



Congress Proposes Deep Cuts In Programs that Keep Pennsylvania Kids From Becoming Criminals

A Report from FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS PENNSYLVANIA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *PENNSYLVANIA* is part of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS, a national, bipartisan, nonprofit, anti-crime organization. The national organization is led by more than 2,500 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 212 law enforcement leaders and victims of violence who are members of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS PENNSYLVANIA and the more than 2,500 other members of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS across the country. That is why we are concerned that Congress is proposing budget cuts that would slash law enforcement and proven crime prevention programs, resulting in more crime.

We 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, child abuse and neglect prevention, quality foster care, and juvenile delinquency programs, are proven to reduce crime by helping children become productive adults. That is why we are concerned about proposals that would slash investments in these proven crime prevention efforts.

By the end of the year, Congress is planning to adopt cuts of more than \$8 billion over 5 years to after-school programs, Head Start, child care, foster care, child abuse and neglect prevention and other investments in kids that cut crime. Congress is proposing other severe cuts. Next year alone, law enforcement could see major cuts in key funding sources like Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) grants.

In the fifth year alone, one out of seven children being served by Head Start, one out of six children receiving child care assistance, and one out of 10 children being served by after-school programs would be cut from those programs.

Cuts to these programs will increase over time such that, during the fifth year of the cuts alone, 4,400 Pennsylvania children would be cut from Head Start, 11,000 children would be cut from child care, and 5,000 children would be cut from after-school programs.

Federal funding for many other programs would be cut, including more than \$600 million nationally over five years from foster care. This funding helps place abused and neglected children with relatives instead of with strangers or back with the people who beat, neglected, or sexually abused them. Most of the cuts in foster care funding would initially be targeted to western states. However, with the methamphetamine epidemic now threatening to produce more victims of abuse and neglect in many Pennsylvania counties, this is the wrong time to restrict federal funding for foster care.

In addition, beginning this year, Congress is proposing cutting a quarter of the funding that helps local police place enough law enforcement officers in communities (the Community Oriented Policing Services, or COPS, program). Congress is also moving to cut over a third of the funding for Justice Assistance Grants. The U.S. Justice Department reports that the Justice

Assistance Grants “allow states and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime.”

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 an at-risk 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, at-risk boys left out of a quality after-school program had six times more criminal convictions compared to those in the program. For children who are victims of severe abuse or neglect, safe kinship or other foster care homes are essential to protect the children from further harm. Research shows that almost four out of 10 of the children who are re-abused or neglected rather than put in safe foster homes will become violent criminals.

In hindsight, it is becoming clear that if proper attention and investments had been given in recent decades to the levee system surrounding New Orleans, the costs and suffering of Hurricane Katrina would have been far less. The same lesson applies for investments in at-risk children. Each high-risk juvenile not prevented from adopting a life of crime could cost the country between \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million. Yet, Congress proposes to cut investments that prevent such costs. For example, Congress is cutting Head Start while studies of early childhood education programs consistently show large savings. 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).

Pennsylvania police officers and sheriffs’ deputies arrested more than 104,140 young people for juvenile crime in 2004. 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 would damage law enforcement’s ability to respond to increased crime.

Congress Proposes Deep Cuts In Programs that Keep Pennsylvania Kids From Becoming Criminals

Introduction

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS 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 become responsible adults instead of criminals.

The federal budgets currently being proposed would, in 2010, cut one in every seven children from Head Start, one in six children from receiving child care assistance, and one in every 10 children from after-school programs.¹ The cuts would add up to more than \$8 billion dollars over 5 years to after-school programs, Head Start, child care, foster care, child abuse and neglect prevention and other investments in kids that cut crime.²

Congress also plans to make severe cuts to funding for law enforcement. In 2006 alone, the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program that funds more police on the streets would be cut by a quarter and the Justice Assistance Grants to state and local law enforcement that fund a broad range of activities to prevent and

control crime would be cut by over a third.³

Implementing such cuts would sentence far more people to the agony that crime leaves in its wake. These large cuts in so many crime prevention programs would directly lead to increased crime in Pennsylvania 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. The proposed budget would cut \$98 million from Head Start in Pennsylvania between 2006 to 2010. The cuts are increasingly larger every year such that, in 2010 alone, 4,400 Pennsylvania children would be cut from the program.⁷

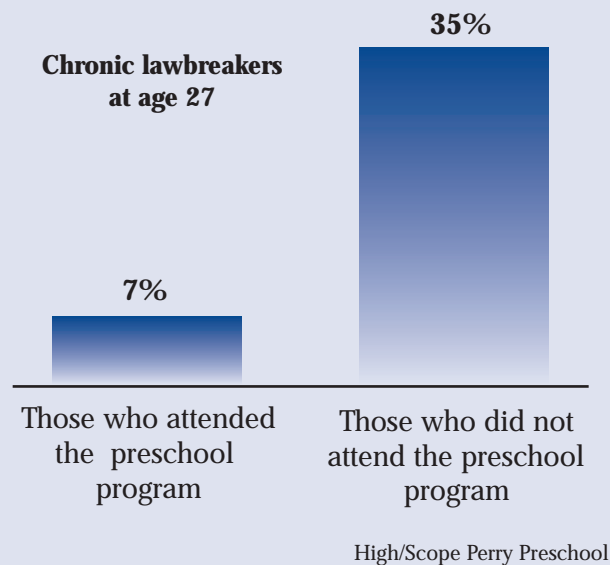
Proposed Cuts in Fiscal Year 2010 Compared to 2005

Program	Proportion Cut	Nationally	Pennsylvania
Head Start	one in seven	131,000 children cut	4,400 children cut ⁴
Child Care	one in six	300,000 children cut	11,000 children cut ⁵
After-school	one in ten	140,000 children cut	5,000 children cut ⁶

Based on Administration budget, Congressional budget, and Congressional Budget Office projection figures

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.



Research backs up what law enforcement professionals have learned from experience: this cut would increase crime in the state. Studies show that at-risk children who attend high quality pre-kindergarten programs are less likely to commit crimes as adults than 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.⁸ 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

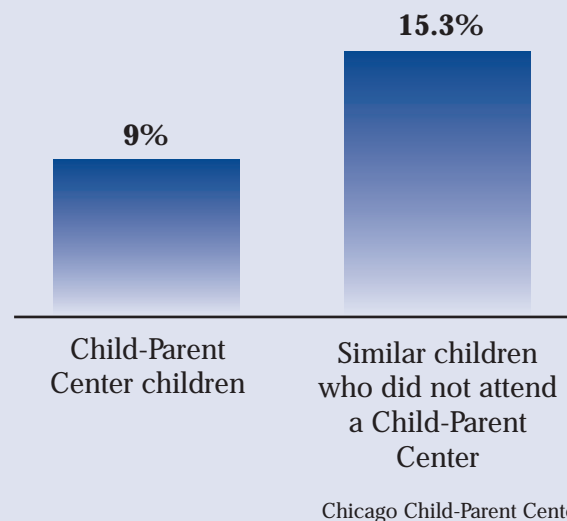
to be arrested for violent crimes than those who participated in the program. Children left out of the program were four times more likely to be arrested for drug felonies, and seven times more likely to be arrested for possession of dangerous drugs than those who participated in the program.⁹

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 have graduated from high school.¹⁰ Children who were not enrolled in the Perry Preschool Program were also twice as likely to be placed in special education classes.¹¹

Chicago Child-Parent Centers: Chicago’s federally-funded Child-Parent Centers have served 100,000 three- 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

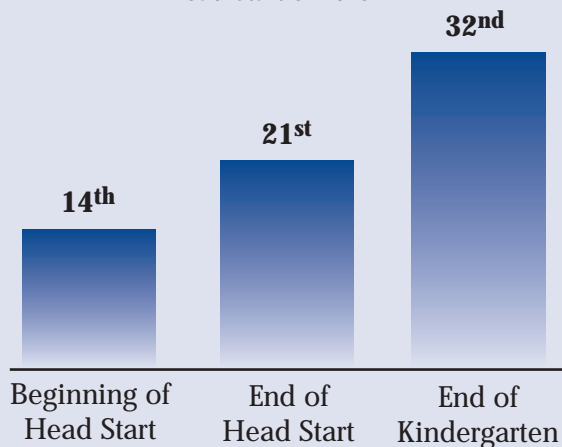
At-Risk Children Without Quality Preschool were 70% More Likely to Commit Violent Crimes

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

in the program were 70 percent more likely to be arrested for a violent crime by age 18.¹² This program will have prevented an estimated 33,000 crimes by the time the children who have attended the program reach the age of 18.¹³

The Chicago Child-Parent Centers also cut the abuse and neglect of children in the program by half.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵

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.¹⁶ A separate new national study, utilizing the best design possible – a randomized control trial – found that, “Head Start reduced, by almost half, the achievement gap in pre-reading skills between Head Start children and the national average for all 3- and 4-year olds.”¹⁷ 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.¹⁸

Cutting 4,400 Pennsylvania children from Head Start in 2010 would do irreparable harm not just to the children and their families but to the whole state.¹⁹ The total number of children impacted over five years would be even larger.

Regrettably, even these Head Start cuts are only the tip of the iceberg that may soon damage the most powerful crime prevention programs here in Pennsylvania and across the country.

Sixty percent of children under the age of six in Pennsylvania 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.²⁰ The average annual cost of center-based child care for a four-year-old in an urban area in Pennsylvania in 2000 was \$6,188. The average annual cost of public college tuition that year was \$5,610.²¹

Nationally, one year of quality pre-kindergarten for a 3- or 4-year-old, such as the Chicago Child-Parent Center or Head Start, typically costs \$5,000 to \$7,000.²² Pre-kindergarten programs for two children cost more than the income of a full-time, minimum-wage worker in Pennsylvania.²³ 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.

The proposed cuts to child care assistance for just the one year, 2010, would deny support for 11,000 Pennsylvania children.²⁴ The cuts would most likely leave the children in “child storage” (for instance, parked in front of a TV set), rather than in quality programs. Research shows that poor quality care results in more behavioral problems, which can be a predictor of future crime.²⁵

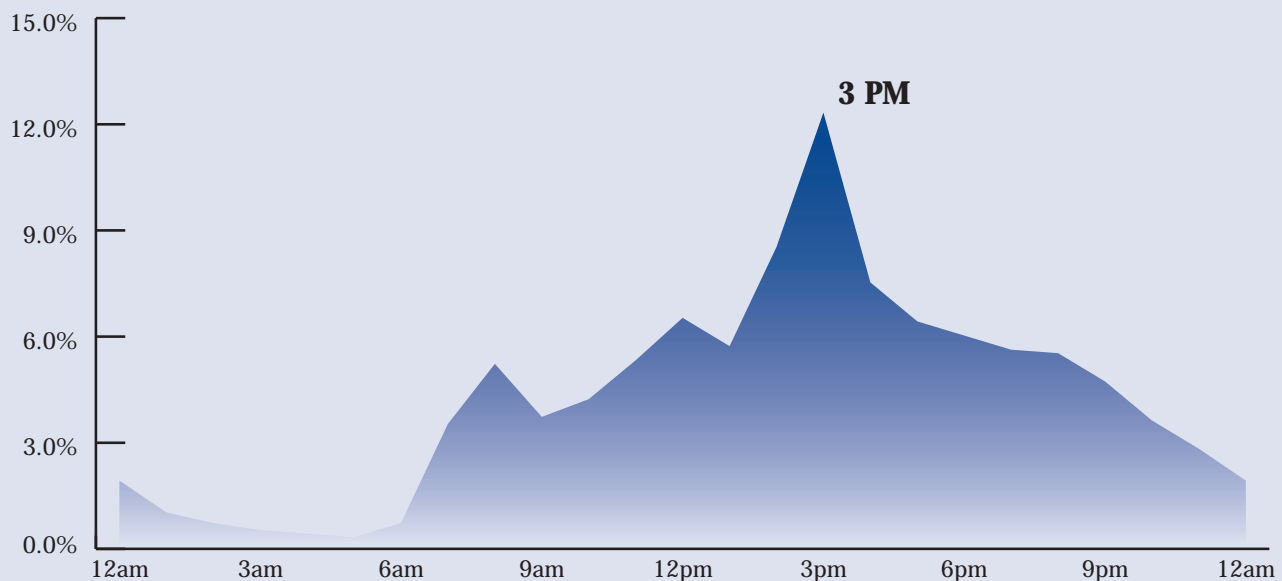
Cutting one out of ten children or teens from after-school programs would increase crime

The cuts will increase every year until, in just 2010, 5,000 Pennsylvania children and teens would be dropped from after-school programs if the proposed cuts in discretionary spending are approved by Congress.²⁶ 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.²⁷ These hours are also when children are most likely to become victims of crime.²⁸ Being unsupervised after school doubles the risk that eighth-graders will smoke, drink alcohol, or use drugs.²⁹ 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. 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.³⁰

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.

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.³¹

Faced with clear evidence that high-quality after-school programs can reduce crime, it simply does not make sense to cut one out of 10 Pennsylvania children or teens from these programs.

Other areas are also facing cuts that would increase crime

Cutting funding for protection of abused and neglected children while methamphetamine abuse in Pennsylvania is driving up the need

The House of Representatives is proposing cuts of over \$600 million from foster care spending. Foster care provides a safe home for children who have been seriously abused or neglected. The impacts of these cuts would be targeted most heavily in the western United States where the wave of methamphetamine abuse that is spreading eastward has already hit hardest. Because of methamphetamine addiction and production, foster care caseloads are up 11 percent in Oregon³² and 17 percent in Montana.³³ Western states had recently been given permission by a regional federal appellate court decision to use federal foster care funding to assist many grandparents and other relatives who were taking care of victims of abuse or neglect. Many other states have already sought permission to use such funding as well, but the proposed budget would eliminate that funding option for all states. Instead of ensuring that states have sufficient funds to deal with the foster care consequences of drug epidemics hitting their states, the House of Representatives is currently searching

for ways to cut foster care funding.

This may be an ominous sign for Pennsylvania because methamphetamine abuse is beginning to spread rapidly across the state, which could increase abuse and neglect of children and increase the need for foster care homes. During the first five years of the 1990s, the number of Pennsylvania children in foster care rose from 16,737 to 19,454, a 16 percent increase, as the crack epidemic took its toll on Pennsylvania's children.³⁴ Once again, Pennsylvania's children may be facing similar threats. In just the last two years, the number of adults admitted for treatment of methamphetamine addiction has nearly doubled,³⁵ and, since 1999, admissions for heroin addiction are up 90 percent and admissions for OxyContin addiction have quadrupled.³⁶ This is not the time to restrict federal funding for Pennsylvania's victims of abuse and neglect.

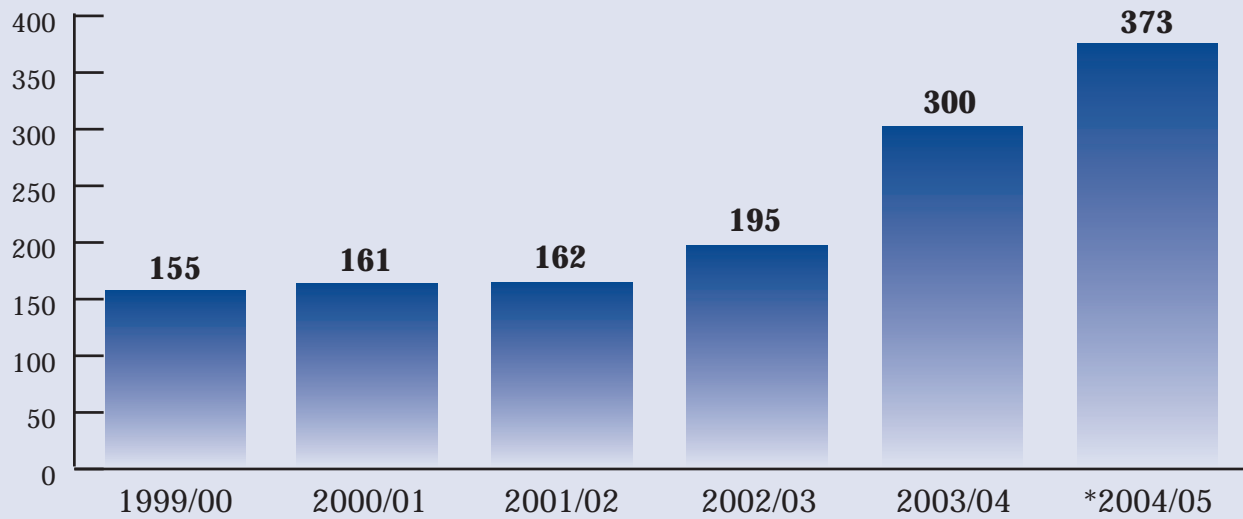
Abused and neglected children who are re-abused because of the shortage of out-of-home care or are placed in inadequate or unsafe foster care pay an enormous price. However, they will not be the only victims of the proposed neglect of the foster care system. Others will also pay the price. Research shows that when seriously abused or neglected children are left in dangerous homes and have to be placed in foster care later due to more abuse or neglect, they are 27 percent more likely to grow up to be violent criminals.

There is no good time to cut services for abused and neglected children, but at a time when methamphetamine abuse is growing nationally, cutting services for these victims is particularly ill-advised.

Large cuts in income-support programs would increase the risk of crime

Congress is proposing to cut \$5 billion nationally from child support enforcement activities, and almost \$1 billion from food stamps.³⁷ There is no direct connection between poverty and increased crime and violence – as witnessed every day by the

Pennsylvania Admissions for Treatment of Methamphetamine Addiction Have Almost Doubled in the Last Two Years



*June data not completed as yet

PA Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics

millions of poor Americans who are law abiding neighbors and trusted members of their communities. But billions of dollars in cuts to at-risk families would have an impact. The Surgeon General reports that increased poverty is indirectly associated with increased risks of violence for some children. Losses in income increase the financial and emotional stress on children's caregivers and can damage relationships or increase abuse. Also, some already at-risk families that face cuts in income may be forced to move their families to neighborhoods where their children would be exposed to more violent peers.³⁸

Congress would cut funding for law enforcement

The proposed budget for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program would be cut by 24 percent this year alone.³⁹ The funding helps local police departments pay the personnel costs to put enough law enforcement officers in communities and to hire the extra people needed to implement successful new approaches for preventing crime. The proposed budget would cut by 37 percent the Justice Assistance Grants, which provide law enforcement around the state with

officers, prosecutors, technology, anti-drug funds, and other crime prevention and control assistance.⁴⁰ Pennsylvania police officers and sheriff's deputies arrested 104,140 young people for juvenile crime in 2004.⁴¹ With essential homeland security demands also confronting law enforcement across the country and rising gang violence in some parts of the country, this is the wrong time to be making cuts.

Saving Money

In hindsight, it is becoming clear that if proper attention and investments had been given in recent decades to the levee system surrounding New Orleans, the costs of Hurricane Katrina – and the suffering – would have been far less. The same lesson applies for investments in at-risk children:

A 1998 study by Professor Mark A. Cohen of Vanderbilt University estimated that each high-risk juvenile not prevented from adopting a life of crime could cost the country between \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million.⁴² Yet, Congress proposes to cut investments that prevent such costs. For example, Congress is cutting Head Start even though cost-benefit studies of

Proposed Cuts to this Year's Budget in Programs that Support Crime Prevention and Control

Program	Cut
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) (Funds additional police)	24%
Justice Assistance Grants (Provides assistance to local law enforcement agencies)	37%

Based on Administration budget, Congressional budget, and Congressional Budget Office projection figures

preschool programs consistently show very large savings.⁴³ 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).⁴⁴

Conclusion

Law enforcement in Pennsylvania is already stretched thin as it struggles to protect local communities. Cutting federal support for law enforcement work would place roadblocks in their way as they try to do their job.

The 212 members of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS PENNSYLVANIA and the more than 2,500 other members of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS across the country 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.⁴⁵

If the proposed budget cuts this year and in following years are approved, thousands of at-risk children

would be sentenced to a lifetime of lost opportunity. Families throughout Pennsylvania would be placed at greater risk from crime and would be unnecessarily subjected to the agony that crime so often leaves in its wake. The members of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS PENNSYLVANIA believe in being fiscally responsible and balancing our budget. But Katrina reminds us that if effective levee systems had been in place, much of the costs and suffering of that storm could have been avoided. The same is true for investing strategically in at-risk children. If we don't set wise priorities now and pay 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 proposals would do, is a prescription for making our communities less safe, year after year.

Endnotes

¹ Nationwide cuts are based on the difference between the predicted yearly inflation-adjusted funding level for a program's account or subfunction from FY06 through FY10 (using Summer 2005 Congressional Budget Office baseline estimates) and predicted funding levels based on the year-to-year changes between FY06 and FY10 in overall discretionary spending levels for that program's function in the FY06 Congressional Budget (H.Con.Res.95). FY06 program funding levels are based on House-passed FY06 appropriations bills minus the planned 2% across-the-board cut. FY05 final program appropriations (H.R. 4818, Conference Report 108-792) are used for comparison. To determine the projected level of cuts each state would face, this analysis assumed that the cuts would be proportionate to each state's 2004 funding level. Conference reports available at: <http://thomas.loc.gov>

² See footnote 1 above for a description of how these figures were derived. Cuts from 2006-2010 – Discretionary: 21st CCLC=\$444 million, Head Start=\$2,946 million, CAPTA=\$48 million, PSSF=\$48 million; Mandatory: foster care=\$600 million; Combined: child care=\$4,300 million. Total = \$8,386 million.

³ Citation: Cuts are based on the difference between the inflation-adjusted funding level for a program's account or subfunction for FY06 (using summer 2005 Congressional Budget Office baseline estimates) and the FY06 funding levels in the Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations (H.R. 2862) Conference Report (109-272) minus the planned 2% across-the-board cut. FY05 final program appropriations (H.R. 4818, Conference Report 108-792) are used for comparison. Conference reports available at: <http://thomas.loc.gov>

⁴ See footnote 1 above for a description of how these figures were derived. For a description of Justice Assistance Grants, see: U.S. Justice Department. Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program. Retrieved November 7, 2005 from the Justice Department's website: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/jag.html>

⁵ See footnote 1 above for a description of how these figures were derived.

⁶ U.S. Office of Management and Budget. (2005). Analytic perspectives, budget of the United States Government, fiscal year 2006, table 25-4. beneficiary projections for major benefit programs (2005). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. p. 405. To determine the projected level of cuts each state would face, this analysis assumed that the cuts would be proportionate to each state's 2005 funding level.

⁷ See footnote 1 above for a description of how these figures were derived.

⁸ Schweinhart, L. J., Barnes, H. V., & Weikart, D. P. (1993). Significant benefits: The High/Scope Perry Preschool study through age 27. Ypsilanti, MI: High/Scope Press.

⁹ Schweinhart, L.J., Montie, J., & Xiang, Z. (2004). Lifetime effects: The High/Scope Perry Preschool study through Age 40. High/Scope Educational Research Foundation. Unpublished Manuscript.

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¹² Schweinhart, L. J., Barnes, H. V., & Weikart, D. P. (1993). Significant benefits: The High/Scope Perry Preschool study through age 27. Ypsilanti, MI: High/Scope Press.

¹² Reynolds, A. J., Temple, J. A., Robertson, D. L., & Mann, E. A. (2001). Long-term effects of an early childhood intervention on educational achievement and juvenile arrest. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 285(12), 2339-2380.

¹³ Reynolds, A. J. (2001, February 9). Chicago Child Parent Centers linked to juvenile crime prevention. Speech given at FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS press conference in Washington, DC.

¹⁴ Reynolds, A. J. & Robertson, D. L. (2003). Preventing child abuse and neglect through school-based early intervention: An investigation

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¹⁵ Maxfield, M. G., & Widom, C. S. (1996). The cycle of violence: Revisited 6 years later. *Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine*, 150, 390-395. See also Child Welfare League of America. (1997). Sacramento County community intervention program: Findings from a comprehensive study by community partners in child welfare, law enforcement, juvenile justice, and the Child Welfare League of America. Washington, DC: Author; Smith, C., & Thornberry, T. P. (1995). The relationship between childhood maltreatment and adolescent involvement in delinquency. *Criminology*, 33, 451-479.

¹⁶ Zill, N., et al. (2003). Head Start FACES 2000. A whole-child perspective on program performance. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families. Child Outcomes Research and Evaluation & Head Start Bureau.

¹⁷ Yoshikawa, H., (2005), Placing the first-year findings of the national Head Start Impact Study in context, Washington, DC: Society for Research in Child Development

¹⁸ Garces, E., Thomas, D., & Currie, J. (2002). Longer-term effects of Head Start. *American Economic Review*, 92(4), 999-1012. Barnett, W. S. (1998). Long-term effects on cognitive development and school success. In W. S. Barnett & S. S. Boocock (Eds.), *Early care and education for children in poverty: Promises, programs, and long-term outcomes* (pp. 11-44). Buffalo, NY: SUNY Press.

¹⁹ See footnote 1 above for a description of how these figures were derived.

²⁰ The percentage of children under age 6 in Pennsylvania 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=508,870—which was computed by adding the following subtotals: 340,455 (children living with both parents/both parents in labor force); 45,616 (children living with father only/father in labor force); and 122,799 (children living with mother only/mother in labor force)] by the total number of children under age 6 (n=845,915). 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.

²¹ Children's Defense Fund. (March 2005). Pennsylvania early childhood development facts. Retrieved November 9th, 2005 from the Children's Defense Fund's web site, <http://www.childrensdefense.org/earlychildhood/statefacts/default.aspx>

²² 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.

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²³ 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 PA is \$5.15 per hour. An annual salary of \$10,712 was computed by multiplying: \$5.15 x 40 hours per week x 52 weeks per year.

²⁴ U.S. Office of Management and Budget. (2005). Analytic perspectives, budget of the United States Government, fiscal year 2006, table 25-4. beneficiary projections for major benefit programs (2005). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. p. 405. To determine the projected level of cuts each state would face, this analysis assumed that the cuts would be proportionate to each state's 2005 funding level.

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²⁶ See footnote 1 above for a description of how these figures were derived.

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