

# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Alabama Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Alabama

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	13 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$512 million \$7.8 billion \$1.9 billion 6.1 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	29 years \$1.8 billion 1.4 to 1 \$5 billion \$997 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Alabama

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	9 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$171 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$3.7 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$457 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	8.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	18 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$890 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	1.95 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$2.2 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$594 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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## Alaska Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Alaska

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	8 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008</li> </ul>	\$89 million
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$2.5 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$321 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	7.8 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i></li> </ul>	21 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$527 million
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1.64 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> </ul>	\$1.5 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$474 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008</li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$779 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$95 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i></li> </ul>	17 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$191 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> </ul>	\$432 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Alaska

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	3 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$15 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$865 million
▪ Costs in 2050	\$66 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	13.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	8 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$197 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2.97 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$452 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$217 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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## Arizona Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Arizona

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	10 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$805 million \$23 billion \$2.9 billion 7.9 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	20 years \$5.3 billion 1.83 to 1 \$11.8 billion \$5.9 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Arizona

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	8 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$247 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$10.8 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$949 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	11.4 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	11 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$2.7 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2.84 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$4.9 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$3.2 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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## Arkansas Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Arkansas

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	8 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$238 million \$5.8 billion \$683 million 8.5 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	12 years \$1.5 billion 2.24 to 1 \$3.1 billion \$1.2 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Arkansas

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	5 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$78 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$2.9 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$245 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	8 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$822 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.36 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$1.4 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$722 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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### Universal program costs & benefits in California

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008</li> </ul>	\$4.6 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$108.8 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$13 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	8.4 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i></li> </ul>	17 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$26.5 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	2.05 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> </ul>	\$64.4 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$17.9 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008</li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$779 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$95 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i></li> </ul>	17 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$191 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> </ul>	\$432 billion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in California

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$1.3 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$48 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$4 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$12.6 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.17 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$25.7 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$9.8 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Colorado

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$560 million \$15.7 billion \$1.7 billion 9.4 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	19 years \$3.4 billion 2.05 to 1 \$8.2 billion \$4.1 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Colorado

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	7 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$79 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$4.6 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$275 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	16.70 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	10 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$1.1 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.81 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$2.1 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.5 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Connecticut Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Connecticut

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	8 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$349 million \$8.4 billion \$924 million 9.1 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$2.1 billion 2.25 to 1 \$5.1 billion \$1.3 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Connecticut

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	1 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$22 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$2.5 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$105 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	23.8 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	4 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$667 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	6.34 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$1.3 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$489 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Delaware Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Delaware

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	8 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$60 million \$1.4 billion \$121 million 11.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	11 years \$311 million 2.56 to 1 \$735 million \$311 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Delaware

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	2 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$4 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$445 million
▪ Costs in 2050	\$15 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	29.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	4 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$111 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	7.25 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$211 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$123 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## District of Columbia Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in District of Columbia

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	7 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$95 million \$2.3 billion \$279 million 8.1 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	12 years \$591 million 2.12 to 1 \$1.2 billion \$505 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in District of Columbia

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	5 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$44 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$1.4 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$137 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	10.3 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	8 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$387 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2.82 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$656 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$367 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Florida Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Florida

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 years</li> <li>\$1.9 billion</li> <li>\$47.3 billion</li> <li>\$6.4 billion</li> <li>7.4 to 1</li> <li>14 years</li> <li>\$12.6 billion</li> <li>1.99 to 1</li> <li>\$24.2 billion</li> <li>\$10.5 billion</li> </ul>
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### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 years</li> <li>\$33.3 billion</li> <li>\$779 billion</li> <li>\$95 billion</li> <li>8.2 to 1</li> <li>17 years</li> <li>\$191 billion</li> <li>2 to 1</li> <li>\$432 billion</li> <li>\$156 billion</li> </ul>
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## Targeted program costs & benefits in Florida

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	5 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$591 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$20.5 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$2.1 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	9.9 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$5.9 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2.86 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$9 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$5.6 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Georgia Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Georgia

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	8 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$946 million \$28.4 billion \$3.2 billion 9 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	13 years \$7.2 billion 2.27 to 1 \$15.4 billion \$5.8 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Georgia

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$316 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$12.5 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$1.1 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	11.3 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$3.4 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.04 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$6 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$3.1 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Hawaii Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Hawaii

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	10 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$176 million \$3.6 billion \$405 million 9 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	20 years \$811 million 2.01 to 1 \$2.1 billion \$769 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Hawaii

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	5 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$18 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$920 million
▪ Costs in 2050	\$53 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	17.3 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	8 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$217 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	4.10 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$458 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$245 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Idaho Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Idaho

▪ When the program would start paying for itself	10 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$181 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$4.5 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$522 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	8.7 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	19 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$991 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	1.9 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$2.3 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.3 billion

### National universal program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	9 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$33.3 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$779 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$95 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	8.2 to 1
▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	17 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$191 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$432 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Idaho

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	8 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$42 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$1.7 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$132 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	13.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	11 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$395 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$763 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$573 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Illinois Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Illinois

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$1.4 billion \$31.8 billion \$3.6 billion 8.9 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	17 years \$7.7 billion 2.15 to 1 \$17.9 billion \$6.2 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Illinois

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	7 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$343 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$12.2 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$971 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.6 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$3.1 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.23 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$6.2 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$2.9 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Indiana Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Indiana

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	11 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$800 million \$14.8 billion \$2.1 billion 7 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	25 years \$3.3 billion 1.54 to 1 \$8.4 billion \$3.2 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Indiana

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	8 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$211 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$5.9 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$598 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	9.8 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	17 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$1.3 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2.22 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$3 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.5 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Iowa Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Iowa

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$319 million \$6 billion \$714 million 8.4 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	19 years \$1.4 billion 1.93 to 1 \$3.4 billion \$1.2 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Iowa

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$67 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$2.2 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$166 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	13.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	10 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$526 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.17 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$1.1 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$550 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Kansas Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Kansas

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$306 million \$6.6 billion \$746 million 8.9 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	16 years \$1.6 billion 2.16 to 1 \$3.7 billion \$1.3 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Kansas

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	5 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$65 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$2.5 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$177 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	14.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	8 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$654 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.70 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$1.2 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$618 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Kentucky Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Kentucky

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	6 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$328 million \$9 billion \$904 billion 10 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	10 years \$2.3 billion 2.57 to 1 \$4.6 billion \$2.1 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Kentucky

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	3 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$72 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$4.4 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$251 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	17.5 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	5 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$1.2 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	4.82 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$2 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.2 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Louisiana Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Louisiana

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$477 million \$9.7 billion \$1.2 billion 8.4 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$2.3 billion 1.97 to 1 \$5.1 billion \$2.3 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Louisiana

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	7 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$139 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$4.4 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$369 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	11.9 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	10 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$1.1 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2.94 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$2.1 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.2 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Maine Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Maine

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$95 million \$2.1 billion \$235 million 9.1 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$500 million 2.12 to 1 \$1.2 billion \$456 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Maine

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	4 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$14 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$714 million
▪ Costs in 2050	\$44 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	16.2 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	7 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$177 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	4.01 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$347 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$190 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Maryland Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Maryland

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$668 million \$17.7 billion \$2.1 billion 8.7 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	18 years \$4.3 billion 2.08 to 1 \$10.4 billion \$3.1 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Maryland

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$103 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$4.8 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$354 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	13.6 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$1.2 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.52 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$2.5 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.1 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Massachusetts Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Massachusetts

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$660 million \$13.2 billion \$1.7 billion 7.6 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	22 years \$3.1 billion 1.8 to 1 \$8.6 billion \$1.5 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Massachusetts

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	4 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$79 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$3.4 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$251 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	13.6 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	8 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$874 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.48 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$2 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$537 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Michigan Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Michigan

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$1.1 billion \$21 billion \$2.6 billion 8.1 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	16 years \$5.5 billion 2.1 to 1 \$12.8 billion \$2.7 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Michigan

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	5 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$207 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$8.5 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$616 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	13.8 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	7 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$2.4 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.92 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$4.7 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.4 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Minnesota Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Minnesota

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$567 million \$16.8 billion \$1.7 billion 10.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$3.9 billion 2.37 to 1 \$9 billion \$3.9 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Minnesota

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	3 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$32 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$4 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$146 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	27 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	5 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$982 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	6.70 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$1.8 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.1 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Mississippi Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Mississippi

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$299 million \$5.9 billion \$698 million 8.4 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	18 years \$1.3 billion 1.9 to 1 \$3.0 billion \$1.5 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Mississippi

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	7 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$105 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$3.4 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$274 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.3 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	10 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$796 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2.90 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$1.6 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Missouri Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Missouri

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	10 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$634 million \$13.1 billion \$1.6 billion 8.20 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	18 years \$3.1 billion 1.94 to 1 \$7.6 billion \$2.4 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Missouri

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	7 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$144 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$5 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$396 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.6 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$1.3 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.25 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$2.6 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.1 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Montana Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Montana

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$88 million \$1.7 billion \$212 million 8 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$386 million 1.82 to 1 \$894 million \$418 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Montana

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	4 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$19 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$716 million
▪ Costs in 2050	\$54 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	13.2 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	7 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$177 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.28 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$328 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$210 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Nebraska Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Nebraska

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	10 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$212 million \$4.4 billion \$510 million 8.6 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	19 years \$990 million 1.94 to 1 \$2.4 billion \$998 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Nebraska

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$40 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$1.5 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$107 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	13.9 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$359 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.35 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$719 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$413 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Nevada Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Nevada

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	10 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$318 million \$9.9 billion \$1.3 billion 7.7 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	22 years \$2.2 billion 1.7 to 1 \$5.1 billion \$2.6 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Nevada

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	8 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$73 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$3.4 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$312 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	11 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	12 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$805 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2.58 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$1.5 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.1 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## New Hampshire Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in New Hampshire

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	10 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$135 million \$3.3 billion \$384 million 8.6 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	21 years \$715 million 1.87 to 1 \$2.1 billion \$507 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in New Hampshire

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	7 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$13 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$626 million
▪ Costs in 2050	\$41 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	15.2 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$149 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.62 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$352 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$124 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## New Jersey Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in New Jersey

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	8 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$702 million \$22.3 billion \$2.1 billion 10.5 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	14 years \$5.3 billion 2.49 to 1 \$13.6 billion \$3.4 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in New Jersey

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	5 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$74 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$4.6 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$282 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	16.3 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	7 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$1.2 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	4.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$2.5 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$896 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## New Mexico Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in New Mexico

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	8 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$198 million \$4.3 billion \$476 million 9 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	14 years \$1 billion 2.17 to 1 \$2.2 billion \$1 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in New Mexico

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	7 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$68 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$2.2 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$179 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	10 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$549 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.05 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$1 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$599 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## New York Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in New York

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	7 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$1.8 billion \$44.5 billion \$4.7 billion 9.4 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	10 years \$12.7 billion 2.67 to 1 \$23.2 billion \$8.7 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in New York

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	5 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$569 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$19.4 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$1.6 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	7 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$5.9 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.68 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$8.9 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$4.5 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## North Carolina Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in North Carolina

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$970 million \$23.7 billion \$3.4 billion 6.9 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	21 years \$6 billion 1.75 to 1 \$12.9 billion \$4.7 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in North Carolina

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	7 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$313 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$10.3 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$1.2 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	8.8 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	11 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$2.8 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2.37 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$4.9 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$2.5 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## North Dakota Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in North Dakota

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$55 million \$1.2 billion \$123 million 10.1 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	16 years \$276 million 2.26 to 1 \$616 million \$348 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in North Dakota

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	3 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$5 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$386 million
▪ Costs in 2050	\$16 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	24.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	5 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$91 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	5.70 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$164 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$130 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Ohio Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Ohio

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	8 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$1.2 billion \$25.3 billion \$2.9 billion 8.8 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	16 years \$6.2 billion 2.14 to 1 \$14 billion \$5.2 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Ohio

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	4 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$190 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$9.6 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$573 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	16.7 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	7 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$2.5 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	4.32 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$4.7 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$2.4 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Oklahoma Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Oklahoma

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$328 million \$7.6 billion \$893 million 8.5 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	21 years \$1.7 billion 1.87 to 1 \$4.3 billion \$1.6 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Oklahoma

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	5 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$70 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$2.9 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$218 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	13.3 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	11 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$658 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.02 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$1.5 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$772 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Oregon Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Oregon

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$367 million \$9.9 billion \$1.2 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	19 years \$2.2 billion 1.85 to 1 \$5.2 billion \$2.5 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Oregon

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	5 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$66 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$4 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$260 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	15.3 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	8 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$949 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.64 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$1.8 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.2 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Pennsylvania Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Pennsylvania

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	10 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$1.3 million \$26 billion \$3.1 billion 8.3 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$6.4 billion 2.06 to 1 \$14 billion \$5.6 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Pennsylvania

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	8 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$298 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$9.9 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$799 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.4 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$2.6 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.29 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$4.7 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$2.5 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Rhode Island Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Rhode Island

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$114 million \$2.3 billion \$286 million 8 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	18 years \$571 million 1.99 to 1 \$1.3 billion \$402 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Rhode Island

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$29 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$929 million
▪ Costs in 2050	\$80 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	11.6 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$249 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.12 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$479 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$202 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## South Carolina Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in South Carolina

▪ When the program would start paying for itself	9 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$442 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$9.2 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$1.2 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	7.5 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	17 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$2.3 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	1.88 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$5.2 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.8 billion

### National universal program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	9 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$33.3 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$779 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$95 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	8.2 to 1
▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	17 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$191 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$432 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in South Carolina

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	7 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$141 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$4 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$413 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	9.8 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	10 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$1.1 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2.62 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$2 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$943 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## South Dakota Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in South Dakota

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	8 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$77 million \$1.7 billion \$191 million 9 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	16 years \$402 million 2.10 to 1 \$936 million \$381 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in South Dakota

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	5 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$18 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$715 million
▪ Costs in 2050	\$50 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	14.2 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	8 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$179 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.54 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$344 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$192 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Tennessee Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Tennessee

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	10 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$669 million \$12.9 billion \$2 billion 6.4 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	21 years \$3.3 billion 1.66 to 1 \$7.7 billion \$1.9 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Tennessee

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	7 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$184 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$5.5 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$597 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	9.2 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	10 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$1.6 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2.58 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$3 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$991 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Texas Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Texas

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$3 billion \$75.9 billion \$9.5 billion 8 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	20 years \$17.2 billion 1.81 to 1 \$42 billion \$16.8 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Texas

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	8 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$943 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$37.8 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$3.3 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	11.3 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	12 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$9 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2.67 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$19 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$9.9 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Utah Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Utah

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	10 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$393 million \$10.6 billion \$1.2 billion 8.8 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	22 years \$2.3 billion 1.89 to 1 \$5.8 billion \$2.5 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Utah

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	8 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$68 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$3.1 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$225 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	13.7 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	13 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$687 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.05 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$1.5 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$916 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Vermont Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Vermont

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	7 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$38 million \$1 billion \$112 million 9.3 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	13 years \$273 million 2.43 to 1 \$668 million \$99 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Vermont

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	2 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$2 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$266 million
▪ Costs in 2050	\$13 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	20.4 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	4 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$77 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	5.92 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$154 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$34 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Virginia Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Virginia

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	11 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$847 million \$20 billion \$2.6 billion 7.7 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	24 years \$4.5 billion 1.76 to 1 \$13.1 billion \$2.3 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Virginia

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	9 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$169 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$5.8 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$555 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	10.5 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	13 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$1.4 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	2.57 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$3.5 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$883 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

Robert G. Lynch, an Economic Policy Institute Research Associate, is the Everett E. Nuttle professor and chair of the economics department at Washington College. He holds a B.A. in international and development economics from Georgetown University, and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in economics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Major funding for this project came from the Foundation for Child Development, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Washington Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Washington

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	10 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$673 million \$17.3 billion \$2.3 billion 7.7 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	22 years \$4.1 billion 1.84 to 1 \$10.1 billion \$3.1 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Washington

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	8 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$129 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$6.4 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$497 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.8 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	10 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$1.6 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.24 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$3.3 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.4 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## West Virginia Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in West Virginia

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	6 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$120 million \$2.1 billion \$269 million 7.9 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	11 years \$572 million 2.12 to 1 \$1.3 billion \$225 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in West Virginia

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	3 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$31 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$994 million
▪ Costs in 2050	\$84 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	11.8 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	6 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$289 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.43 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$563 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$142 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

## About the Author

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Wisconsin Summary

In his new study, economist Robert G. Lynch examines the costs and benefits of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their positive impact over time on federal and state budgets, crime costs, and the earnings of pre-K participating children and adults. In this fact sheet, universal refers to a voluntary, high-quality pre-K program serving all 3- and 4-year-old children; targeted refers to a similar program serving 3- and 4-year-olds from families in the lowest quarter of the income distribution.

### Universal program costs & benefits in Wisconsin

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	8 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$527 million \$13.4 billion \$1.4 billion 9.5 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	14 years \$3.4 billion 2.43 to 1 \$7.5 billion \$2.5 billion

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Wisconsin

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$126 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$5.1 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$375 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	13.6 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	8 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$1.4 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.69 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$2.6 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$1.2 billion

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$156 billion
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$77 billion

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# Enriching Children, Enriching the Nation

## Wyoming Summary

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### Universal program costs & benefits in Wyoming

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself</li> </ul>	8 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$44 million \$1.1 billion \$96 million 11.4 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	13 years \$238 million 2.47 to 1 \$540 million \$317 million

### National universal program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself</li> </ul>	9 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total benefits in 2050</li> <li>▪ Costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050</li> </ul>	\$33.3 billion \$779 billion \$95 billion 8.2 to 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the program would start paying for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050</li> <li>▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Total increased compensation (wages &amp; benefits) in 2050</li> <li>▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050</li> </ul>	17 years \$191 billion 2 to 1 \$432 billion \$156 billion

## Targeted program costs & benefits in Wyoming

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	4 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$7 million
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$362 million
▪ Costs in 2050	\$18 million
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	19.7 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	7 years
▪ Budget benefits in 2050	\$83 million
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	4.51 to 1
▪ Total increased compensation (wages & benefits) in 2050	\$154 million
▪ Savings to individuals from crime reduction in 2050	\$125 million

## National targeted program

▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself	6 years
▪ Annual cost of fully phased-in program in 2008	\$8.2 billion
▪ Total benefits in 2050	\$315 billion
▪ Costs in 2050	\$26 billion
▪ Ratio of total benefits to costs in 2050	12.1 to 1
▪ When the program would begin to pay for itself in <i>budget benefits alone</i>	9 years
▪ Budget benefits to all governments in 2050	\$83 billion
▪ Ratio of <i>budget benefits alone</i> to costs in 2050	3.18 to 1
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