25 YEARS
EXPANDING THE POSSIBILITIES

NATIONAL WOMEN'S LAW CENTER

file child care - advocacy documents

Ms. Nicole Rabner
Associate Director for Domestic Policy
Office of the First Lady
White House, West Wing, 2nd floor
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

April 30, 1999

Nicole
Dear ~~Ms. Rabner~~:

We are enclosing, for your information, a set of our new and updated materials on child care, which we are also distributing to all Congressional offices this week. This mailing is part of the effort that we, along with other child care advocates, are making to press Congress for action on child care in the wake of the successful inclusion of language in the budget resolution recognizing need to improve our national investment in child care.

Specifically, we are urging Congress to approve a significant increase in mandatory spending under the Child Care and Development Block, as well as full funding for the Head Start program and other measures to promote early education such as the Kennedy-Stevens Early Learning Trust Fund Act, and valuable programs for school-age children through the 21st Century Learning Centers. We also urge that along with adoption of these measures, improvements to the Dependent Care Tax Credit be made part of any tax legislation this Congress considers.

Enclosed please find the following three items:

- *Women's Stake in Improving the Availability, Affordability, and Quality of Child Care and Early Education*, a fact sheet describing the vital interest that women, both as parents and as child care providers, have in a greater child care investment;

- *Here's What U.S. Parents Really Need*, an op-ed piece that discusses the importance of avoiding a divisive approach to child care based on the notion of a "mommy war" that doesn't really exist; and

- *Tax Relief for Employed Families: Improving the Dependent Care Tax Credit*, an examination of the current structure of the Dependent Care Tax Credit with suggestions for ways to strengthen it.

With the law on your side, great things are possible

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We hope these materials are useful to you, and we look forward to continuing to work with you on this critical issue for women and their families.

Sincerely,

Nancy Duff Campbell
Co-President

Judith C. Appelbaum
Vice-President and Director
of Employment Opportunities

Cristina Firvida
Counsel

NATIONAL WOMEN'S LAW CENTER

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Tax Relief for Employed Families: Improving the Dependent Care Tax Credit

The dependent care tax credit ("DCTC") assists families in meeting the costs of child and adult care by allowing taxpayers to offset a portion of their employment-related dependent care expenses against their federal income tax liability. The DCTC has provided significant federal assistance to millions of families with child and dependent care expenses since its enactment in 1976. In 1997, the most recent year for which Internal Revenue Service data are available, 5.4 million taxpayers claimed the credit and received over $2.3 billion in tax relief.[1]

Since the credit was last expanded in 1981, however, its value has eroded, particularly for low-income families with employment-related care expenses. The loss in value of tax support for child and dependent care expenses is significant for many families who are struggling to pay for increasingly expensive care for their children and adult dependents.

To provide a framework for evaluating proposals to change the DCTC, this paper examines the current structure of the DCTC, the sound policies the credit serves, and the reasons why the value of the DCTC has eroded. In addition, it suggests several ways in which to strengthen and restore the value of the DCTC for families with employment-related child care expenses.[2]

I. What is the Dependent Care Tax Credit?

The DCTC allows taxpayers who have employment-related[3] expenses for the care of a child under the age of 13, or for the care of a spouse or dependent who is physically or mentally incapable of self-care, to set off a percentage of those expenses against their federal income tax liability. The amount of the credit that may be claimed is determined by the amount of the taxpayer's expenses and the taxpayer's adjusted gross income ("AGI").[4] A credit may be claimed for a percentage of the taxpayer's qualifying expenses up to $2,400 for one child or dependent or $4,800 for two or more children or dependents, with the percentage varying according to the taxpayer's AGI to provide the greatest benefit to low-income taxpayers.[5] Families with AGIs of $10,000 or less are eligible for a credit equal to 30% of their qualifying expenses, while families with AGIs over $28,000 are eligible for a credit equal to 20% of their qualifying expenses.[6] Between $10,000 and $28,000 AGI, the value of the credit decreases as the applicable percentage declines by one percentage point for each $2,000 increase in AGI.[7] **The maximum value of the credit for a family with an AGI of $10,000 or less is $720 for one dependent ($1,440 for two or more dependents), and for a**

family with an AGI of $28,000 or more is $480 for one dependent ($960 for two or more dependents).

Dependent Care Tax Credit Amounts

Adjusted Gross Income	Maximum Credit for One Child/Dependent	Maximum Credit for Two or More Children/ Dependents	Adjusted Gross Income	Maximum Credit for One Child/Dependent	Maximum Credit for Two or More Children/ Dependents
$0-$10,000	$720	$1,440	$20,001-$22,000	$576	$1,152
$10,001-$12,000	$696	$1,392	$22,001-$24,000	$552	$1,104
$12,001-$14,000	$672	$1,344	$24,001-$26,000	$528	$1,056
$14,001-$16,000	$648	$1,296	$26,001-$28,000	$504	$1,008
$16,001-$18,000	$624	$1,248	$28,001+	$480	$960
$18,001-$20,000	$600	$1,200			

The DCTC permits flexibility in care arrangements, covering both in-home and out-of-home care in a variety of settings.[8] However, institutional care, such as that provided by a nursing home, is not covered for adult dependents, and care provided by a dependent care center (defined as a facility which receives payment for its services and provides care for more than six individuals) must meet all applicable state and local laws and regulations, such as licensing requirements, and building and fire code regulations.[9]

The DCTC is not refundable -- that is, a family whose credit is larger than its tax liability is *not* entitled to receive the difference from the Internal Revenue Service as a tax refund. For example, a family that qualifies for a credit of $600 but only owes $400 in taxes will receive a credit of only $400. If the credit were refundable, the family would receive a tax refund of $200. In addition, although the expense limitations of $2,400 and $4,800 once represented average care costs, they do not reflect the cost of care today, have not been raised since 1981, and are not indexed for inflation.

II. Policies Served by the Dependent Care Tax Credit

Several sound policy goals underlie the provisions of the DCTC:

- **Assisting Families with Employment-Related Child and Dependent Care Expenses.** Many families have employment-related child and dependent care expenses that put a severe strain on the family budget. Nationally, child care consumes between 6% and 25% of a family's income, with a larger proportion of a family's income consumed by child care the lower the family income.[10] In 1993, the most recent year for which Census data are available, the average child care cost for families with a pre-school age child was $79 per week, or $4,100 a year.[11] More recent data suggest that the cost of child care today can range from $4,000 to $10,000 annually.[12] Yet about half of families with young children earn less than $40,000 a year,[13] and single mothers with children earn even less -- in 1997, the median income of families with children headed by a woman was $17,256, 40% less than the median income of families with children headed by a man ($28,668) and more than two-thirds less than the median income of married couples with children ($54,395).[14] Employment-related care expenses for adults can also be very high. The average cost of adult day care varied from a low of $16.50 per day in New Hampshire to a high of $54 per day in California in 1995[15] -- $4,290 and $14,040 a year, respectively. Many families simply do not have the financial resources to pay for care of children or adult dependents; as a result, the cost of employment-related care keeps many individuals out of, or limits their participation in, the job market.

- **Targeting Assistance to Low- and Moderate-Income Taxpayers.** The DCTC is targeted to provide the greatest benefit to low- and moderate-income taxpayers by providing a credit of a greater percentage of care expenses to lower-income families than to higher-income families. Targeting the credit this way gives more help to families who are most in need of assistance with employment-related child and dependent care expenses, which consume a large proportion of their income.

- **Promoting Tax Equity.** The credit is available only for child and dependent care expenses that enable the taxpayer to participate in the labor force. An important purpose of the credit is to assure fair treatment in our nation's tax policies between families who have employment-related child and dependent care expenses and families who do not have such expenses. The DCTC reflects a recognition that families with the same income and family size who have employment-related, out-of-pocket child and dependent care expenses have less ability to pay taxes than families with the same income and family size who do not have such expenses. For example, a family that earns $25,000 a year but must spend $3,000 on child care to earn that income has less available income than a family that earns $25,000 and has no employment-related care expenses. The DCTC promotes fairness by providing a credit to partially offset a family's employment-related care expenses, thereby helping to equalize its ability to pay taxes.

- **Providing Tax Support for Both Child and Adult Care Expenses.** The DCTC covers expenses incurred for the care of children as well as of spouses and dependents who are incapable of self-care. This is an important recognition of the fact that many families are responsible for the care of not only their children but also of spouses and dependents other than children, all of whom require care when their caregiver is employed.

III. How the Value of the Dependent Care Tax Credit Has Eroded for Families

Although the DCTC is designed to help all families meet their employment-related care expenses, several circumstances have contributed to diminish the value of the credit for millions of families, particularly low- and moderate-income families. These factors include the credit's lack of refundability and indexing for inflation, and the increasing cost of child care. As a result, fewer and fewer low- and moderate-income families are able to benefit from the credit each year.

- **The DCTC is not refundable.** Families who have no or low federal income tax liability receive no or low benefit from the credit because it is non-refundable -- that is, a family whose credit amount exceeds its federal income liability is not able to receive the difference in the form of a tax refund. The DCTC's non-refundability affects primarily families with more limited incomes -- the very families whose need for assistance with employment-related care expenses is the greatest. For example, in tax year 1999, a married couple with two children filing a joint tax return will have no federal income tax liability if it has an income of $18,200 or less.[16] Likewise, a single parent with one child filing a return for 1999 will have no tax liability if he or she has an income of $11,850 or less[17] -- more than the $10,712 the single parent will earn if he or she has a full-time, minimum-wage job.[18] Without refundability, families below these income levels are unable to benefit from the assistance with employment-related care expenses that the DCTC offers.

- **Over time, fewer and fewer families receive the benefit of the DCTC's low-income targeting because the credit is not refundable and because the sliding scale thresholds are not indexed for inflation.** The tax code's basic provisions that determine individual liability -- the personal exemption, standard deduction, tax brackets, and for low-income taxpayers, the EITC -- are all indexed.[19] Indexing these provisions avoids increasing a family's tax burden when the only change in its adjusted gross income is the result of inflation. In contrast, the amount of AGI at which the DCTC's maximum percentage of qualifying expenses begins to decline is not indexed, and has not been adjusted since 1981.

  Because the basic tax provisions determining individual tax liability are indexed, but the DCTC is not, the amount of income a family may have before incurring any federal income tax liability increases each year, but the income thresholds at which a family may claim the DCTC's highest percentages of qualifying care expenses as a tax credit do not. As a result, each year fewer low-income families have enough federal income tax liability to claim the DCTC's highest percentages of expenses. In addition, because the DCTC is not refundable, families who have no income tax liability as the result of indexed deductions, exemptions and tax brackets are unable to derive any benefit from the DCTC at all.

For example, in 1984, the last year before any of the basic tax code provisions were indexed, both a married couple with two children filing jointly and a single parent with one child would have owed federal income taxes if either had an income of considerably less than $10,000, the income threshold for taking the maximum DCTC of 30% of qualified dependent care expenses.[20] By comparison, for tax year 1999 the tax thresholds for all married couples and heads of household with children are above $10,000, the thresholds for heads of household with two or more children or dependents are above $14,000, and the thresholds for married couples with two or more children or dependents are above $18,000. As these figures illustrate, almost **no** families are eligible for the highest credits of 30-25% of their expenses, since even families with only one or two children or dependents do not pay taxes at the income levels eligible for these percentages.

The combination of the DCTC's lack of indexing and refundability has contributed to a dramatic decline in the number of very low-income families who claim the DCTC, as IRS data demonstrate. In 1984, nearly 7.5 million taxpayers claimed the DCTC, representing 7.5% of all tax filers.[21] Many of those claimants were very low-income families -- 22% of claimants were in the bottom income quintile.[22] Most of the claimants were low- to moderate-income families -- 60% of all 1984 claimants were in the first three income quintiles.[23] Only 9% of families claiming the DCTC in 1984 were in the top income quintile[24]. In 1997, the most recent year for which IRS data are available, 5.4 million taxpayers claimed the DCTC,[25] representing a little over 3.5% of all filers.[26] Although the majority of families claiming the credit in 1996 continued to be low- to moderate-income families -- 55% of all claimants were in the first three income quintiles -- there was a dramatic decrease in the number of very low income families claiming the credit.[27] Only 13% of the 1997 claimants were in the bottom income quintile.[28]

IRS data also demonstrate that low-income families are receiving less and less of the tax assistance that the DCTC offers. Families claiming the DCTC in 1984 received over $2.6 billion in tax assistance.[29] Families in the bottom quintile received almost 22% of the tax assistance, while families in the top quintile received only 10% of the tax assistance. Families claiming the DCTC in 1997 received over $2.3 billion in tax assistance through the credit, and a smaller proportion of this assistance went to low-income families than in 1984.[30] Only 11% of the tax assistance went to families in the bottom quintile, while more than 21% of the tax assistance went to families in the top quintile. In total, 950,000 fewer families in the bottom quintile filed for the DCTC in 1997 than in 1984, and the families in the bottom quintile claiming the DCTC in 1997 received $317 million less than similarly situated families did in 1984.[31]

- **Inflation has dramatically diminished the value of the DCTC for all families.** The DCTC's qualifying expense limits have not been increased since 1981, and are not indexed for inflation. As a result, while the cost of child and dependent care has increased, the amount of qualifying expenses that determines the maximum DCTC has remained the same, diminishing for all families the credit's value in offsetting actual care expenses. Merely to restore the value of the expense limits as enacted in 1981 would require changing the limits from $2,400 for the care of a single dependent to $4,340 in 1999 dollars, and from $4,800 for the care of two or more dependents to just above $8,680 in 1999 dollars.[32]

IV. How to Strengthen the Dependent Care Tax Credit for Families with Employment-Related Child Care Expenses

Several changes should be implemented to strengthen and restore the value of the DCTC, especially for low- and moderate income families with employment-related child care expenses:

- **The DCTC should be refundable.** Low- and moderate-income families who have no or low federal income tax liability receive no or very little benefit from the credit because it is non-refundable. Without refundability, the DCTC is unavailable to the very families it is designed to help the most. The DCTC should be made refundable to restore the targeted value of the DCTC to those families who need the greatest assistance with child care expenses.

- **The DCTC should be indexed for inflation.** The DCTC's lack of indexing has eroded the value of the credit for families at all income levels and, in combination with its non-refundability, the credit's lack of indexing has reduced significantly the number of low- and moderate-income families who can benefit from the credit. Both the expense and income limits should be adjusted annually for inflation, as are all other basic tax provisions that determine individual tax liability. Indexing the DCTC would prevent the DCTC from continuing to suffer an erosion in value, and would prevent low- and moderate-income families from continuing to receive little or no tax assistance in meeting their child care expenses.

- **The limits on qualifying child and dependent care expenses should be raised.** The DCTC would provide more meaningful assistance to families with child and adult care expenses if the limits on qualifying expenses more accurately reflected the cost of care today. As shown above, inflation alone has greatly diminished the value of the dependent care expenses that qualify for a credit. The expense limits should be raised to an amount that fairly reflects the cost of purchasing care today, rather than the cost of purchasing care almost two decades ago.

- **The percentages of qualifying expenses that may be taken as a credit should be raised.** Currently, families receive a credit for only a small percentage of their actual child or dependent care expenses (20% to 30% of their qualifying expenses). Raising the percentages would help families cover the cost of more of these expenses. Moreover, raising the percentages would especially help low-income families, who are less likely than other families to spend up to the maximum care expense limits and are losing a greater proportion of their income to care expenses than other families.

Finally, the DCTC should continue to provide tax assistance for families at every income level:

- **The DCTC should remain available to families at all income levels.** One feature of the DCTC that should not be changed is its availability to families at all income levels. Although it can be argued that higher-income families do not need help in paying for child care, to impose an income limitation on the DCTC would make it the only employment-related tax benefit with an income ceiling. The result would be that taxpayers at all income levels could deduct business-related expenses for exclusive club memberships, luxury business cars and conventions in exotic locations, but not for the child and other dependent care that enables them to work. Singling out the DCTC, while leaving these and other employment-related expenses untouched, sends the signal that the child and other dependent care needs of working families are optional and less important than other employment-related expenditures. If Congress wants to limit tax assistance for employment-related expense, it should impose an income limit on **all** such assistance, not single out the child and dependent care assistance that is essential to so many families' economic livelihood.

REFERENCES

1. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Bulletin (Fall 1998), Individual Income Tax Returns, 1997: Early Tax Estimates, Table 5. The figures are estimates based on tax returns received through April, 1998.

2. The scope of this paper is limited to evaluating and suggesting improvements to the assistance that the DCTC has historically offered to families with employment-related child care expenses. This paper does not address recent proposals to offer assistance to stay-at-home parents by extending the DCTC to families with young children who have no employment-related child care expenses. In addition, although families with children may receive tax assistance through other tax credits, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and the $500 Child Tax Credit, this paper does not address the assistance that these tax credits provide to families with children.

3. An expense is "employment-related" for the purposes of claiming the DCTC if it is a child or dependent care expense that is necessary to enable the taxpayer to be gainfully employed or to seek gainful employment. 26 U.S.C. § 21(b)(2); (insert volume) C.F.R. §1.44A-1(c)(1).

4. 26 U.S.C. § 21(c) and (d).

5. *Id.*

6. 26 U.S.C. §21(d).

7. *Id.*

8. 26 U.S.C. § 21(b)(2).

9. 26 C.F.R. §1.44A-1(5)(I).

10. Caspar, L., What Does It Cost to Mind Our Preschoolers?, Current Population Reports, Household Economic Studies, P70-52 (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Sept. 1995), Table 3.

11. What Does It Cost to Mind Our Preschoolers?, Table 2. The average weekly cost for a family using family day care was $52, or $2,700 annually; for parents using in-home babysitters or organized child care centers, it was $65 per week, or $3,400 annually. *Id.*

12. These figures are based on the average weekly fees charged by licensed child care centers in seven cities. Child Care Information Exchange, July 1996.

13. Bureau of Census, U.S. Dep't of Commerce, Current Population Reports, P60-197, Money and Income in the United States: 1997 (1998).

14. Bureau of Census, U.S. Dep't of Commerce, Historical Income Tables-Families, Table F-10 (1998).

15. Charlene Harrington et al., 1995 State Data Book on Long Term Care: Program and Market Characteristics 33, 133 (1996). These average costs are based on Medicaid reimbursement rates and vary from state to state. Adult day care programs generally provide health, social, personal care, and related support services for functionally or mentally impaired adults.

16. These calculations are based on the federal income tax standard deduction for a married couple filing jointly and the personal exemptions for a four-person family for tax year 1998. The calculations do not include the DCTC, the EITC or the $500 per-child tax credit.

17. These calculations are based on the federal income tax standard deduction for a head of household and the personal exemptions for a two-person family for tax year 1998. The calculations do not include the DCTC, the EITC or the $500 per-child tax credit. Annual minimum wage earnings are based on 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, at $5.15 an hour, the current minimum wage.

18. These annual minimum wage earnings are based on 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, at $5.15 an hour, the current minimum wage.

19. The Economic Recovery Act of 1981 annually indexed the personal exemption, standard deductions and tax brackets, with the indexing to begin in tax year 1985. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 annually indexed the EITC, with the indexing to begin in tax year 1987. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 also substantially increased the standard deductions and personal exemptions. This one-time increase in the amounts of the standard deductions and personal exemptions, which was in addition to the annual indexing of these tax code provisions, has contributed in part to the erosion of the DCTC's value by widening the gap between the income levels at which a family may claim the maximum DCTC percentages and the income levels at which families incur federal income tax liability.

20. In 1984, a married couple with two children filing jointly would owe federal income taxes if they had an income greater than $7,400, and a single parent with one child would owe federal income taxes if he or she had an income greater than $4,300. These calculations are based on the federal income tax standard deductions and personal exemptions for tax year 1984.

21. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns,1984, Table 3.3 (1986). 1984 is used as a benchmark for showing the decline in the number of low-income families claiming the DCTC due to the DCTC'S lack of indexing and refundability because 1984 is the last tax year in which none of the tax code's basic provisions were indexed.

22. *Id*; Bureau of Census, U.S. Dep't of Commerce, Historical Income Tables, Table F-1, Income Limits for Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of Families (All Races): 1947 to 1997. These quintiles represent the income quintiles of the entire U.S. population and is not limited to the portion of the population that files federal income tax returns. The upper income limit of the bottom quintile in 1984 was $12,575. Due to limitations in published income tax data, the estimate of the proportion of families in the bottom quintile claiming the DCTC in 1984 includes families with an adjusted gross income of up to $15,000.

23. The upper income limit of the third quintile in 1984 was $31,684. Due to limitations in published income tax data, the estimate of the proportion of families in the first three income quintiles claiming the DCTC in 1984 includes families with an adjusted gross income of up to $30,000.

24. The lower income limit of the top quintile in 1984 was $45,564. Due to limitations in published income tax data, the estimate of the proportion of families in the top quintile claiming the DCTC in 1984 includes families with an adjusted gross income greater than $50,000.

25. Part of the overall decline in the number of families who claimed the DCTC between 1984 and 1997 is due to changes in the DCTC contained in the Family Support Act of 1988. The Family Support Act required that, beginning in 1989, all taxpayers claiming the DCTC provide the care provider's name, address and taxpayer identification number on their tax returns; a qualifying child be under age 13 (lowered from 15); and taxpayers

receiving tax-free assistance from their employers under a dependent care assistance program reduce by the amount that assistance the amount they claim under the dependent care credit. These changes combined resulted in 31% fewer families at all income levels claiming the DCTC for tax year 1989 than for tax year 1988. Although the changes in the Family Support Act contributed to some of the decline in the number of low- and moderate-income families who claim the DCTC, the number of these families has continued to drop since 1989 when the Family Support Act changes were implemented -- in 1997, 13% fewer families in the bottom three income quintiles claimed the DCTC than in 1989. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns, 1989, Table 3.3, and Individual Income Tax Returns, 1997: Early Tax Estimates, Table 5.

26. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns, 1997: Early Tax Estimates, Table 5.

27. The upper income limit of the third quintile in 1997 was $53,616. Due to limitations in published income tax data, the estimate of the proportion of families in the bottom quintile claiming the DCTC in 1997 includes families with an adjusted gross income of up to $50,000.

28. The upper income limit of the bottom quintile in 1997 was $20,586. Due to limitations in published income tax data, the estimate of the proportion of families in the bottom quintile claiming the DCTC in 1997 includes families with an adjusted gross income of up to $20,000.

29. Individual Income Tax Returns, 1984, Table 3.3.

30. Individual Income Tax Returns, 1997: Early Tax Estimates, Table 5.

31. These differences are based on data provided in Individual Income Tax Returns, 1984, Table 3.3, and Individual Income Tax Returns, 1997: Early Tax Estimates, Table 5.

32. These calculations are based on the following formula: Amount in 1999 dollars = (Amount in 1981 dollars/Average CPI-U for 1981) x (Average CPI-U for the first quarter of 1999).

The National Women's Law Center is a non-profit organization that has been working since 1972 to advance and protect women's legal rights. The Center focuses on major policy areas of importance to women and their families including family economic security, employment, education, health and reproductive rights -- with special attention given to the concerns of low-income women.

The San Diego Union-Tribune Thursday, February 18, 1999; pg. B9

Here's what U.S. parents really need

By Nancy Duff Campbell and Judith C. Appelbaum

BARRY MAGUIRE

Subsidies and tax credits to make child care more affordable. Expanded after-school programs for school-age kids. Measures to improve the quality of child care programs. To most of us, those are components of a sound government policy to help parents. To some, they are cause to instigate another battle in the "mommy wars."

Last year, when President Clinton proposed a package of initiatives to improve child care, conservatives pounced. "Putting people in a position where they are pressured to choose work over parenthood is exactly what the president and the first lady intend to do," wrote Danielle Crittenden and David Frum in *The Weekly Standard*. "The policy as a whole is irrationally biased toward the form of child care most parents like least — institutionalized group care — and against what many parents want most: to be able to afford to have one parent stay home," wrote syndicated columnist Michael Kelly.

And so the "mommy wars" erupted, at tremendous cost. The rhetoric became overheated. Critical child-care proposals were scuttled in Congress. And employed parents were forced to struggle for another year without the federal support that could give them access to higher quality, more affordable child-care programs.

In his State of the Union address this year, President Clinton again proposed a child-care package. This time, however, he also proposed a tax break for stay-at-home parents.

Some people are wondering if we are in for another "mommywar," with renewed efforts to pit mothers at home against mothers in the paid labor force. That must not happen. Our public policies should support all parents in the decisions they think best. The tax break for stay-at-home parents is a good idea, as part of a package that also improves child care for employed parents, especially those who need it most.

The supposed conflict between employed and stay-at-home parents is false. They are not even two separate groups. Many parents — and women in particular — move in and out of the work force. They are stay-at-home parents at some points in their lives, and employed parents at others.

But it is indisputable that, in America today, an overwhelming majority of American mothers work outside the home. The Labor Department reports that more than seven of 10 mothers with children under age 18, and three of four mothers with school-age children, are in the paid labor force. No more than one in four families with children under age six fits the traditional family model of an employed father and a stay-at-home mother. Our policies do not reflect this new reality.

Most mothers who work outside the home — married as well as single — do not have any other choice. Their families depend on their incomes.

Indeed, in overhauling the welfare system three years ago, our nation made a societal judgment that needy single parents *should* be in the work force rather than at home with their children. As our new welfare paradigm moves more single mothers into jobs, the need for affordable, quality child care will only intensify.

In large part, that need is going unmet. Too often, in too many communities, high-quality child care is unaffordable or unavailable.

It is time to pull our nation's policies into line with the realities of parenting today, and long past time to end the pointless, counterproductive "mommy wars."

It is simply not true that helping employed parents pay their child care expenses reflects a bias against stay-at-home parents. In fact, a family whose child care expenses are partially offset by a subsidy or a tax credit will still have less disposable income than a family with the same income and no child-care costs.

It is also not true that offering a modest tax credit for stay-at-home parents reflects a bias against parents who are in the workforce. This is especially so when, as in the Clinton proposal, the credit is targeted to the low-income families who need help the most and when it is coupled with an expansion of the Family and Medical Leave Act to let employees in small and mid-sized companies take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave when their families give birth or adopt a child.

It's time to stop paying lip service to a "mommy war" that is not real. A divisive approach to child care and child rearing benefits no one. Lawmakers do not have to choose between employed and stay-at-home parents. Their best course is to enact policies that support all parents, regardless of whether they hold paying jobs, stay home with their children, or do both.

CAMPBELL is co-president of the National Women's Law Center. **APPELBAUM** is vice president. The National Women's Law Center works to expand the possibilities for women and their families, addressing issues relating to education; employment; family economic security; and health and reproductive rights.

25 YEARS

EXPANDING THE POSSIBILITIES

NATIONAL WOMEN'S LAW CENTER

INFORMATION

WOMEN'S STAKE IN IMPROVING THE AVAILABILITY, AFFORDABILITY, AND QUALITY OF CHILD CARE AND EARLY EDUCATION

The child care needs of American women and their families have increased dramatically in recent years, as women with children have entered the paid workforce in unprecedented numbers. *Seven out of ten American women*

, representing a major societal change since the 1940's when fewer than one in five women with children worked outside the home. Working parents know that providing their children with a safe and nurturing child care environment can make an important contribution to their children's healthy development. Yet high-quality child care is too often unaffordable or simply not available; recent studies have shown that most child care and early education in the United States fails to provide developmentally appropriate activities, and in the most egregious cases, fails to maintain basic safety and sanitary standards. Women and their families thus have a tremendous stake in public policies that will help make high-quality child care available and affordable to those who need it.

Women have another interest in effective child care policies as well: as child care providers. The vast majority of child care providers in this country -- some 98% -- are women. These women are working in a demanding occupation, charged with providing loving care and a healthy learning environment for the children entrusted to them. Yet the compensation these teachers and care-givers receive -- between $10,500 and $14,800 per year, on average, often with no benefits -- shortchanges not only the workers but also the children in their care, because the lack of decent wages and career advancement opportunities in child care make it difficult to attract and retain trained, qualified care-givers.

Women thus have a profound and dual interest in the enactment of effective child care policies. As parents, they need access to high-quality child care that will help their children learn and grow. As providers of child care services, they need compensation, training and advancement opportunities that will reflect the value of their important work while enhancing their skills and the quality of the care they provide to our nation's children.

It is not surprising, then, that child care is high on the list of working women's concerns.[1]

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I. Working Families and the Need for Child Care

It is an undeniable fact of American life today that a large and steadily growing majority of women with children -- married and single, with children of all ages from pre-school to teens -- must look to child care to provide a safe and nurturing environment for their children during working hours. In addition, an increasing number of women with children are seeking a college education, and these women, too, need affordable, high-quality child care if they are to have access to the enhanced job prospects and increased earning power that a college degree can bring them.

The Reality of the Workforce

A large majority of American women with children work outside the home.

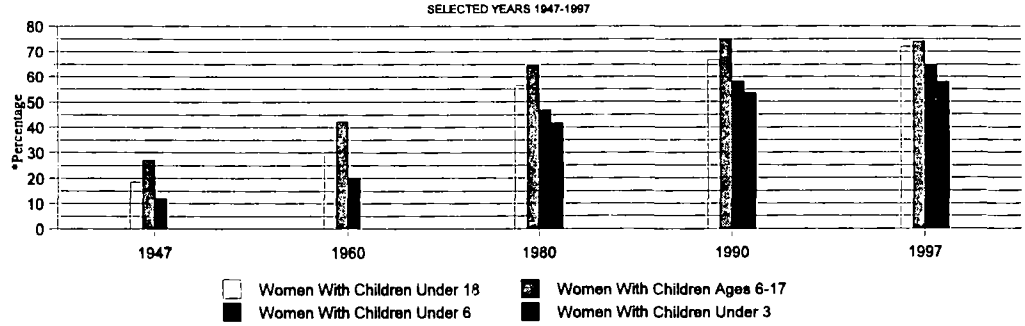
- Nearly 72% of American women with children under age 18, and 74% with children between the ages of 6 and 17, are in the paid labor force.[2]

- 65% of women with children under age 6 are in the paid labor force, and 58% of mothers with infants (under age 1) are either in the paid labor force or looking for paid employment.[3]

- 73% of all employed women with children under age 18, almost 70% of these women with children under age 6, and over 65% of these women with children under age 3 are working *full time*.[4]

Labor force participation rates for women reflect a steady and dramatic increase over the last 50 years.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF WOMEN WITH CHILDREN
SELECTED YEARS 1947-1997



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National Women's Law Center, Washington, DC, February 1999

- In 1947, at the end of World War II, only 19% of women with children under age 18 were in the paid labor force. By 1960, that number had jumped to nearly one-third, by 1980 it was over half, and by 1990 it was over two-thirds.[5]

- Similarly, in 1947, only 12% of women with children under age 6 were in the paid labor force; by 1960 that number had climbed to over 20%, by 1980 it was over 46%, and by 1990 it was over 58%.[6]

- As women have moved into the labor force in greater numbers, they have increasingly taken jobs that are both full time and year round, partly due to economic necessity and partly due to their movement into traditionally male-dominated occupations that require full-time, year-round work.[7]

Mothers working outside the home today include married women as well as women who are sole heads of their households.

- In nearly 70% of married couples with children under age 18, the mother is in the paid labor force, and 70% of these women are working full time.[8]

- Over 70% of mothers who are sole heads of households with children under age 18 are in the paid labor force, and 80% of these women are working full time.[9]

- Today, only 23% of married-couple families with children under age 18, and only 25% of married couples with children under age 6, fit the traditional model of husband as sole breadwinner.[10]

Most women who work outside the home do so as a result of economic necessity.

- Some 10 million households with children -- almost 30% of all U.S. households with children -- are headed by women alone (women who are divorced, separated, widowed or never married).[11] These women must earn a living in order to feed, clothe, house and otherwise sustain themselves and their children.

- Child support alone does not enable these women to provide for their children, because so few child support orders are established or enforced, and when they are, the amount collected is generally insufficient to contribute significantly to meeting the demands of raising a child.[12]

- In a 1997 survey of working women, more than half of the married women respondents (52%) reported that they contribute half or more of their household income.[13]

A mother's income can often mean the difference to a family between living below the poverty line and living above it. A mother's income can also protect her against total economic dependency.

- One in five married women with children who do not work outside the home live in poverty, while only one in one hundred married women with children who work full-time live in poverty.[14]

- Some married women work in order to protect against complete financial dependence on a spouse and being left with no job skills and inadequate means of support in the event of divorce -- a concern that is well-founded, in light of the inadequacy of child support awards, as noted above.

Many Families Need Help Paying for Child Care

Working parents who rely on child care often have a hard time paying for it.

- For families with children between the ages of three and five, at all income levels, child care and early education is the third greatest expense after housing and food.[15]

- Nationally, child care consumes between 6% and 25% of a family's income.[16] However, one study of child care prices in six cities found that, for a minimum-wage worker, the average cost of care for an infant in a child care center would be at least 50% of the family's annual income.[17]

- The cost of child care today can range from $4,000 to $10,000 annually.[18] Yet about half of families with young children earn less than $40,000 a year,[19] and single mothers with children earn even less -- in 1997, the median income of families with children headed by a woman was $17,256, 40% less than the median income of families with children headed by a man ($28,668) and more than two-thirds less than the median income of married couples with children ($54,395).[20]

- The following are *average* annual child care costs for *one* 4-year old child in a child care center in selected cities:

Atlanta: $4,990	**Columbus:** $4,940	**Kansas City:** $5,200	**Raleigh:** $5,070
Boston: $7,900	**Denver:** $4,580	**Los Angeles:** $4,630	**Seattle:** $6,140[21]

Many low-income families who are eligible for child care and early education assistance never receive it.

- The Head Start Program (a comprehensive child development program designed to help low-income children enter school ready to learn and succeed) currently serves more than 800,000 low-income children and their families.[22] However, due to limited funding, the program still serves only 40% of all eligible children.[23]

- The Child Care and Development Block Grant allows states to help pay for child care for families with incomes up to 85% of state median income. However, all but four states disqualify families for help before they reach this federally authorized level.[24]

- In some states, the income eligibility cutoffs are so low that only the poorest of the working poor can qualify. For example, in West Virginia, the cut-off is at $15,000 per year for a family of three (barely above the 1997 federal poverty level of $13,330), while Iowa and South Carolina cut off eligibility at $16,700.[25]

- As of January 1998, about half the states had to turn away eligible low-income working families or put them on a waiting list due to inadequate funds. In California, over 200,000 families – mostly non-welfare, low-income workers – are on the child care subsidy waiting list.[26]

- A 1998 Children's Defense Fund study confirms that inadequate federal and state funding prevents at least nine out of ten eligible children in low-income working families from getting the child care assistance they need.[27]

Child care subsidies are often too low to meet the needs of working families.

- In some cases, the amount the state will pay for care is so low that parents cannot find qualified providers who can afford to serve their children.[28] Delaware, for example, pays a maximum child care subsidy for a four-year-old in a child care center that is $200 per month less than the amount needed to allow parents to access care from three-quarters of Delaware providers.[29]

- In other cases parents have to pay so much in parent fees or co-payments that child care expenses remain a staggering financial burden.[30] In South Dakota, for example, a parent earning $1,670 per month must contribute $500 per month (30% of the family's income) in order to get a child care subsidy.[31]

Families are required to pay the lion's share of the cost of child care and early education, with very little help from the government, in contrast to government support for higher education.

- Families pay roughly 60% of total annual estimated expenditures for child care and early education, while families pay only about 23% of the cost of a public higher education.[32] The total government resources for higher education far exceed those for child care and early education, amounting to about $4,552 for every postsecondary student compared to $1,395 for every child under age six in child care.[33] This disparity in government support is compounded by the fact that families are usually better off financially by the time their children enter college than they are when their children are younger and in need of child care.[34]

- Just as there is ample evidence that a college education results in economic and other benefits to graduates, researchers have found that seven dollars in public expenditures is saved for every dollar spent for quality child care and early childhood education.[35]

High-Quality Child Care and After-School Programs are Often Unavailable

Working parents need access not just to affordable child care, but to a child care setting that is safe and nurturing and will contribute to their children's healthy development and education.

- Research on early brain development and school readiness demonstrates that the experiences children have and the attachments they form in the first three years of life have a decisive, long-lasting impact on their later development and learning.[36]

- Recent breakthroughs in neuroscience show that early interactions directly affect the way the brain is "wired".[37] Brain development is non-linear: there are prime times for acquiring different kinds of knowledge and skills.[38] By age two, a child's brain contains twice as many synapses and consumes twice as much energy as the brain of an adult.[39]

- The quality of child care has a lasting impact on children's emotional well-being, social skills and ability to learn.[40] Children in poor-quality child care have been found to be delayed in language and reading skills, and display more aggression toward other children and adults.[41]

- Children in higher-quality preschool classrooms display greater receptive language ability and pre-math skills, view their child care and themselves more positively, have warmer relationships with their teachers, and have more advanced social skills than those in lower-quality classrooms.[42] In addition, higher-quality programs can lead to children's long-term success, including better school achievement, higher earnings as adults, and decreased involvement with the criminal justice system.[43]

- Many young children are being cared for in settings in which books and toys required for physical and intellectual growth are missing; warm, supportive relationships with adults are lacking; and in some cases, basic sanitary conditions are not met and safety problems are endangering infants.[44]

Constructive activities for school-age children and youth are critical to their development and to help keep them out of trouble.

- It is estimated that nearly five million children are left unsupervised after school each week, and many children are in settings that do not help them grow and learn because there are no constructive activities to promote their physical and intellectual development.[45] The problem is most acute in low-income communities, where fewer before- and after-school programs are offered.[46]

- Studies have indicated that school-age children who are left alone after school are at greater risk of truancy, risk-taking behavior, substance abuse, poor grades, and stress.[47] FBI data show that violent juvenile crime triples in the hour after the school bell rings with nearly half occurring between 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.[48]

- In a recent survey, 92% of police chiefs nationwide identified an increased government investment in programs like child care and after-school programs as the most effective anti-crime weapon by a four-to-one margin over trying more juveniles as adults or even hiring additional police officers.[49]

II. THE EARLY CHILDHOOD WORKFORCE: WOMEN AS CHILD CARE PROVIDERS

The vast majority of child care providers in this country are women.

- The child care workforce is 98% female, and one-third women of color.[50]

- These women -- approximately 2.3 million early childhood teachers and teachers' assistants, family child care providers, and in-home providers[51] -- carry the responsibility of providing a safe, nurturing, and stimulating setting for the children entrusted to them each day. The services these women provide can have a critical impact on the successful development of the children in their care.

In light of their tremendous responsibility, child care workers are shockingly under-compensated.

- The U.S. Department of Labor reports that, in 1997, the median weekly salary for a family child care provider was $202 per week, which is $10,504 annually, based on 52 weeks of wages.[52] *This is below the poverty threshold* for a household that includes one parent and one child.[53]

- For an early childhood teaching assistant, the median weekly salary was $239 per week, or $12,428 annually, and for a worker in a child care center it was $285 per week, or $14,820 annually.[54]

- Child care workers thus earn far less than the median earnings for all workers ($26,156 in 1997), and less than the median earnings for bus drivers ($21,060), janitors ($16,276), or bartenders ($16,024).[55]

- Many child care workers receive little if anything in benefits from their employers. Even among child care centers, the availability of health care coverage for staff workers remains woefully inadequate.[56]

Many child care workers cannot afford to stay in the system.

- In order to support themselves, many child care workers are forced to hold second jobs, live with their parents, rely on a second income, or forgo health insurance and medical care.

- As a result, many do not stay long in child care: 31% of all teaching staff leave their child care centers each year.[57]

This system is shortchanging not only the providers, but the children as well.

- The compensation of child care staff is clearly linked to the quality of care and education children receive. According to one study, "teachers' wages, their education and specialized training were the most important characteristics that distinguish poor, mediocre, and good-quality centers."[58]

- Another study identified staff wages as the most important predictor of the quality of care children receive: better quality centers paid higher wages, hired teachers with more education and training, and experienced lower staff turnover.[59]

- Reducing turnover is critical, because the stability of the relationship between the child and the care-giver is important to the child's social development.[60] For example, the U.S. Department of Defense, in its Military Child Development System, ties wages and advancement for its child care workers to training and education, and in so doing has significantly reduced turnover and thereby improved the morale and motivation of care givers and the quality of care.

III. SOLUTIONS: CRITICAL COMPONENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE CHILD CARE POLICY

An effective child care initiative must ensure that all families have access to affordable, high-quality child care for infants and toddlers as well as school-age children. It must include the following components.

(1) Help Working Families Pay for Child Care

Without assistance, the cost of decent child care is beyond the reach of many low- and moderate-income families. To help these families with their child care expenses:

- The Child Care and Development Block Grant should be substantially expanded to enable states to better serve eligible families; and

- The Dependent Care Tax Credit should be improved to better meet the needs of families, by making the credit refundable, adjusting the sliding scale of percentages of eligible expenses that can be claimed, and raising the limits on eligible expenses.

(2) Protect the Health and Safety of Children by Improving the Quality of their Care and Education

A stronger child care infrastructure must be created, through funds to states for:

- Improved licensing standards and enforcement, including sufficient staff to adequately monitor and inspect programs to reduce the risk of harm;

- Increased reimbursement for programs meeting high-quality standards;

- Policies to improve staff compensation and benefits in order to attract qualified staff and reduce staff turnover;

- Scholarships for care-givers pursuing a degree in early childhood education;

- Statewide staff development systems and policies that help to improve training for staff;

- Targeted funding to enable child care and early education programs to offer comprehensive services through linkages and support from health, social services, and mental health systems;

- Improved consumer education efforts, including the expansion of local resource and referral programs; and

- Support to child care and early educations programs to use technology, such as long-distance learning, more effectively.

(3) Expand Good Care for Infants and Toddlers

Substantial funding should be made available for states to strengthen and enrich programs serving very young children, as well as increase support to parents of young children and other care-givers. Specifically, funds should be available for activities such as:

- Operating family child care networks that serve infants and toddlers;

- Expanding the supply of infant and toddler care, especially for care that is in short supply;

- Supporting initiatives to increase the compensation of care-givers caring for very young children;

- Providing specialized training for care-givers working with infants and toddlers;

- Expanding resource and referral programs;

- Assisting programs serving young children in becoming accredited;

- Helping child care programs serving young children to link with other essential services in the community;

- Providing parenting education and support programs;

- In addition, the Family and Medical Leave Act should be expanded to cover more workplaces and employees, and to provide leave for a broader range of family needs. Strong family leave policies are critical, as they enable working parents to stay home during the critical early months of a child's life or when a child is seriously ill, and to play an active role in their children's early development.

(4) Keep Children and Youth Safe and Productive through Better Use of Out-of-School Time (School-Age Care)

- Sufficient funds must be made available to local communities to support before- and after-school, summer, and weekend activities for more children and youth. These activities should be available in a range of settings, including schools, child care settings, homes, and community and youth centers. Resources should be used to start, operate, and expand programs; support staff training and professional development, accreditation, and program assessment and improvement; and facilitate coordination that can make the most of public and private resources.

(5) Continue Support for Head Start and the Child and Adult Care Food Program

- Head Start is an essential component of any initiative to strengthen families' access to strong early learning experiences. The Head Start program should continue on its path toward serving all eligible children. It should also recognize the growing need to reach younger children by expanding funds available for Early Head Start.

- The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) should allow for-profit child care centers serving low-income children to participate in CACFP, and restore the option of a fourth meal or snack for children spending extended hours in child care centers and family child care homes.

The National Women's Law Center is a non-profit organization that has been working since 1972 to advance and protect women's legal rights. The Center focuses on major policy areas of importance to women and their families including child and adult care, child support, employment, education, reproductive rights and health, public assistance, tax reform, and social security– with special attention given to the concerns of low-income women.

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To Big Tobacco, They're Future Customers. To Us, They're America's Future.

HELPING OUR CHILDREN — Democrats and Republicans agree that is the whole point of comprehensive tobacco legislation now before Congress.

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. And it has worked — five million children will die prematurely from smoking. It is time this stopped. Big Tobacco should stop jeopardizing our children's health and start investing in quality child care and after-school activities that are the cornerstones of children's healthy development.

Consider the Facts:

- New documents made public this week reveal that one tobacco company studied the starting behaviors of children as young as 5 years old to examine "young smokers' attitudes towards 'addiction.'"
- Nearly five million children are left home alone after school each week. As a result, they are at much greater risk of becoming regular smokers, as well as at risk of drug and alcohol abuse, teen pregnancy, and violence.
- An estimated 13 million children younger than 6 are in the care of someone other than their parents. According to a *Parents* magazine survey, half of parents say they worry every week about whether their children are getting what they need in child care.
- Quality child care is virtually unaffordable for the half of America's working families with young children who earn less than $35,000 a year. Child care costs between $4,000–$10,000 per year, per child — as much as public college.
- The first three years of life are critical to children's brain development and school readiness. Good child care is key to the healthy development of the nearly nine million babies and toddlers of working parents.

Any tobacco bill should include a $20 billion investment in the Child Care and Development Block Grant over five years. This is a fraction of the total tobacco revenues — but enough for states to improve working families' choices of affordable, quality child care and after-school activities. 83% of Americans agree that money for tobacco legislation should be invested in child care and other programs which promote good health and school success.

CHILD CARE NOW! is a coalition of 100 national organizations representing millions of Americans concerned about child care and our children's healthy development.

For more information, call 1-800-233-1200

Invest in the Future. CHILD CARE NOW!

All Americans who care about protecting their families' safety have a stake in making sure that every working family has access to the quality child care and after-school programs proven to help kids learn the values and skills to become good neighbors and responsible adults.

—Edward A. Flynn, Chief of Police, Arlington, Va.

Why Do Police Want Tobacco Bills to Support Child Care?

CHILD CARE AND AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS are two of America's most powerful investments to protect children's health and the public safety.

The people on the front lines fighting crime know that denying at-risk kids quality child care programs dramatically increases the risk that those kids will become teen delinquents or chronic lawbreakers as adults. And we know juvenile crime peaks between 3:00 and 8:00 pm.

In fact, more than nine out of 10 police chiefs polled agree that America could cut crime dramatically by investing more in child care and after-school programs—and hundreds of law enforcement leaders, including the Major Cities Chiefs, last month called on Congress to make sure all kids have access to the quality child care and after-school programs that protect all of us.

What does all this have to do with tobacco and public health? Plenty.

Unsupervised after-school hours aren't just prime time for juvenile crime. They're also prime time for other threats to children's health—like teen sex and drug abuse—and they are too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.

After-school programs may be the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available.

Recent research showing that children's early experiences affect the actual wiring of their brains is only the latest evidence that quality child care is essential to children's good health. Moreover, the addiction, crime and violence that child care and after-school programs prevent are the greatest threats to child health and to every American's safety.

The tobacco industry has jeopardized children's health for years. That's why any tobacco bill should earmark at least $20 billion to invest in quality child care and after-school programs for at-risk youth.

There is no more fundamental government responsibility than protecting the public safety. Congress can't meet that responsibility without major new investments from tobacco legislation so communities can help struggling families pay for decent child care and after-school programs.

America needs to invest today in our most vulnerable children or we'll spend far more later—in money and lives—on those who become our "most wanted" adults.

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS. CHILD CARE NOW!

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS is an organization of police, prosecutors and crime victims dedicated to preventing crime.

CHILD CARE NOW! is a coalition of 100 national organizations representing millions of Americans concerned about child care and our children's healthy development.

For more information, call 1-800-233-1200

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Wisconsin

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 59,276 children in Wisconsin.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 365,907 children in Wisconsin were projected to start smoking last year. Another 117,090 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Wisconsin.

- Wisconsin would receive an additional $366,130,481 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 245,000 Wisconsin preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For West Virginia

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 19,466 children in West Virginia.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 120,443 children in West Virginia were projected to start smoking last year. Another 38,452 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in West Virginia.

- West Virginia would receive an additional $111,530,625 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 77,500 West Virginia preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Washington

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 54,573 children in Washington.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 336,871 children in Washington were projected to start smoking last year. Another 107,799 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Washington.

- Washington would receive an additional $400,512,687 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 280,400 Washington preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Virginia

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 68,572 children in Virginia.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 423,288 children in Virginia were projected to start smoking last year. Another 135,452 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Virginia.

- Virginia would receive an additional $461,283,122 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 330,100 Virginia preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Vermont

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 6,255 children in Vermont.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 38,613 children in Vermont were projected to start smoking last year. Another 12,356 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Vermont.

- Vermont would receive an additional $40,205,743 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 26,100 Vermont preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.
[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Utah

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 17,639 children in Utah.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 108,883 children in Utah were projected to start smoking last year. Another 34,843 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Utah.

- Utah would receive an additional $184,897,015 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 134,900 Utah preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Texas

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 187,659 children in Texas.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 1,158,389 children in Texas were projected to start smoking last year. Another 370,685 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Texas.

- Texas would receive an additional $1,539,952,711 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 1,139,900 Texas preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Tennessee

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 53,321 children in Tennessee.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 329,147 children in Tennessee were projected to start smoking last year. Another 105,327 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Tennessee.

- Tennessee would receive an additional $367,298,049 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 264,000 Tennessee preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For South Dakota

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 7,404 children in South Dakota.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 45,705 children in South Dakota were projected to start smoking last year. Another 14,626 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in South Dakota.

- South Dakota would receive an additional $55,115,101 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 37,200 South Dakota preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.
[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For South Carolina

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 33,719 children in South Carolina.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 208,142 children in South Carolina were projected to start smoking last year. Another 66,606 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in South Carolina.

- South Carolina would receive an additional $260,840,924 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 185,300 South Carolina preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Rhode Island

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 11,898 children in Rhode Island.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 73,446 children in Rhode Island were projected to start smoking last year. Another 23,503 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Rhode Island.

- Rhode Island would receive an additional $66,574,152 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 46,200 Rhode Island preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Pennsylvania

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 138,894 children in Pennsylvania.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 857,371 children in Pennsylvania were projected to start smoking last year. Another 274,359 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Pennsylvania.

- Pennsylvania would receive an additional $805,248,630 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 555,200 Pennsylvania preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Oregon

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 31,053 children in Oregon.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 191,688 children in Oregon were projected to start smoking last year. Another 61,340 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Oregon.

- Oregon would receive an additional $222,201,661 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 153,700 Oregon preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Oklahoma

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 32,317 children in Oklahoma.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 199,490 children in Oklahoma were projected to start smoking last year. Another 63,837 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Oklahoma.

- Oklahoma would receive an additional $240,277387 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 165,600 Oklahoma preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Ohio

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 144,362 children in Ohio.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 891,129 children in Ohio were projected to start smoking last year. Another 285,161 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Ohio.

- Ohio would receive an additional $787,292,538 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 551,000 Ohio preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

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[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For North Dakota

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 6,212 children in North Dakota.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 38,350 children in North Dakota were projected to start smoking last year. Another 12,272 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in North Dakota.

- North Dakota would receive an additional $45,207,001 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 29,900 North Dakota preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For North Carolina

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 83,881 children in North Carolina.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 517,786 children in North Carolina were projected to start smoking last year. Another 165,692 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in North Carolina.

- North Carolina would receive an additional $518,614,533 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 372,700 North Carolina preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.
[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For New York

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 191,092 children in New York.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 1,179,584 children in New York were projected to start smoking last year. Another 377,467 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in New York.

- New York would receive an additional $1,304,767,052 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 960,900 New York preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For New Mexico

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 16,892 children in New Mexico.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 104,271 children in New Mexico were projected to start smoking last year. Another 33,367 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in New Mexico.

- New Mexico would receive an additional $139,238,289 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 98,500 New Mexico preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For New Jersey

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 68,643 children in New Jersey.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 423,728 children in New Jersey were projected to start smoking last year. Another 135,593 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in New Jersey.

- New Jersey would receive an additional $570,365,944 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 415,800 New Jersey preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For New Hampshire

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 12,037 children in New Hampshire.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 74,303 children in New Hampshire were projected to start smoking last year. Another 23,777 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in New Hampshire.

- New Hampshire would receive an additional $82,952,112 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 55,200 New Hampshire preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Nevada

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 16,000 children in Nevada.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 98,770 children in Nevada were projected to start smoking last year. Another 31,606 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Nevada.

- Nevada would receive an additional $120,343,006 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 89,200 Nevada preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Nebraska

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 17,967 children in Nebraska.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 110,913 children in Nebraska were projected to start smoking last year. Another 35,492 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Nebraska.

- Nebraska would receive an additional $120,601,678 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 82,200 Nebraska preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

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[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Montana

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 7,616 children in Montana.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 47,014 children in Montana were projected to start smoking last year. Another 15,045 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Montana.

- Montana would receive an additional $62,088,717 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 40,600 Montana preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

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[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Missouri

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 60,272 children in Missouri.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 372,052 children in Missouri were projected to start smoking last year. Another 119,057 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Missouri.

- Missouri would receive an additional $384,456,735 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 266,900 Missouri preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Mississippi

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 24,722 children in Mississippi.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 152,610 children in Mississippi were projected to start smoking last year. Another 48,835 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Mississippi.

- Mississippi would receive an additional $206,051,708 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 147,600 Mississippi preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Minnesota

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 49,110 children in Minnesota.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 303,153 children in Minnesota were projected to start smoking last year. Another 97,009 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Minnesota.

- Minnesota would receive an additional $342,605,256 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 230,100 Minnesota preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Michigan

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 116,894 children in Michigan.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 721,572 children in Michigan were projected to start smoking last year. Another 230,903 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Michigan.

- Michigan would receive an additional $706,429,696 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 489,900 Michigan preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Massachusetts

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 53,489 children in Massachusetts.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 330,186 children in Massachusetts were projected to start smoking last year. Another 105,659 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Massachusetts.

- Massachusetts would receive an additional $407,169,763 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 285,700 Massachusetts preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Maryland

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 43,395 children in Maryland.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 267,876 children in Maryland were projected to start smoking last year. Another 85,720 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Maryland.

- Maryland would receive an additional $368,886,679 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 262,400 Maryland preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Maine

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 15,800 children in Maine.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 97,536 children in Maine were projected to start smoking last year. Another 31,211 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Maine.

- Maine would receive an additional $81,415,536 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 52,400 Maine preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Louisiana

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 53,681 children in Louisiana.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 331,366 children in Louisiana were projected to start smoking last year. Another 106,037 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Louisiana.

- Louisiana would receive an additional $337,528,273 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 237,500 Louisiana preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Kentucky

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 44,500 children in Kentucky.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 274,693 children in Kentucky were projected to start smoking last year. Another 87,902 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Kentucky.

- Kentucky would receive an additional $263,700,051 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 187,200 Kentucky preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Kansas

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 24,925 children in Kansas.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 153,862 children in Kansas were projected to start smoking last year. Another 49,236 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Kansas.

- Kansas would receive an additional $188,895,353 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 130,300 Kansas preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.
[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Iowa

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 27,136 children in Iowa.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 167,507 children in Iowa were projected to start smoking last year. Another 53,602 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Iowa.

- Iowa would receive an additional $193,419,251 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 131,900 Iowa preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.
[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Indiana

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 71,201 children in Indiana.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 439,515 children in Indiana were projected to start smoking last year. Another 140,645 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Indiana.

- Indiana would receive an additional $413,471,029 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 295,900 Indiana preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Illinois

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 131,814 children in Illinois.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 813,670 children in Illinois were projected to start smoking last year. Another 260,374 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Illinois.

- Illinois would receive an additional $894,120,194 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 660,600 Illinois preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.
[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Idaho

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 12,349 children in Idaho.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 76,230 children in Idaho were projected to start smoking last year. Another 24,394 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Idaho.

- Idaho would receive an additional $93,533,347 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 65,100 Idaho preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Hawaii

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 10,461 children in Hawaii.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 64,574 children in Hawaii were projected to start smoking last year. Another 20,664 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Hawaii.

- Hawaii would receive an additional $88,005,792 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 66,200 Hawaii preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Georgia

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 66,375 children in Georgia.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 409,726 children in Georgia were projected to start smoking last year. Another 131,112 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Georgia.

- Georgia would receive an additional $549,936,022 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 399,000 Georgia preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Florida

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 150,410 children in Florida.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 928,464 children in Florida were projected to start smoking last year. Another 297,108 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Florida.

- Florida would receive an additional $975,992,531 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 696,100 Florida preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Washington, DC

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 2,494 children in Washington, DC.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 15,398 children in Washington, DC were projected to start smoking last year. Another 4,927 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Washington, DC.

- Washington, DC would receive an additional $32,769,904 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 25,200 Washington, DC preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

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Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Deleware

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 8,392 children in Deleware.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 51,806 children in Deleware were projected to start smoking last year. Another 16,578 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Deleware.

- Deleware would receive an additional $49,967,029 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 36,100 Deleware preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Connecticut

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 28,431 children in Connecticut.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 175,501 children in Connecticut were projected to start smoking last year. Another 56,160 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Connecticut.

- Connecticut would receive an additional $229,288,704 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 162,200 Connecticut preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.
[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Colorado

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 44,014 children in Colorado.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 271,694 children in Colorado were projected to start smoking last year. Another 86,942 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Colorado.

- Colorado would receive an additional $278,749,624 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 195,800 Colorado preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[2]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.

[3]Estimate of state allocations for child care under a $20 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, based on current funding allocations. Estimate by Children's Defense Fund, February 1998.

[4]Dwyer et al. "Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School," *Pediatrics*, 86, 1990, pp.448-454.

[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For California

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 234,341 children in California.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 1,446,550 children in California were projected to start smoking last year. Another 462,896 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in California.

- California would receive an additional $2,596,442,653 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 1,990,500 California preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
Current national average price of $2.00 per pack of cigarettes was used as base for calculations of impact of tobacco tax increase.
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[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Arkansas

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 25,221 children in Arkansas.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 115,690 children in Arkansas were projected to start smoking last year. Another 49,821 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Arkansas.

- Arkansas would receive an additional 180,654,332 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 127,000 Arkansas preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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[5]Bureau of the Census. (1996). Population Estimates for July 1996. (Released April, 1997). Obtained on the World Wide Web at http://www.census.gov

CHILD CARE NOW!

Supporting Quality Child Care and After-School Activities With Tobacco Funds Makes Good Sense For Arizona

For more than a generation, Big Tobacco has banked on profits from children's addiction to a lethal habit. It's time this stopped. It's time for a $1.50 tobacco tax to help our children, not hurt them. Quality child care and after-school activities are key to curbing teen smoking and promoting healthy child development. *Yet, nearly 5 million children are left alone after school during prime time for juvenile crime and other threats to children's health -- like teen sex and drug and alcohol abuse. These are also too often the hours when children first get hooked on tobacco.*

Quality child care and after-school programs may be some of the most powerful anti-smoking weapons available. An increased tobacco tax provides a unique opportunity to curb teen smoking and invest $20 billion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant to support quality child care and after-school programs and promote healthy child development.

A $1.50 tobacco tax would curb teen smoking and save the lives of 49,873 children in Arizona.[1]

- Teen smokers are three times more likely than adults to quit smoking, or not start at all, as a result of a tax hike. 307,864 children in Arizona were projected to start smoking last year. Another 98,516 were projected to die from smoking related illnesses. A $1.50 tax increase would cut teen smoking in half.[2]

An investment from tobacco funds would provide much-needed funds to help children in Arizona.

- Arizona would receive an additional $328,682,090 (over 5 years) to meet the needs of children and families if tobacco funds are used to invest $20 billion (over 5 years) in child care and after-school programs through the Child Care and Development Block Grant.[3]

Safe, constructive after-school programs are key to preventing teen smoking and other threats to our children's health.

- Studies have shown that children who are left alone after school report significantly greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.[4] Yet, we are leaving our children without safe, constructive options during the afternoon hours when they are vulnerable to risky behavior, including early sexual activity.

An investment in quality child care promotes healthy child development.

- Every day, an estimated 246,900 Arizona preschoolers are in child care, if national patterns hold true. *This means that 3 out of 5 young children are in child care.*[5]
- Studies repeatedly have shown that good quality child care helps children develop well, enter school ready to succeed, and stay safe while their parents work. <u>A failure to invest in quality child care jeopardizes the healthy development of these children.</u>

America can afford to invest in child care now!

- A $20 billion investment in the Child Care Development Block Grant would require only a modest percentage of the $80 - 100 billion generated from a $1.50 tobacco tax increase.

Support $20 Billion For CCDBG!

[1]Based on information from conversation with F.J. Chaloupka, as well as information from "Price, Tobacco Control Policies, and Youth Smoking," by F.J. Chaloupka and M. Grossman, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 5740, September 1996.
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CHILD CARE NOW!

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CITY/STATE:

FAX NUMBER: 456-2878

FROM: HELEN BLANK, Director, Children's Defense Fund, Child Care Division, Department of Programs and Policy

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child care and
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For Release:
Sunday, September 6

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"Pre-Election Poll Finds Strong Support For Child Care Policies Helping Working Families"

WASHINGTON, DC – As the 1998 election season gets underway at Labor Day, a national survey released today indicates that most Americans think that it is very difficult for most families to find affordable, good quality child care and by wide margins they will support candidates for election who address this issue. By even wider margins families with children, especially young children, agree.

The national opinion survey was sponsored by the Children's Defense Fund (CDF) and the Child Care Action Campaign (CCAC), and was taken of 1,013 American households by Opinion Research Corporation International of Princeton, New Jersey between August 20th and 23rd.

In regard to the upcoming elections, survey respondents said they would support candidates for office who helped remedy the child care needs of America's working families:

- 53% said they would be extremely likely or very likely to vote for a candidate "who helped low income working families afford the high cost of good quality child care." Another 29% said they were somewhat likely to vote for a candidate advocating this issue.
- 69% said they were extremely likely or very likely to vote for a candidate for office who supported after school programs "that help keep school age children from being home alone after school lets out," or "that help keep teenagers engaged in constructive activities on and off the streets."
- 73% of Americans say the federal government should "provide financial assistance to help pay for child care" to working families since the government already provides working families with financial assistance to help pay for their children's college tuition.

"Americans have said it loud and clear in these poll results: support high quality child care and good after school programs and you'll get our vote! American families need care they can depend on and can afford. And they understand that child care helps ready children to do well in school. Now it's up to Congress and state officials to make it happen," declared Faith Wohl, President, Child Care Action Campaign.

-more-

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Answering the question "how difficult do you think it is for most American families today to find affordable, good quality child care?" 59% of poll respondents said it was extremely or very difficult, 28% said somewhat difficult, 4% said not very difficult, and 3% not difficult at all. In households with children under 6 years old, 70% said that finding affordable good quality child care was extremely or very difficult.

"This new poll underscores the fact that the public wants elected officials to start dealing with this problem, instead of ignoring it. Congress has the opportunity before it adjourns in October to invest in strengthening and expanding child care programs. We hope they don't leave town without addressing the pressing need to put more resources into child care," stated Helen Blank, Director of Child Care and Development, Children's Defense Fund.

Americans also strongly link child care and preschool programs to early childhood development and education efforts. For example:

- 68% said they were extremely likely or very likely to vote for a candidate for office who supports child care and preschool activities "so that all children can enter school ready to learn."

- 80% of Americans believe if Congress "provides new tax breaks to middle income families" then Congress should also provide "child care assistance for low-income working families."

The national opinion survey questions and complete results, including various demographic differences, are attached. The poll has a margin or error of plus or minus 3%.

Press Note: In an effort to make sure that Congress understands the stories behind these poll numbers, Lifetime Television will connect families to their Congressional representatives so that policymakers can learn first hand the difficulties working families face when looking for affordable and quality child care. These stories are among the over 2,000 that Lifetime has received in response to its public campaign, *Caring for Children: Our Lifetime Commitment*, launched last spring in partnership with a national network of organizations, including CCAC and CDF. Contact Andrea Camp at 410/719-2309, if you are interested in stories from your area.

OPINIONS ON CHILD CARE
Detailed Tabulations (Continued)

"I am now going to read you several other programs. For each program, please tell me if you would be extremely likely, very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not likely at all to vote for a candidate for office who supports that program...

5. Child care so that all children can enter school ready to learn

	Respondents %	Households w/Children Under 12
Extremely likely	31%	37%
Very likely	37	35
Somewhat likely	19	18
Not very likely	5	4
Not likely at all	4	3
DON'T KNOW	3	3

6. Preschool activities so that all children can enter school ready to learn

	Respondents %	Households w/Children Under 12
Extremely likely	32%	36%
Very likely	36	36
Somewhat likely	20	18
Not very likely	5	4
Not likely at all	4	3
DON'T KNOW	3	3

7. If Congress provides new tax breaks for middle income families, do you think they should ALSO provide child care assistance for low-income working families?

	Respondents %	Households w/Children Under 12
YES	80%	87%
NO	15	11
DON'T KNOW	6	2

8. Since the federal government provides working families with financial assistance to help pay for their children's college tuition, would you support having the government provide financial assistance t working families to help pay for child care?

	Respondents %	Households w/Children Under 12
YES	73%	84%
NO	21	14
DON'T KNOW	7	3

Prepared by:
Opinion Research Corporation International
Princeton, NJ

OPINIONS ON CHILD CARE
Detailed Tabulations

1. Overall, how difficult do you think it is for most American families today to find affordable, good quality child care? Do you think it is...

	Respondents %	Households w/Children Under 12
Extremely difficult	29%	38%
Very difficult	29	28
Somewhat difficult	29	26
Not very difficult	4	3
Not difficult at all	3	2
DON'T KNOW	6	3

2. How likely would it be that you would vote for a candidate for office who supports helping low-income families afford the high cost of good quality child care? Would you be...

	Respondents %	Households w/Children Under 12
Extremely likely	23%	30%
Very likely	29	27
Somewhat likely	29	29
Not very likely	7	6
Not likely at all	6	4
DON'T KNOW	5	5

I am now going to read you several types of after-school programs. For each program, please tell me if you would be extremely likely, very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not likely at all to vote for a candidate for office who supports increased funding for that after-school program...

3. After-school program that helps keep school age children from being home alone after school lets out?

	Respondents %	Households w/Children Under 12
Extremely likely	33%	42%
Very likely	36	34
Somewhat likely	20	17
Not very likely	5	2
Not likely at all	4	4
DON'T KNOW	3	2

4. After-school program that helps keep teenagers engaged in constructive activities on and off the streets

	Respondents %	Households w/Children Under 12
Extremely likely	32%	36%
Very likely	37	39
Somewhat likely	21	19
Not very likely	4	2
Not likely at all	3	3
DON'T KNOW	3	2

(over)

NEW POLL FINDS OVERWHELMING SUPPORT FOR AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS

To learn more about this nonpartisan survey research, you are cordially invited to join the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation at a briefing on Thursday, September 24, 1998 at 10 am in Room 385 of the Russell Senate Building. These survey results will be useful to policymakers, as well as members of a new media partnership formed to promote after-school enrichment programs that includes PEOPLE Magazine, NBC, the Entertainment Industry Foundation, the Ad Council, the U.S. Department of Education and the Mott Foundation.

The national survey, conducted August 17-20, found:

- 80 percent of respondents said they would be willing to raise their taxes to fund afterschool programs in their communities.
- The support for afterschool programs crosses party lines and is equally strong among parents and non-parents.
- Nearly half of the voters want Afterschool programs to take place in public schools, followed by community centers (20 percent).

The poll was conducted by Lake Snell Perry & Associates and The Tarrance Group, with funding from the Mott Foundation, a private, philanthropy based in Flint, Michigan. The Mott Foundation has pledged to spend $55 million on training, evaluation and technical assistance support for afterschool programs.

Participating in the discussion will be pollsters Celinda Lake and David Sackett; Mott Foundation Program Officer Marianne Russell Kugler; and Department of Education Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Congressional Affairs, Scott Fleming.

We hope you will be able to participate in this important discussion! Please RSVP, Michelle Pemberton at the Mott Foundation, (810) 766-1790 or by fax (810) 766-1744.

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CHARLES STEWART
MOTT FOUNDATION

NEWS RELEASE

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11 am, SEPT. 24, 1998

POLL FINDS OVERWHELMING SUPPORT FOR AFTERSCHOOL ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS TO KEEP KIDS SAFE AND SMART

A new national poll found that Americans overwhelmingly endorse the expansion of afterschool programs, including 80 percent who said they would be willing to raise their taxes to offer programs to children.

The poll found strong support for afterschool programs across party lines and among parents and non-parents. Ninety-three percent of all respondents said they favor making safe, daily enrichment programs available to all children.

A bipartisan polling team comprised of Lake Snell Perry & Associates and The Tarrance Group of Washington, D.C., conducted the survey of 800 registered voters nationwide on Aug. 17-20.

The poll – the most comprehensive ever done on this issue – was funded by the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation of Flint, Michigan. The Mott Foundation has pledged to spend $55 million over the next five years to provide training, technical assistance and evaluation support to the U.S. Department of Education's new 21st Century Community Learning Centers initiative and other afterschool programs.

"We are delighted to discover that Americans across the country share our belief that the hours after school are just as important as the time children spend in school," said William S. White, Chairman of the Mott Foundation. "Afterschool programs are an important first step in the process of changing not only how we educate our children, but also how we – school and community – come together to ensure their success."

Eighty percent of those surveyed said they would be willing to use additional federal or state tax dollars to fund afterschool programs in their community at a cost of $1,000 per child, even if it raised their individual tax bills by $10 a year. The poll has a margin of error of plus or minus 3.5 percentage points.

-more-

1200 Mott Foundation Building Flint, MI 48502-1851 (810) 238-5651 FAX (810) 766-1753

"The need and demand for high-quality afterschool programs is tremendous," said U.S. Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley. "From every state in the nation, from large cities to small rural areas, parents, teachers and children say they need before and afterschool programs to help keep young people in safe places, out of trouble and engaged in positive learning opportunities."

The poll found that voters view a lack of parental involvement and discipline as the biggest problems facing children, and consider safe, affordable afterschool programs to be part of the solution.

Underlying the strong support for afterschool programs by parents and non-parents alike is concern about safety and lack of supervision. When asked what they think about the hours after school, Americans surveyed said they are most worried about children being alone and unsupervised, followed by peer influence and time spent watching television. Only 4 out of 10 believe their communities offer programs to address this need.

In addition to providing supervision and safety, these programs are seen by respondents as a way to provide youth with access to computers and technology, provide opportunities to learn and master new skills, prepare children for a productive future, create excitement about learning, and provide tutoring.

The survey revealed strong support for afterschool programs similar to those funded by the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program and a recently enacted $50 million a year initiative in California. Both initiatives provide grants to school districts – working in close partnership with community organizations -- to provide children with safe, enriching learning opportunities and more individualized attention before and after the traditional school day.

The poll found that Americans view the responsibility for setting up afterschool enrichment programs as shared by parent groups, community organizations, local governments and school districts. They agreed that the responsibility for paying for the programs should be shared by parents and federal, state and local governments.

To compare rural communities with urban, additional polling was done in Iowa and Washington, D.C., with few differences found. Both urban and suburban parents and citizens want afterschool programs to be available to the youth in their communities. Rural respondents say the biggest problem for parents is finding afterschool programs, while finding affordable programs tops the concerns of urban respondents.

-more-

The Mott Foundation is a private philanthropy founded in 1926 in Flint, Michigan, by automotive pioneer Charles Stewart Mott. The Mott Foundation is committed to supporting projects that promote a just, equitable and sustainable society.

More details about the poll can be found by visiting the Mott Web site at www.mott.org.

For more information, contact:

Celinda Lake
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Phone: 202-776-9066

David Sackett
The Tarrance Group
Phone: 703-684-6688

Judy Y. Samelson
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
Phone: 810-238-5651

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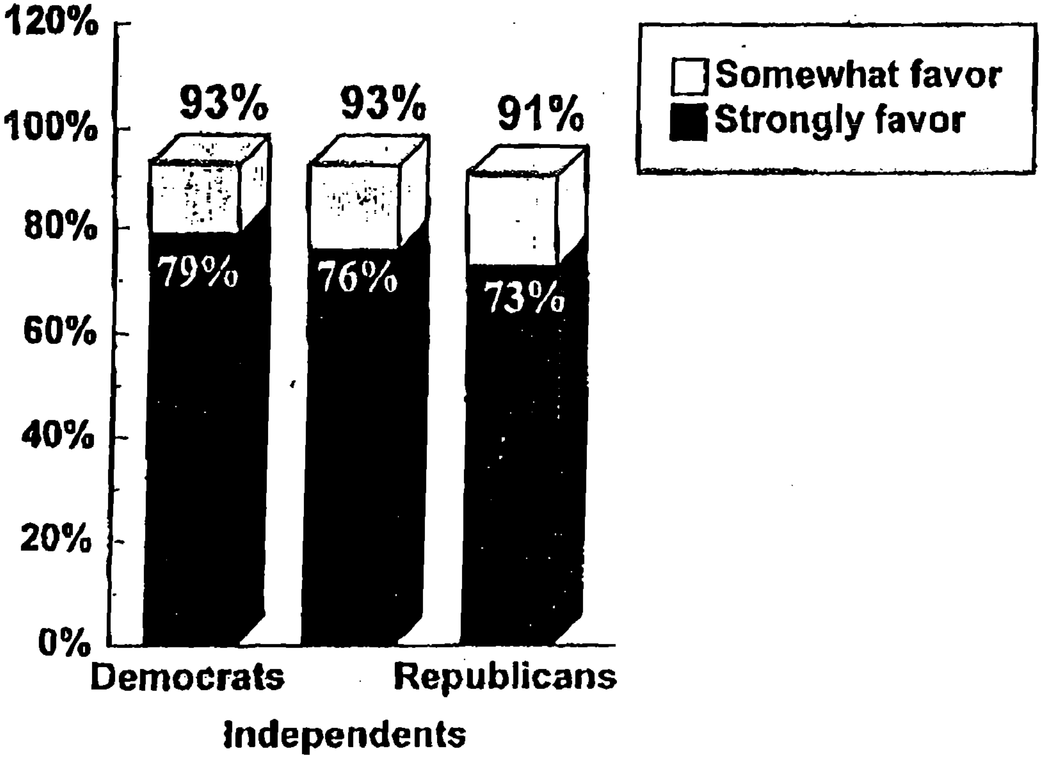
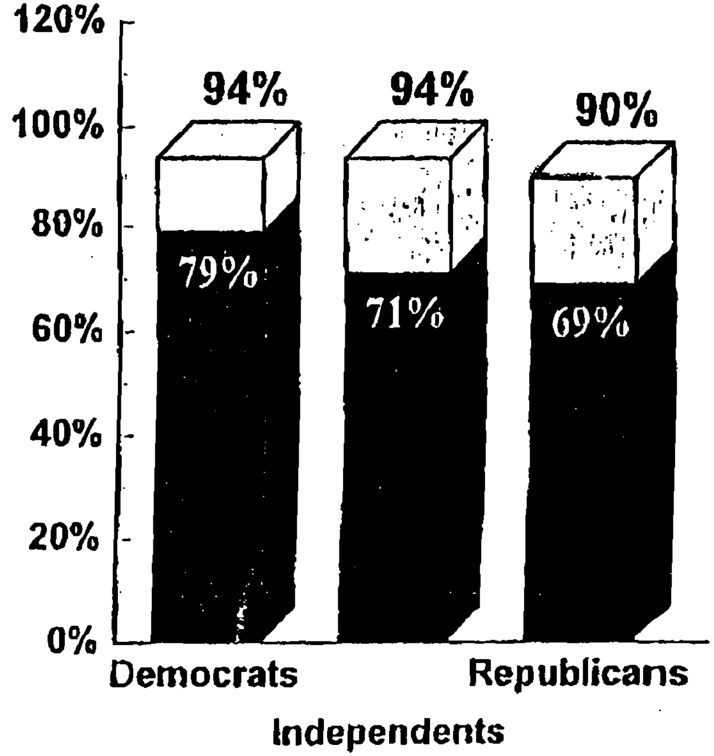
At least nine out of ten voters across a l three polit˝ca parties favor providing school-based after school programs both in their community and to all children, with strong intensity behind these views.

Ↄo you favor or oppose providing school-based enrichment ·ograms during after school hours in your community?



*Do you favor or oppose making daily after school programs available to all children?



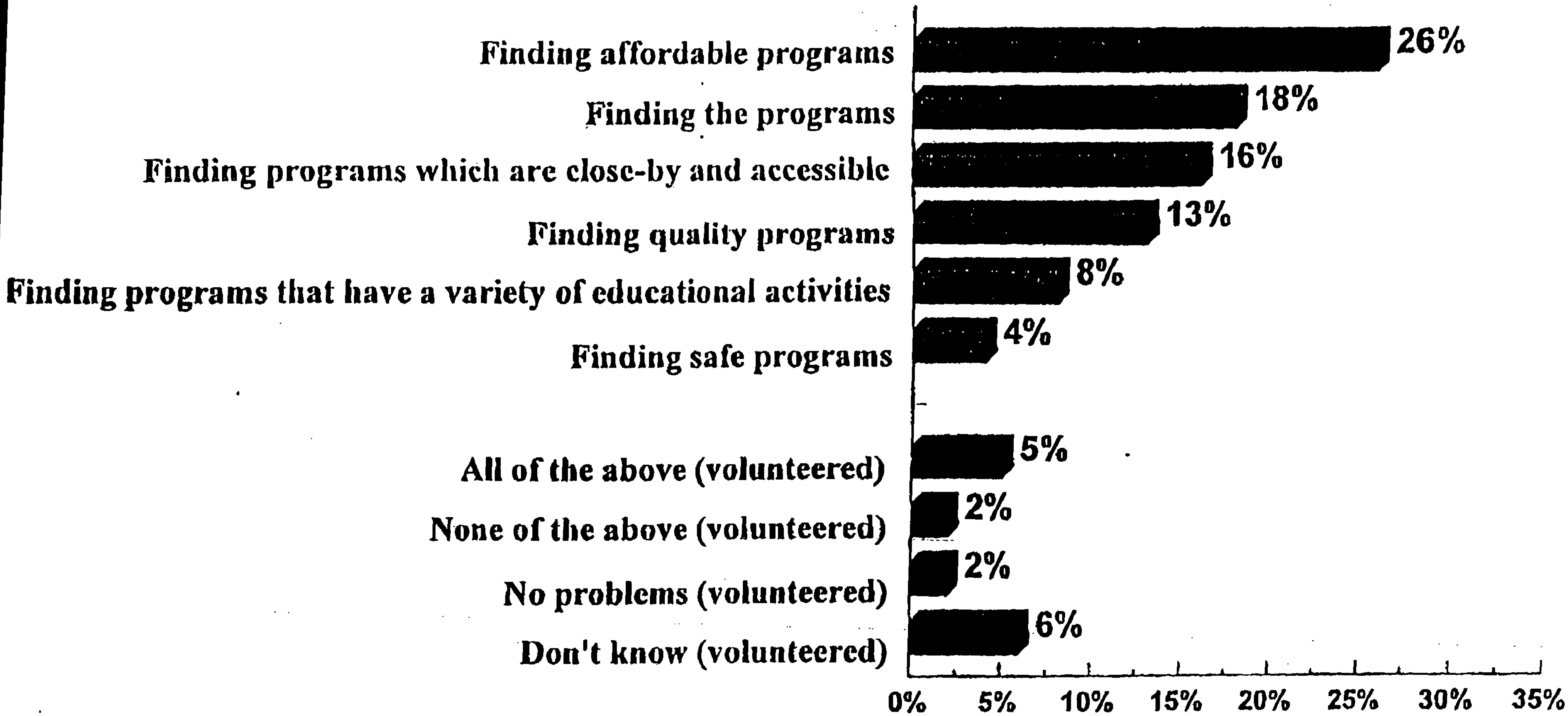
*Asked of only half the respondents

ꞩtt Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group

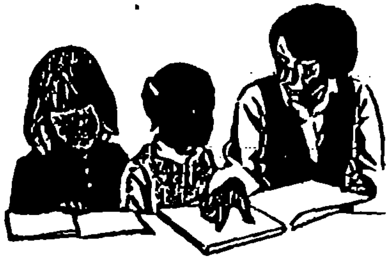
Voters believe parents have the most problems finding affordable programs, finding the programs, and finding programs that are close-by and accessible.

Which of the following would you say is the biggest problem facing parents in your community when it comes to after school programs?



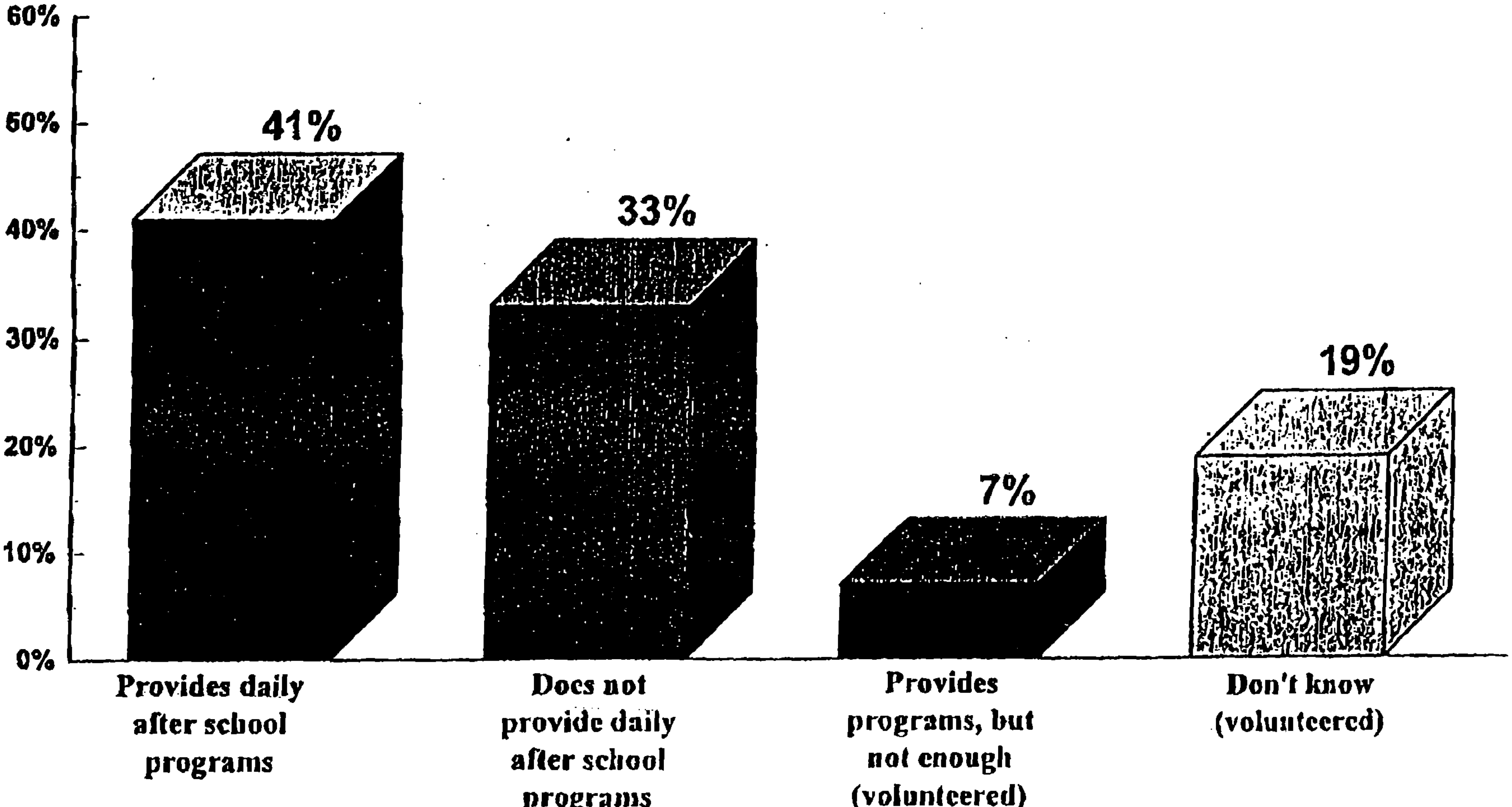
Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Grou

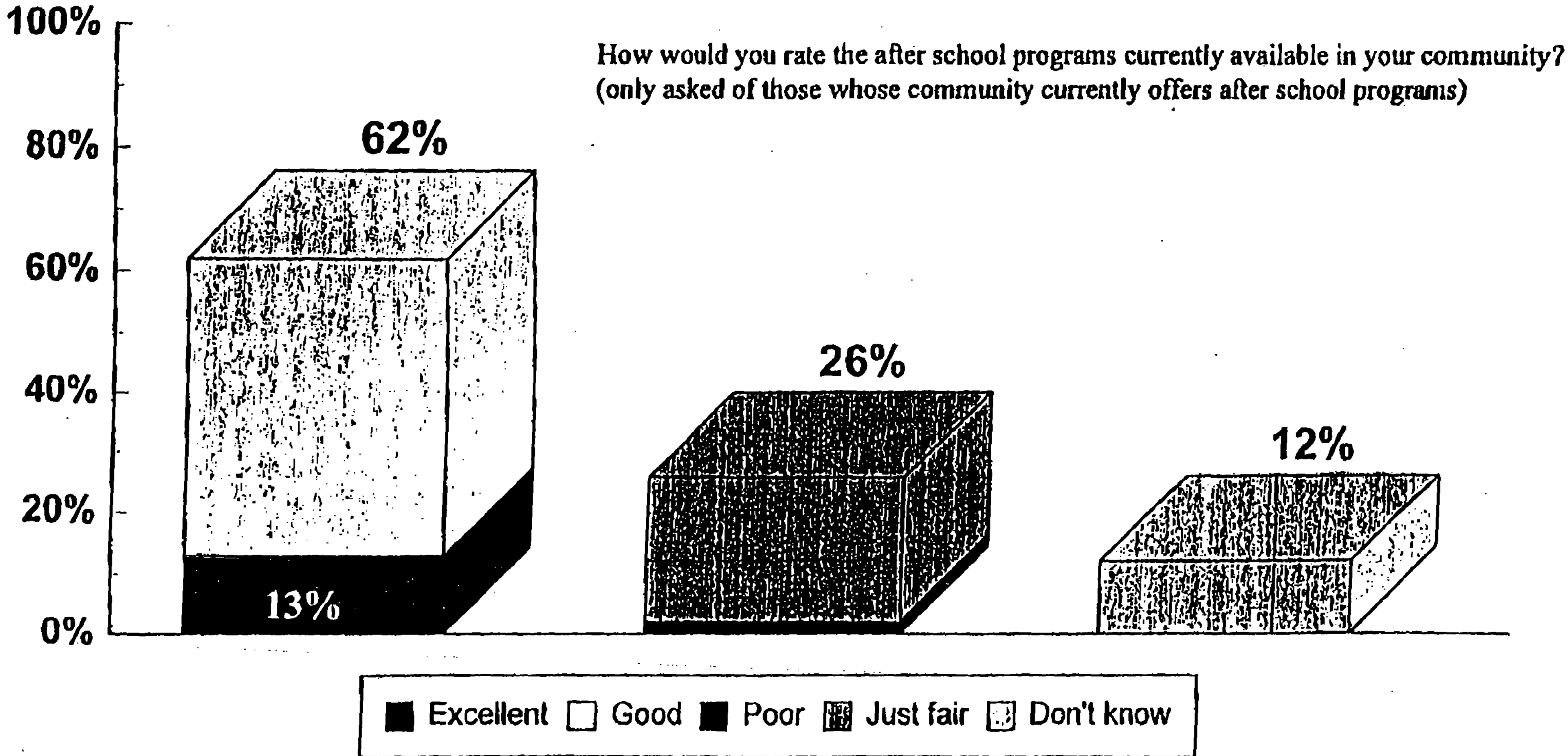


Only four in ten voters say their community currently provides daily after school programs.

Does your community currently provide daily after school programs or does it not provide daily after school programs?



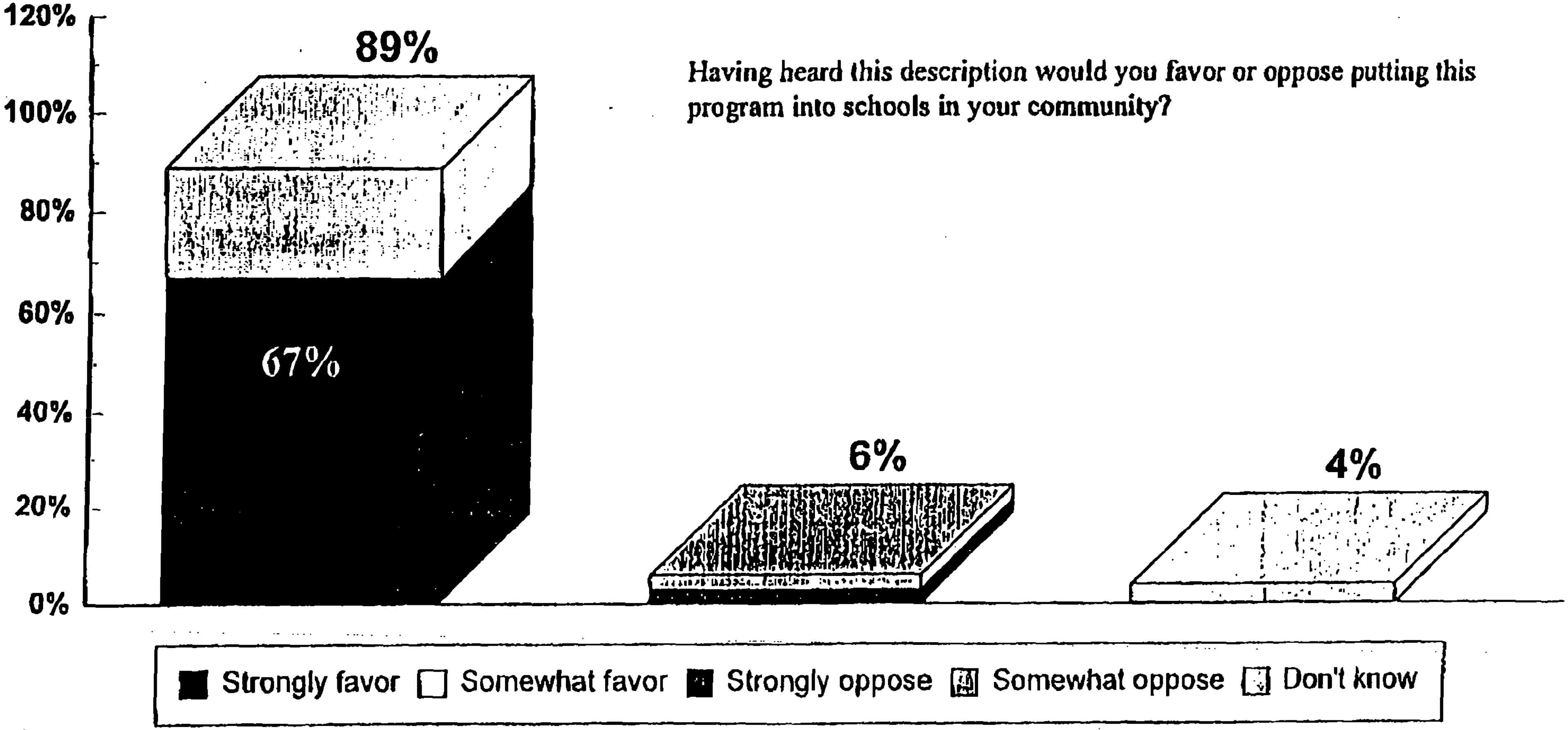
Of those who currently have after school programs in their communities, more than six in ten say the programs are excellent or good. However, a quarter of voters say the quality of their programs is just fair or poor. No demographic group rates programs more negatively than positively.



ott Foundation, August 1998

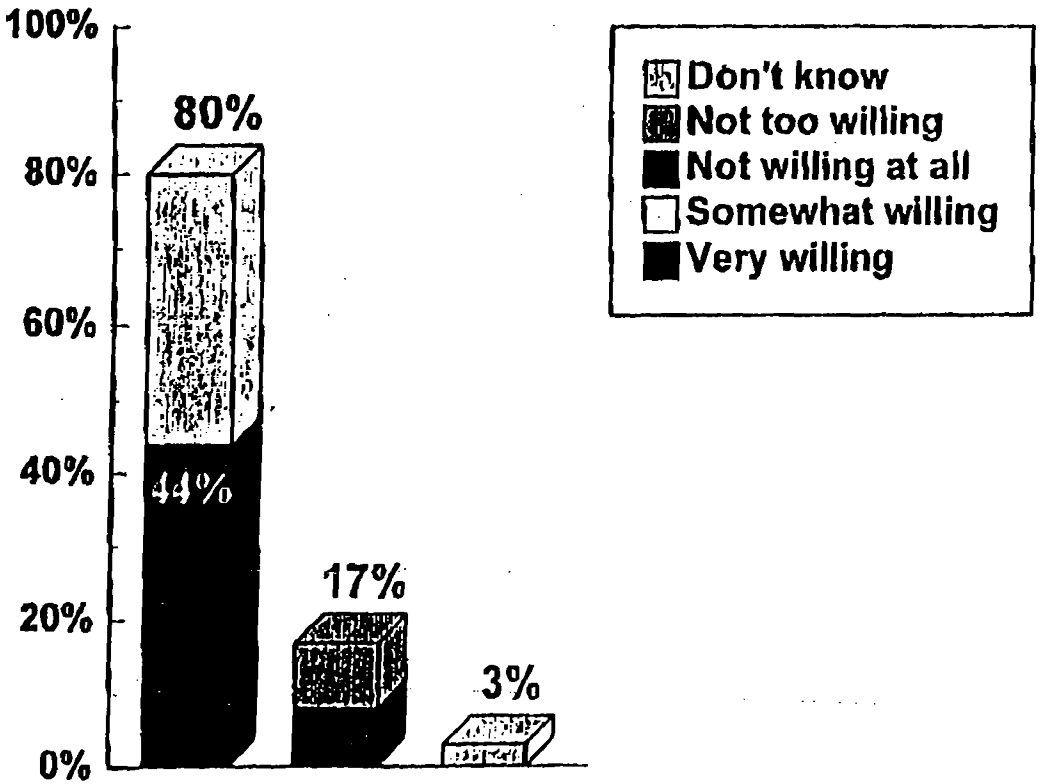
Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group

Voters overwl e ningly avor an after scl ool p ogram n public school buildings after hearing the description, with a full two-thirds favoring it strongly. Strong majorities of every demographic group strongly favor this program.



In addition, more than seven in ten voters are willing to pay to make these programs available, with over four in ten voters saying they are very willing. Slightly more voters are willing to pay $10 more in taxes a year for programs in their community than are to make programs available to all children, but the intensity remains.

*This program will cost $1,000 per child, per school year, how willing would you be to use additional federal or state taxpayer money to put these school-based programs <u>in your community</u> even if it raises your taxes $10 a year?



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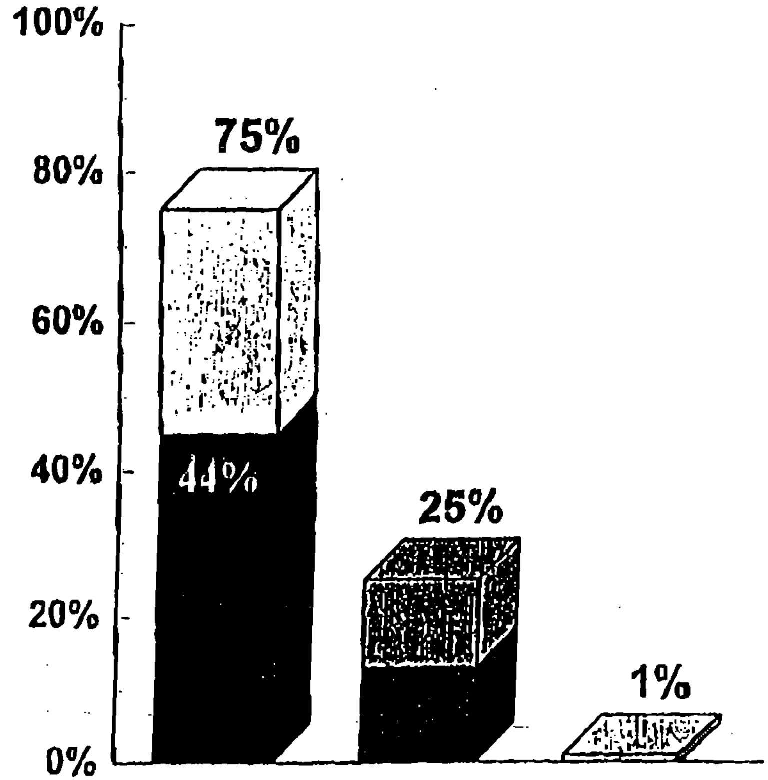


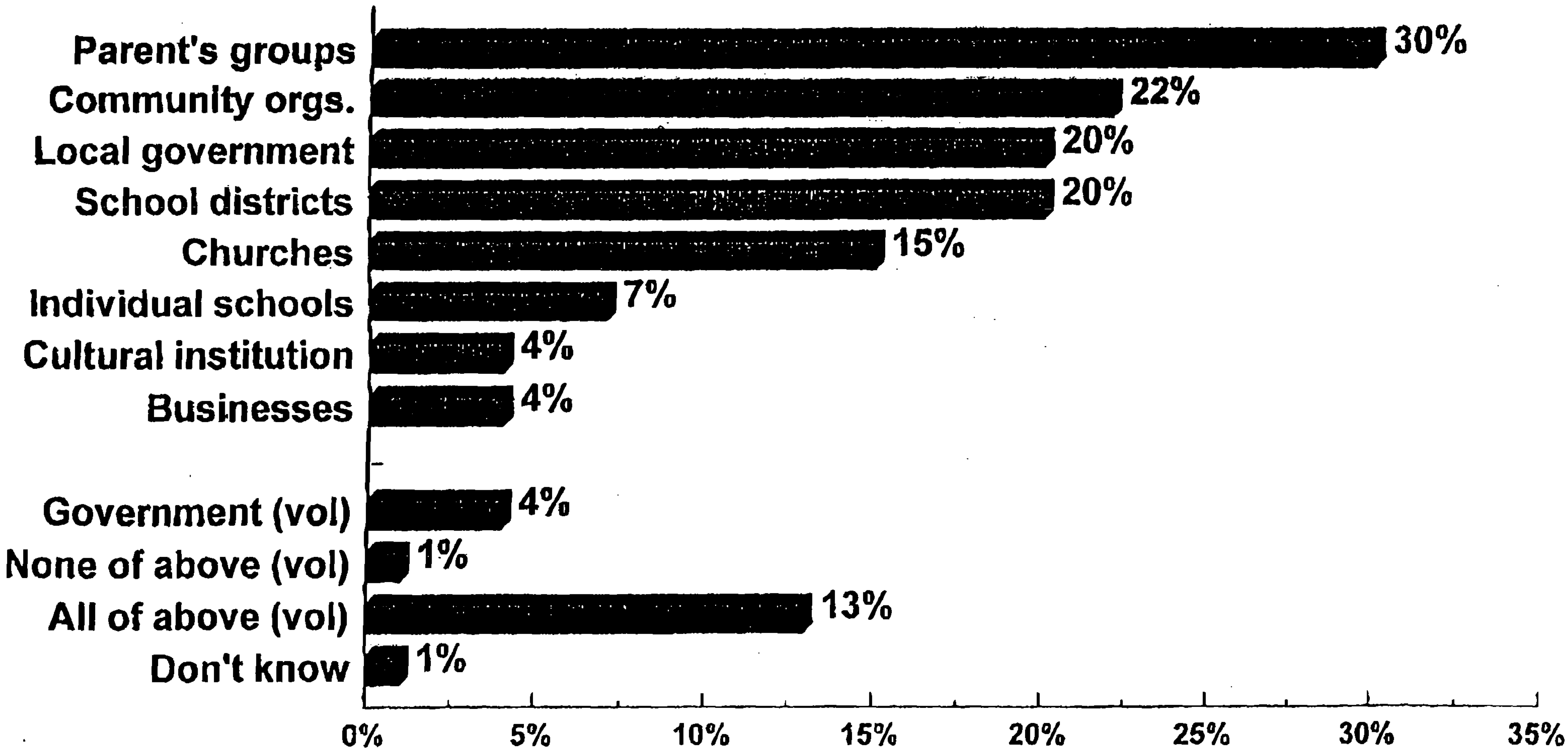
*Asked of only half the respondents

Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group

Voters believe that parent's and community groups, local government, schools districts, and churches should be the most responsible for setting up after school programs.

Of the following, who do you think should be responsible for setting up after school programs in your community? (multiple responses)

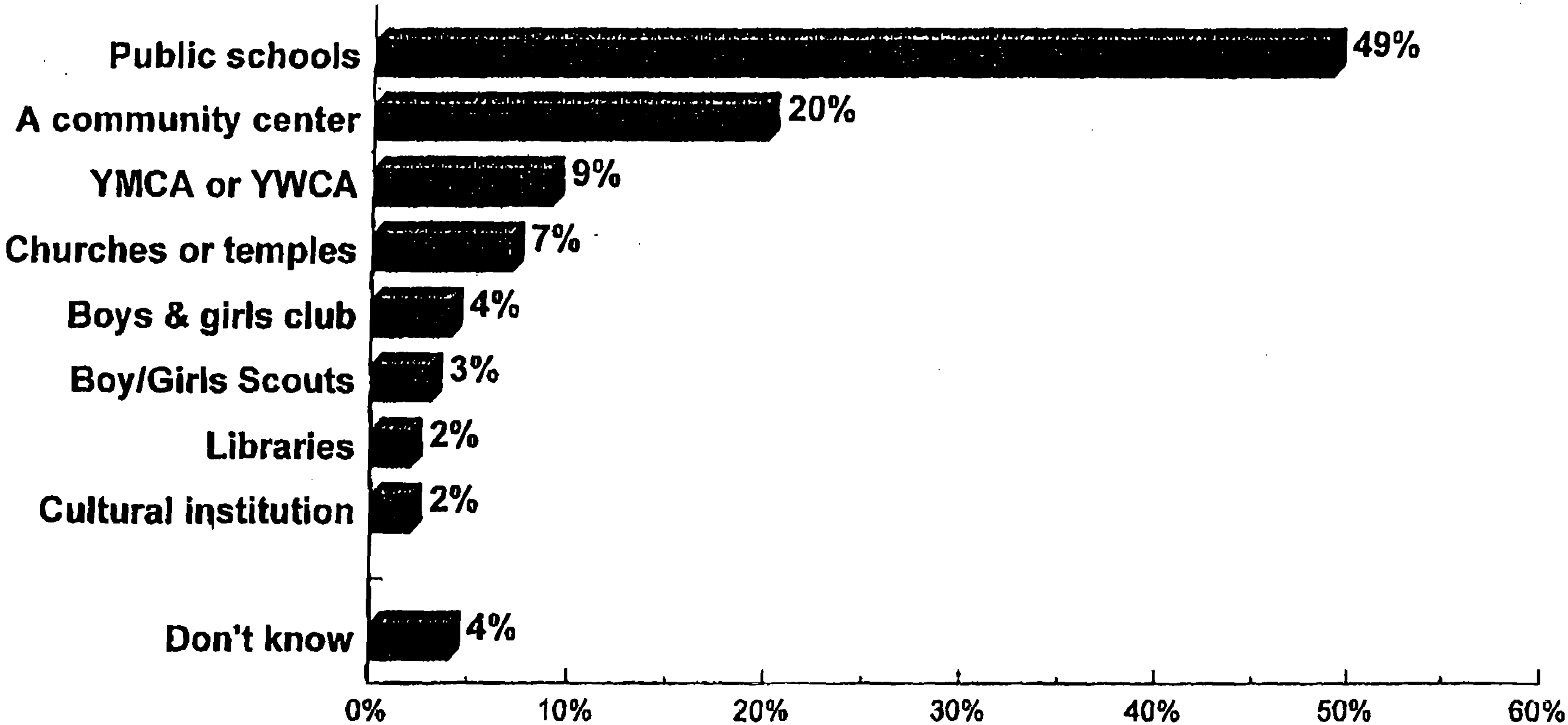


ott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Grou

Nearly half of voters want these programs to take place in public schools, followed by community centers.

Where would you most want to see after school programs take place?



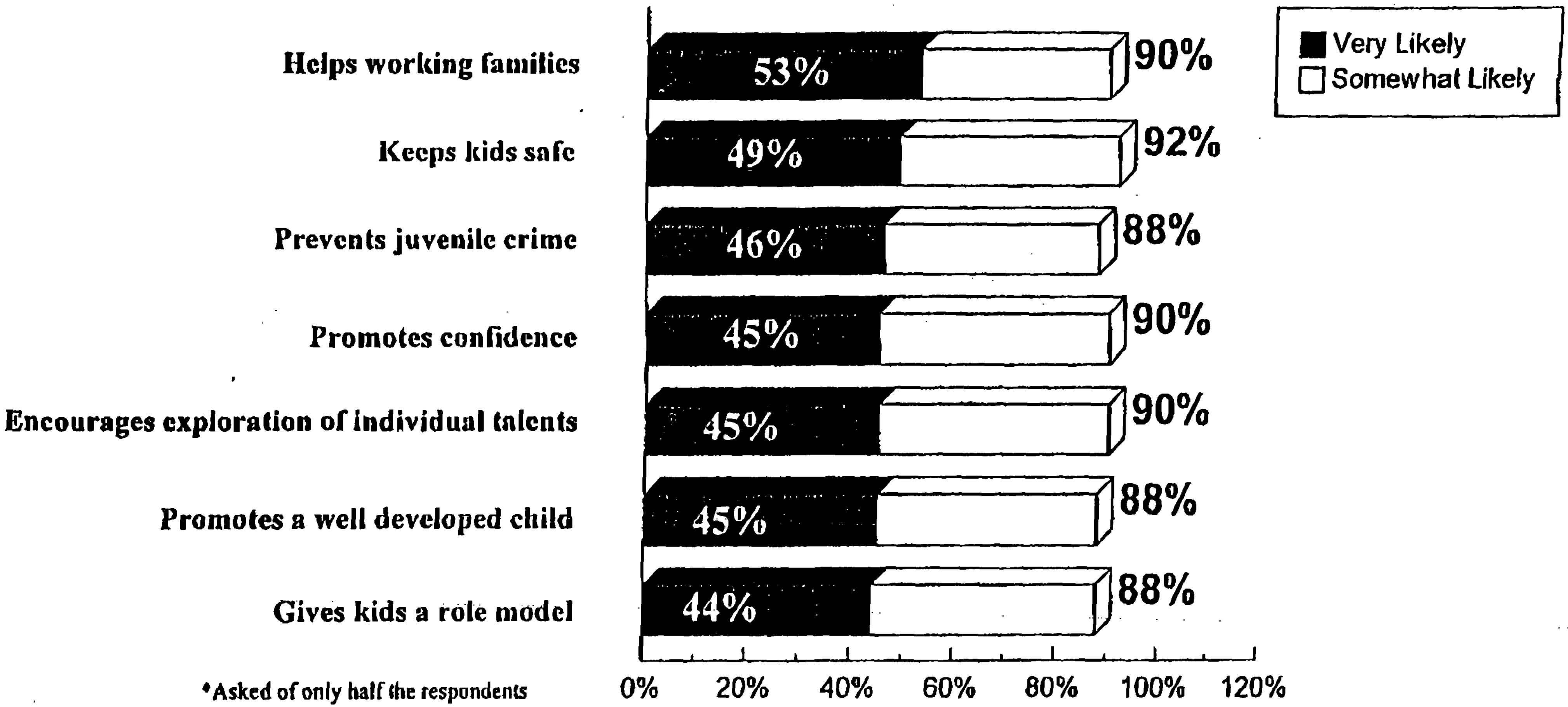
Rural Iowa is less likely to favor using school buildings (39%) than their urban counter part in DC (47%)

Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Grou

Voters see an abundance of results from after-school programs. Voters see the results of after-school programs in both society and in the individual development of the child.

*Now I am going to read to you a list of items that could result from an after school program. After each item, please tell me how likely you think that will happen as a result of a student attending a school-based after school program --very likely to happen, somewhat likely to happen, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely to happen.



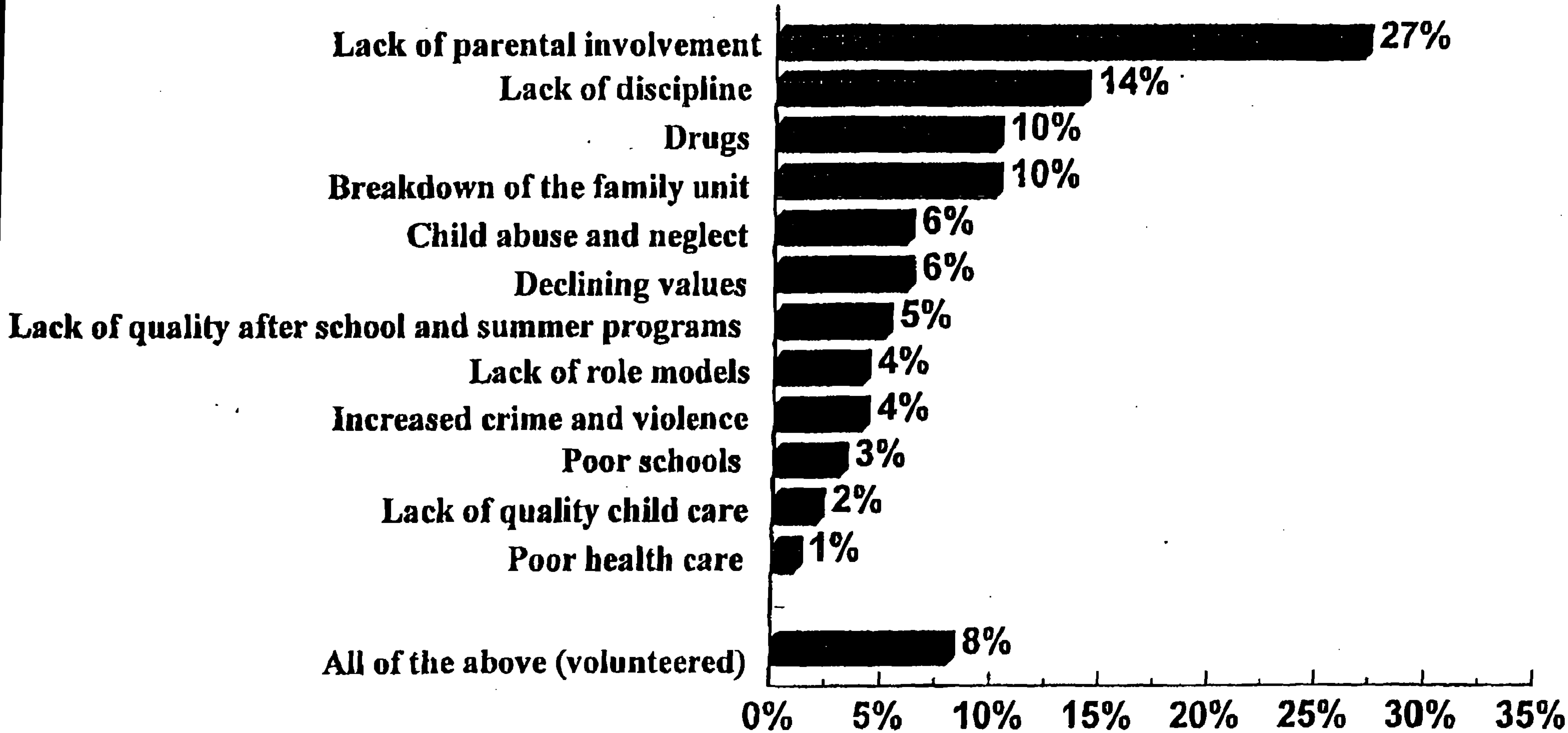
*Asked of only half the respondents

ott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group

The lack of parental involvement and discipline, drugs and the breakdown of the family unit are the biggest problems facing children today, according to voters.

Now I'm going to read you a list of problems facing children, please tell me which of the following would you say is the biggest problem currently facing children in your community?

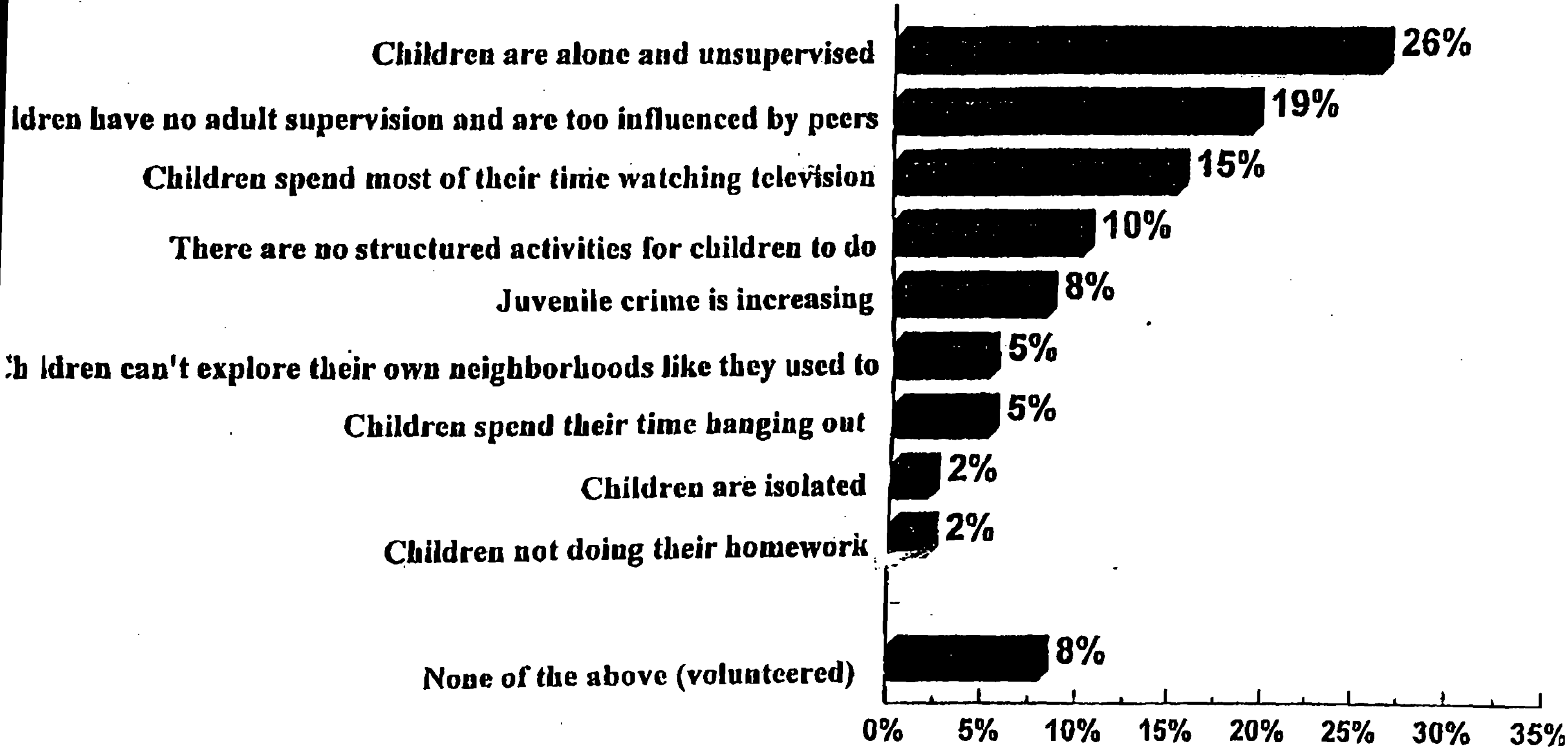


Mott Foundation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group

W ien thinki ig of af er scl ool iours, vo ers worry nost that children are alone and unsupervised and secondly, that children are too influenced by their peers.

Thinking specifically about the time children spend after school hours, of the following what worries you most about this time after school?

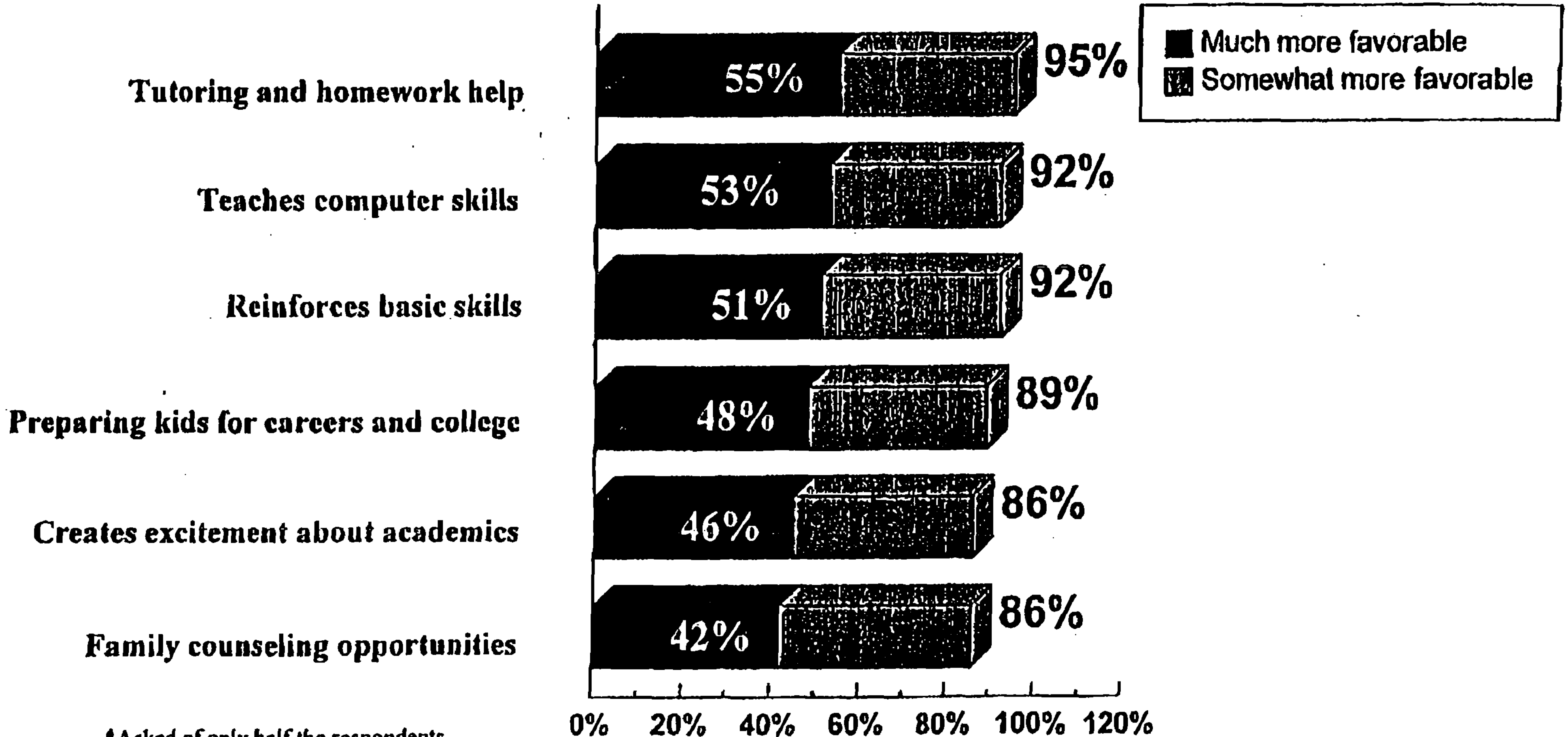


Fo dation, August 1998

Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Grou

A majority of voters are much more favorable towards a program that includes tutoring and homework help, teaches computer skills, and reinforces basic skills.

*Now I am going to read you a list of activities which may be included in after school programs and I want you to tell me if you would be more or less favorable towards an after school program which includes that activity.



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Lake Snell Perry/The Tarrance Group