

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	SSNs and DOBS [Personally Identifiable Information] (1 page)	04/28/2000	b(6)
002. email	Jennifer H. Smith to Waves [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/27/2000	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)
003. email	Jennifer H. Smith to Waves [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/27/2000	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20079

FOLDER TITLE:

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

2015-0275-S

rc1936

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**Office of the First Lady
Press Office
Files of Lissa Muscatine**

Contents: Subject Files

Archived from OEOB 103 by Gayleen Dalsimer on January 2, 2001

Box 2 of 42

1. Child Care

**Child Care*

Contents: America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy
Background
Press Info/Releases

2. Child Care

**Child Care*

Contents: NCPA
Redbook Luncheon
Child Care Safety 4/12/99
Working Woman 4/4/00
National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse
Press Materials Child Care
CPSC Event --
Toy Safety Clips

Enclosures filed in
Oversize Attachments #

20079
NARA #17283

3. Child Health

**Child Care*

Contents: Ritalin Statement 9/18/00
Haley Farm 3/19/99
Ritalin Interview
Children and Medications (Emotional and Behavioral)

4. Christmas 1995/1994

Contents: Background
Press Clips
Press Info/Releases

5. Christmas 1996

Contents: Background
Press Clips
Press Info/Releases

6. Christmas 1997

Contents: Background
Eagle
Releases

7. **Christmas 1998**

Contents: Christmas Clips
Background

8. **Christmas 1998**

Contents: Background



YMCA

We build strong kids,
strong families, strong communities.

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE, Tuesday, May 2, 10:30 a.m. (ET)

YMCA SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS TEEN-PARENT COMMUNICATION GAP

Teens still rely on parents, despite limited quality time

WASHINGTON, May 2— A new poll released today contains troubling news about the quality of communication between American parents and their young teenage children. The poll, released by the YMCA of the USA at a White House Conference on teenagers, concludes that the vast majority of teens still turn to their parents in times of trouble. But it also reveals that parents and teens have differing views on the ways they interact and even on the topics of their conversations.

The survey polled teenagers aged 12 to 15 and parents. Among its findings are that many families do not eat meals together and that parents significantly underestimate the time their teens spend in front of the television or computer. The poll also shows that young people list inadequate family time as one of their greatest concerns.

In the area of communication, the poll makes clear that, while many parents believe they are discussing issues like sex, violence, and drug and alcohol abuse with their children, their children have a different perception. For example, 61 percent of parents say they talk frequently to their children about values and beliefs, but only 41 percent of children report such conversations. A greater percentage of parents than teenagers also reports having conversations about sex, violence, and drug and alcohol abuse. The communication disconnect also exists over whether parents and their teens share the same values and beliefs, with 62 percent of parents saying they do, compared with 46 percent of children.

"The good news is that families are still spending time together," says Kenneth L. Gladish, Ph.D., national executive director, YMCA of the USA. "The bad news is that children may not be hearing what we parents *think* we're saying. Our kids deserve our best efforts, and we must not fail them."

- more -

YMCA of the USA • Public Policy • 1701 K Street, N.W., Suite 903 • Washington, D.C. 20006
202-835-9043 • toll-free: 800-932-9622 • fax: 202-835-9030 • <http://www.ymca.net>

YMCA mission: To put Christian principles into practice through programs that build healthy spirit, mind, and body for all.

Gladish made his remarks at the White House during the day-long *White House Conference on Teenagers: Raising Responsible and Resourceful Youth*. The conference was co-sponsored by the YMCA of the USA, a major national child and family advocacy group.

While families share an average of 80 minutes together each day, young teenagers expressed a desire for more time with their parents. A quarter of all parents report eating no more than four meals a week with their teens.

Education and family time are the top teenage concerns, according to the poll. By contrast, the poll found, parents worry most about drug and alcohol abuse.

Parents also seem to have different notions of the way their teenage children spend their time. Nearly half of all teenagers said they spend their free time with friends, while only about one quarter of parents believe that to be the case. Among the poll's most striking findings is that 71 percent of parents say they frequently monitor their children's Internet use, while only 24 percent of teenagers say their parents supervise them.

Talking with Teens: the YMCA Parent and Teen Survey was performed by the Global Strategy Group, Inc. of New York and Washington, which conducted 200 random telephone interviews with children and 200 with parents during the period April 11-20. The margin of error is +/- 6.9%.

The YMCA of the USA is the national resource office for the 2,393 independent YMCA associations in the United States. Collectively, America's YMCAs are the nation's largest provider of child care. YMCAs across the country are at the heart of community life and offer a variety of programs such as family activity nights, juvenile delinquency prevention programs, volunteerism and mentoring, and welfare-to-work initiatives. YMCAs serve nearly 17 million people, including 9 million children during non-school hours.

#

For further information, contact: Kristin Hurdle (202) 835-9043 / (202) 669-5661 (cell)
Arnold Collins (202) 835-9043 / (202) 669-5661 (cell)
Julie Mulzoff (312) 269-0579
kristin.hurdle@ymca.net
arnold.collins@ymca.net
julie.mulzoff@ymca.net

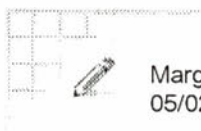


Jennifer H. Smith
05/02/2000 05:54:11 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Erika A. Batcheller/WHO/EOP@EOP, MaryEllen C. McGuire/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: opening remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton at White House Conference on Teenagers

----- Forwarded by Jennifer H. Smith/WHO/EOP on 05/02/2000 05:54 PM -----



Margaret M. Suntum
05/02/2000 12:34:03 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: opening remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton at White House Conference on Teenagers

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 2, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY
AT
THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON TEENAGERS:
RAISING RESPONSIBLE AND RESOURCEFUL YOUTH

The East Room

10:45 A.M. EDT

MRS. CLINTON: Good morning, and please be seated, and welcome to the White House. We have been looking forward to this conference for nearly a year now as we have talked with and

explored all the ways that we can raise resourceful and responsible young people. And many people have asked me why a conference on teenagers. Why make teenagers the focus of a fully day's discussion at the White House.

Well, I think that as we just saw in the video -- and I want to thank and applaud the families that participated in that video -- many of us are concerned about what we can do as parents and as citizens, as employers or educators, as public officials or community leaders, to give more support to teenagers and their families.

The President and I speak, of course, with great authority -- (laughter) -- having just graduated from being the parents of a teenager to being the parents of a 20-year-old and having survived it. But, believe me, this conference is more than just a trip down memory lane or an exercise in nostalgia for us. We believe strongly that our young people deserve our very best efforts.

I want to thank many of the people who are here today who have been part of putting this conference together, but more than that, for the work that they have done over so many decades. First, let me thank David and Betty Hamburg who are here. (Applause.) David and Betty, in many ways, inspired this conference.

I began working with them more than 20 years ago now, and I can think of no people who are more dedicated to helping all young people, whether they're in the forgotten or not forgotten half, whether they are going through great transitions or turning points in their lives. And I think many of us in this room owe both David and Betty a great deal of gratitude. I would like to ask them to stand so we could thank them both. (Applause.)

Also with us today is Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones and Secretary Donna Shalala, Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder, Secretary Alexis Herman, National Service Corps CEO Harris Wofford, the Director of Personnel Management Janice LaChance, the Deputy Drug Czar Vereen, Annie E. Casey Foundation, the W.T. Grant Foundation and the YMCA of the USA r are all sponsors and supporters of this conference.

Now, all of us are here because we believe there is no group of Americans more full of promise or potential. But we also believe there is no group of Americans more in need of the support, guidance and committed efforts of all of us than today's teenagers.

Ask any teen -- and I do -- I've been privileged to speak to so many in sort of personal and informal ways and in more formal settings. Just last week at a high school town hall in Watkins Glen, New York, where the teens lined up and asked all

kinds of questions. If you ask teens and you listen to teens, you can hear, directly and indirectly, their voices telling us that growing up today feels tougher than ever before. I happen to think that's right. I think it's harder being a teen today than it was, certainly, when I was one so many years ago.

But I also think that the wonder and hope and exciting choices that teenagers face in their lives are too often becoming times of great stress, alienation, and confusion. And that, too, has always been part of the teen experience, but the environment and context in which that occurs is more dangerous than ever before.

And if it's tough to be a teenager today, it's probably even tougher to be a parent. More and more parents are working outside our homes; they're struggling to do right by their families and their jobs. And I have met so many mothers and fathers who tell me that they just feel inadequate and anxious about navigating those teenage years -- more so than they certainly felt when their kids were younger.

We're all worried about the choices our teenagers make, about how the best-laid plans for a bright future can disintegrate with a single bad decision to drink, to try drugs, to drive too fast, to trust the wrong person. Parents are worried about the movies their children are seeing, the web sites they're visiting, the music they're listening to. And there's a lot of worry that all those heart-to-heart talks and those efforts to communicate, which are sometimes so awkward and difficult, about values and good behavior are getting drowned out by a popular culture filled with gratuitous sex and violence.

In our two panels this morning, and in the breakout sessions this afternoon, we will tackle the challenges facing today's teenagers and their parents. But it won't just be a session for everyone to share their worries. More importantly, we're going to be highlighting some of the latest research about teen years and the innovative ways that Americans can work together to ensure that every teenager has a safe passage to adulthood.

Three years ago, in this room, we held the first White House Conference on Early Learning and Childhood Development. We sought to raise awareness about the critical growth that takes place in the brain during the first three years of life, and to explore the implications of this knowledge on parenting, education and child care. In many ways, that conference and today's conference can be viewed as bookends, because now we're beginning to learn that the brain goes through yet another, and equally critical, growth spurt during the early teenage years. Though the research is still preliminary, scientists now believe that this is the time when all the hard-wiring of the brain takes place, when a teenager's intellectual, emotional and physical capacities are developed for a lifetime.

Now, I remember the very wise advice I got from a friend of mine, when my daughter was very small and she was raising three teenagers. And she said, you know, the two times in a child's life that seem most similar to me are those toddler years and the teenage years. It's when we need to give so much more attention to our children. And now, we didn't know, back when I heard this advice about 19 or so years ago, that there would be brain research to support that anecdotal experience that parents had. But I remembered that so often during the times when our own daughter was growing up -- that even if your teenager or your preteen doesn't want you following her or him around, in many ways -- think of that toddler metaphor -- they need you around. And it's hard for a lot of parents to figure out exactly how to do that.

This research has, therefore, important implications for parents, because teenagers need the guidance and support of their parents more than ever. It is still difficult for many of us to remember that teenagers want our attention. After all, this is the time when the real or the imaginary "keep out" signs start appearing on closed bedroom doors, when many of our children would rather spend two hours talking to a friend on the phone than 10 minutes talking to their mother or father in person. But what we are learning is that for all their declarations of independence, America's teenagers still want and need the everyday love, involvement and discipline of their parents.

Today, we are releasing a new poll, commissioned by the YMCA, which found that parents are still the most important adults in their teenagers' lives. More than three out of four teens say they still turn to their parents in times of trouble. In fact, while parents -- and this is so interesting -- while parents list the threat of drugs and alcohol as their top concerns about their teens, teens, themselves, list education and "not having enough time" with their parents as their top concern.

So it's time that we respond to these concerns, and many of us have been struggling with ways to do that. I believe one of the biggest casualties of modern life has been family time, especially time during meals, when parents and children can check out of their busy schedules and check in with each other. Before our daughter left for college, the three of us made it a priority to share at least one meal together a day.

With our hectic schedules, it wasn't always easily and, occasionally, wasn't possible. But we sure tried. And when we were able to, that hour or half-hour in the small kitchen of the private quarters upstairs in the White House was truly my favorite part of the day, because Bill and I were very convinced that we wanted to convey to our daughter a simple message, one that we hoped she would carry away to college: that whenever she does need someone to talk to or ask for advice, or just wants to

say hello, we will be available and eager to listen.

I also know, though, the experience of hanging around, waiting for a sighting. (Laughter.) You know, when we were first in Washington, in the first term, a lot of people -- some of the pundits and others -- would say, well, the Clintons don't go out, they don't socialize enough, you know, why aren't they going to Camp David enough. And those are people who had forgotten or never had a teenager. And when you have one in your home, you want to hang around with the hope that just maybe they'll deign to say something to you. Occasionally, that works, but not always. And we hope this conference will inspire even more parents to stay involved in their teenagers' lives and to open new lines of communication.

I'm very pleased to announce the National Partnership for Women and Families, along with the Families and Work Institute, will lead a new campaign to promote the importance of spending time with your teenagers.

Now, there are some lessons we parents have to learn about this. That is not the time when you unload every piece of worldly advice you have stored up for your entire lifetime, it is not the time when you lecture and fill up the space with all the words that you want to fill. These are things that I've learned from experience.

It is, instead, a time when you hopefully are there to inspire the communication that is two-way and principally coming from your teen. The Time With Teens campaign will challenge parents to take stock of their own lives and work habits and look for ways to make more time for their children.

It will challenge businesses to offer more flexible work schedules and policies for parents, and it will challenge churches and synagogues, and mosques and schools, and health care agencies and all community organizations to create more opportunities for families to spend time together.

But we have to do more than just raise awareness among parents. We have to give parents the tools we all need to stay involved in our children's lives. That's why we're also launching a new White House Task Force on Navigating the New Media Age. Comprised of members from both the public and private sectors, this task force will find ways to transform the tools of the media age, namely the Internet, into tools for parents. The task force will develop two new Internet portals -- one that will link parents to information and advice on raising teens, from health and safety to child care and education; and a second to link teens to a variety of age-appropriate resources on the Internet.

We also recognize it is more difficult for parents to keep track of what teens are watching and learning on TV or on

their home computer. The YMCA poll you'll hear about found that six out of 10 teenagers are watching television without parental supervision, while 45 percent of all teens say they surf the Internet on their own.

You know, when we only had one TV in the home, and you had to fight with your parents and your brothers and sisters to figure out which one of the three stations you were going to watch, it was a lot easier for parents to supervise what their children were watching. Now we have so many opportunities for kids to see things without any parental supervision, or even without an older brother or sister around saying, that's stupid, or how dumb that is, trying to interject some reality into the world that the media conveys to our kids.

We also know that the V-chip is now in effect, and I strongly urge parents -- particularly of young kids, but also of teenagers -- to learn how to program that V-chip and to use it.

There are several media rating systems in place to help parents determine the appropriateness of the shows their children watch. But with so many different systems, parents must hunt for the information needed to decode these various ratings. That's why we will ask the task force to work with the entertainment and media industries to create a single web site to help parents make sense of all the various rating systems, and use them to monitor their children's interactions with the media. I hope eventually, we will get to a uniform system of ratings, so that what is used on the video shows, is used on the movies, is used on the TV, is used across the board.

This is only a temporary step, the web site. But I renew, therefore, my challenge to the entertainment industry. Let's create a voluntary, uniform rating system so that all parents can better decide what's appropriate and what is not appropriate for their children to see.

The challenges before us are great, and the time between childhood and adulthood, as Bill and I can attest, is all too short. But if there is one message we hope all Americans will take away from this conference, it is that each of us has the power to make a difference in every teenager's life. And it is not just a task for parents. The research and our own experience shows that oftentimes, it is a teacher or a coach, a minister or an employer, a neighbor or another relative who can provide the mentoring and the stability that every young person needs. And sometimes during a rocky period in a teen's life, it may be somebody outside of a parent who can be turned to with good advice and suggestions.

So it is not just a conference aimed at teens and their parents, it's really a conference for our entire country; to be committed; to make what is biologically a disorienting time for our teens and a time of exploration, a confusing time -- to make

it more of an opportunity and a real journey to self-discovery; to take a time of peril and turn it into a time of promise.

We have a lot of experts and, certainly, we have teens and parents, as well -- we're going to be talking about what has worked for them. And it will be a challenge to us. But when I speak to groups of teenagers, I always start by telling them how proud I am of the way that they are coping with their lives, because the great, vast majority of our kids are good kids.

That is not the message that we often receive on the media, where we only see the stereotypes and the negative depictions. And a lot of these kids are doing the very best they can. In fact, the flip side of our concern is that some of them take their lives so seriously and strive for such perfection that the teen years are a time of even heightened misery and anxiety because they don't think they're measuring up.

So we have got to do a better job in sending a message to our kids that we value them, we love them, we care about them, and that's why we want to be as involved in their lives as possible. So let me now introduce my co-parent -- (laughter) -- and someone who has been deeply committed to the young people of our country, the President of the United States. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you and good morning. I want to join with Hillary in welcoming you to the White House, and thanking all of you for coming. I thank the foundations that have helped us. And thank you, David Hamburg. I still remember when we worked on a report about the developmental needs of young adolescents back in the late '80s, in which we recommended, among other things, that there ought to be community service in all of our schools -- something that we're finally getting around to.

I thank all of those who are here. I see so many people out here in this audience who have done so much to help our young people, our teenagers, live better lives. I see one of the founders of the City Year program in Boston. I see a man who has adopted a huge number of children, along with his wife, and personally made sure that they got through their teenage years. There are many, many stories here. I'm grateful to all of you.

I'm very grateful to Secretary Shalala and Secretary Herman, and our National Service Chairman, Senator Harris Wofford; and Deputy Attorney General Holder, and Janice LaChance, and all the others who are here from the administration -- the Deputy Director of our Drug Office, Donald Vereen. And thank you, Representative Stephanie Tubbs Jones. I thank you all for what you are doing.

I want to thank the panelists, and those who will come on afterward. And I think we ought to give one more hand to the families that were in the film, that walked in with Hillary and

me. They did a great job. (Applause.)

You know, we've worked very hard on these family issues for a long time, and Hillary has done so for 30 years. But the way I see this as President, as well as a parent, looking ahead to the kind of America we're trying to build in the new century -- when I became President, we had to worry about whether everybody who wanted or needed a job could get one. And that was very important. And the dignity of work is very important to families. It helps to define the shape of family life in ways that are by and large positive.

I'll never forget once when I was governor, I had a panel of former welfare recipients that were in the work force, and one of my colleagues asked the lady from my state, said, well, what's the best thing about having a job. And she said, the best thing about it is when my boy goes to school and they say, what does your mama do for a living, he can give an answer.

But, by the same token, we live in a country that's very good at creating jobs, but is not as good at providing family supports; in which people are busier and busier and busier; and in which virtually everybody has some trouble balancing work and family during the period of the child's life. Even parents who are staying at home have trouble doing it.

And it is a problem that is more severe for single parents and people that have more than one job or people that have trouble getting around. It's a problem that's more severe for people that work for very modest incomes. But I don't think I know any parents who are working who have not had some periods in their lives when they worried whether they were letting their kids down because they weren't spending enough time with them; or whether there were too many forces out there that were kind of undermining that.

And one of the things that I have learned, in ways large and small over an unfortunately increasingly elderly existence -- (laughter) -- is that everybody has got a story, everybody. And every child has a spark inside. And I believe that everyone has a role to play and ought to be given a chance. And as important as work is -- and I say that coming from a family of workaholics -- the most important work that society does is still to raise children. And if that work is done well, the rest of it pretty well takes care of itself.

And so we're here, basically, to do all the things that Hillary said. I think when a tragedy befalls a child, or a child is involved in a tragedy -- a school shooting, or this terrible incident at the Washington Zoo -- it throws it up in large relief. But I think that one of the things we ought to do in beginning this conference is to take a more balanced view. And I want to be very brief because I want you to have the maximum amount of time with the keynote speaker and with the panelists.

But I think it's important that we have a balanced view of what teenage life is like today.

And I asked the Council of Economic Advisors to actually get me a statistical portrait of teenage America. And here is a brief summary. The good news is that the teenagers are far healthier, more prosperous, and look forward to more promising lives than ever before in our history. The economic rewards of education are at an all-time high. Teens have responded by completing high school and enrolling college at record rates.

Last year, for the first time in the history of the country, the high school graduation of African Americans and the white majority was almost statistically identical. The dropout rate among Hispanic young people is still too high, but that's largely explained, I think, by the fact that we have still a very large number of Hispanic children in our schools who are first-generation immigrants whose first language is not English, and they come from families that are struggling to make ends meet, and very often they drop out to go to work still. But we're making progress there, as well.

More teenagers than ever before volunteering to serve through community service. Many harmful behaviors are actually on the decline, including youth violence, homicide, suicide, teen pregnancy, and, in the last couple of years, drug use. That's the good news.

The report also highlights some significant challenges. There are still significant opportunity gaps between white students and students of color. Teen smoking, drug use and pregnancy are still far too high. And despite a marked decline in teen homicide over the past few years, still far too many communities are scarred by gun violence.

Interestingly enough, statistically the Council of Economic Advisers found that gun-related teen deaths from deliberate acts and from accidents are highly correlated with gun ownership and possession rates. In states with fewer guns in fewer households, there are fewer gun deaths.

Perhaps the most empowering finding in the new report is the extent to which parents have the opportunity to guide their teenagers properly. Sitting down to dinner can have an enormously positive impact. The report found that teenagers who had dinner with -- listen to this: The report found that teenagers that had dinner with their parents five nights a week are far more likely to avoid smoking, drinking, violence, suicide and drugs. This holds true for single-parent, as well as two-parent families, across all income and racial groups. Now, obviously if that is not possible, and sometimes it's not possible, then it's really important to find some way to fill that gap, but it's a stunning statistical finding.

For the past seven years, the First Lady and I have worked with our administration to try to support parents' efforts to raise healthy, hopeful and responsible children. I'd also like to acknowledge the invaluable efforts of Vice President and Mrs. Gore, who have had -- even before he joined me, they were sponsoring a family conference every year in Tennessee to deal with these issues. It's really one of the most astonishing, consistent commitments I believe in the country. And they've done a world of good and I'm very grateful to them.

I'll always be proud that the first bill I signed as President was the Family and Medical Leave Act, a law that now has given more than 20 million Americans the opportunity to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave without losing their jobs. And I remember when I signed it, it had previously been vetoed on the theory that it would hurt the economic growth of the country. If that's what it was designed to do, it's been a very poor failure. (Laughter.)

What it has done is to prove that it's good economics to balance work and family; that the more parents can succeed at home, the more free they are, psychologically, to be productive at work; and we ought to do more.

I have asked the Congress to include more firms in the Family and Medical Leave law and to expand the purposes for which people can take family leave. We have also tried to give states the flexibility to use funds in federal accounts to help to finance paid leave. We've worked hard on this, and I think it's very important that we recognize that the United States has done a great job at creating jobs, but we still give far less support to the responsibility of balancing work and family than virtually every other industrialized country in the world. And it is very important to do that.

We've also worked hard to turn teenagers away from unhealthy lives, toward healthy futures. The rate of drug use has been cut, in part by the powerful antidrug messages that have been broadcast; and some of you here have helped us with that. We have done our best to engage the tobacco industry in what has been a fairly epic and sometimes frustrating struggle to reduce teen smoking. We made the single largest investment in children's health care since Medicaid was created. And we're working to get more of our kids -- and increasingly, I hope, this year, their parents -- enrolled in the Children's Health Insurance Program. And we're working to make our schools safer.

I think that we also need comprehensive strategies to stem violence both in and out of schools. Our program would dramatically expand quality after-school programs. When I started, we had \$1 million dollars for after-school programs; then we went to \$20 million; then we went to \$200 million. This year we've got \$400 million in after-school programs. And I've

proposed \$1 billion, and if we pass it, we'll be able to say that every child, at least in every troubled neighborhood in the United States of America, can be in an after-school program. This is a big deal, and I hope you will support it. (Applause.)

I also want to say a word of thanks to all those who have supported AmeriCorps, including City Year and its other components. We've now had more than 150,000 young people earning money for college while serving in their communities. And we're trying to get more and more people to start earlier, to get high school kids, junior high school kids, involved in community service.

Maryland has become the first state in America to require community service as a condition of a high school diploma. And listen to this: The study found that teens who participate in service projects in their communities are 75 percent less likely to drop out of school -- because they're connected in a way that I think is profoundly important.

Hillary talked about the work we're doing with the industry to give parents the tools to protect their children in the new media age. I do think we need a voluntary system that goes across TV, movies and video games. If we can find some way to develop that, it would make a lot of sense. There's a lot of information coming at parents -- you know, I try to sort it all out when I see it. And I think it would be better if there were -- it's almost like you need a dictionary to explain the differences in the TV ratings and movie ratings and the video game ratings, so we have to find some way this can be made more usable.

And today, I want to just mention two things that we're trying to do to help parents and their teenagers. First, I'm signing an Executive Order to prohibit discrimination against parents in the work force of the federal government. (Applause.) Believe it or not, there are still some employers who are reluctant to hire or to promote employees who have children at home. Some of you may have experienced this yourselves. The goal of this order simply says, no glass ceiling for parents. The job they're doing at home is more important, anyway, and if they can do your job, you ought not to stop them.

Second, I am pleased to announce that our National Campaign Against Youth Violence, the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy and Tobacco-Free Kids, and the national government have teamed up to produce a comprehensive guide to help parents support their teenagers through this crucial and often difficult developmental period.

Now, I want to introduce our keynote speaker now, and say I'm sorry that I can't stay for the rest of the day, but after he speaks I'll have to leave. But let me say that I want to thank you for coming, again. I want to thank so many of you

here for a lifetime of commitment. People ask me all the time, why are we focusing on these things when all the indicators are good and things are going better. This is the time to be thinking about -- I will say again -- how we can deal with the significant challenges of this country. And anybody that thinks that we've done everything we need to do to help the parents with teenagers, hasn't had teenagers and hasn't been around lately.

It seems to me that if we can't deal with these big social issues now, when we're prosperous, when we're doing well; if we can't strengthen the bonds of our community now, when will we ever get around to doing it. That's why we're here. (Applause.)

I want to introduce a person who embodies much of the good that's going on to help parents through having the village do its part -- in the First Lady's words -- to raise our children. Ben Casey is the President of the YMCA of Metropolitan Dallas. He has degrees in psychology and counseling from UCLA and Chapman College. He currently oversees programs -- listen to this -- 145 program centers that serve a quarter of all the families in the greater Dallas region. We've asked him to speak to us today about his extensive experience with teens, the wise new poll which also has some important findings about the way teens and parents view their communication and time together.

And let me just finally say, Mr. Casey, as I bring you up, every minute I have ever spent with young people, as President and before, but especially as President, has reaffirmed to me how special they are, what enormous potential they have. Even the ones that can't make it, really want to and wish they could. And what a profound responsibility we have. And I want to honor you, sir, because you spend every day trying to make sure we don't lose a single one. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

11:05 A.M. EDT

Message Sent To: _____



Global Strategy Group, Inc.
mail@globalstrategygroup.com
www.globalstrategygroup.com

611 Broadway
Suite 206
New York, NY 10012
212.260.8813 Voice
212.260.9058 Fax

1424 16TH Street, nw
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20036
202.265.4676 Voice
202.265.4619 Fax

Talking With Teens: The YMCA Parent and Teen Survey Final Report

I. Key Findings

- **The good news is that most teens (78%) turn to their parents in times of need.**
 - Boys are more likely than girls to say they turn to their parents for advice (84% vs. 72%).
 - Reliance on parental advice increases from 67% to 90% between the ages of 12 and 13, but then declines over the next two years, with 65% of 15 year olds turning to their parents for guidance (65%).
- **Another positive finding is that teens and their parents appear to be talking and spending time together. They report spending an average of about 80 minutes per day talking to one another and eating an average of eight meals a week together.**
 - Not surprisingly, younger teens report spending more time with parents than their older counterparts (89 minutes a day for 12 yr. olds vs. 69 minutes for 15 yr. olds). However, parents say they average over 80 minutes a day with all age groups.

- Children of single parents spend less time talking to their parents than those with two adults at home (on average 67 minutes vs. 81 minutes per day).
- Mothers spend significantly more time with their teens than fathers (on average 93 minutes vs. 78 minutes per day).
- Although most families break bread together regularly, there are still a large number who cannot find the time for family meals. One in four parents (24%) and 17% of teens report eating no more than four meals a week together as a family.
- Disturbingly, 10% of parents report that they eat just one meal a week, or never eat, with their teens.
- "Not having enough time together" with their parents is the *top* concern among teenagers today. Teens are three times more likely than their parents to say that "not having enough time together" is their biggest issue of concern (21%). Family time is tied with education for first place on the teens' list of concerns.
- Teens of all ages are concerned by the lack of quality time with their parents.
- Conversely, parents are far more concerned by outside threats such as drugs and alcohol (24%) than they are about family time. Quality time comes in as the fourth most important priority at 8%.

- A substantial percentage of parents and teenagers report that teens spend more of their free time watching television and using computers than they do interacting with their parents. Over one-third of all parents (36%) report that their teens spend the majority of their free time in front of a computer or television screen. Nearly three in ten teens (29%) agree.
 - Parents underestimate the time their teens spend in front of the television. Only 12% of parents believe their children watch TV during the majority of their free time, while 20% of teens confess to being couch potatoes.
- Parents often say that they frequently monitor their teen's time in front of the TV and on the Internet, but their children don't agree. While 85% of parents say they frequently monitor what their kids watch on TV (42% "all the time," 43% "often"), 61% of children say they are watching TV without any parental supervision (22% "all the time," 39% "often").
 - Interestingly, younger teens are more likely to watch television unsupervised than their older counterparts (66%, 12 yr. olds vs. 49%, 15 yr. olds).
- Parents are even more naïve when it comes to Internet exposure. Nearly three-quarters of parents (71%) assert that they frequently monitor their child's use of the Web. However, 45% of teens say they surf the Web "all the time/often" without a watchful parental eye.

- Many parents feel the time they spend with their teens is inadequate. Only 30% of parents say that they spend “more than enough time with their kids.” Another 42% are looking for more quality time with their teens (31% “have some time, but need more,” 12% “do not have nearly enough time”).
 - Fathers have a bigger disconnect with their teenagers than mothers. Nearly half of all dads (47%) are looking to spend more time with their teens, compared to 38% of mothers who say they need more time.
 - Single parents (23%) are the most likely to maintain that they “do not have nearly enough time” available to spend with their teens.
- Both teenagers (34%) and parents (34%) blame parental work obligations as the primary reason why families are not spending more time together.
 - Four in ten fathers (43%) blame work for coming between them and their kids. Additionally, younger parents (37%, 25-44) are more likely than older parents (26%, 45+) to feel that their career keeps them from spending time with their teenagers.
 - Older teens (37%, 14-15) are somewhat more likely than 12 and 13 year olds (30%) to blame their parent’s work schedule for detracting from family time.
 - “Pressed parents,” who are looking to spend more time with their teens (42% of parents overall), suggest that the number one barrier to being together is work (42%). Additionally, these parents face the problem of not being in the same place as their teens at the same time (19%), and complain about a general lack of desire on the part of the kids (14%).

- **Hectic work schedules are not the only barrier families face when trying to spend time together; some teenagers say they would rather spend time with their friends than with their families. Teens are twice as likely to say prefer to spend time with their friends than parents believe (25% vs. 12%).**
 - Teenage boys are significantly more likely than girls to prefer spending time with friends instead of family (31% vs. 19%).
- **The influence of friends is a recurring theme. Teens are almost two-and-a-half times more likely than their parents to state that friends are a critical influence on their values (26% vs. 11%). And over half of all teens (51%) turn to their friends as a source of advice on life issues.**
 - The impact peers have on forming values increases steadily as teens get older. **Just 15% of 12 year olds report that friends are the biggest influence on their values, while 37% of 15 year olds say the same.** Likewise, teens become more dependent on their friend's advice as they get older. Just 37% of 12 year olds cite friends as a source of advice compared to 67% of 15 year olds.
 - Two in five teens who feel their parents do not have enough time to spend with them (40%) turn to friends for guidance on values.
 - Children of single parents are more likely than those from a two parent home to rely on their friends for advice (59% vs. 49%), as well as information concerning values (38% vs. 24%).

- When families do spend time together, the communication is not getting through. For instance, parents may think that they talk to their children about values and beliefs on a frequent basis (64%), but teens are only hearing it 41% of the time!
 - Parents of 14 year olds reportedly are the most likely to frequently talk to their teens about values and beliefs (68%). However, only 34% of this age group agrees that they are having conversations about values on a frequent basis.
 - Teenage girls (44%) are more likely to speak with their parents frequently about values than boys of the same age (38%).
- Similarly, 62% of parents “strongly agree” that they share the same basic values as their teens. However, only 46% of teens suggest that this is true.
 - Three-quarters of all mothers (75%) “strongly agree” that they share the same values with their teens, compared to just 48% of fathers.
 - Over half of all teenage girls (52%) “strongly agree” that they share the same values with their parents. Just 40% of teen boys feel the same.

- The same disconnect between parental and teenage perception can be seen on important issues like sex, dating, drugs and alcohol, and future plans.
 - For example, according to 43% of parents, sex is a frequent topic of conversation in their homes. However, just 26% of teens suggest their parents speak to them about sex with any regularity. Likewise, while 34% of parents suggest they discuss dating frequently, only one-quarter of teens (25%) say the same.
 - ♦ Interestingly, as teens get older, and are more likely to be sexually active, their parents talk to them less about sex. Only 22% of 12 year olds report that their parents “rarely/never” speak to them about the topic, while 58% of 15 year olds do not speak to their parents about sex.
 - ♦ Similarly, parents are more likely to report that they speak to their teens frequently about drugs and alcohol than teens state (51% vs. 35%).
 - ♦ Again, the older a teen becomes the less likely it is that parents will talk to them about the topic. Just 30% of 14 and 15 year olds report that their parents speak to them frequently about drugs and alcohol. In comparison, 41% of 12 and 13 year olds have parents who talk to them regularly on the topic.

II. Methodology

- Global Strategy Group (GSG) conducted a total of 400 telephone interviews nationwide among children between the ages of 12 and 15 (200 interviews) and parents of children between the ages of 12 and 15 (200 interviews), using experienced research interviewers.
 - Parental consent was obtained for the 200 minors who participated in the research.
- The length of the questionnaire was approximately eight minutes and included a total of 21 questions.
- Respondents were called from a nationwide sample of self-reported households with children 11 to 15 currently living at home.
 - The sample was purchased strictly for the use of this study, and the interviews were stratified by gender and age group.
- The interviews were conducted between April 11 and April 20, 2000.
- The survey has an overall margin of error of $\pm 4.9\%$ at the 95% confidence level.
- - The margin of error is $\pm 6.9\%$ among the 200 children interviews as well as the 200 parent interviews.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 28, 2000

CONTACT: LISSA MUSCATINE
ERIKA BATCHELLER
JENNIFER SMITH
202/456-2960

**FIRST LADY RELEASES REPORT BY COUNTRY'S LEADING CHILD AND CRIME
EXPERTS URGING GREATER INVESTMENTS IN CHILD CARE**

April 28, 2000

Today, the First Lady will host an event with leading child care and crime experts – including Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, America's expert pediatrician, and Sheriff Patrick Sullivan of Arapahoe County, Colorado – to release a new report showing that investments in quality child care can help reduce crime and violence. The First Lady will call on Congress to fund the Administration's unprecedented child care budget for America's working families and their children.

INVESTING IN QUALITY CHILD CARE WORKS

Research has already demonstrated that child care helps children develop important cognitive, social and emotional skills and prepares them to start school ready to learn. It also helps working parents balance their priorities at home and at work. A new report, *America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy*, was prepared by an expert panel from *Fight Crime: Invest in Kids*, an anti-crime group of over 700 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and youth violence experts. It includes ground-breaking research showing that children who receive quality child care early in life are less likely to have behavioral problems, commit crimes or inflict violence later in life. The report concludes that by assuring families access to high-quality child care and development programs we can greatly reduce crime and violence. Key findings include:

- At-risk children who are denied quality child care and development programs can have a five times greater risk of becoming chronic lawbreakers as adults.
- At-risk children who attend quality educational child care and development programs are 50 percent less likely to have two or more arrests by age 18.
- Low and moderate income working parents often cannot afford the costs of good quality child care – costs that exceed tuition at many public universities.
- Expanding government investment in the quality of child care and development programs for at-risk young children can reduce by almost half the number of children experiencing more serious behavioral problems when they start school.
- Investing in child care makes economic sense because every dollar spent on quality educational child care saves taxpayers over five dollars on fighting crime.

The authors of the report are pediatrician T. Berry Brazelton of Harvard; Yale child development expert Edward Zigler; University of Pennsylvania criminologist Lawrence Sherman; two former police chiefs, William Bratton of New York and Jerry Sanders of San Diego; and *Fight Crime: Invest in Kids* president Sanford Newman, and research director William Christeson.

THE ADMINISTRATION HAS CALLED FOR AN HISTORIC INVESTMENT IN QUALITY CHILD CARE

The Administration's FY 2001 budget includes the investments called for in this report – a comprehensive child care budget to help working families pay for child care, improve the safety and quality of care, and promote early learning.

Providing Access to Affordable Quality Child Care:

- **Helps low-income families afford child care.** The President's budget boosts the Child Care and Development Block Grant by \$817 million in FY 2001, enabling the program to provide child care subsidies to nearly 150,000 more children next year. These new funds, combined with the child care funds provided in welfare reform, will enable the program to serve over 2.2 million children in 2001, an increase of nearly one million since 1997.
- **Invests \$30 billion over ten years in tax relief to help over 8 million families pay child care expenses.** The Administration's proposal makes the Child Care and Dependent Tax Credit (CDCTC) refundable for the first time, increases the level of the credit, and extends the credit to parents who stay at home with their children.

Promoting Quality Child Care:

- **Includes the largest expansion of Head Start in history, boosting funding by \$1 billion.** This increase would assure that 950,000 children have the opportunity to participate in Head Start, nearing the President's goal of serving one million children by 2002. Head Start is our nation's premier early childhood development program preparing low-income children for a lifetime of learning and development by providing early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services.
- **Calls for a major investment in child care quality.** To ensure that children have access to early childhood programs that promote their cognitive development, the President's budget includes \$3 billion over five years for the Early Learning Fund to help improve child care quality and early childhood education for children under five years old. It also includes \$30 million for an early childhood professional development initiative to train child care professionals.

Helping Families with Child Care at Work and at School:

- **Creates a new child care tax incentive for businesses.** The Administration's budget includes a new tax credit for businesses that provide child care services for their employees. It will cost \$1.4 billion over 10 years.
- **Helps low-income parents pursue higher education by offering college campus-based child care.** To enable low-income parents to pursue higher education, the Administration's budget includes \$15 million – a \$10 million increase over last year's funding level – to provide an additional 150 college campuses with grants to support the establishment or expansion of child care services.

Chris Dodd

U.S. SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 28, 2000

Contact: Unice Lieberman
(202) 224-0346

DODD JOINS FIRST LADY IN UNVEILING NEW RESEARCH ON YOUTH VIOLENCE

Affordable, Quality Child Care Reduces Incidences of Children Committing Criminal Acts

Washington, D.C. – Senator Chris Dodd, D-Conn., today joined First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Representative Ben Cardin, D-Md., child development experts and law enforcement officials at the White House to unveil a new report showing that increased access to affordable, quality child care can help reduce the chances that an at-risk child will grow up to be violent.

“Children are priceless and we shouldn’t ‘nickel and dime’ them when it comes to providing quality, affordable care,” Dodd said. “Today’s report shows us that child care is an investment not only in our children’s future, but in public safety as well.”

The report, entitled “America’s Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy,” called for increased federal funding for child care. Among the report’s findings were that children enrolled in early childhood development programs were less likely to engage in criminal behavior as they became older.

Senator Dodd, ranking member of the Children and Families Subcommittee of the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee and the author of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), has proposed an increase in CCDBG funding. The additional resources could provide safe and affordable child care to 220,000 more children and would provide states with an additional funding to improve the quality of and increase the access to child care. President Clinton has included this additional funding in his FY 2001 budget. Currently, CCDBG, which helps families pay for child care, serves only one in ten eligible families.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, an anti-crime group made up of over 700 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and youth violence experts, commissioned the report. Among the report’s co-authors are renowned pediatrician T. Berry Brazelton, former New York City Police Chief William Bratton, and former San Diego Police Chief Jerry Sanders.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 26, 2000

CONTACT: LISSA MUSCATINE
ERIKA BATCHELLER
JENNIFER SMITH
202/456-2960

**PRESS SCHEDULE OF FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 2000**

WASHINGTON, DC -- On Friday, April 28, 2000, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will host an event to highlight the Administration's unprecedented effort to invest in child care. Mrs. Clinton will release a new report by *Fight Crime/Invest in Kids* documenting that early childhood development programs can greatly reduce crime. She also will call for congressional support of the Administration's budget to significantly expand access to quality, affordable child care. Participants will include senior Administration officials, child care experts, members of Congress, law enforcement representatives and child care advocates.

EVENT: Child Care Investment Event
DATE: Friday, April 28, 2000
TIME: 10:15 a.m.
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
The White House
Washington, DC

Press Notes:

Due to space limitations, this event is pool press for still photographers and television cameras. (Pool is comprised of wire photogs., network cameras and one independent pool camera) Open press for correspondents. Stakeout with participants to follow event.

First Escort from White House Briefing Room for pre-set: 9:15 a.m.
Final Escort from White House Briefing Room: 10:05 a.m.

Credentialing Information:

Press who are not credentialed by the White House should fax on company letterhead their full name, date of birth, and social security number to the First Lady's Press Office at 202-456-7805.

###

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

001. list	SSNs and DOBS [Personally Identifiable Information] (1 page)	04/28/2000	b(6)
-----------	---	------------	------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20079

FOLDER TITLE:

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

2015-0275-S
rc1936

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	Jennifer H. Smith to Waves [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/27/2000	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20079

FOLDER TITLE:

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

2015-0275-S
rc1936

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed
of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C.
2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of
an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



WAVES_CONF@mhub.eop.gov
04/27/2000 07:46:07 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jennifer H. Smith/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: WAVES Appt. P75466 Confirmation for SMITH, JENNIFER

ADDRESSEES: JENNIFER_H_SMITH

SUBJECT: WAVES Appt. P75466 Confirmation for SMITH, JENNIFER

FROM: WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - ACO: (b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

Date: 04-27-2000

Time: 18:42:16

[002]

This message serves as confirmation of an appointment for the visitors listed below.

Appointment With: SMITH, JENNIFER
Appointment Date: 4/28/00
Appointment Time: 9:45:00 AM
Appointment Room: PRESSLOBBY
Appointment Building: WH
Appointment Requested by: SMITH JENNIFER
Phone Number of Requestor: 62960

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: P75466

If you have any questions regarding this appointment, please call the WAVES Center at 456-6742 and have the appointment number listed above available to the Access Control Officer answering your call.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR ENTRY : 5
TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 5

ANCHORS, SARAH
LEVINE, JEFF
MCCAFFREY, SHANNON
MCQUEEN, ANJETTA
SCHNELL, JANA

(b)(6)

Hartford Courant
- Web MD
- AP
- AP
- Potomac TV

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	Jennifer H. Smith to Waves [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/27/2000	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20079

FOLDER TITLE:

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

2015-0275-S
rc1936

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed
of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C.
2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of
an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



WAVES_CONF@mhub.eop.gov
04/27/2000 07:46:06 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jennifer H. Smith/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: WAVES Appt. P75467 Confirmation for SMITH, JENNIFER

ADDRESSEES: JENNIFER_H_SMITH

SUBJECT: WAVES Appt. P75467 Confirmation for SMITH, JENNIFER

FROM: WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - ACO: (b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

Date: 04-27-2000

Time: 18:43:08

[003]

This message serves as confirmation of an appointment for the visitors listed below.

Appointment With: SMITH, JENNIFER
Appointment Date: 4/28/00
Appointment Time: 10:45:00 AM
Appointment Room: PRESS LOBB
Appointment Building: WH
Appointment Requested by: SMITH JENNIFER
Phone Number of Requestor: 62960

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: P75467

If you have any questions regarding this appointment, please call the WAVES Center at 456-6742 and have the appointment number listed above available to the Access Control Officer answering your call.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR ENTRY: 2
TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 2

DAWSON, AMY
HELFGOTT, JENNIFER

(b)(6)

> Fight Crime,
Invest in Kids



FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

Hundreds of Police, Prosecutors, Crime Victims Dedicated to Preventing Crime and Violence

President
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Deputy Directors
Amy R. Dawson
Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Communications Director
Philip M. Evans

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

For additional information, contact:

Jennifer Helfgot: 202 776-0027, ext. 108



EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE: 10:15 A.M., FRIDAY APRIL 28

New Research Shows Investment in Quality Educational Child Care Can Greatly Reduce Youth Violence

Report by Brazelton, Leading Law Enforcement and Child Development Experts

Presented at White House Event

Ground-breaking new research shows that the failure to assure at-risk families access to educational child care is multiplying the number of children growing up to be violent, according to a new report presented to First Lady Hillary Clinton and members of Congress at a White House event today. The good news, according to the law enforcement, criminology and child development authorities who wrote the report, is that government action to expand access to quality child development programs can greatly reduce youth violence.

The report, *America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy*, was prepared by an expert panel convened by Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, an anti-crime group of over 700 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and youth violence experts. The authors are pediatrician T. Berry Brazelton of Harvard; Yale child development expert Edward Zigler; University of Pennsylvania criminologist Lawrence Sherman; two former police chiefs, William Bratton of New York and Jerry Sanders of San Diego, each of whom achieved record crime reductions in their cities; and Fight

Crime: Invest in Kids president Sanford Newman, and research director William Christeson.

Brazelton, America's best-known pediatrician and the author of 28 books on child development, emphasized that "rigorous scientific research now proves the early childhood development programs that help kids in so many other ways are also our most powerful weapons in the fight against youth violence."

Brazelton said three major new studies of thousands of children show that early childhood development programs can achieve extraordinary reductions in behavior problems, crime and violence:

- A large 14-year study followed over 1,000 children enrolled in government-funded Child-Parent Centers at ages 3 and 4. Compared to children left out of the program, the CPC children were only half as likely to have two or more arrests in their teens. The program has served 100,000 youngsters at 24 centers over the last 23 years.
- Another recent study shows that when North Carolina's Smart Start program bolstered child care quality in some centers, those children were half as likely as similar kids to have serious behavioral problems when they reached kindergarten.
- A further large national study of existing child care centers shows that at-risk kids who attend high-quality child care programs as babies and preschoolers have no more behavior problems at age eight than children of college-educated parents.

These studies have all been completed in the last 12 months, and the Child-Parent Center study has just been completed. They greatly strengthen the findings from small studies of model programs, such as the High Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool Study, in which 120 at-risk children had been randomly divided into two groups. Half the children had been enrolled in a quality child-development program for one to two years, at ages three and four. Twenty-two years later, the children left out of the program were five times more likely to have become chronic offenders, with five or more arrests.

At the event, Arapahoe County, CO Sheriff Patrick Sullivan said, "I'm a conservative Republican, but this is not a political issue. But when failing to provide at-risk kids with quality educational child care can multiply five times our risk that those kids will become chronic lawbreakers, it's just common sense to expand Head Start, child care and early learning funds. Shortchanging these investments squanders lives and tax dollars." Sullivan noted that the High/Scope study had shown that the public saved \$7 for every dollar spent, and that the large new CPC study showed similar savings.

"We'll win the battle against youth violence when we are as ready to guarantee a kid a place in Head Start or an early learning program as we are to guarantee a criminal a place in a jail cell," Sullivan said.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids President Sanford Newman said, "Today hundreds of America's police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors are saying that implementing the President's proposals to expand Head Start and Child Care and Development programs and to provide early learning grants to states and communities are, together with expansion of after-school programs, the most important steps Congress can take this year to reduce youth violence." The White House has proposed a \$1 billion increase to expand and strengthen Head Start, a \$2 billion expansion of Child Care and Development Block Grants, and creation of a new Early Learning Fund.

"I spent 26 years helping put dangerous criminals behind bars where they belong, but by the time we do that, people have already gotten hurt. We have to start at the front end, and that means investing in early childhood development programs that help kids get the right start so they never become involved in violence. If we invest in America's most vulnerable kids, they'll never be America's Most Wanted adults," said former San Diego Police Chief Jerry Sanders.

The National Sheriffs Association, Major Cities Police Chiefs Organization, Police Executive Research Forum and dozens of state law enforcement groups have urged

elected officials to make sure families have access to quality educational child care. Polls by George Mason University professors Scott Keeter and Steve Mastrofski, show that nearly nine out of ten police chiefs believe “expanding after-school programs and educational child care programs like Head Start would greatly reduce youth crime and violence.”

The report concludes that federal and state funding for early childhood development programs are woefully inadequate. For example, it notes that:

- Head Start, the child development program for children living in poverty, is so underfunded it can serve only half of the three and four year olds eligible, and usually for just half of their parents’ work day, and for only part of the year.
- The Child Care and Development Fund, which helps families pay for child care, can serve only one in ten of the families that are eligible, and provides them with stipends so meager that adequate care usually remains out of reach.

Because adequate child care requires trained teachers and high ratios of teachers to children, it can’t be cheap, the report says. In every state, the cost for an infant to attend a good urban child care center exceeds the cost of public university tuition. Even though many child care teachers are paid poverty wages, child care for two children can cost \$12,000 per year. “That’s way out of reach for parents making \$10,500 a year at full-time minimum wage jobs, and for millions of other struggling families,” according to the report. “Those families can no more pay for adequate child care during these years than they could pay the full cost of the education we provide in public schools,” the report says.

“The bad news,” according to criminologist Lawrence Sherman, “is that our federal and state governments are falling far short of the investments they need to make in early childhood development programs. That’s penny-wise and pound-foolish. The good news is that if government makes these investments, we can greatly reduce violence and help youngsters become the good neighbors and happy, healthy adults they can be.”

Co-author and speaker biographies

T. Berry Brazelton, M.D.

Professor Emeritus, Harvard Medical School

T. Berry Brazelton is America's best-known pediatrician. He is a graduate of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons and is the author of over 200 scientific papers and 28 books. Among Brazelton's books is "Infants and Mothers" which has been read by more than one million American families and has been translated into 18 languages. His growing concern about the pressures that families face has led to his frequent appearances before congressional committees. In 1989, Congress appointed him to the National Commission on Children. In 1998, the non-profit Brazelton Foundation was established to train professionals nationwide to better serve families of infants and toddlers.

William J. Bratton

Former Commissioner, New York City and Boston Police Departments

William Bratton was appointed the New York City Police Commissioner in 1994. While he was commissioner, felony crime fell 33% and homicides were cut in half. Prior to his appointment, Bratton served as the chief operating officer of the Boston Police Department and as Boston's police commissioner. He also served as President of the Police Executive Research Forum. Bratton is a graduate of the FBI National Executive Institute and both the Program for Senior Executives and the Senior Executive Fellows Program in Criminal Justice at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. He also holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Boston State College. Bratton serves on the National Advisory Committee of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS.

Sanford A. Newman

President, FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

Sanford Newman is an attorney and President of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS, an anti-crime organization made up of over 700 of the nation's police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, leaders of police organizations, crime prevention scholars and victims of crime and violence. His interest in fighting and preventing crime began 16 years ago when he and his wife were awakened by an intruder crouching between their bed and

their newborn's crib. He has since become one of the nation's leading experts on what works to prevent crime and violence.

Together with former Attorney General Elliot Richardson and other law enforcement leaders, Newman founded FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS in 1996, and serves as its full-time CEO.

Lawrence Sherman

Director, Fels Center, University of Pennsylvania

Lawrence Sherman is currently the Director of the Fels Center and the Greenfield Professor of Human Relations at the University of Pennsylvania. He is considered one of the nation's most influential criminologists and is the third American to be elected as the President of the International Society of Criminology. He has also received the prestigious Edwin H. Sutherland Award from the American Society of Criminology for outstanding contributions to his field. In 1997, he authored a report for the National Institute of Justice that evaluated the effectiveness of 500 crime prevention programs. Sherman earned his bachelor's degree in criminology from Cambridge University, his master's degree in social science from the University of Chicago, and a second MA and Ph.D. in sociology at Yale. He was the chief criminologist for the Indianapolis Police Department, and currently advises the Philadelphia police commissioner. He worked in the criminology department at University of Maryland for 17 years before becoming Director of the Fels Center.

Jerry Sanders

Former Chief of Police, San Diego

Jerry Sanders was appointed San Diego Chief of Police in 1993. He retired in April 1999 to assume the leadership of the United Way of San Diego. From 1991-1998, San Diego achieved the largest decline in homicides of any major city in the country. During his tenure, the San Diego Police Department also gained a national reputation for community policing and problem-solving, and for its quick response to issues of public concern. Sanders serves as a National Advisory Committee member of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS.

Edward Zigler

Professor, Yale University

Ed Zigler is currently Sterling Professor of Psychology at Yale University and the Director of the Bush Center on Child Development and Social Policy. In 1970, he was appointed as the first Director of the Federal Office of Child Development and as the

Chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau. As Director of the OCD, Zigler was responsible for administering the nation's Head Start Program. He led the efforts in conceptualizing and mounting such innovative programs such as Health Start, Home Start, Education for Parenthood, and the Child and Family Resource Program. Zigler received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Missouri and his Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the University of Texas. He began working at Yale in 1959. Zigler is the author or editor of over 26 books and 500 scholarly articles. He has received numerous awards throughout his career. Zigler serves as a Resource Council member of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS.

William Christeson

Research Director, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

William Christeson received his master's degree from the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in 1996, where he focused his research interests on violence prevention. Before joining the FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS staff in August of 1998, he was a health policy analyst for the DC Department of Health, where he set up a surveillance system of intentional injuries at the two major hospitals treating victims of violence. He received his BA in economics from Stanford University.

Patrick J. Sullivan, Jr.

Sheriff, Arapahoe County, CO

Patrick Sullivan Jr. has served as the Arapahoe County Sheriff since 1983. Today he is speaking on behalf of the National Sheriff's Association, which represents all of the elected sheriffs in the country, and on behalf of the 700 members who make up FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS. He previously served as a Lieutenant in the Littleton Police Department and as a Captain in the Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office. He graduated from the FBI National Academy in 1997, and the National Sheriffs' Institute in 1983. He serves on the Board of Directors and as Chair of the Congressional Affairs Committee for the National Sheriffs' Organization. Sullivan also serves on the National Advisory Committee for FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.



FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

President
Sanford A. Newman

Deputy Directors
Amy R. Dawson
Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Research Director
William C. Christeson

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

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

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

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

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

Four Steps to Dramatically Reduce School and Youth Violence

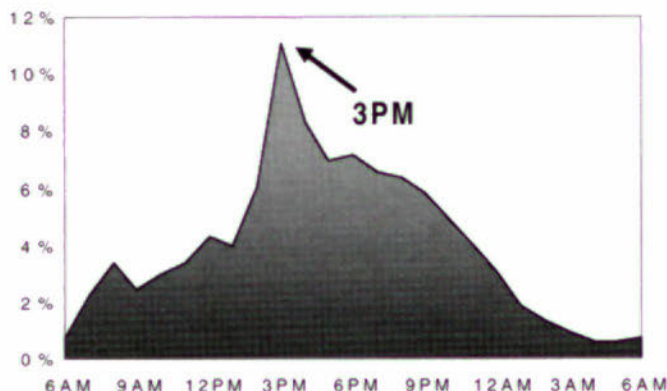
1. Assure all school-age children and teens access to after-school, weekend and summer youth development programs to shut down the "Prime Time for Juvenile Crime."

In the hour after the school bell rings, turning millions of children and teens out on the street with neither constructive activities nor adult supervision, violent juvenile crime suddenly *triples* and

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

Quality youth development programs can cut crime immediately and transform this Prime Time for Juvenile Crime into hours of academic enrichment, wholesome fun and community service. They protect both kids and adults from becoming victims of crime, and cut teen pregnancy, smoking, and drug use, while they help youngsters develop the values and skills they need to become contributing citizens. For example:

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



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

Source: Snyder and Sickmund, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*, Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention.

Page 4/6/00



FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

Hundreds of Police, Prosecutors, Crime Victims Dedicated to Preventing Crime and Violence

President
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Deputy Directors
Amy R. Dawson
Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Communications Director
Philip M. Evans

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

WHAT

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS is a bipartisan, nonprofit anti-crime organization led by America's best-known **police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors and victims of violence.**



WHY

Its mission is to enable those on the front lines of the fight against crime to take a hard-nosed look at what really works to prevent crime. In its quest for effective solutions, it eschews ideological preconceptions. Based on rigorous research evidence and years of crime-fighting experience, it works with crime prevention scholars to develop policy recommendations and to share its findings with policy-makers and the public.

WHO

FIGHT CRIME is led by National and State Advisory Committees that include over seven hundred police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, and victims of violence. One of the founding members was former Attorney General Elliot Richardson. Present leaders include the presidents of the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Union of Police Associations, and the Police Executive Research Forum. The victims of violence include Marc Klaas, whose daughter Polly was abducted and murdered in California, and Jean Lewis, president of the National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children.

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS' Crime and Violence Prevention Resource Council includes leading experts in criminology, child development and law enforcement.

HOW

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS:

- Develops policy recommendations and analyzes the crime-prevention impact of public policy proposals.
- Conducts local, state and national public education efforts about effective crime prevention programs.
- Builds national, state and local leadership committees of police, prosecutors and crime survivors as well as resource councils of experts in fields such as child and youth development, criminology and law enforcement.
- Builds grassroots networks of individuals committed to educating their own neighbors and public officials.
- Serves as an information clearinghouse for journalists, policy-makers and the public.

BACKGROUND

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS was launched in July, 1996.

Principal funding has come from: the William T. Grant Foundation, the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, the DeWitt Wallace Reader's Digest Fund, the David and Lucille Packard Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Public Welfare Foundation, the Naomi and Nehemiah Cohen Foundation, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation in North Carolina, the Center on Crime, Communities & Culture, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Rockefeller Family Fund, the Woods Fund of Illinois, the McCormick-Tribune Foundation, the Stern Family Fund, the Tide Foundation's Russell Fund, the Nathan Cummings Foundation, and the Butler Family Fund.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

A Report From

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

by

Sanford Newman, J.D.
President, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

T. Berry Brazelton, M.D.
Professor Emeritus, Harvard Medical School

Edward Zigler, Ph.D.
Sterling Professor of Psychology, Yale University

Lawrence W. Sherman, Ph.D.
Greenfield Professor of Human Relations, University of Pennsylvania

William Bratton
Former Police Commissioner, New York City

Jerry Sanders
Former Chief of Police, San Diego

William Christeson, M.H.S.
Research Director, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids