

NLWJC - Kagan

DPC - Box 067 - Folder-011

Welfare-Welfare to Work Budget

Event 1/25/99

January 23, 1999

WELFARE TO WORK EVENT

DATE: January 25, 1999
LOCATION: Presidential Hall
Room 450, Old Executive Office Building
BRIEFING TIME: 9:45am - 10:10am
EVENT TIME: 10:15am - 11:15am
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To highlight the successes of welfare reform and call upon Congress to pass a new set of welfare-to-work initiatives in your budget.

II. BACKGROUND

You will announce today a new package of budget initiatives to ensure that those remaining on welfare make a successful transition to work. This package includes: a \$1 billion extension of the Welfare-to-Work Program, with a new focus on increasing employment of low-income fathers; a 50 percent increase in welfare-to-work housing vouchers; and a 100 percent increase in welfare-to-work transportation funding. You will also announce that welfare rolls have declined by 44 percent since you took office and that the Welfare to Work Partnership now has 10,000 members.

Welfare-to-Work Funds with a Focus on Fathers

Your \$1 billion Welfare-to-Work initiative will help 200,000 long-term welfare recipients in high-poverty areas move into lasting unsubsidized employment. It is an extension of the two-year \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work program you secured in the Balanced Budget Act. The initiative, as reauthorized, will provide at least \$150 million to ensure that every state helps fathers fulfill their responsibilities by working, paying child support, and playing a responsible part in their children's lives. Under this proposal, states and communities will use a minimum of 20 percent of their formula funds to provide job placement and job retention assistance to low-income fathers who sign personal responsibility contracts committing them to work and pay child support. This effort will further increase child support collections, which have risen 80 percent since you took office, from \$8 billion in 1992 to \$14.4 billion in 1998. Remaining funds will go toward assisting long-term welfare recipients with the greatest barriers to employment to move into lasting jobs. The reauthorized program also will double the welfare-to-work funding

available for tribes.

The Department of Labor will announce today the availability of \$240 million in competitive grants from the current \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work program. These funds will support innovative local welfare-to-work strategies for individuals with limited English proficiency, disabilities, substance abuse problems, or a history of domestic violence.

Transportation and Housing for Families Moving From Welfare to Work

You also will announce today that your budget will contain \$580 million for welfare to work housing vouchers and transportation assistance to help those on welfare get to work and stay employed. Your budget will provide \$430 million for 75,000 welfare-to-work housing vouchers, including \$144 million in new funds for 25,000 additional vouchers. This is a 50 percent increase over the 50,000 vouchers you secured last year. The vouchers will help families move closer to a new job, reduce a long commute, or secure more stable housing so they can perform better on the job. Your budget will also increase Access to Jobs transportation funding from \$75 million to \$150 million, doubling the number of individuals and communities that can receive transportation assistance. This competitive grant program supports innovative state and local transportation solutions such as shuttles, van pools, new bus routes, and connector services to mass transit to help welfare recipients and other low income workers get to work.

Private Sector Hiring from the Welfare Rolls

You will announce that your budget will include \$530 million to extend for one year the Welfare to Work and Work Opportunity Tax Credits to encourage more employers to hire welfare recipients and other disadvantaged individuals. Already, in response to your challenge two years ago in the State of the Union, 10,000 companies have joined the Welfare to Work Partnership and hired, retained, and promoted hundreds of thousands of former welfare recipients. Forty-two percent of these companies are very small businesses (25 or fewer employees), while four percent are very large businesses (3,000 or more employees).

Welfare Rolls Decline as More Recipients go to Work

You will release state-by-state data showing that welfare caseloads are at their lowest level in 30 years and that the welfare rolls have fallen by nearly half since you took office. Since January 1993, 36 states have had caseload declines of more than 40 percent and nationwide the rolls have fallen by 44 percent, from 14.1 million to just below 8 million. Recent information released by the Department of Health and Human Services also shows that the percentage of welfare recipients working has tripled since 1992, that an estimated 1.5 million people who were on welfare in 1997 were working in 1998, and that all states met the first overall work participation rates required under the welfare reform law.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Bruce Reed
Cynthia Rice
Doug Sosnik
Paul Begala
Joe Lockhart
Broderick Johnson
Jeff Shesol

Event Participants:

Governor Mel Carnahan (D-MO)

Robert J. Higgins, President and Chief Operating Officer, Fleet Financial Group, Inc.

Carlos Rosas, a 32 year old father from St. Paul, Minnesota, who enrolled in a fathers' program employment program in October 1996 when he was not making enough money to keep up with his child support obligation for his son, Ricardo, who is now 12 years old. At that time, Ricardo's mother was receiving welfare. Since joining the program operated by the Ramsey County Child Support office, Carlos has worked hard to earn a GED, pay full child support for his son, increase his earning power so he will be able to save money to send Ricardo to college, and improve his own future. Carlos is currently balancing a full time job as a head maintenance worker, where he make \$8.50 an hour, with finishing his second year at a two-year Electronics Technology/Computer Sciences program.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will be announced into the room accompanied by Governor Mel Carnahan, Robert J. Higgins, and Carlos Rosas.
- Robert J. Higgins, President and COO, Fleet Bank, will make remarks and introduce Governor Mel Carnahan.
- Governor Mel Carnahan will make remarks and introduce Carlos Rosas, father.
- Carlos Rosas will make remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks, work a ropeline, and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL ANNOUNCE NEW STEPS TO HELP FATHERS
SUPPORT THEIR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES MOVE FROM WELFARE TO WORK**
January 25, 1999

With welfare caseloads down by nearly half since 1993 and over 10,000 companies committed to welfare-to-work, President Clinton will announce today a new package of initiatives designed to ensure that those remaining on the welfare rolls make a successful transition from welfare to work, with a new focus on increasing the employment of low-income fathers so they can support their children. The President's \$1 billion Welfare-to-Work initiative will help 200,000 more people go to work. At least \$150 million will go toward helping fathers fulfill their responsibilities to their children by working and paying child support. Remaining funds will focus on long-term welfare recipients with the greatest obstacles to employment. The President also will announce today that his budget will contain new welfare-to-work housing vouchers, transportation funds, and tax credits to help those on welfare get to work and stay employed. Taken together, these initiatives will provide parents the tools they need to support their children and succeed in the workforce.

Welfare-to-Work Funds with a Focus on Fathers

The President's \$1 billion Welfare-to-Work initiative will help 200,000 long-term welfare recipients in high-poverty areas move into lasting unsubsidized employment. It is an extension of the two-year \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work program the President secured in the Balanced Budget Act. The initiative, as reauthorized, will provide at least \$150 million to ensure that every state helps fathers fulfill their responsibilities by working, paying child support, and playing a responsible part in their children's lives. Under this proposal, states and communities will use a minimum of 20 percent of their formula funds to provide job placement and job retention assistance to low-income fathers who sign personal responsibility contracts committing them to work and pay child support. This effort will further increase child support collections, which have risen 80 percent since the President took office, from \$8 billion in 1992 to \$14.4 billion in 1998. Remaining funds will go toward assisting long-term welfare recipients with the greatest barriers to employment to move into lasting jobs. The reauthorized program also will double the welfare-to-work funding available for tribes.

The Department of Labor will announce today the availability of \$240 million in competitive grants from the current \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work program. These funds will support innovative local welfare-to-work strategies for individuals with limited English proficiency, disabilities, substance abuse problems, or a history of domestic violence.

Transportation and Housing for Families Moving From Welfare to Work

The President also will announce today that his budget will contain \$580 million for welfare to work housing vouchers and transportation assistance to help those on welfare get to work and stay employed. The President's budget will provide \$430 million for 75,000 welfare-to-work housing vouchers, including \$144 million in new funds for 25,000 additional vouchers. This is a 50 percent increase over the 50,000 vouchers the President secured last year. The vouchers will help families move closer to a new job, reduce a long commute, or secure more stable housing so they can perform better on the job. The President's budget will also increase Access to Jobs

transportation funding from \$75 million to \$150 million, doubling the number of individuals and communities that can receive transportation assistance. This competitive grant program supports innovative state and local transportation solutions such as shuttles, van pools, new bus routes, and connector services to mass transit to help welfare recipients and other low income workers get to work.

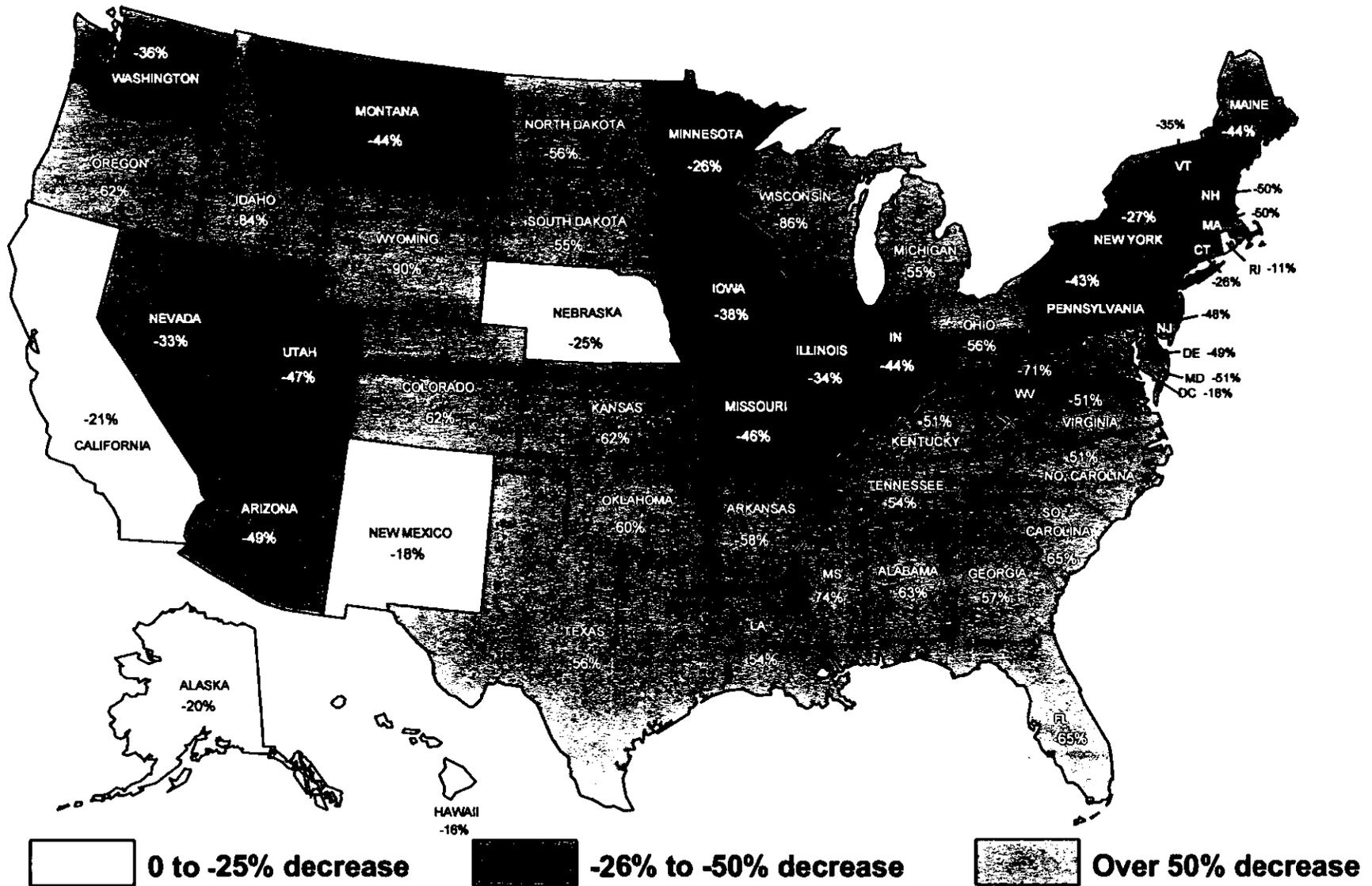
Private Sector Hiring from the Welfare Rolls

The President will announce that his budget will include \$530 million to extend for one year the Welfare to Work and Work Opportunity Tax Credits to encourage more employers to hire welfare recipients and other disadvantaged individuals. Already, in response to the President's challenge two years ago in the State of the Union, 10,000 companies have joined the Welfare to Work Partnership and hired, retained, and promoted hundreds of thousands of former welfare recipients. Forty-two percent of these companies are very small businesses (25 or fewer employees), while four percent are very large businesses (3,000 or more employees).

Welfare Rolls Decline as More Recipients go to Work

The President will release state-by-state data showing that welfare caseloads are at their lowest level in 30 years and that the welfare rolls have fallen by nearly half since he took office. Since January 1993, 36 states have had caseload declines of more than 40 percent and nationwide the rolls have fallen by 44 percent, from 14.1 million to just below 8 million. Recent information released by the Department of Health and Human Services also shows that the percentage of welfare recipients working has tripled since 1992, that an estimated 1.5 million people who were on welfare in 1997 were working in 1998, and that all states met the first overall work participation rates required under the welfare reform law.

MORE THAN 6 MILLION FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE SINCE 1993



CHANGE IN WELFARE CASELOADS SINCE ENACTMENT OF NEW WELFARE LAW

Total TANF families and recipients

(in thousands)

	<u>Aug 96</u>	<u>Sep 98</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>(96-98)</u>
Families	4,415	2,896	-34%
	<i>1,519,000 fewer families</i>		
Recipients	12,241	7,955	-35%
	<i>4,286,000 fewer recipients</i>		

Total TANF recipients by State

STATE	<u>Aug 96</u>	<u>Sep 98</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>(96-98)</u>
Alabama	100,662	52,076	-48%
Alaska	35,544	28,121	-21%
Arizona	169,442	99,792	-41%
Arkansas	56,343	31,412	-44%
California	2,581,948	1,908,534	-26%
Colorado	95,788	46,312	-52%
Connecticut	159,246	118,066	-26%
Delaware	23,654	14,013	-41%
Dist. of Col.	69,292	53,727	-22%
Florida	533,801	246,191	-54%
Georgia	330,302	172,065	-48%
Guam	8,314	6,823	-18%
Hawaii	66,482	46,001	-31%
Idaho	21,780	3,285	-85%
Illinois	642,644	449,466	-30%
Indiana	142,604	117,437	-18%
Iowa	86,146	62,836	-27%
Kansas	63,783	33,447	-48%
Kentucky	172,193	112,676	-35%
Louisiana	228,115	121,772	-47%
Maine	53,873	37,673	-30%
Maryland	194,127	108,636	-44%
Massachusetts	226,030	166,179	-26%
Michigan	502,354	308,817	-39%
Minnesota	169,744	141,440	-17%
Mississippi	123,828	45,009	-64%
Missouri	222,820	139,475	-37%
Montana	29,130	19,561	-33%
Nebraska	38,592	36,187	-6%
Nevada	34,261	23,353	-32%
New Hampshire	22,937	14,429	-37%
New Jersey	275,637	182,193	-34%
New Mexico	99,661	78,176	-22%
New York	1,143,962	862,162	-25%
North Carolina	267,326	162,282	-39%
North Dakota	13,146	8,227	-37%
Ohio	549,312	319,912	-42%
Oklahoma	96,201	58,044	-40%
Oregon	78,419	44,235	-44%

STATE	<u>Aug 96</u>	<u>Sep 98</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>(96-98)</u>
Pennsylvania	531,059	345,952	-35%
Puerto Rico	151,023	117,649	-22%
Rhode Island	56,560	54,125	-4%
South Carolina	114,273	52,280	-54%
South Dakota	15,896	9,120	-43%
Tennessee	254,818	148,532	-42%
Texas	649,018	346,232	-47%
Utah	39,073	27,992	-28%
Vermont	24,331	18,804	-23%
Virgin Islands	4,898	4,365	-11%
Virginia	152,845	94,431	-38%
Washington	268,927	184,584	-31%
West Virginia	89,039	34,995	-61%
Wisconsin	148,888	34,031	-77%
Wyoming	11,398	1,821	-84%
U.S. TOTAL	12,241,489	7,954,955	-35%

Source:

*U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
January 1999*

CHANGE IN AFDC/TANF CASELOADS

Total AFDC/TANF families and recipients

(in thousands)

	<u>Jan 93</u>	<u>Jan 94</u>	<u>Jan 95</u>	<u>Jan 96</u>	<u>Jan 97</u>	<u>Sep 98</u>	<u>Percent (93-98)</u>
Families	4,963	5,053	4,963	4,628	4,114	2,896	-42%
<i>2,067,000 fewer families</i>							
Recipients	14,115	14,276	13,931	12,877	11,423	7,955	-44%
<i>6,160,000 fewer recipients</i>							

Total AFDC/TANF recipients by State

STATE	<u>Jan 93</u>	<u>Jan 94</u>	<u>Jan 95</u>	<u>Jan 96</u>	<u>Jan 97</u>	<u>Sep 98</u>	<u>Percent (93-98)</u>
Alabama	141,746	135,096	121,837	108,269	91,723	52,076	-63%
Alaska	34,951	37,505	37,264	35,432	36,189	28,121	-20%
Arizona	194,119	202,350	195,082	171,617	151,526	99,792	-49%
Arkansas	73,982	70,563	65,325	59,223	54,879	31,412	-58%
California	2,415,121	2,621,383	2,692,202	2,648,772	2,476,564	1,908,534	-21%
Colorado	123,308	118,081	110,742	99,739	87,434	46,312	-62%
Connecticut	160,102	164,265	170,719	161,736	155,701	118,066	-26%
Delaware	27,652	29,286	26,314	23,153	23,141	14,013	-49%
Dist. of Col.	65,860	72,330	72,330	70,082	67,871	53,727	-18%
Florida	701,842	689,135	657,313	575,553	478,329	246,191	-65%
Georgia	402,228	396,736	388,913	367,656	306,625	172,065	-57%
Guam	5,087	6,651	7,630	7,634	7,370	6,823	+34%
Hawaii	54,511	60,975	65,207	66,690	65,312	46,001	-16%
Idaho	21,116	23,342	24,050	23,547	19,812	3,285	-84%
Illinois	685,508	709,969	710,032	663,212	601,854	449,466	-34%
Indiana	209,882	218,061	197,225	147,083	121,974	117,437	-44%
Iowa	100,943	110,639	103,108	91,727	78,275	62,836	-38%
Kansas	87,525	87,433	81,504	70,758	57,528	33,447	-62%
Kentucky	227,879	208,710	193,722	176,601	162,730	112,676	-51%
Louisiana	263,338	252,860	258,180	239,247	206,582	121,772	-54%
Maine	67,836	65,006	60,973	56,319	51,178	37,673	-44%
Maryland	221,338	219,863	227,887	207,800	169,723	108,636	-51%
Massachusetts	332,044	311,732	286,175	242,572	214,014	166,179	-50%
Michigan	686,356	672,760	612,224	535,704	462,291	308,817	-55%
Minnesota	191,526	189,615	180,490	171,916	160,167	141,440	-26%
Mississippi	174,093	161,724	146,319	133,029	109,097	45,009	-74%
Missouri	259,039	262,073	259,595	238,052	208,132	139,475	-46%
Montana	34,848	35,415	34,313	32,557	28,138	19,561	-44%
Nebraska	48,055	46,034	42,038	38,653	36,535	36,187	-25%
Nevada	34,943	37,908	41,846	40,491	28,973	23,353	-33%
New Hampshire	28,972	30,386	28,671	24,519	20,627	14,429	-50%
New Jersey	349,902	334,780	321,151	293,833	256,064	182,193	-48%
New Mexico	94,836	101,676	105,114	102,648	89,814	78,176	-18%
New York	1,179,522	1,241,639	1,266,350	1,200,847	1,074,189	862,162	-27%
North Carolina	331,633	334,451	317,836	282,086	253,286	162,282	-51%
North Dakota	18,774	16,785	14,920	13,652	11,964	8,227	-56%
Ohio	720,476	691,099	629,719	552,304	518,595	319,912	-56%
Oklahoma	146,454	133,152	127,336	110,498	87,312	58,044	-60%
Oregon	117,656	116,390	107,610	92,182	66,919	44,235	-62%

STATE	<u>Jan 93</u>	<u>Jan 94</u>	<u>Jan 95</u>	<u>Jan 96</u>	<u>Jan 97</u>	<u>Sep 98</u>	<u>Percent (93-98)</u>
Pennsylvania	604,701	615,581	611,215	553,148	484,321	345,952	-43%
Puerto Rico	191,261	184,626	171,932	156,805	145,749	117,649	-38%
Rhode Island	61,116	62,737	62,407	60,654	54,809	54,125	-11%
South Carolina	151,026	143,883	133,567	121,703	98,077	52,280	-65%
South Dakota	20,254	19,413	17,652	16,821	14,091	9,120	-55%
Tennessee	320,709	302,608	281,982	265,320	195,891	148,532	-54%
Texas	785,271	796,348	765,460	714,523	626,617	346,232	-56%
Utah	53,172	50,657	47,472	41,145	35,493	27,992	-47%
Vermont	28,961	28,095	27,716	25,865	23,570	18,804	-35%
Virgin Islands	3,763	3,767	4,345	5,075	4,712	4,365	+16%
Virginia	194,212	194,959	189,493	166,012	136,053	94,431	-51%
Washington	286,258	292,608	290,940	276,018	263,792	184,584	-36%
West Virginia	119,916	115,376	107,668	98,439	98,690	34,995	-71%
Wisconsin	241,098	230,621	214,404	184,209	132,383	34,031	-86%
Wyoming	18,271	16,740	15,434	13,531	10,322	1,821	-90%
U.S. TOTAL	14,114,992	14,275,877	13,930,953	12,876,661	11,423,007	7,954,955	-44%

Source:

*U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
January 1999*

CHANGE IN AFDC/TANF CASELOADS

Total AFDC/TANF families and recipients

(in thousands)

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Families	4,963	5,053	4,963	4,628	4,114	2,896	-42%
<i>2,067,000 fewer families</i>							
Recipients	14,115	14,276	13,931	12,877	11,423	7,955	-44%
<i>6,160,000 fewer recipients</i>							

Total AFDC/TANF families by State

	<u>Jan 93</u>	<u>Jan 94</u>	<u>Jan 95</u>	<u>Jan 96</u>	<u>Jan 97</u>	<u>Sep 98</u>	<u>Percent (93-98)</u>
Alabama	51,910	51,181	47,376	43,396	37,972	21,786	-58%
Alaska	11,626	12,578	12,518	11,979	12,224	9,312	-20%
Arizona	68,982	72,160	71,110	64,442	56,250	37,082	-47%
Arkansas	26,897	26,398	24,930	23,140	21,549	12,699	-53%
California	844,494	902,900	925,585	904,940	839,860	656,608	-22%
Colorado	42,445	41,616	39,115	35,661	31,288	17,121	-60%
Connecticut	56,759	58,453	60,927	58,124	56,095	41,274	-27%
Delaware	11,315	11,739	11,306	10,266	10,104	6,711	-41%
Dist. of Col.	24,628	26,624	26,624	25,717	24,752	19,822	-20%
Florida	256,145	254,032	241,193	215,512	182,075	96,241	-62%
Georgia	142,040	142,459	141,284	135,274	115,490	69,499	-51%
Guam	1,406	1,840	2,124	2,097	2,349	1,981	+41%
Hawaii	17,869	20,104	21,523	22,075	21,469	16,669	-7%
Idaho	7,838	8,677	9,097	9,211	7,922	1,531	-80%
Illinois	229,308	238,967	240,013	225,796	206,316	152,165	-34%
Indiana	73,115	74,169	68,195	52,254	46,215	38,213	-48%
Iowa	36,515	39,623	37,298	33,559	28,931	23,167	-37%
Kansas	29,818	30,247	28,770	25,811	21,732	13,091	-56%
Kentucky	83,320	79,437	76,471	72,131	67,679	47,418	-43%
Louisiana	89,931	88,168	81,587	72,104	60,226	46,760	-48%
Maine	23,903	23,074	22,010	20,472	19,037	14,242	-40%
Maryland	80,256	79,772	81,115	75,573	61,730	42,134	-48%
Massachusetts	113,571	112,955	104,956	90,107	80,675	62,436	-45%
Michigan	228,377	225,671	207,089	180,790	156,077	108,286	-53%
Minnesota	63,995	63,552	61,373	58,510	54,608	47,037	-26%
Mississippi	60,520	57,689	53,104	49,185	40,919	18,772	-69%
Missouri	88,744	91,598	91,378	84,534	75,459	55,074	-38%
Montana	11,793	12,080	11,732	11,276	9,644	6,724	-43%
Nebraska	16,637	16,145	14,968	14,136	13,492	12,147	-27%
Nevada	12,892	14,077	16,039	15,824	11,742	9,122	-29%
New Hampshire	10,805	11,427	11,018	9,648	8,293	5,968	-45%
New Jersey	126,179	121,361	120,099	113,399	102,378	68,669	-46%
New Mexico	31,103	33,376	34,789	34,368	29,984	24,833	-20%
New York	428,191	449,978	461,006	437,694	393,424	316,035	-26%
North Carolina	128,946	131,288	127,069	114,449	103,300	69,958	-46%
North Dakota	6,577	6,002	5,374	4,976	4,416	3,060	-53%
Ohio	257,665	251,037	232,574	209,830	192,747	123,902	-52%
Oklahoma	50,955	47,475	45,936	40,692	32,942	21,644	-58%
Oregon	42,409	42,695	40,323	35,421	25,874	17,721	-58%

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Pennsylvania	204,216	208,260	208,899	192,952	170,831	124,661	-39%
Puerto Rico	60,950	59,425	55,902	51,370	48,359	39,378	-35%
Rhode Island	21,900	22,592	22,559	21,775	20,112	19,213	-12%
South Carolina	54,599	53,178	50,389	46,772	37,342	20,847	-62%
South Dakota	7,262	7,027	6,482	6,189	5,324	3,496	-52%
Tennessee	112,159	111,946	105,948	100,884	74,820	57,131	-49%
Texas	279,002	285,680	279,911	265,233	228,882	126,607	-55%
Utah	18,606	18,063	17,195	15,072	12,864	10,465	-44%
Vermont	10,081	9,917	9,789	9,210	8,451	6,903	-32%
Virgin Islands	1,073	1,090	1,264	1,437	1,335	1,249	+16%
Virginia	73,446	74,717	73,920	66,244	56,018	39,239	-47%
Washington	100,568	103,068	103,179	99,395	95,982	66,821	-34%
West Virginia	41,525	40,869	39,231	36,674	36,805	12,300	-70%
Wisconsin	81,291	78,507	73,962	65,386	45,586	10,247	-87%
Wyoming	6,493	5,891	5,443	4,975	3,825	854	-87%
U.S. TOTAL	4,963,050	5,052,854	4,963,071	4,627,941	4,113,775	2,896,325	-42%

Source:

*U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
January 1999*

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
 Percent of Total U.S. Population, 1960-1998
 Source: HHS Administration for Children and Families

<u>year</u>	<u>recipients</u>	<u>U.S. pop.</u>	<u>% of pop.</u>
1960	3,005,000	180,671,000	1.7%
1961	3,354,000	183,691,000	1.8%
1962	3,676,000	186,538,000	2.0%
1963	3,876,000	189,242,000	2.0%
1964	4,118,000	191,889,000	2.1%
1965	4,329,000	194,303,000	2.2%
1966	4,513,000	196,560,000	2.3%
1967	5,014,000	198,712,000	2.5%
1968	5,705,000	200,706,000	2.8%
1969	6,706,000	202,677,000	3.3%
1970	8,466,000	205,052,000	4.1%
1971	10,241,000	207,661,000	4.9%
1972	10,947,000	209,896,000	5.2%
1973	10,949,000	211,909,000	5.2%
1974	10,864,000	213,854,000	5.1%
1975	11,165,185	215,973,000	5.2%
1976	11,386,371	218,035,000	5.2%
1977	11,129,702	220,239,000	5.1%
1978	10,671,812	222,585,000	4.8%
1979	10,317,902	225,055,000	4.6%
1980	10,597,445	227,726,000	4.7%
1981	11,159,847	229,966,000	4.9%
1982	10,430,960	232,188,000	4.5%
1983	10,659,365	234,307,000	4.5%
1984	10,865,604	236,348,000	4.6%
1985	10,812,625	238,466,000	4.5%
1986	10,996,505	240,651,000	4.6%
1987	11,065,027	242,804,000	4.6%
1988	10,919,696	245,021,000	4.5%
1989	10,933,980	247,342,000	4.4%
1990	11,460,382	249,913,000	4.6%
1991	12,592,269	252,650,000	5.0%
1992	13,625,342	255,419,000	5.3%
1993	14,142,710	258,137,000	5.5%
1994	14,225,591	260,372,000	5.5%
1995	13,652,232	263,034,000	5.2%
1996	12,648,859	265,284,000	4.7%
1997	10,936,298	267,636,000	4.1%
September 1998*	7,954,955	270,733,000	2.9%

Note: unless noted, caseload numbers are average monthly

*most recent available

 Missouri State Government Web

Missouri Governor's Office

Governor's Biography

• MEL CARNAHAN, GOVERNOR

Mel Carnahan was elected Missouri's 51st governor on November 3, 1992. He was re-elected on November 5, 1996 and sworn into office for a second term on January 13, 1997.

Born in Birch Tree in 1934, Carnahan grew up in Shannon and Carter counties. His devotion to public service came naturally, following the lead of his father, the late A.S.J. Carnahan. The elder Carnahan served as superintendent of public schools for many years before being elected to the U.S. Congress in the mid-1940s. In 1960, after serving in Congress for 14 years, President Kennedy named him the first U.S. Ambassador to Sierra Leone, a small African nation.

Mel Carnahan graduated from George Washington University with a Bachelor's Degree in business administration. Following graduation, he joined the U.S. Air Force, serving as an agent for the Office of Special Investigation during the Korean War. Upon returning home to Missouri, he entered law school at the University of Missouri-Columbia. He graduated in 1959 with the highest scholastic honors -- Law Review and Order of the Coif.

Carnahan entered public life at age 26 when he won election as a municipal judge in his hometown of Rolla. Two years later, he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives. He was elected Majority Floor Leader in his second term. Twice during his tenure in the House, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat awarded Carnahan the newspaper's Meritorious Service Award, and his colleagues recognized him twice for outstanding public service.

Carnahan left the House after his second two-year term and returned to his law practice in Rolla. He turned his attention toward raising a family and becoming active in civic affairs.

In 1980, Carnahan was elected state treasurer. He won by more votes than any non-incumbent candidate before him. During his term as treasurer, he saved Missouri taxpayers millions of dollars by adopting modern money management procedures -- a change that earned him recognition and praise by editorial boards and opinion leaders.

In 1988, four years after leaving the treasurer's office, Carnahan returned to public service by winning election as Missouri's 42nd lieutenant governor. Carnahan won by almost 100,000 votes.

In November of 1992, Carnahan won the governor's office in a landslide. He tallied 1,375,425 votes, the most of any candidate on the ballot. In November of 1996, he was re-elected in another landslide, winning by more than 350,000 votes.

Governor Carnahan's accomplishments to move Missouri forward include developing the state's first-ever comprehensive economic development plan to guide Missouri's job development and economic growth; reforming Missouri's welfare system to focus on work; conducting a thorough review of state government operations -- the first such review in twenty years -- to improve government efficiency and service to citizens; and enacting one of the nation's toughest anti-crime laws to keep dangerous offenders in prison and off Missouri streets. As the state's chief executive, Governor Carnahan leads a vigorous review each year of state government spending. In his first three years of budget reviews, he cut \$216.2 million in unnecessary spending and redirected those funds to high priority areas such as education, job creation, and law enforcement.

Governor Carnahan's leadership also resulted in the state's sweeping education reform initiative, Missouri's Outstanding Schools Act of 1993. The Outstanding Schools Act answered the constitutional

challenge to Missouri's school funding formula and instituted major reforms in Missouri's schools. Among other things, the Act includes a program to reduce class size by increasing the number of teachers in grades Kindergarten through three. It also establishes career programs for non-college bound students, with apprenticeships and other programs aimed at making sure non-college bound students leave school ready to work and capable of holding high-skill jobs. Also through the Act, full-funding is provided for Missouri's nationally acclaimed Parents as Teachers Program.

When it comes to interests and hobbies, Carnahan enjoys being home with his family, taking long walks with Beaumont (the family's Newfoundland), or working around the farm on a tractor or a horse. Carnahan and his wife, Jean, have raised four children - - Randy, Russ, Robin and Tom -- in their Rolla home. They have two grandchildren, Andrew and Austin.

When asked about his inspiration to enter public service, Carnahan replies that he was most inspired by the words of Adlai Stevenson II. "As a youth, I remember Stevenson saying public service was a 'high calling' and urging young people to get involved," recalls Carnahan. "I am still enough of an idealist to believe he was right."



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Robert J. Higgins
President and Chief Operating Officer
Fleet Financial Group, Inc.

Robert J. Higgins, 53, is president and chief operating officer of Fleet Financial Group. He is responsible for all of Fleet's banking business, including commercial and consumer operations.

A banking industry veteran with more than 25 years of experience, Mr. Higgins joined Fleet in 1971 and was named president of Fleet International in New York in 1978. He moved up quickly within Fleet holding the positions of senior vice president and head of the international banking division; vice president of the corporation with responsibility for the international and money management divisions; president of Fleet Bank Rhode Island; executive vice president of Fleet Financial Group; chairman and chief executive of Fleet Bank Connecticut; vice chairman of Fleet Financial Group; and finally, his current position, President and Chief Operating Officer of Fleet Financial Group.

A native of Rhode Island, Mr. Higgins was a member of the Executive Committee of the 1995 Special Olympics World Games, the former director of the greater Hartford Chamber of Commerce and the Connecticut Business and Industry Association. Currently he is trustee of the University of Rhode Island Foundation, the Providence Foundation and the National Conference for Christians and Jews. He is also a member of the Bankers' Roundtable.

Mr. Higgins received a bachelor's degree in English Literature from the University of Rhode Island in 1967. He and his wife reside in Providence and have two grown children.

Fleet Bank's Welfare to Work Program

Speaker: Robert Higgins, President and COO, Fleet Bank

Fleet Financial Group

Fleet Bank is based in Boston with branches throughout New England. Fleet runs the Fleet Financial Services Center located in Lincoln, Rhode Island where Fleet has one of its many welfare to work programs. Since joining the Welfare to Work Partnership in late 1997, Fleet has successfully hired welfare recipients throughout the Northeast. In 1998 alone, Fleet Bank hired 814 welfare recipients. This represents 7.5% of the new hires across the company. Fleet's retention rate for this group is over 75 percent, which is as good as, and in some instances better than, the retention levels of non welfare to work employees. Fleet is one of 10,000 companies who has joined the Welfare to Work Partnership since President Clinton challenged businesses to help him "end welfare as we know it" in May 1997. The companies include businesses of all sizes, industries and regions of the country.

Fleet places their welfare to work hires in entry-level teleservices rep jobs with starting salaries of \$18,500. All entry-level employees are given ample opportunities for promotion. Successful teleservices reps can receive additional training in specialty areas such as small business, sales and PC banking that provide salaries from \$20,000 to \$23,000. Additionally, welfare to work hires with good job performance can be promoted to supervisory roles in the Call Center, or to other jobs within the Fleet structure that pay in the mid twenty thousand range and above. Fleet also offers all entry-level employees a host of benefits including subsidized health and dental insurance; fully paid life insurance; enrollment in the company 401k plan after the first quarter of employment and 401k matching funds after the first year of employment; tuition reimbursement after the first year of employment; and a child care program with a nearby child care provider.

One of Fleet's exemplary welfare to work programs is in Rhode Island, in partnership with the Northern RI Private Industry Council (NRIPIC). The program trains and places welfare recipients at Fleet's Lincoln Call Center. Two pre-employment training classes have taken place at the Rhode Island site from which Fleet has hired a total of 39 graduates including 10 from a class this January.

Fleet Financial Services Call Center Program, Lincoln, Rhode Island

In 1997, Fleet established Lincoln, RI as the site for its new state-of-the-art Call Center facility and tapped the NRIPIC to identify welfare recipients to fill open positions. The pre-employment training done by NRIPIC includes basic skill development (core skills that new hires must have to be successful in Fleet's five week training program), one-on-one coaching, mentoring, life skills training, and small group interactions.

Fleet's welfare to work program proved so successful in easing the transition between classroom training and full time phone work that Fleet is now using this technique with all new hires.

For more information on Fleet's welfare to work efforts, contact:
Michael DeCandido at 518-447-3139

Success Stories--Fleet Bank

Roslyn C. Gunthorpe

Position: Customer Service Specialist
Pawtucket, RI

In 1992, Roslyn left St. Thomas to find a better life for her daughter and moved to Maryland and then Rhode Island with her then 2-year-old daughter. She now also has a 2-year old son. From 1992 to 1998, Roslyn received welfare—cash assistance, Medicaid, food stamps and child care subsidies. She located the PIC program on her own and walked in. Roslyn believes the Fleet program boosted her self-esteem and confidence, She enjoys helping customers and says she enjoys the job because she “Sees lots of opportunity for promotion at Fleet.” She also says the Fleet job has opened her eyes to opportunities in the banking industry.

Sylvia B. Bolivar

Position: Customer Service Specialist
Pawtucket, RI

Sylvia had her first child at age 17 and was left on her own. She received no support from the baby's father. In order to complete high school and support her baby, she had to go on welfare. She had been on and off welfare for nine years. She now has two children, age 1 and 12. One day, she received a notice in the mail from the PIC and immediately called. She enrolled in the classes and learned customer service skills and human relations. She believes the Fleet/PIC program has given her the opportunity for a better life.

Dina M. Cordeiro

Position: Customer Service Specialist
Pawtucket, RI

Dina is a single mother with a 21 month old son. She was raised on welfare—her mother and grandmother both received welfare benefits their entire lives. Once Dina had her son, she too found herself on welfare. She received benefits for approximately a year-and-a-half until her friend saw an ad in the newspaper for the PIC welfare to work program. She procrastinated a little, but then found the will to call, and she is glad she did. Dina has gained self-respect, self-esteem, motivation and feels she can now provide a better life for her son.

Carlos Rosas

Carlos Rosas is a 32 year old father from St. Paul, Minnesota, who enrolled in a fathers' employment program in October 1996 when he was not making enough money to keep up with his child support obligation for his son, Ricardo. At that time, Ricardo's mother was receiving welfare. Carlos could only get a job working part-time for \$6.50 an hour, but his child support order was based on a salary of nearly twice that amount which he earned before the small maintenance company he was working for lost a contract and he lost his job. Since joining the program operated by the Ramsey County Child Support office, Carlos has worked hard to earn a GED, upgrade his skills, and increase his earning power so he can pay full child support for his son, save money so Ricardo-- who is now 12 years old--can go to college, and improve his own future. Today, Carlos is balancing a full-time job as a head maintenance worker where he makes \$8.50 an hour with finishing his second year at a two-year Electronics Technology/Computer Sciences Program, which will open many high-tech career opportunities. Through the program, he has updated his child support order to reflect his current income and has kept up with his payments ever since -- in fact, he has increased his monthly payments by 50% during this time.

While Carlos was not married to his son's mother, he did establish paternity when their child was born. Since then, he has always tried to uphold his child support responsibilities and maintain a good working relationship with Ricardo's mother on issues affecting their son. When she married several years ago, she and Ricardo moved to Germany. Carlos misses seeing his son on a regular basis but cherishes their time together during the summer and knows how important it is to continue paying child support and to stay involved with his child.

Ramsey County (St. Paul) is the largest of three counties participating in a state program to help non-custodial parents obtain employment and enhance parenting skills so that they may more fully support their children. It is operated as part of the Child Support Enforcement program, which is housed in the County District Attorney's Office. Services include employment and training activities to secure long-term stable employment; peer support and instruction in parenting skills; mediation to resolve disagreements between parents; and enhanced child support enforcement.

The Ramsey County program, which began in 1995, serves a diverse group of fathers who face a variety of challenges to employment and payment of full child support, including low education levels, long-term unemployment, criminal records, substance abuse, and disabilities. The program has a 68% placement rate with average earnings of \$9.07 per hour.

Program Contact

Connie Peikert, Director, Ramsey County Job Training (651) 773-7401