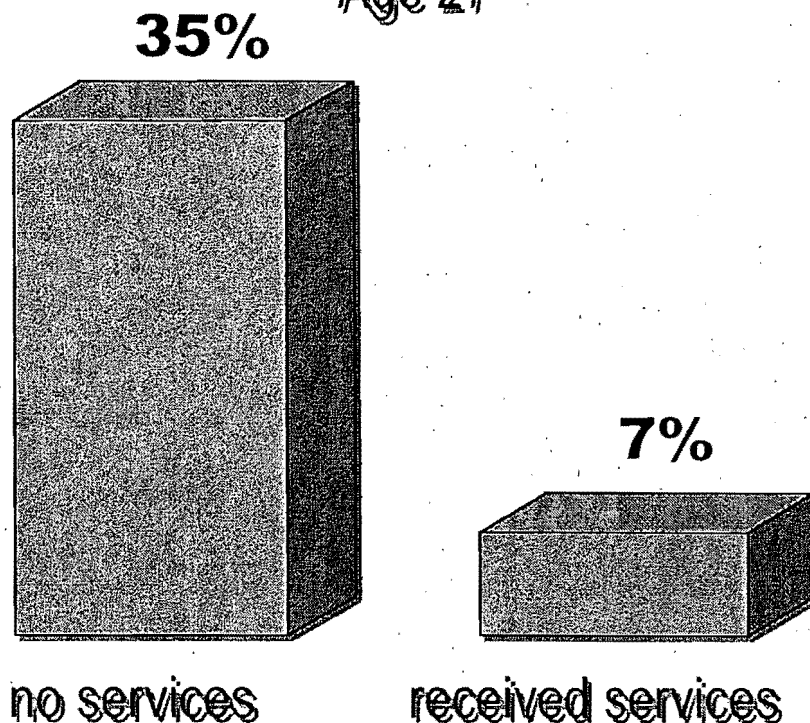
Sheriff Charles W Gill, Gloucester County Sheriffs Dept., Woodbury, NJ
 Director Joseph Santiago, Newark Police Dept., Newark, NJ
 Chief James Bonnell, Las Cruces Police Dept., Las Cruces, NM
 Sheriff Joe Bowdich, Bernalillo County Sheriffs Dept., Albuquerque, NM
 Sheriff M. A. (Chunky) Click, Eddy County 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

Preschool & Home Visit Program Cuts Crime

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

Percent Arrested 5 or More Times Through
Age 27



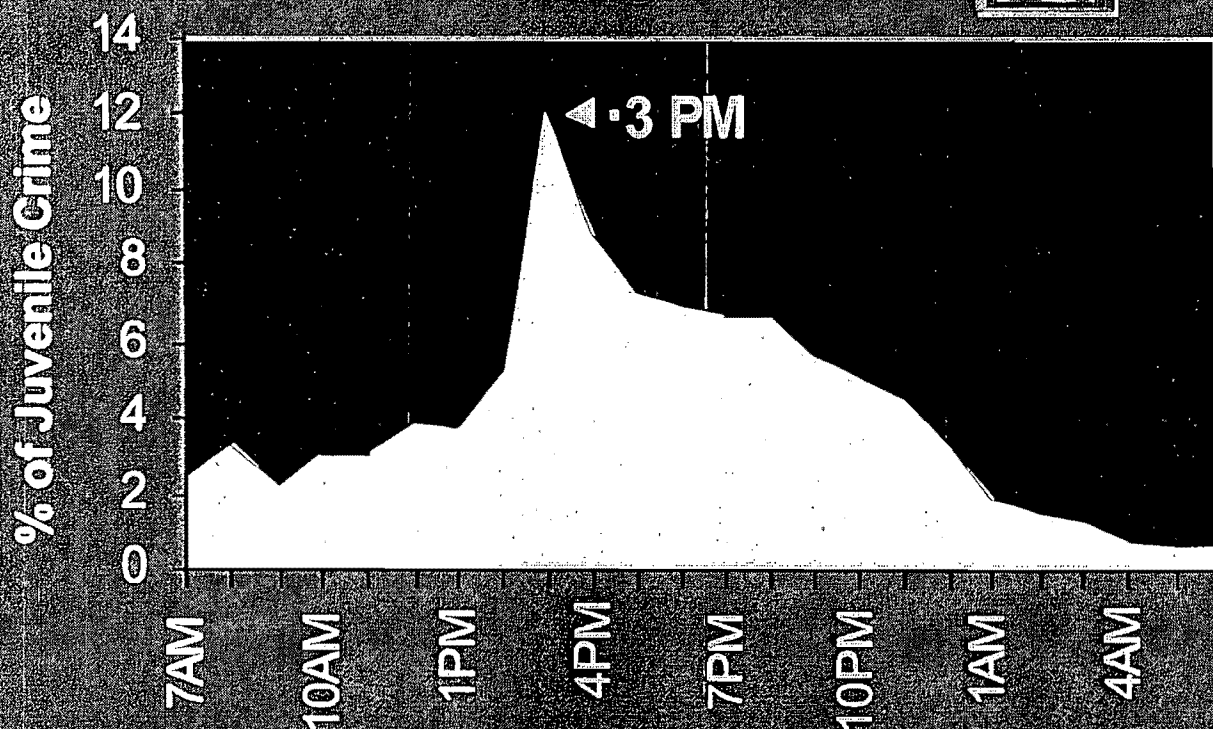
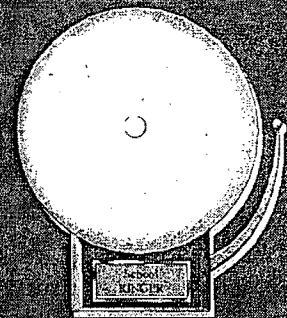
High/Scope Perry Preschool Study

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

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Percent of Violent Juvenile Crime Occurring Each Hour

**Violent Juvenile Crime
Triples When the
School Bell Rings**



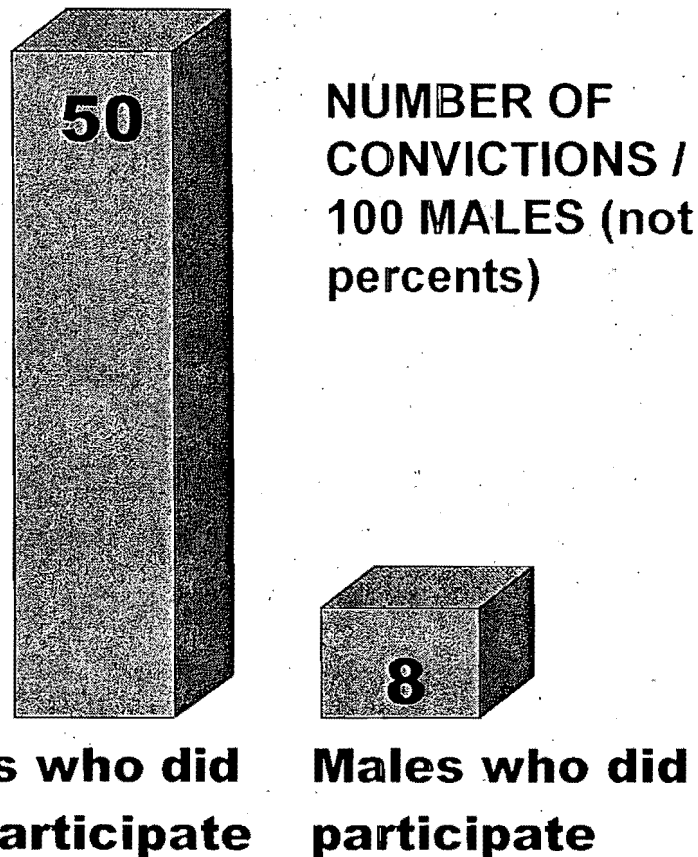
Source: Sickmund M., Snyder H.N., Poe-Yamagata E., *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1997 Update on Violence*, *National Center for Juvenile Justice*, (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention) which was based on data compiled by the F.B.I.'s National Incident-Based Reporting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

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Quality After-School Programs Prevent Crime

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

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



Quantum Opportunities Program

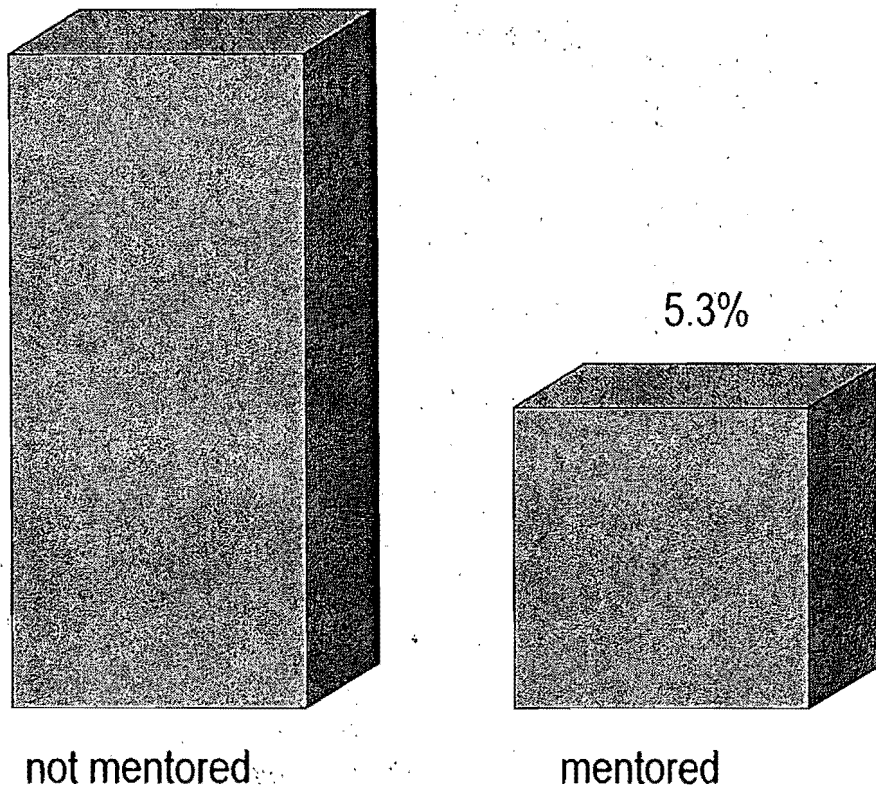
Source: Lattimore, C.B., et al. The Quantum Opportunities Program, in Elliot, D.S., *Blueprints for Violence Prevention*, Book 4 of a series, Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, Boulder CO, 1998.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Quality Mentoring Cuts Drug Use

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

Percentage of 10- to 16- year-olds who started using drugs
11.5%



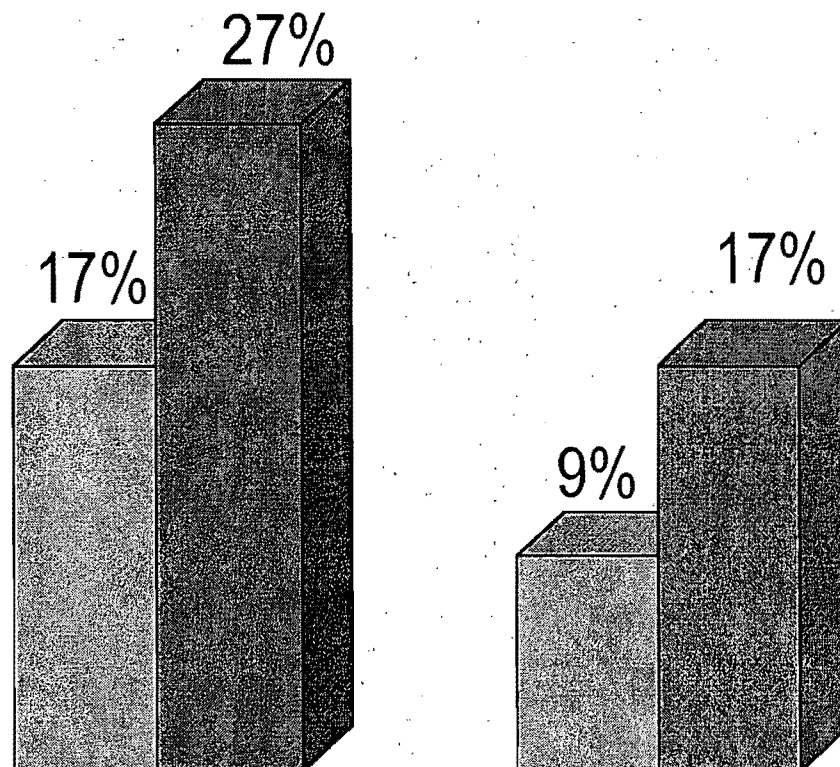
Big Brothers / Big Sisters Mentoring Program

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

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Abuse & Neglect Increases Crime

■ COMPARISON
GROUP
■ ABUSED OR
NEGLECTED



**Percent Who Were
Arrested as
Juveniles**

(59% INCREASE)

**“Chronic Offenders”
Percent Arrested
Five or More Times**

(88% INCREASE)

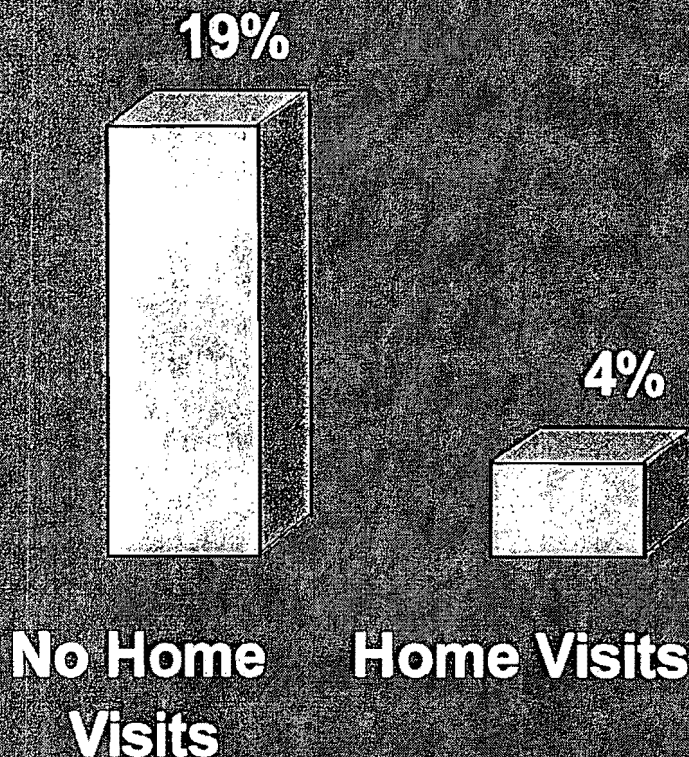
Source: Maxfield M.G., Spatz Widom C., "The Cycle of Violence: Revisited 6 Years Later," Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine, Vol. 150, April, 1996, and Spatz Widom C., "The Cycle of Violence," National Institute of Justice, October, 1992.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Home Visitation Services Prevent Child Abuse

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

Verified Child Abuse or Neglect During the First 2 Years



Prenatal and Early Infancy Project

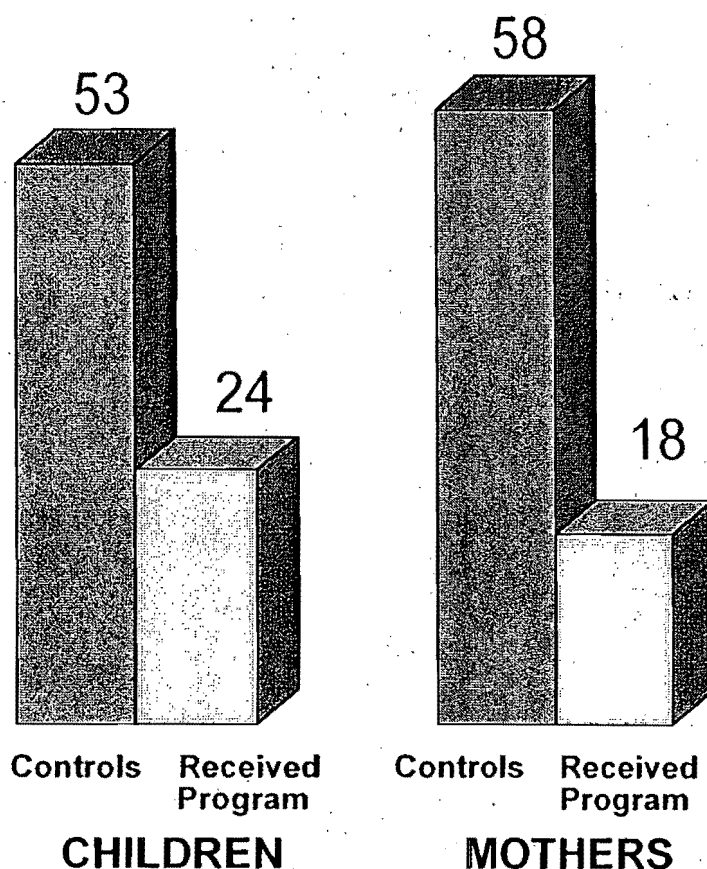
Source: Olds, D., Henderson, C., Tatelbaum, R., and Chamberlin, R., Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect: a randomized trial of nurse visitation, *Pediatrics*, (1986) vol 78, pp. 65-78.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Home Visitation Services Prevent Arrests of both Mothers and Children

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

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



Prenatal and Early Infancy Project

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

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

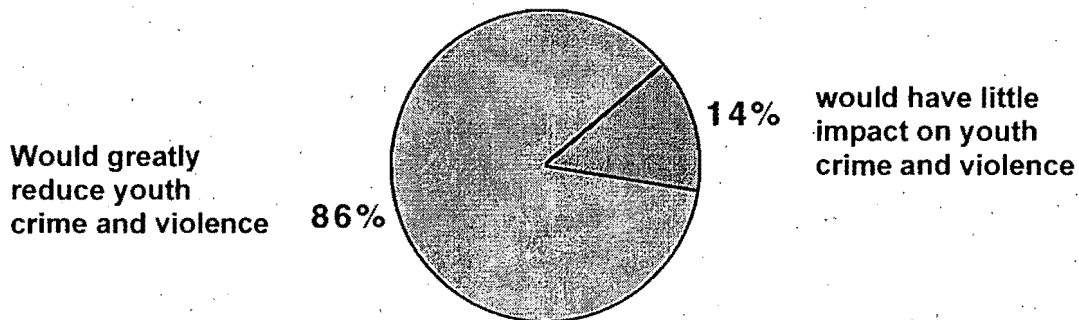
Poll of Police Chiefs

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.

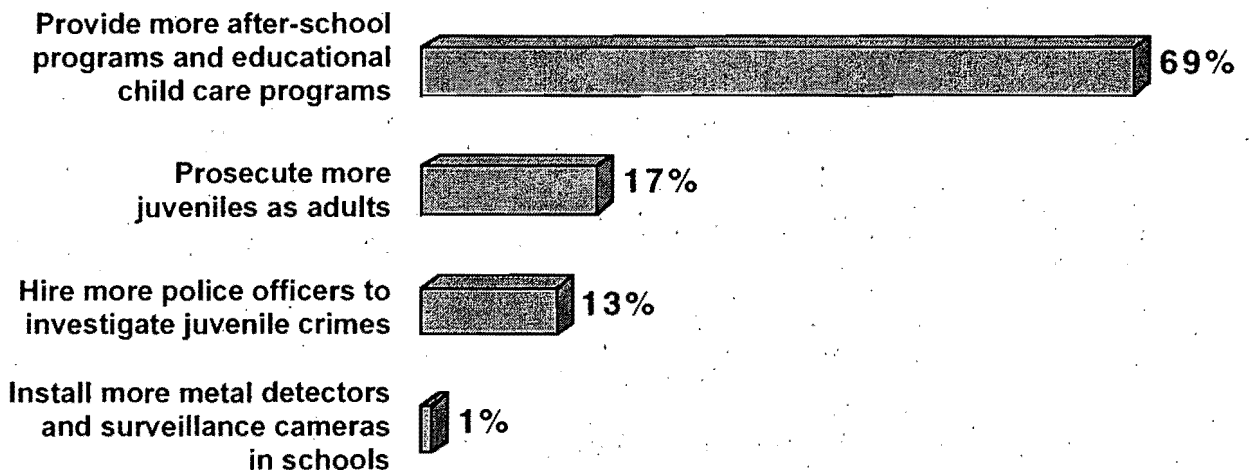
1) Which of these statements comes closer to your view?

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?*

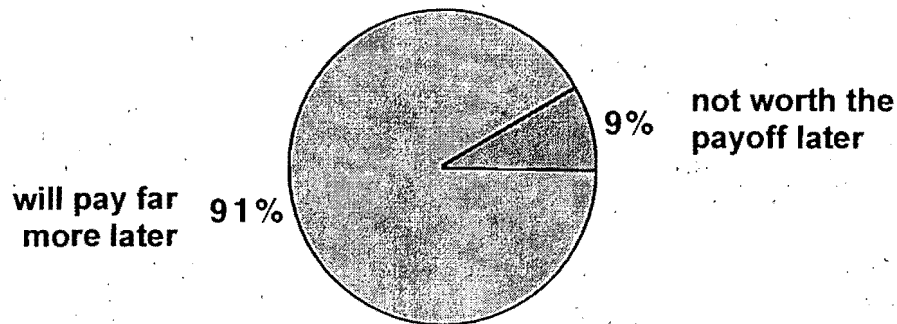


* In order to guide elected officials please rank the following four strategies. Place a "1" next to the approach you think will ultimately have the biggest impact in reducing youth violence, a "2" for the next most effective, and so forth. (Please rank all strategies and do not give the same ranking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

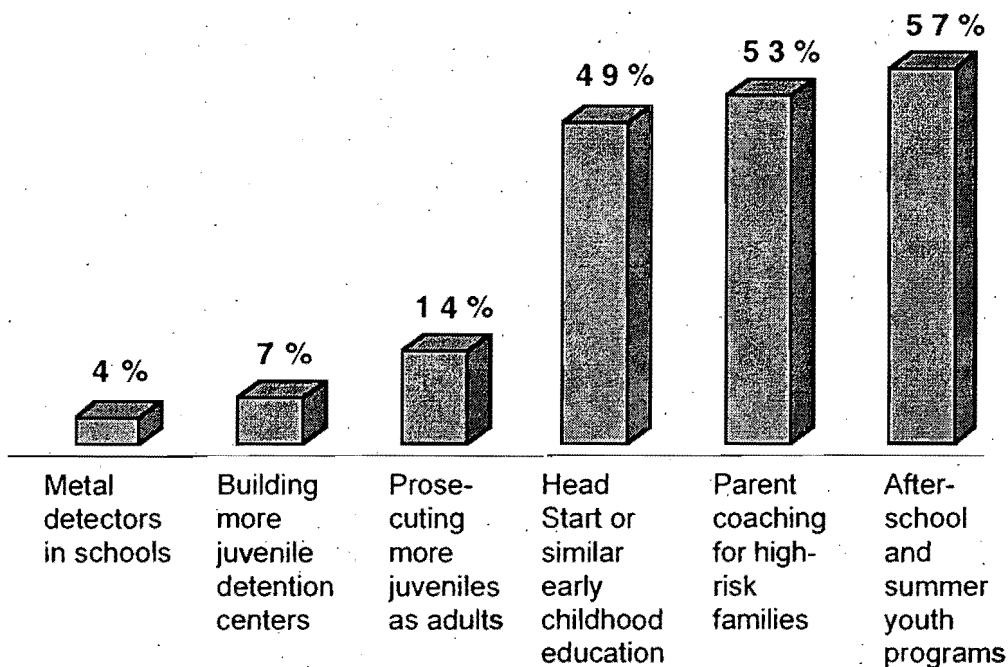
3) Which of these statements comes closer to your view?

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.

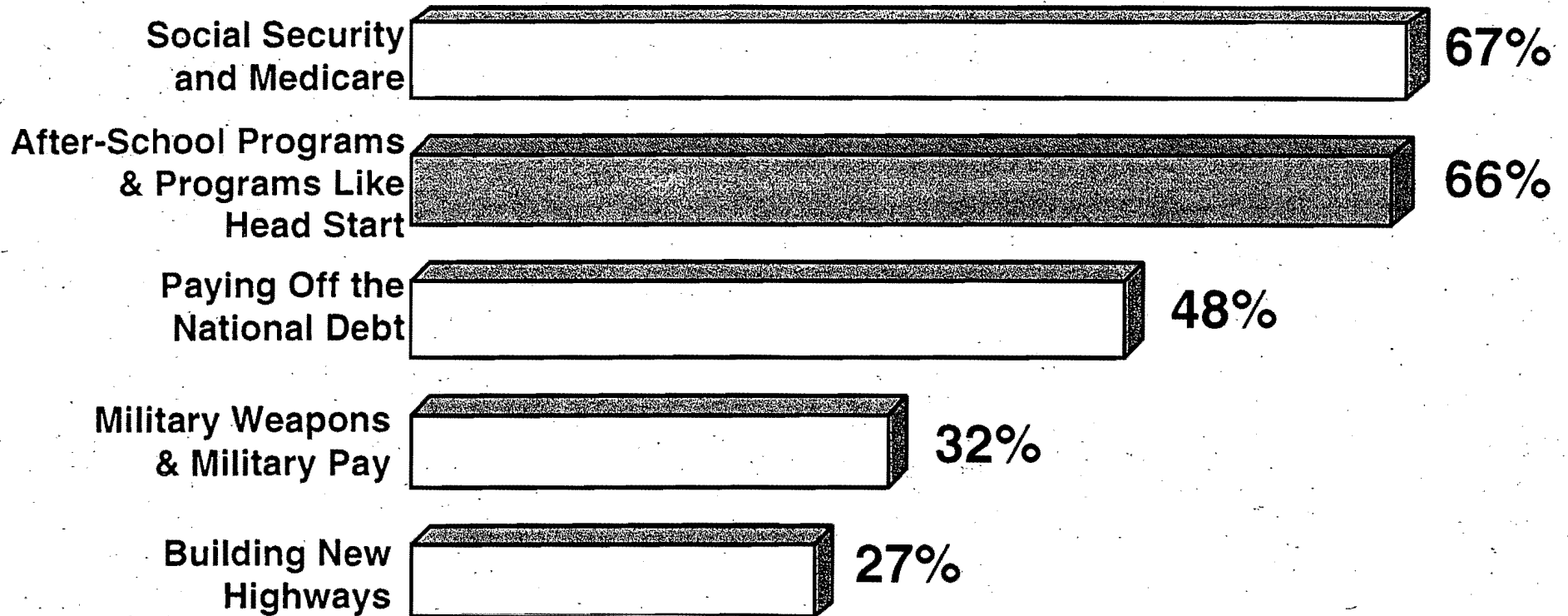


4) The Police Chiefs were asked "Please rate the following strategies on a scale of 1 to 5 on their value as a crime prevention tool." This chart shows the percentage for each strategy that received a "1" rating by the Police Chiefs.



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%.

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



Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

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

August 12-15

Question 1.

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

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

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

Question 2.

Which of these priorities are more important than cutting taxes?

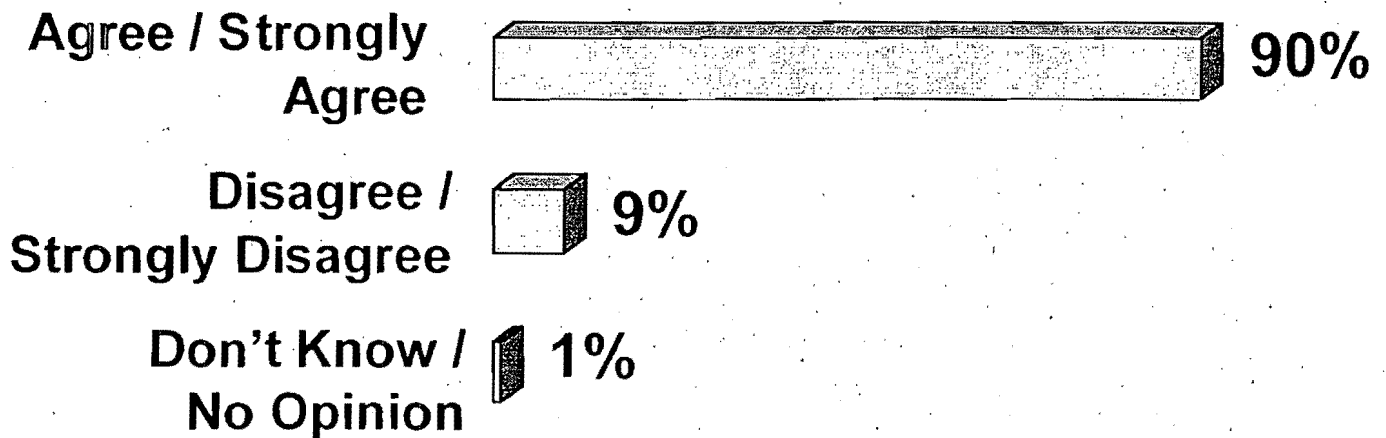
Shoring up Social Security and Medicare.	67%
Providing access to after-school programs and early childhood development programs like Head Start.	66%
Paying off the national debt.	48%
Building new highways.	32%
Building more advanced military weapons and spending more on military pay.	27%
Don't know /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

Question 3.

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

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

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



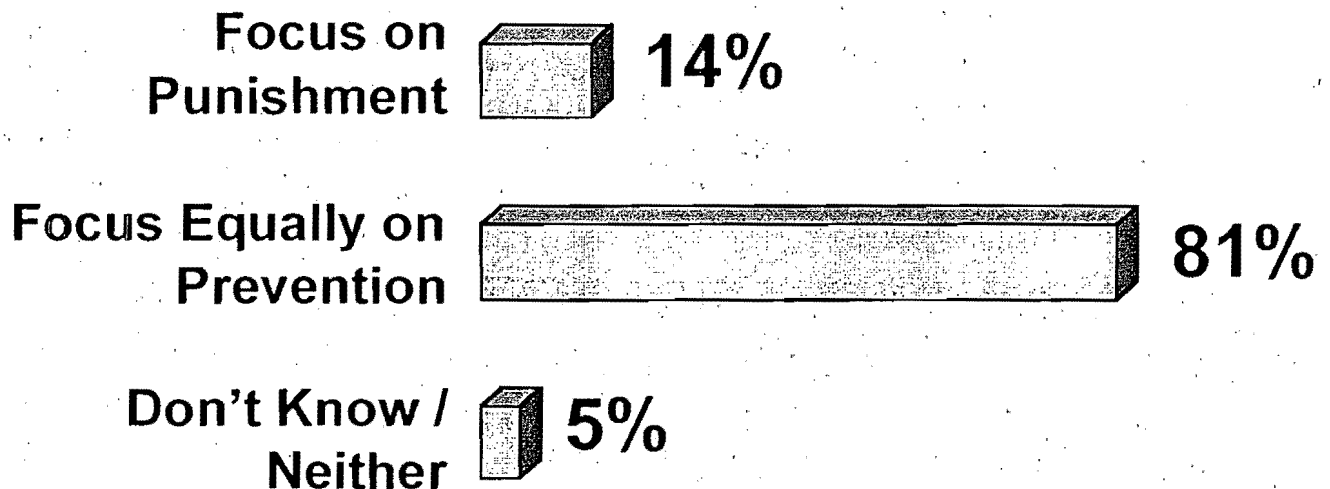
Actual Question Wording:

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

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

Fight Crime. Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

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



Actual Question Wording:

"Which of these statements comes closer to your views?"

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

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

Fight Crime. Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

July 1-3 1999

Question 1

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

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

Question 2.

Which of these statements comes closer to your view?

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

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

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

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

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Fdr., Mothers of All Children

Carole Grant Hall

Director, Ginger Ridge
Residents' Initiative

Ellen Halbert

Editor, National Crime
Victims Report

Marc Klaas

Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children

Dennis Lees, Ph.D.

Mgr., Mental Health Clinic

Jean Lewis

President, Parents of
Murdered Children

**Gordon Rondeau &
Elaine Rondeau**

Founders, Action America:
Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

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Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Directors

Amy R. Dawson

Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Research Director

William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

State Operations Director

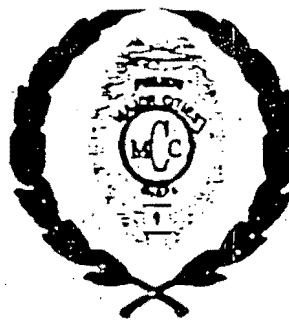
Marci Wasserman

Communications Director

Philip Evans

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

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



MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS

Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

Major Cities Chiefs

February 9, 1999

RESOLUTION

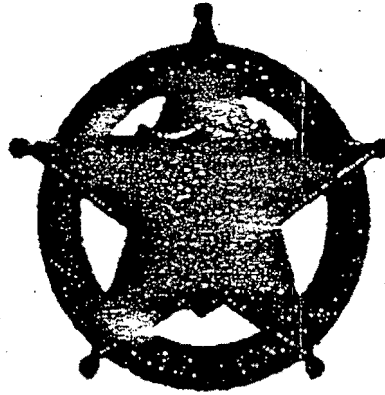
As police chiefs in America's largest cities, we know that investments today to help kids get the right start are among America's most powerful weapons against crime. Quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good neighbors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

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

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

.....
Calgary, Canada
Montreal, Canada
Toronto, Canada

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION



Resolution

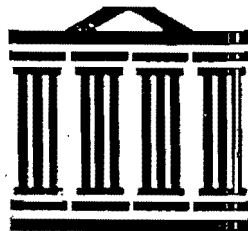
NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS INVESTING IN OUR NATIONS YOUTH

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

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

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

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



POLICE EXECUTIVE
RESEARCH FORUM

CHUCK WEXLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Resolution on Early Childhood Care and After-School Programs

May 1, 1998

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

Findings

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

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

Call for Action

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

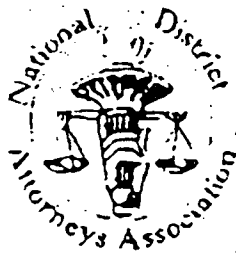
- Ensure all communities the funds to provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality, educational child care at a price their parents can afford.

Resolution on Early Childhood Care and After-School Programs

May 1, 1998

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

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



NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION

99 Canal Center Plaza • Suite 510 • Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Telephone: (703) 549-9222

Fax: (703) 836-5195

RESOLUTION
ON
CURBING YOUTH VIOLENCE

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

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

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

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

Resolution on Curbing Youth Violence

*Approved by the Arizona Association of
Chiefs of Police*

September 15, 1998

RESOLUTION

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

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

Arizona County Attorney & Sheriff's Association

Sheriff Marvin Hare, President
Martha Chase, Secretary/Treasurer

RESOLUTION ON CURBING YOUTH VIOLENCE

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

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

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

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

Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

California District Attorney's Association

January, 1999

RESOLUTION

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

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



California State Sheriffs' Association

Organization Founded by the Sheriffs in 1894

RESOLUTION ON CURBING SCHOOL & YOUTH VIOLENCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adopted this twenty-eighth day of March 1999

[Signature]
President

[Signature]
Secretary

[Signature]
Executive Director

Attest:



Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

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

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St. Charles Police Dept.
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Immediate Past President

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CHAPLAIN:

Rev. Patrick Stewart
St. Charles

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Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

December, 1998

RESOLUTION

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

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

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

Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

Illinois State's Attorneys Association

December 9, 1998

RESOLUTION

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

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

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

*President*

Gary D. Anderson, Chief Deputy
 Appanoose County
 1125 W. Van Buren
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 Centerville, Iowa 52544-0474
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Secretary/Treasurer

Ted Kamatchus, Sheriff
 Marshall County
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 Fax (515) 754-6369
 E-mail S6401@msn.com

Resolution on Curbing School and Youth Violence

Approved by the board of the

Iowa State Sheriff's & Deputies' Association

September 16, 1999

RESOLUTION

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

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

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Maine Chiefs of Police Association

93 Silver Street • Waterville, Maine 04901

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

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

Crime Prevention Resolution

Bar Harbor, May 29, 1998

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

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

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

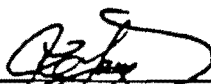
Whereas, crime prevention is everyone's responsibility,

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

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

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

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



Joseph E. Young, Sr.,
President

5-29-98
Date

C.O.P.s Care



MAINE SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

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Chaplain
Sgt. Donald B. Williams
Kennebec County
622-0990

RESOLUTION

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

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



New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc.

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

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

CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION #37

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Saratoga, New York
1999**

July 30,

N. C. Association of Chiefs of Police



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

Telephone (704) 783-2207
E-mail reccpd101@ctc.net
Pager (704) 783-3715
Fax (704) 786-3494

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adopted this the 23rd day of February, 1999

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

Chief Robert E. Cansler, President



RHODE ISLAND POLICE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

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

RESOLUTION

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

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

Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

Texas Police Chiefs Association

February, 1999

RESOLUTION

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

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

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Residents' Initiative

Ellen Halbert

Editor, National Crime

Victims Report

Marc Klaas

Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children

Dennis Lees, Ph.D.

Mgr., Mental Health Clinic

Jean Lewis

President, Parents of

Murdered Children

Gordon Rondeau &

Elaine Rondeau

Founders, Action America:

Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

President
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Directors

Amy R. Dawson

Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Research Director

William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

State Operations Director

Marci Wasserman

Communications Director

Philip Evans

December 14, 1999

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

Dear President Clinton,

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

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

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

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

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

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

- \$6.3 billion for **Head Start**, to continue the progress you have made in expanding this critical crime prevention program to serve more eligible children, to further strengthen its quality. +1 B
- \$2 billion for the **Early Learning Fund** so communities can provide home-visitor and other parenting-education programs, and quality child development services to children under five. Further level
- \$7.5 billion for the **Child Care and Development Block Grant**, maintaining appropriate set-asides for quality, infants and toddlers, school-age care, and increase

1 of 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

Child Care, Parent School + Youth Violence — Synovate + Philanthropy study

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

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

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

President
Sanford A. Newman

Associate Directors
Amy R. Dawson
Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Research Director
William C. Christeson

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

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

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

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

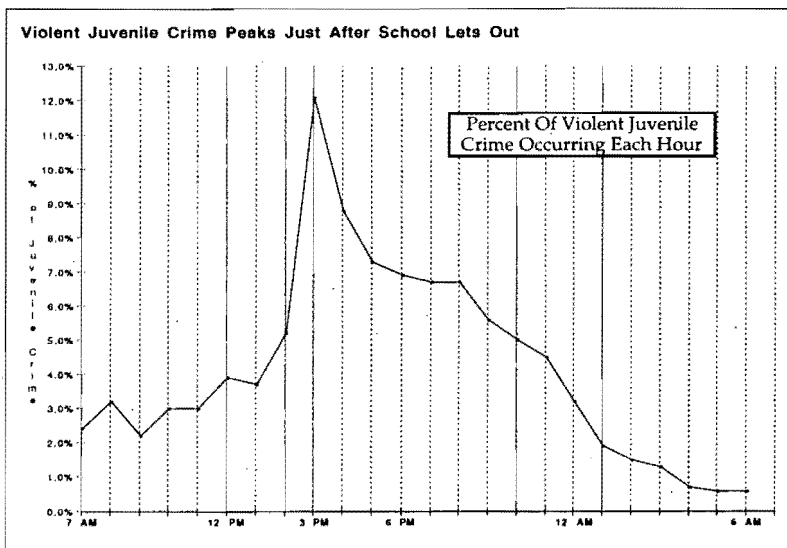
We call on all public officials to adopt a four-part plan to dramatically reduce crime and violence and adult crime, and help young people learn the skills and values they need to become good neighbors and responsible adults. While no plan can prevent every violent act, this common-sense plan — based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

Four Steps to Dramatically Reduce School and Youth Violence

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

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

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



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

Surveyed police chiefs back prevention over punishment

Karen MacPherson
Post-Gazette National Bureau

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE TENNESSEAN

Keen advice from police

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

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

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

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

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, which

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

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

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

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

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M I L W A U K E E JOURNAL SENTINEL

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

Officers want more after-school programming

By FRANK A. AUKOFER
of the Journal Sentinel staff

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

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

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

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

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Chiefs/More programming sought

From page 1

17% of those responding to the survey.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

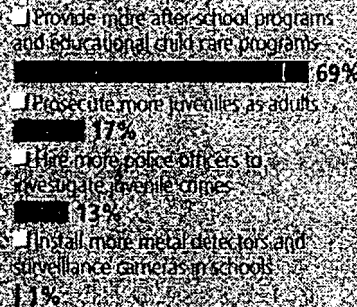
"If anything," he said, "the opposite is true."

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

Strategies for Curbing Youth Crime

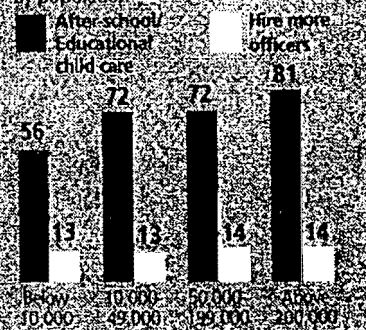
A survey released at the International Association of Chiefs of Police convention found that by a wide margin the chiefs endorsed after-school programs and educational child care as the best strategy for reducing youth violence and crime.

Which of these strategies do you think is most effective?



Top choices of chiefs

A comparison of jurisdictions by population



Source: George Mason University Department of Public and International Affairs

Journal Sentinel

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE DENVER POST

After-school programs backed by police chiefs

By Bill McAllister

Denver Post Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON — The nation's police chiefs overwhelmingly believe that after-school programs for youngsters are a more effective way to fight crime than adding more police officers, according to a survey to be released today.

The surprising findings of the survey of 556 police chiefs go counter to the "get-tough" more-cops approach pushed by President Clinton and many members of Congress.

But the findings did not surprise officials of the coalition Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a nonpartisan group that has been advocating such a program since its founding in 1996. It sponsored the survey and plans to officially announce the results this morning at a convention of the International Chiefs of Police in Charlotte, N.C., a group that should be receptive to the findings.

Politicians resist idea

Most politicians, however, seem to advocate much more punitive steps, the group acknowledged as it provided reporters with an advance look at the survey.

"The president and Congress just don't get it," said Sanford A. Newman, Fight Crime's president.

Arlington, Va., Police Chief Edward Flynn said the findings show that the nation's police administrators no longer view their job as just responding to crime, but as advocating programs to prevent crime.

Most chiefs also realize that most juvenile crimes tend to occur between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m., the after-school hours when an estimated 7 million children lack adult supervision, the officials said.

"Politicians like us standing behind them — with our mouths shut," Flynn quipped during a media preview of the survey.

The survey, conducted by George Mason University in the Virginia suburbs in the aftermath of the massacre at Columbine High School, showed that nearly nine of 10 police chiefs believe expanding after-school programs and providing educational child-care programs such as Head Start would "greatly reduce youth crime and violence."

Asked what strategies are most effective in fighting juvenile crimes, nearly seven of 10 said more after-school programs and child-care programs. Seventeen percent said prosecuting juveniles as adults would help.

Thirteen percent said hiring more police to investigate juvenile crime would help, and only 1 percent favor installing metal detectors and surveillance cameras in schools.

Pay now or pay later

If the nation does not invest in such strategies, the chiefs said by a ratio of better than 9-to-1 that the nation will "pay far more later in crime, welfare and other costs."

Asked to rate various strategies for fighting crime, the chiefs once again gave the highest marks to after-school programs, which received a top rating from 57 percent of those responding to the survey.

Fifty-three percent said they rated highly programs that provide "parent coaching for high-risk families." Fourteen percent gave top ratings to prosecuting juveniles as adults, 7 percent to building more juvenile detention centers, and 4 percent to putting metal detectors in schools.

The survey was mailed in mid-

points, the George Mason researchers said.

Clinton, who made adding new police officers a central theme of his anti-crime program, also has advocated increases in after-school programs, but Congress has rejected many of them, the Fight Crime group noted.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids was organized with the financial support of a number of private foundations. It has actively lobbied for more funding for after-school programs and other community-based efforts that help identify troubled children before they have problems with the law.

Previous polls commissioned by the group showed that the public would overwhelmingly support giving up a tax rebate or paying more taxes to provide better access to after-school programs and programs such as Head Start.

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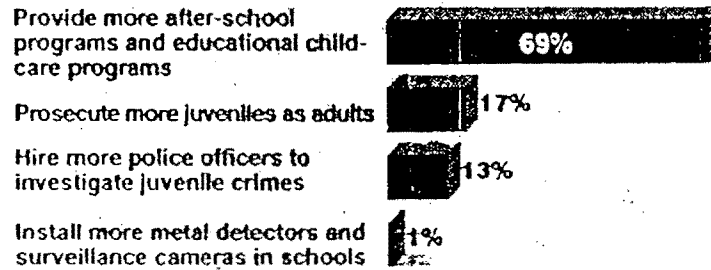
Not all police chiefs 'get tough' on youth crime

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

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



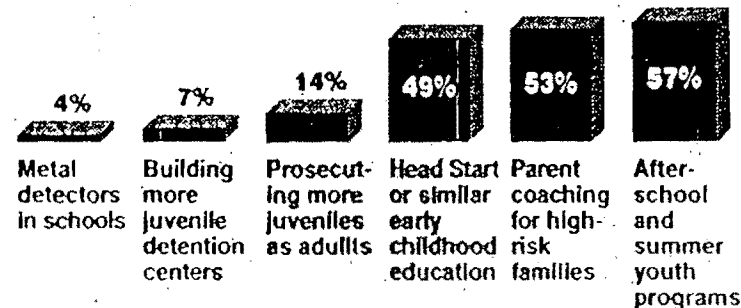
2. Chiefs were asked about most effective strategies to combat youth crime:



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



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



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

The Denver Post

The Charlotte Observer

TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 2, 1999

Police say care for kids is vital

After-school care prevents
youth crime, chiefs believe

By LEIGH DYER
Staff Writer

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

In the poll results announced in Charlotte, 69

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please see POLL / page 5C

Police urge better care for children

POLL from IC

such programs, he said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE PLAIN DEALER

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

By TOM DIEMER
and STEPHEN KOFF
PLAIN DEALER BUREAU

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER

USA TODAY

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

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1999

NATIONLINE

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

— Gary Fields

In America

BOB HERBERT

Making Kids Safer

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

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

Please, a little perspective.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A challenge to quick school fixes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1999

JUDY MANN

Invest in Kids Now, or Pay Later

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The New York Times

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1997

In America

BOB HERBERT

3:00, Nowhere to Go

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Peak time for youth crime.

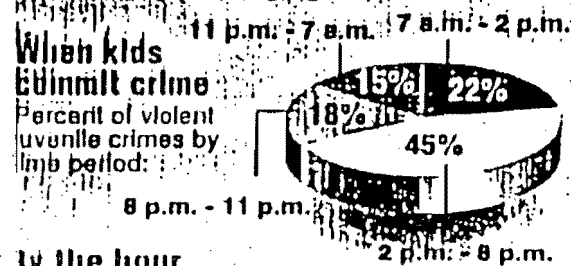
we used to have after-school sports and they cut back on them in the late-80's, and I think that's been one of the problems we've had with crime after school. It's since then that we've felt the brunt of the juvenile crime."

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

After-school peak time for youth crime

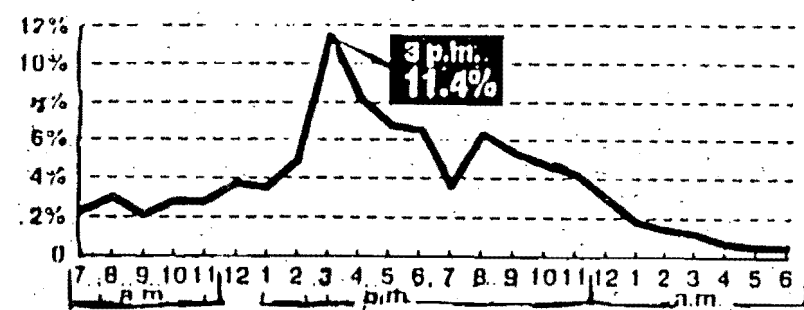
After school is crime time

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



By the hour

Percent of violent juvenile crimes by hour:



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

KRTN

Hearst Newspapers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

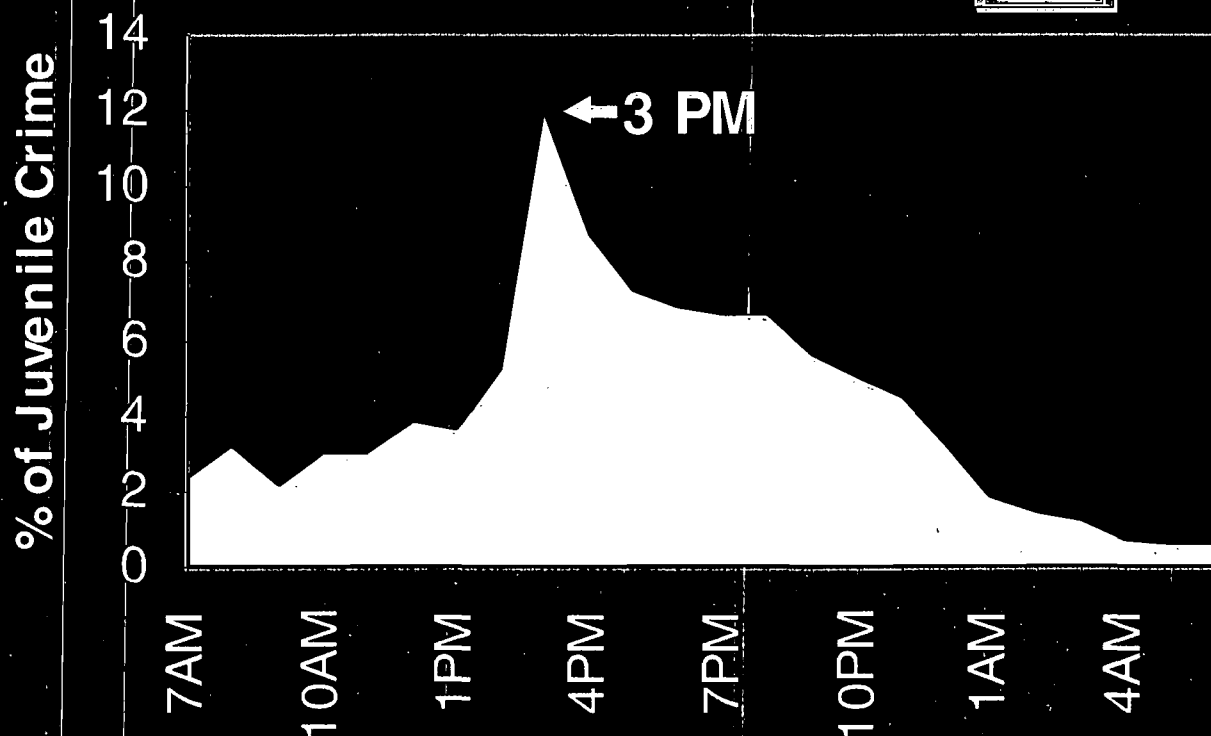
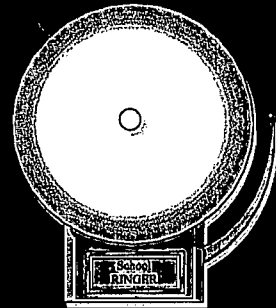
The report looked at FBI data for violent juvenile crime, committed hour by hour, in Alabama, Colorado, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, North Dakota, South Carolina and Utah.

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

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

Percent of Violent Juvenile Crime Occurring Each Hour

Violent Juvenile Crime Triples When the School Bell Rings



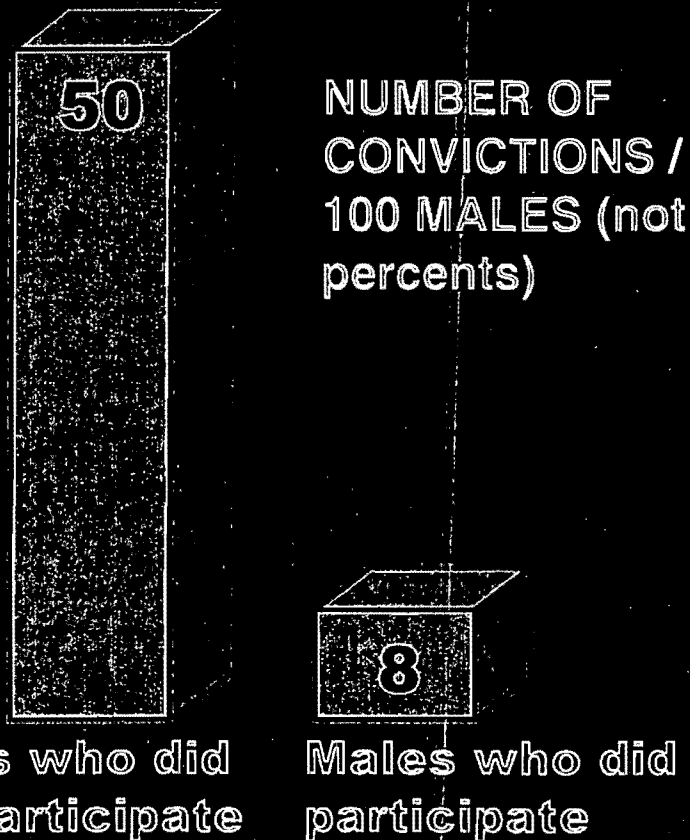
Source: Sickmund M., Snyder H.N., Poe-Yamagata E., "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1997 Update on Violence," National Center for Juvenile Justice, (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention) which was based on data compiled by the F.B.I.'s National Incident-Based Reporting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

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Quality After-School Programs Prevent Crime

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

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



Quantum Opportunities Program

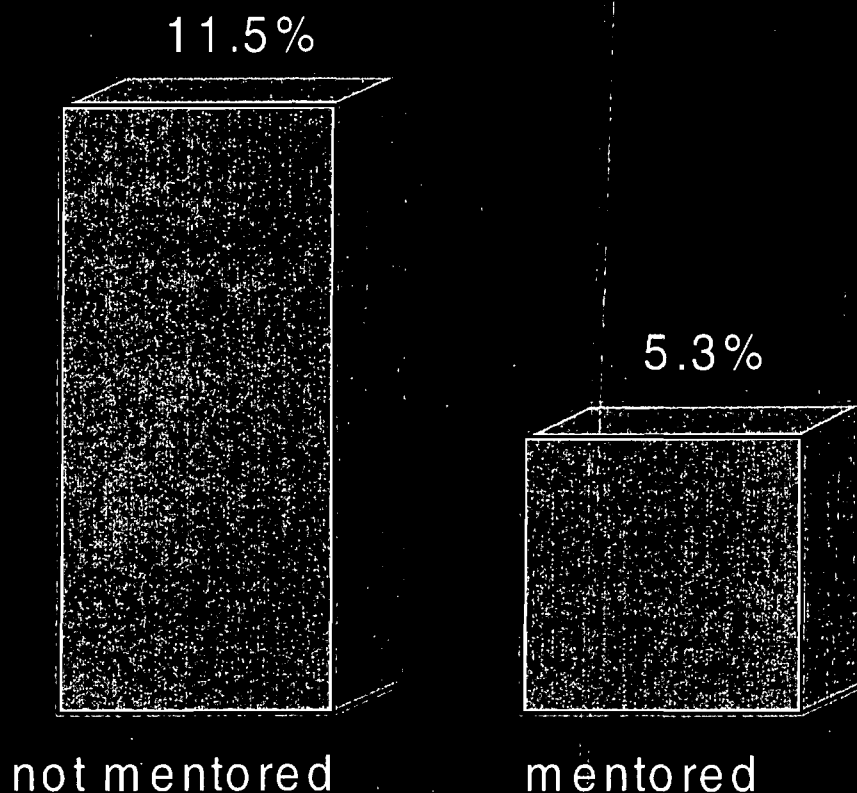
Source: Lattimore, C.B., et al. The Quantum Opportunities Program, in Elliot, D.S., *Blueprints for Violence Prevention*, Book 4 of a series, Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, Boulder CO, 1998.

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Quality Mentoring Cuts Drug Use

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

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

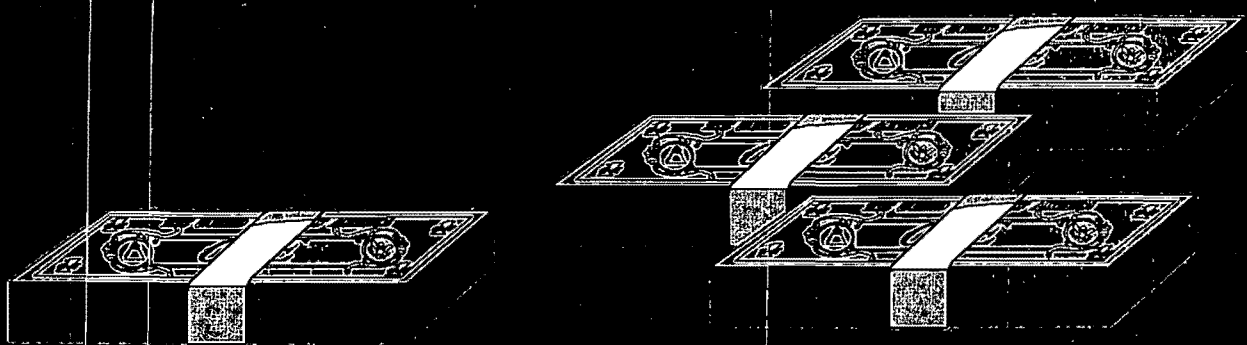


Big Brothers / Big Sisters Mentoring Program

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

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www.fightcrime.org

**After-School Programs
A Wise Investment:
The Quantum
Opportunities Program
produces a benefit of
over 3 dollars for every
dollar spent on it,
without even counting
the savings from
reductions in crime.**



Quantum Opportunities Program

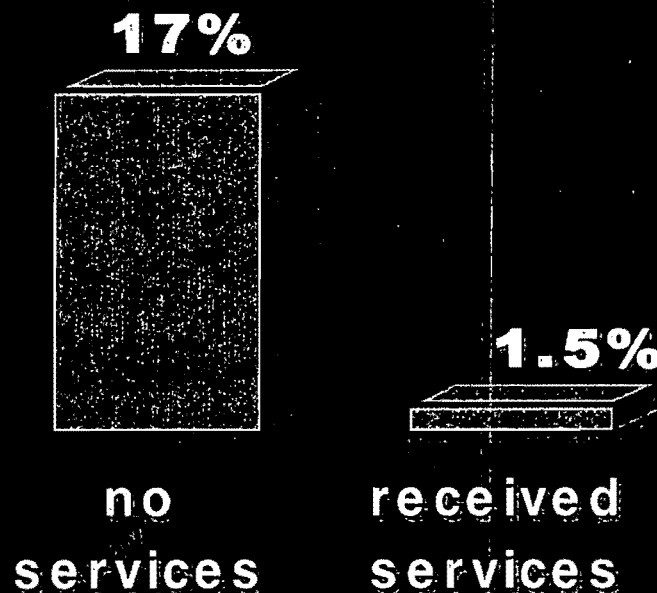
Source: Lattimore, C.B., et al. The Quantum Opportunities Program, in Elliot, D.S., *Blueprints for Violence Prevention*, Book 4 of a series, Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, Boulder CO, 1998.

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Early Childhood Investments Cut Delinquency

Parent-coaching home visits, early
childhood education, health & other
services cut delinquency by 90%.

Percent Reported Delinquent
by Ages 13-16



Syracuse Family Development Research Program

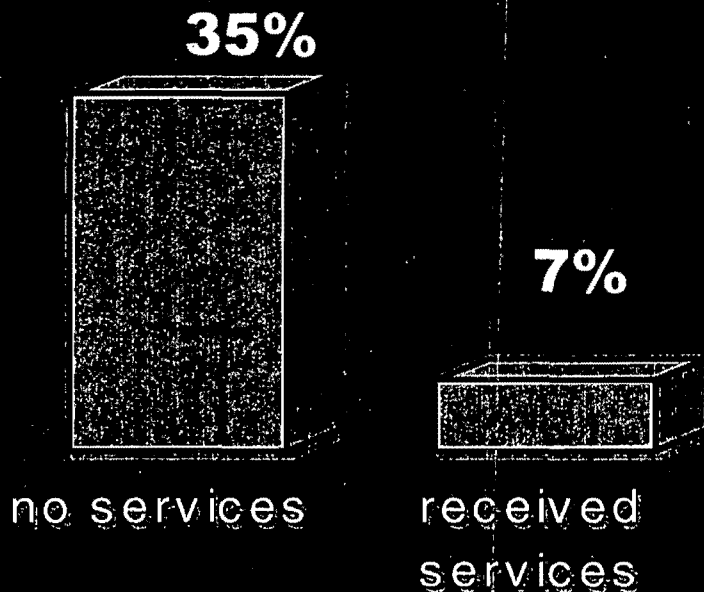
Source: Lally, J.R., Mangione, P.L., and Honig, A.S., "The Syracuse University Family Development Research Program: Long-Range Impact of an early Intervention with Low-Income Children and Their Families." In D.R. Powell (Ed.), *Parent Education as Early Childhood Intervention: Emerging Directions in Theory, Research and Practice* (pp. 79-104), Norwood, NJ: Ablex Publishing Corp. (1988).

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www.fightcrime.org

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



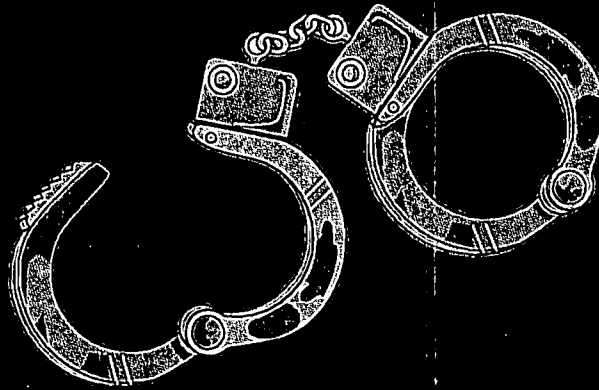
High/Scope Perry Preschool Study

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)

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www.fightcrime.org

Preschool Program Saves Money

**Through age 27, the
High/Scope Perry
Preschool Program
prevented over \$148,000
in crime costs
alone per participant.**



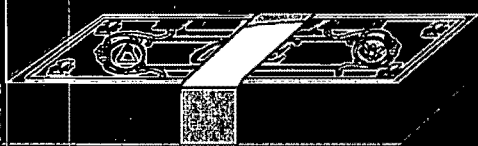
High/Scope Perry Preschool

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

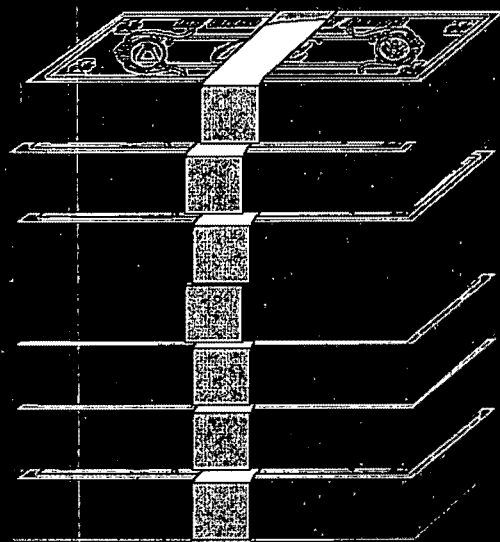
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Preschool Program: A Wise Investment

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



\$1 invested



over \$7 saved

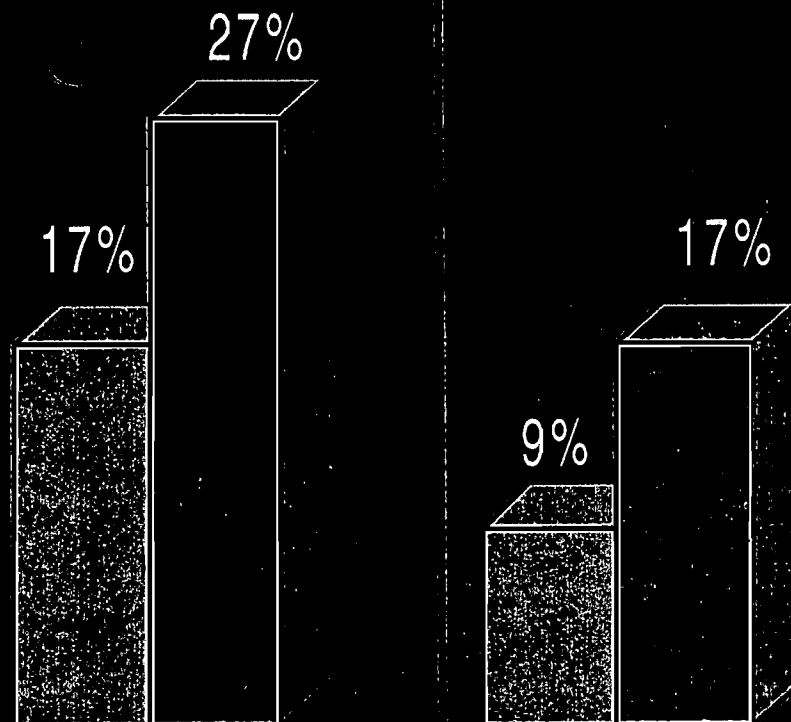
High/Scope Perry Preschool

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

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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)

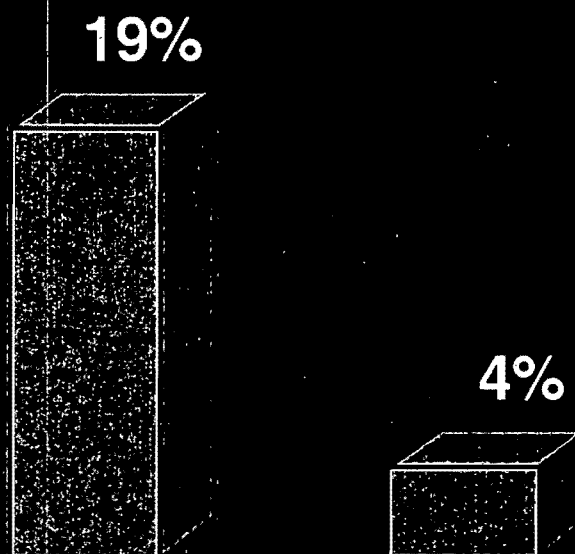
Source: Maxfield M.G., Spatz Widom C., "The Cycle of Violence: Revisited 6 Years Later," Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine, Vol. 150, April, 1996, and Spatz Widom C., "The Cycle of Violence," National Institute of Justice, October, 1992.

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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



No Home
Visits

Home Visits



Prenatal and Early Infancy Project

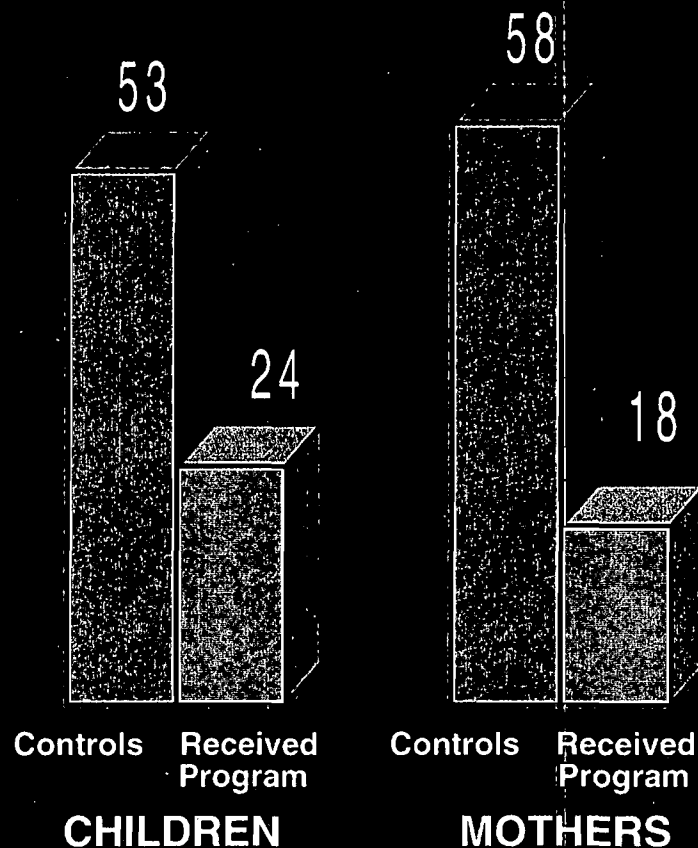
Source: Olds, D., Henderson, C., Tatelbaum, R., and Chamberlin, R., "Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect: a randomized trial of nurse visitation," *Pediatrics*, (1986) vol. 78, pp. 65-78.

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

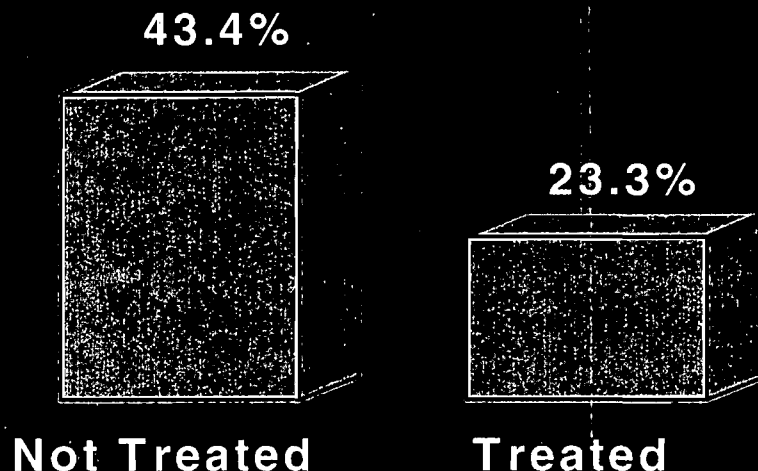
Source: Olds (1996) and Olds (JAMA, 1997) in Karoly, L.A. et al. Investing In Our Children, (Santa Monica CA: Rand 1998).

Fight Crime: Invest In Kids
www.fightcrime.org

Working with Troubled Kids Works

Training for Disruptive Kids and their Parents cut in half special class placements, grade repetitions, or ratings as disruptive by teachers and peers. Disruptive kids who did not get the services were over 3 times as likely to report they had stolen something.

3 YEARS AFTER TREATMENT: THE % OF STUDENTS HELD BACK IN SCHOOL, PUT IN A SPECIAL CLASS, OR RATED DISRUPTIVE BY THEIR PEERS AND/OR TEACHERS



Montreal Longitudinal Study of Disruptive Boys

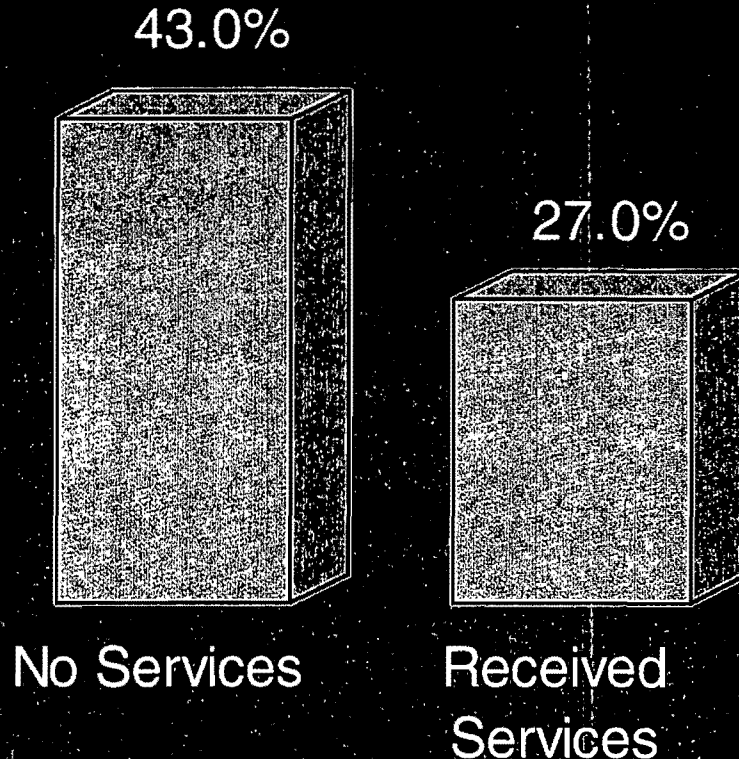
Source: Trembley R.E., LeBlanc, M., Boileau, H., Charlebois, P., Gagnon, C., and Larivee, S., "Can Disruptive Boys be Helped to Become Competent?," Psychiatry, vol. 54, May 1991.

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www.fightcrime.org

Therapy and Parent Training Gets Troubled Kids Back on Track

Nine years after hyperactive schoolboys and their parents received services, the boys were far less likely to be arrested for a major offense.

ARRESTS FOR MAJOR OFFENSES NINE YEARS LATER



Multimodality Treatment for Hyperactive 6-12 Year Old Boys

Source: Satterfield, J.H., Satterfield, B.T., Schell, A.M., "Therapeutic Interventions to Prevent Delinquency in Hyperactive Boys," Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, (1987) vol. 26, pp. 56-64.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org