



# Maine Faces Deep Cuts In Programs that Keep Kids From Becoming Criminals

A Report from FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS MAINE

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *MAINE* is part of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS, a national, bipartisan, nonprofit, anti-crime organization. The national organization is led by more than 2,000 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, and victims of violence. The members take a hard-nosed look at what works — and what doesn't work — to prevent crime and violence. They then recommend effective strategies to state and national policymakers.

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## Executive Summary

No one cares more about putting dangerous criminals behind bars than the 60 law enforcement leaders and victims of violence who are members of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS MAINE and our more than 2,000 members across the nation. That is why we are concerned about proposals that cut deeply into federal support for law enforcement work – cuts that would make it much harder for our members to protect families in their communities.

We also know that some of the most powerful weapons in the anti-crime arsenal are the investments in programs that help kids get the right start in life, so they never become a threat to others. Research shows that pre-kindergarten programs, like Head Start, quality child care programs, after-school programs, and juvenile delinquency programs are proven to reduce crime by helping children become productive adults. That is why we are equally concerned about proposals that would slash investments in these proven crime prevention efforts.

The U.S. House and Senate budget committees, are quickly moving to pass a budget resolution that may lock in massive budget cuts this year and for the next five years. Some analysts refer to this as “five-year caps on discretionary spending,” but it actually entails sharply cutting, not simply capping, funding and services. Overall, one sixth of domestic discretionary spending would be cut by 2010. This will lead to deep cuts in both law enforcement funding and programs to help children get the right start in life that they need to become responsible adults instead of criminals. In the fifth year alone, one out of eight children being served by Head Start and child care programs, and one out of every five children being served by after-school programs, will be cut from those programs. One-sixth of aid to schools and job training programs would be eliminated. In the first year alone, juvenile delinquency programs would be cut by more than half.

In the fifth year of these cuts, 500 fewer Maine children would benefit from Head Start, 800 fewer children from child care, and 900 fewer children from after-school programs. Hundreds of other children will lose services in each year before that. In addition, beginning this year, the budget would totally eliminate the biggest category of law enforcement assistance funding (Justice Assistance Grants) and eliminate 80 percent of the funding that helps local police departments pay personnel costs to place enough law enforcement officers in communities (the Community Oriented Policing Services, or COPS, program).

The evidence clearly demonstrates that failing to provide quality crime prevention programs threatens public safety. Quality pre-kindergarten programs, like Head Start and quality child care, are proven to help kids learn to get along with others, follow directions, start school ready to succeed and grow up to be productive adults who are able to avoid involvement in drugs, crime and violence. One landmark study showed that being excluded from a pre-kindergarten program multiplied by five times the risk that a child would grow up to be arrested five or more times by age 27. Other studies confirm that pre-kindergarten programs can dramatically reduce crime.

After-school programs also make a difference during the “prime time for juvenile crime” from 3:00 to 6:00 PM. In one study, boys left out of a quality after-school program had six times more criminal convictions compared to those in the program. And, when kids do get in trouble, quality juvenile delinquency intervention programs cut repeat crime rates in half.

Maine police officers and sheriffs’ deputies arrested more than 9,000 young people for juvenile crime in 2003. Cuts to Head Start, child care, after-school programs and many other programs would make it harder for children to get the right start in life. These cuts would place all our communities at greater risk from crime and violence. Meanwhile, cutting law enforcement funds at the same time would damage our members’ ability to respond to increased crime.

# Maine Faces Deep Cuts In Programs that Keep Kids From Becoming Criminals

## Introduction

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *MAINE* takes a “just the facts” approach to fighting crime. Research proves there are programs that are remarkably successful in helping children get the right start in life so they grow up to be responsible adults instead of criminals.

A proposal under consideration by Congress would lock in a five-year plan that would cut in 2010 one in every eight children from Head Start and child care, and one in every five children from after-school programs.<sup>1</sup> In 2006 alone, juvenile delinquency programs would be cut by more than half,<sup>2</sup> while the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) funding that puts more police on the streets would be cut by 80 percent, and the funding that provides state and local law enforcement assistance would be eliminated.<sup>3</sup>

Implementing such cuts would sentence far more people to the agony that crime leaves in its wake. This effort – mislabeled as a cap on spending when it actually entails deep cuts – would lead to a one-sixth cut in virtually all domestic

discretionary spending by the year 2010.<sup>4</sup> These large cuts in so many crime prevention programs would directly lead to increased crime in Maine and across the nation.

## Cutting Head Start and quality child care programs for at-risk children would increase crime

Head Start is America’s premier early childhood education program for 3- and 4-year-old children from families in poverty. Cutting \$11 million from Head Start in Maine from 2006 to 2010, and 500 Maine children from the program in 2010 alone compared to 2005,<sup>6</sup> would increase crime in the state. Research backs up what law enforcement professionals have learned from experience. Studies show that at-risk children who attend high quality pre-kindergarten programs are less likely to commit crimes as adults than

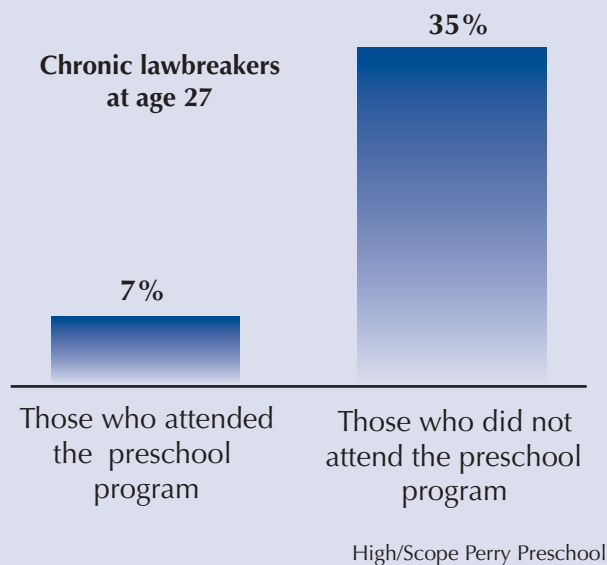
**Proposed Cuts in Fiscal Year 2010 Compared to 2005**

| Program             | Proportion Cut | Nationally           | Maine            |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| <b>Head Start</b>   | one in eight   | 118,000 children cut | 500 children cut |
| <b>Child Care</b>   | one in eight   | 300,000 children cut | 800 children cut |
| <b>After-school</b> | one in five    | 188,000 children cut | 900 children cut |

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities<sup>5</sup>

## Quality Preschool Cuts Future Crime

At-risk 3 & 4 year olds randomly excluded from the High/Scope Perry Preschool program were five times more likely to become chronic offenders (5 or more arrests) by age 27.



similar children who do not attend pre-kindergarten. Consider the evidence:

**High/Scope Perry Preschool Program:** The High/Scope Educational Research Foundation initiated a study of the Perry Preschool Program in Ypsilanti, MI in 1962. The Perry Preschool Program is a high quality, one- to two-year long educational program with a home visiting component. In November 2004, the Foundation released the most recent findings of lifetime effects of the Perry Preschool Program. By age 27, those left out of the program were five times more likely to become chronic offenders with five or more arrests than those who participated in the program.<sup>7</sup> By age 40, those who did not attend the Perry Preschool Program were more than twice as likely to become “career criminals” with more than 10 arrests, and twice as likely to be arrested for violent crimes than those who participated in the program. Children left out of the program were four times more likely to be arrested for drug felonies, and seven times more likely to be arrested for possession of dangerous drugs than those who

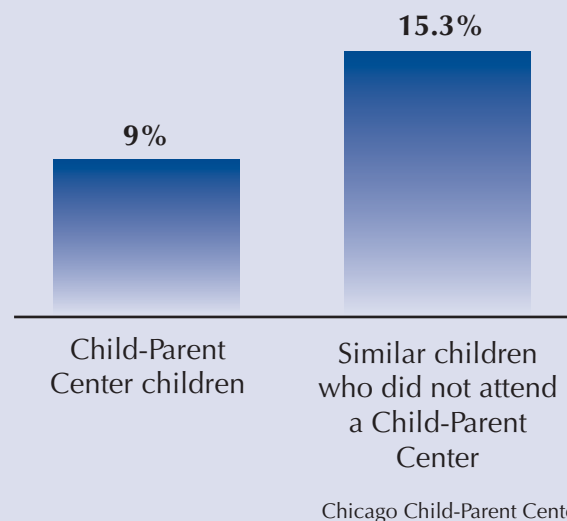
participated in the program.<sup>8</sup>

The High/Scope Educational Research Foundation also found non-crime benefits. Compared to children who did not attend the Perry Preschool Program, by age 40, those who did attend the program were 31 percent more likely to graduate from high school.<sup>9</sup> Children who were not enrolled in the Perry Preschool Program were also twice as likely to be placed in special education classes.<sup>10</sup>

**Chicago Child-Parent Centers:** Chicago’s federally-funded Child-Parent Centers have served 100,000 3- and 4-year-olds since 1967. The program is a center-based early intervention program that provides educational and family-support services to economically disadvantaged children. A study comparing 989 children in the Child-Parent Centers to 550 similar children who were not in the program showed that children who did not participate in the program were 70 percent more likely to be arrested for a violent crime by age 18.<sup>11</sup> This program will have prevented an estimated 33,000 crimes by the time the children who have attended the program reach the age of 18.<sup>12</sup>

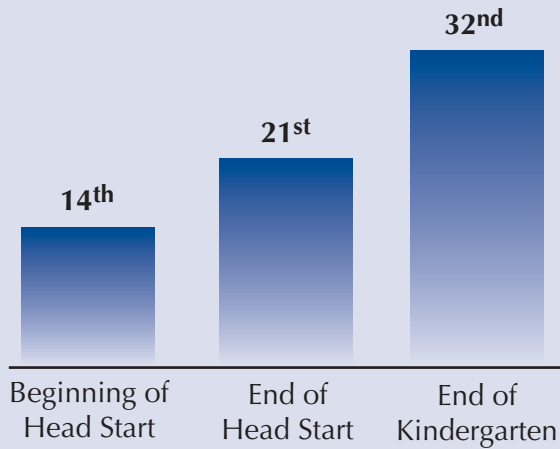
## At-Risk Children Without Quality Preschool were 70% More Likely to Commit Violent Crimes

An Arrest for Violence by Age 18



## Head Start Narrows the Gap Between its Youngsters and Other American Children

Percentile ranking for vocabulary scores of Head Start children\*



\*A 14th percentile rank means that Head Start children scored above 14% of American children (of the same age).

Head Start FACES 2000

The Chicago Child-Parent Centers also cut the abuse and neglect of children in the program by half.<sup>13</sup> The reduction of abuse and neglect is significant in itself, but it is also compelling because of the potential impact on future criminal behavior. Studies show that children who were abused or neglected are more likely to be arrested as juveniles and to commit crimes as adults than children who were not abused or neglected.<sup>14</sup>

Research with a nationally representative sample of 2,800 Head Start children showed that the program gets children on the right track to becoming responsible citizens. Head Start significantly raised the performance scores of all children in the program, with the largest gains being made by the lower-performing children, especially in the areas of vocabulary and early writing. The program thereby narrowed the school readiness gap between children from low-income homes who attended Head Start and children from high-income homes. Test results also showed that Head Start graduates continued to outpace

other children in their learning during kindergarten, thereby further narrowing the performance gap.<sup>15</sup> In another large national survey, researchers found that former Head Start students were more likely to graduate from high school and to attend college than their siblings who attended other preschools.<sup>16</sup>

Cost-benefit studies of preschool programs consistently show very large savings.<sup>17</sup> The newest study of the Perry Preschool Program, released in November 2004, shows that the Perry Preschool Program cut crime, welfare, and other costs so much that it saved taxpayers more than \$17 for every \$1 invested (including more than \$11 in crime savings).<sup>18</sup>

Cutting 500 Maine children in a single year from Head Start in Maine<sup>19</sup> would do irreparable harm over many years, not just to the children and their families, but to the whole state. The cumulative impact of cutting hundreds of children year after year would be even more devastating.

Regrettably, even these cumulative Head Start cuts are only the tip of the iceberg that may soon damage the most powerful crime prevention programs here in Maine and across the country. Most Head Start programs are only half day, and most are only available during the academic year. For the other hours

## Quality Preschool Saves Money

Taxpayers, victims, and participants saved over \$17 for every \$1 invested in the High/Scope Perry Preschool Program.



For every \$1 invested



Over \$17 was saved

and the other months, these children need other forms of child care – and they are not alone.

Sixty-five percent of children under the age of six in Maine have both parents or their only parent in the workforce, and are, therefore, in the care of someone other than their parent(s) during the work day.<sup>20</sup>

Many hard-working parents, including those earning just over poverty-level wages, do not qualify for Head Start. They cannot afford to pay for quality child care services any more than they could pay private school tuition if public schools closed. A year of basic early child care for a 4-year-old in Maine costs \$5,790,<sup>21</sup> more than the cost of public college tuition in the state.<sup>22</sup> One year of quality pre-kindergarten for a 3- or 4-year-old, such as the Chicago Child-Parent Center or Head Start, costs \$5,000 to \$7,000. Quality pre-kindergarten for two children can cost more than the income of a full-time, minimum-wage worker in Maine.<sup>23</sup> Child care for younger children costs even more. And all these

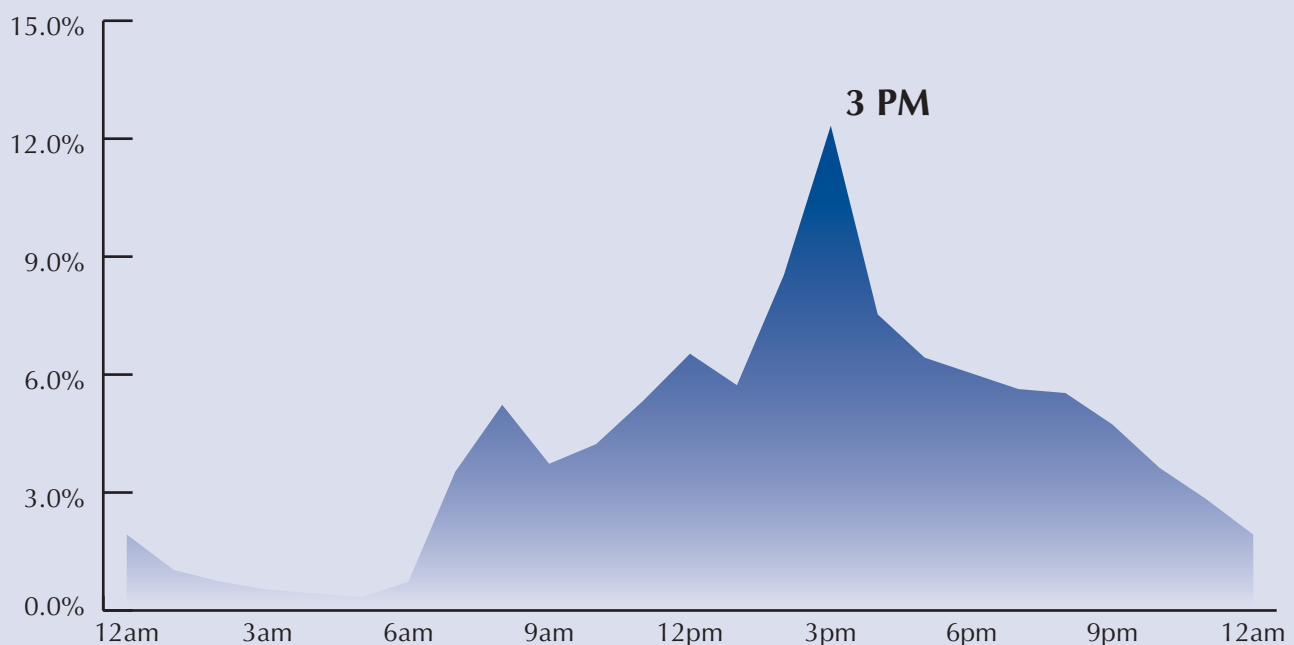
expenses come when young parents are typically at the lowest point in their earning capacity and have little if any savings.

Cuts to child care assistance that, in 2010 would deny support for 800 Maine children,<sup>24</sup> would most likely leave the children in “child storage” (for instance, parked in front of a TV set), rather than in quality programs.

### Cutting one out of five children and teens from after-school programs would increase crime

In 2010 alone, 900 Maine children and teens would be dropped from after-school programs if the cuts in discretionary spending are approved this year.<sup>25</sup> Cuts of this magnitude would have serious consequences. In the hour after the school bell rings, violent juvenile crime soars and the prime time for juvenile crime begins. On school days, the peak hours for juvenile crime are from 3:00 to 6:00 PM.<sup>26</sup> These hours are also when children are most likely to become victims of crime.<sup>27</sup> Being unsupervised after school doubles the risk that

**Hourly Percent of Serious Violent Crime Committed by Juveniles on School Days\***



\* Murder, violent sexual assaults, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source; Fox, J.A. (2003). Time of day for youth violence (ages 10-17), 1999. Boston: Northwestern University. Adapted from 1999 National Incident-Based Reporting System data.

eight-graders will smoke, drink alcohol, or use drugs.<sup>28</sup> 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 smoking and drug use, while helping youngsters develop the values and skills they need to become productive citizens. For example:

**Boys and Girls Clubs:** In a study conducted in several U.S. cities, five housing projects without Boys & Girls Clubs were compared to five receiving new clubs. At the beginning, drug activity and vandalism were the same. But, by the time the study ended, the housing projects without the programs had 50 percent more vandalism and scored 37 percent worse on drug activity than those with the clubs.<sup>29</sup>

**Quantum Opportunities:** Six years after randomly-selected high school freshmen from families on welfare were assigned to participate in the four year Quantum Opportunities after-school and graduation incentive program, boys left out averaged six times more criminal convictions than boys assigned to the program. Girls and boys left out of the program were also nearly four times more likely to be without a high school degree and 50 percent more likely to have had children during their high school years.<sup>30</sup>

Faced with clear evidence that high-quality after-school programs can reduce crime, it simply does not make sense to cut access to one out of five Maine children and teens currently enrolled.

### Programs to get troubled or delinquent teens back on track are in jeopardy

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, which funds many local crime prevention efforts, is set to be eliminated this year under the current budget proposal. The budget proposal would also substantially reduce other funds to fight and prevent juvenile crime,

resulting in the loss of more than half of this funding in the coming year alone.<sup>31</sup> Further cuts in the following years in Department of Justice funding, including juvenile justice, would be locked in under the proposed caps.<sup>32</sup>

**Because of the sharp drops in new crimes, net savings to taxpayers ranged from \$9,000 to \$31,000 for every youth placed in these programs for troubled kids.**

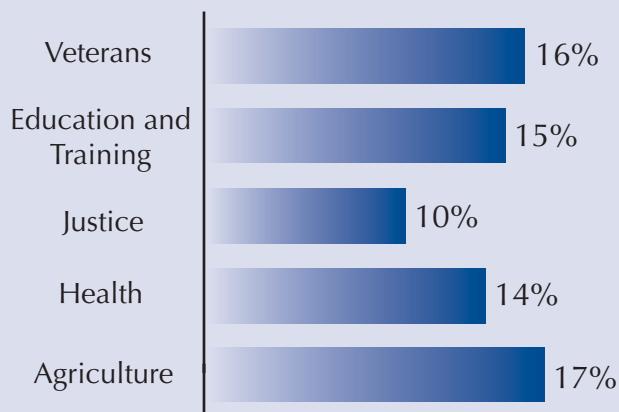
The Department of Justice and its Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention have been active across the United States, researching, offering technical assistance, and often directly funding effective approaches to reduce juvenile crime. These include:

**Initiatives that target very high-risk youths for effective supervision and intervention:** Boston, Philadelphia, and Baton Rouge, LA, have rapidly reduced violent crime by gang members and other troubled youths. After Boston adopted its collaborative city-wide anti-gang effort, youth homicides dropped by two-thirds.<sup>33</sup> In the two Philadelphia police districts where the Philadelphia collaborative approach was first implemented, youth homicides dropped twice as fast as in the rest of Philadelphia.<sup>34</sup> And, in Baton Rouge, LA, where organized gangs were not a problem but chronically violent youth were a big problem, youths in their program for serious juvenile offenders had one-fifth as many new violent offenses as similar youths not yet served by the program.<sup>35</sup>

**Family therapy programs:** There are three similar programs that help serious and violent juvenile offenders by systematically providing the parents or foster parents of these youths with effective tools to better control the children's behaviors. Research shows that new arrests of youths in these programs have been

## Cuts in Discretionary Funding for Fiscal Year 2010 Compared to 2005

(This does not include cuts in entitlement categories, such as Medicaid or Food Stamps.)



Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

cut by as much as half compared to youths not receiving this help.<sup>36</sup> Because of the sharp drops in new crimes, net savings to the public ranged from \$9,000 to \$31,000 for every youth placed in these programs.<sup>37</sup>

If the proposed cuts are locked-in and the Justice Department is forced to cut back the assistance it provides states and localities in turning around their troubled kids, the financial and crime impacts would be felt in those states for years to come.

### These are not the only areas being cut

Head Start, child care, and after-school and juvenile delinquency programs are not the only programs that would be cut. Large cuts would also be made across the board if these five-year cuts in services were to be locked in place.<sup>38</sup>

In fiscal year 2010 compared to fiscal year 2005, the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) projects that overall Veterans discretionary funding would be cut by 16 percent. Education and Training would be cut by 15 percent. Funding for the Justice Department as a whole would be 10 percent lower. Health spending would be cut by 14

percent. And agricultural spending would be cut by 17 percent.<sup>39</sup>

Some cuts within departments go much further. This year's proposed budget would cut by 80 percent the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program.<sup>40</sup> In the following years of the five-year budget cut plan, it is likely the COPS program would be totally eliminated. That funding helps local police departments pay the personnel costs to put enough law enforcement officers in communities. The current proposed budget would also eliminate the Justice Assistance Grants, which provide police departments around the state with law enforcement officers, prosecutors, technology, funding for Maine's own Drug Enforcement Agency, and other assistance.<sup>41</sup> In addition, funding for juvenile delinquency would be cut by more than half because the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program would be totally eliminated and other funds to fight and prevent juvenile crime would be substantially reduced.<sup>42</sup>

The CBPP projected what the proposed five-year cuts would mean for some specific programs in Maine and other states. In addition to cutting one in eight children from Head Start and child care programs already discussed above, national support of Vocational and Adult Education efforts would be cut by \$26 million in Maine over the period of 2006 to 2010, amounting to a 58 percent cut in funding for just 2010 alone. From 2006 to 2010 the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC) would be cut by \$1.6 million, resulting in 1,900 less recipients in 2010 compared to 2005.<sup>43</sup>

Maine police officers and sheriff's deputies have arrested over 9,000 young people for juvenile crime in 2003.<sup>44</sup> Some of the cuts discussed above would have a direct impact on crime while others would indirectly contribute to higher crime.

### Conclusion

Law enforcement in Maine is already stretched thin as it struggles to protect our

### Proposed Cuts to this Year's Budget Programs that Prevent Juvenile Delinquency and Support Local Law Enforcement

| Program   | Cut  |
|---|------|
| <b>Juvenile Accountability Block Grant</b><br>(Juvenile crime prevention)                   | 100% |
| <b>Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)</b><br>(Funds additional police)             | 80%  |
| <b>Justice Assistance Grants</b><br>(Provides assistance to local law enforcement agencies) | 100% |

FY 2006 Budget Proposal, International Association of Chiefs of Police

communities. Cutting federal support for law enforcement work will place roadblocks in our way as we try to do our job.

The 60 members of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS MAINE and more than 2,000 other members across the country also know that wise investments in children save taxpayer dollars while they prevent crime. According to a national survey of law enforcement leaders, 71 percent of police chiefs, sheriffs, and prosecutors chose providing more educational programs for young children and more after-school programs for school-age children as the

most effective strategies for reducing youth violence and crime.<sup>45</sup>

If the proposed plan to lock-in five years of cuts is enacted, thousands of at-risk children would be sentenced to a lifetime of lost opportunity. All families in Maine would be sentenced to live in more dangerous neighborhoods, and hundreds of families in Maine would be unnecessarily subjected to the agony that

crime so often leaves in its wake. The members of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS MAINE believe in being fiscally responsible and balancing our budget. But if America doesn't pay now for smart investments that steer children away from crime, we will pay dearly later in crime costs and in victims' lives. Cutting both crime prevention investments and law enforcement funding, as the current federal budget proposal would do, is a prescription for making our communities less and less safe, year after year.

## Endnotes

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- <sup>5</sup> Parrott, S., Horney, J., Shapiro, I., Carlitz, R., Hardy, B., Kamin, D. (2005, February 22). *Where would the cuts be made under the President's budget? An analysis of reductions in education, human services, environment, and community development programs*. Retrieved February 23, 2005 from Center on Budget and Policy Priorities Web site <http://www.cbpp.org/2-22-05bud.htm>. The number of children cut from child care assistance presented here is actually for fiscal year 2009 and 2010. The number of children cut from after-school programs is based on the dollar figures supplied from the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities and is likely a conservative projection because it employs cautious assumptions such as high per-child cost figures for after-school programs.
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- <sup>20</sup> The percentage of children under age 6 in Maine who have both or their only parent in the labor force was determined by dividing the number of children under age 6 with both or their only parent in the labor force [n=54,286—which was computed by adding the following subtotals: 38,147 (children living with both parents/both parents in labor force); 5,225 (children living with father only/father in labor force); and 10,914 (children living with mother only/mother in labor force)] by the total number of children under age 6 (n=82,970). For these figures, see: U.S. Census Bureau. (2002). Census 2000 summary file 3 (SF 3)—P46. Age of own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies by living arrangements by employment status of parents. Washington, DC: Author.
- <sup>21</sup> Children's Defense Fund. (n.d.). *Children in the states: Maine*. Retrieved February 25, 2005 from <http://www.childrensdefense.org/data/childreninthestates/default.asp>
- <sup>22</sup> American Association of State Colleges and Universities. National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. (2004). *2003-2004 student and financial aid charges*. Retrieved February 25, 2005 from [www.nasulgc.org/publications/studentcharges%202004.pdf](http://www.nasulgc.org/publications/studentcharges%202004.pdf). The tuition costs for the 2003-2004 year is \$5,293.
- <sup>23</sup> Reynolds, A. J., Temple, J. A., Robertson, D. L., & Mann, E. A. (2002). Age 21 costbenefit analysis of the Title I Chicago Child-Parent Centers. *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, 24(4), 267-303. The figure from this article has been recalculated to reflect 2003 dollars. A. J. Reynolds (personal communication, August 7, 2003). For the cost of Head Start, see: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Head Start Bureau. (2003). Head Start program fact sheet, fiscal year 2002. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/hsb/research/2003.htm>; U.S. Department of Labor. (2003). *Minimum wage laws in the states*. Retrieved from <http://www.dol.gov/esa/minwage/america.htm>. Minimum wage in ME is \$6.35 per hour. An annual salary of \$13,208 was computed by multiplying: \$6.35 x 40 hours per week x 52 weeks per year.
- <sup>24</sup> Parrott, S., Horney, J., Shapiro, I., Carlitz, R., Hardy, B., Kamin, D. (2005, February 22). *Where would the cuts be made under the President's budget? An analysis of reductions in education, human services, environment, and community development programs*. Retrieved February 23, 2005 from Center on Budget and Policy Priorities Web site <http://www.cbpp.org/2-22-05bud.htm>
- <sup>25</sup> Parrott, S., Horney, J., Shapiro, I., Carlitz, R., Hardy, B., Kamin, D. (2005, February 22). *Where would the cuts be made under the President's budget? An*

analysis of reductions in education, human services, environment, and community development programs. Retrieved February 23, 2005 from Center on Budget and Policy Priorities Web site <http://www.cbpp.org/2-22-05bud.htm>. The number of children cut from after-school programs is based on the dollar figures supplied from the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities and is likely a conservative projection because it employs cautious assumptions such as high per-child cost figures for after-school programs.

<sup>26</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation. (1997). National incident-based reporting system.

<sup>27</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation. (1997). National incident-based reporting system.

<sup>28</sup> Richardson, J.L. et al., (1989). Substance use among eighth grade students who take care of themselves after school. *Pediatrics*, 84(3), pp. 556-566.

<sup>29</sup> Schinke, S. P., Orlandi, M. A., & Cole, K. C. (1992). Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing developments: Prevention services for youths at risk. *Journal of Community Psychology*, OSAP Special Issue, 118-128.

<sup>30</sup> Lattimore, C. B., Mihalic, S. F., Grotzger, J. K., & Taggart, R. (1998). The Quantum Opportunities Program. In D.S. Elliot (Series Ed.), *Blueprints for violence prevention: Book four*. Boulder, CO: Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence.

<sup>31</sup> These calculations are based on an analysis of the Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2006, Department of Justice Appendix. Executive Office of the President of the United States. Office of Management and Budget. (2005, February). *FY06 budget priorities*. Retrieved February 26, 2005 from <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2006/appendix.html>

<sup>32</sup> Parrott, S., Horney, J., Shapiro, I., Carlitz, R., Hardy, B., Kamin, D. (2005, February 22). *Where would the cuts be made under the President's budget? An analysis of reductions in education, human services, environment, and community development programs*. Retrieved February 23, 2005 from Center on Budget and Policy Priorities Web site <http://www.cbpp.org/2-22-05bud.htm> Within the Justice Department, Criminal Justice Assistance would be cut by 48 percent. That category funds local law enforcement block grants, violence against women efforts, and drug courts, as well as juvenile crime prevention efforts.

<sup>33</sup> Kennedy, D. M. (1999, May 23). A look at reacting to violence, but Boston proves something can be done. *The Washington Post*, p. B3.

<sup>34</sup> McClanahan, W. S. (2004, May). *Alive at 25: Reducing youth violence through monitoring and support*. Philadelphia, PA: Public/PrivateVentures. The Philadelphia anti-gang effort is directly funded by the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant that is proposed to be eliminated.

<sup>35</sup> Sheppard, D., evaluator for COSMOS Corporation, conducting the evaluation of Operation Eiger, (personal communication, May 6, 2004). These results were statistically significant at the  $p=0.015$  level. Also, see: Baton Rouge Partnership to Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence. (n.d.) *Operation Eiger, Baton Rouge, LA: A comprehensive community-based juvenile gun violence reduction program*. Baton Rouge, LA: Author.

<sup>36</sup> For Functional Family Therapy, see: Alexander, J., Pugh, C., Parsons, B., & Sexton, T. (2000). Family Functional Therapy. In D.S. Elliot (Series Ed.), *Blueprints for violence prevention: Book three*. Boulder, CO: Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence. For Multisystemic Therapy, see: Henggeler, S. W., Mihalic, S. F., Rone, L., Thomas, C., & Timmons-Mitchell, J. (1998). Multisystemic Therapy. In D.S. Elliot (Series Ed.), *Blueprints for violence prevention: Book six*. Boulder, CO: Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence. For Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care see: Chamberlain, P., & Mihalic, S. F. (1998). Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care. In D.S. Elliot (Series Ed.), *Blueprints for violence prevention: Book eight*. Boulder, CO: Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence. The Functional Family Therapy and Multisystemic Therapy programs have received direct funding from the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants that are proposed to be eliminated.

<sup>37</sup> Aos, S., Lieb, R., Mayvield, J., Miller, M., & Penucci, A. (2004, July). Benefits and costs of prevention and early intervention programs for youth. Retrieved August 2004 from the Washington State Institute for Public Policy Web site: <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov>

<sup>38</sup> Parrott, S., Horney, J., Shapiro, I., Carlitz, R., Hardy, B., Kamin, D. (2005, February 22). *Where would the cuts be made under the President's budget? An analysis of reductions in education, human services, environment, and community development programs*. Retrieved February 23, 2005 from Center on Budget and Policy Priorities Web site <http://www.cbpp.org/2-22-05bud.htm>. In

order to make projections of where funding will be cut beyond 2006, the CBPP assumes that the current pattern of Administration priorities will be maintained through 2010.

<sup>39</sup> Parrott, S., Horney, J., Shapiro, I., Carlitz, R., Hardy, B., Kamin, D. (2005, February 22). *Where would the cuts be made under the President's budget? An analysis of reductions in education, human services, environment, and community development programs*. Retrieved February 23, 2005 from Center on Budget and Policy Priorities Web site <http://www.cbpp.org/2-22-05bud.htm>

<sup>40</sup> International Association of Chiefs of Police. (2005, February 5). *Police chiefs decry deep budget cuts that would make communities more vulnerable*. Retrieved February 28, 2005 from

[http://www.theiacp.org/documents/index.cfm?fuseaction=document&document\\_id=661](http://www.theiacp.org/documents/index.cfm?fuseaction=document&document_id=661)

<sup>41</sup> International Association of Chiefs of Police. (2005, February 5). *Police chiefs decry deep budget cuts that would make communities more vulnerable*.

Retrieved February 28, 2005 from

[http://www.theiacp.org/documents/index.cfm?fuseaction=document&document\\_id=661](http://www.theiacp.org/documents/index.cfm?fuseaction=document&document_id=661). See also: Leary, M. (2004, December 14). Federal cuts could gut Maine DEA. *Bangor Daily News*. Retrieved March 1, 2005 from <http://www.bangornews.com/news/template/?a=105267&2=500>

<sup>42</sup> These calculations are based on an analysis of the Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2006, Department of Justice Appendix. Executive Office of the President of the United States. Office of Management and Budget. (2005, February). *FY06 budget priorities*. Retrieved February 26, 2005 from <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2006/appendix.html>

<sup>43</sup> Parrott, S., Horney, J., Shapiro, I., Carlitz, R., Hardy, B., Kamin, D. (2005, February 22). *Where would the cuts be made under the President's budget? An analysis of reductions in education, human services, environment, and community development programs*. Retrieved February 23, 2005 from Center on Budget and Policy Priorities Web site <http://www.cbpp.org/2-22-05bud.htm>

<sup>44</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2004). *Arrests by state, 2003. Table 69*. Retrieved February 24, 2005 from <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/03cius.htm>

<sup>45</sup> Mason-Dixon Polling and Research. (2002, August). *National law enforcement leadership survey*. Retrieved from Fight Crime: Invest in Kids Web site: <http://www.fightcrime.org/reports/nationalkidspoll2002.pdf>. Almost fifteen percent chose hiring more police officers to investigate juvenile crimes, while twelve percent chose prosecuting more juveniles as adults, and two percent chose installing more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in schools as their top choice as the most effective way to prevent youth violence. Many respondents favored adopting more than one strategy.



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