MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: President

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OF (Organization)

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MESSAGE

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Bill Galston

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NATIONAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

May 2, 1995

NOTE TO: Gaynor McCown

FROM: Beverly Godwin

SUBJECT: Minnesota Milestones--FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Based on my reading of the summary of "Minnesota Milestones: 1993 Progress Report", our meeting with the interagency group, and my lunch with Jeanne Jehl, I offer the following attachments to help move forward with Minnesota:

- o Possible Federal Roles in Partnership with Minnesota (Attachment 1)
- o Benefits to Federal Government from a Minnesota Partnership (Attachment 2)
- o Suggested Questions to Ask at our First Meeting with Minnesota (Attachment 3).

I suggest we start a meeting with Minnesota by laying out how excited we are to work with them -- how far along they are, how we can learn from them, how we can learn together through a special partnership, and how the federal government is anxious to provide the best assistance to help Minnesota move forward in its efforts.

To get the most out of our first meeting with Minnesota, I recommend the suggested questions (Attachment 3) and any additional questions you or others may have be sent to Minnesota in advance, stressing that these are our questions based on reading the material Minnesota provided you. I recommend we discuss the possible federal roles and benefits with them at the meeting, but NOT send the ideas in writing in advance.

cc:
Bob Stone
John Kamensky
Jonathan Breul
Dave Garrison
Talmira Hill
Jeanne Jehl
George Latimer
Barbara Dyer
Shay Bilchik
Michael Dallich
Kristen Kracke
Lorraine Chang

ATTACHMENT 1

POSSIBLE FEDERAL ROLES IN PARTNERSHIP WITH MINNESOTA

Ask Them What They Want:

First and foremost, we should use our meetings with Minnesota to pursue where Minnesota thinks the feds can be of most assistance. How does Minnesota think they can gain most from a special partnership with the federal government? Are there specific things/actions they want from the feds as part of this partnership? Are there specific barriers they are looking for relief from at this point (though we should make point up front that we see a strengthened partnership with them as about a lot more than waivers)? Are there specific issue areas, goals, indicators, strategies that they want to focus on initially in the partnership (e.g., children and families?)

[NOTE: With Oregon, there was an explicit understanding up front that this special partnership was not about additional funding. We may want to clarify this with Minnesota.]

Single point of contact to discuss inter-agency issues:

As with the Oregon Option, PACT, EZ/EC, and other Administration initiatives, the partnership could provide Minnesota will a single point of contact to address issues that cross agency lines. The focal point could be based in Minnesota (e.g., through Partnership Minnesota and the Twin Cities Federal Executive Board), in the Chicago Regional Offices, or in Washington (e.g., the Oregon Option team could become a State Initiatives team), or some combination of these depending on the nature/level of the issue.

Data:

The federal statistical agencies could learn from Minnesota and inform other States -- on how they are collecting, analyzing, and using data. The federal statistical agencies may also be able to assist Minnesota in several ways with data, as they are doing with Oregon:

- o helping to identify possible data sources;
- o helping develop data sources where Minnesota has no data source for their indicators;
- o providing technical assistance on data collection and analysis methods.

I suggest we have further conversations with Kathy Wallman, OMB and Cynthia Taeuber, Census Bureau and with Minnesota about these possibilities. I know Cynthia Taeuber has talked with Linda Kohl, and included her in a conference call with Oregon and a meeting of the federal statistical agencies to discuss data issues around the Oregon Option.

Benchmarking:

The federal statistical agencies may be able to assist with provision of national and state benchmarks for Minnesota to compare their progress on certain indicators. (Minnesota already does this on some of the indicators). Again, I suggest we have further conversations with Kathy Wallman, OMB and Cynthia Taeuber, Census Bureau and with Minnesota about these possibilities.

Provide Best Practice Knowledge for Strategy Development and Help Remove Barriers:

Minnesota mentions they are developing strategies to meet their goals, and gives the following examples: State of Diversity, Children's Service Report Cards, Affordable Housing, Action for Children, and Family Services Collaboration. The feds could provide best practice knowledge to this strategy development by bringing our subject experts and experts from other states into this effort where Minnesota thinks it would be useful. We could also help remove identified barriers to implementing these strategies. We should make the point up front that we see barrier removal as not just removal of federal barriers, but removal of barriers at state and local levels as well. This is the model of the Oregon Option.

The feds could also help Minnesota develop strategies (and over time remove barriers to implementing best strategies) to effect outcomes in areas where Minnesota says they are having problems but don't mention strategy development. These include: violent crime, drop out rate, poverty rate, and child abuse.

Interagency Effort on Affordable Housing:

Minnesota mentions they have a metropolitan task force developing ways to link housing, transportation and jobs. This report is a little dated so it is unclear what Minnesota's current efforts are in this area. But if Minnesota wanted it, we could mobilize a federal interagency effort -- HUD, DoL, DOT, Commerce, and Education to help in this particular area.

There is a likely EZ/EC connection here. There are two empowerment communities designated in Minnesota: St. Paul and Minneapolis. We should explore the EC connection more with Minnesota, and perhaps connect the feds already working on these two ECs with this partnership effort.

Information Technology:

Minnesota seems further along on the information technology component of results based governance (e.g., on line children's report cards for communities). We could expand or redirect the information technology work we have been doing with Oregon to use Minnesota as a prototype in using the latest information technology to improve outcomes in the intergovernmental service delivery system.

Partnership Minnesota and Twin Cities the Federal Executive Board:

The existence of Partnership Minnesota allows us to bring this group of federal and state employees into this effort initially to move forward and sustain this partnership over time. George Latimer met with them and I have spoken with them by phone. [Partnership Minnesota contacts are Roger Olsen (HUD), Dean Larson (MN DoT), and Clyde Thurston (IRS).] They are very enthusiastic and ready to assist in any way the Governor wants them to, and were planning to contact the Governor's staff.

Clyde Thurston reports that many of those involved in Partnership Minnesota are also involved in the Twin Cities Federal Executive Board. [Twin Cities FEB contacts are: William Napton, Chair and Earl Savage, Executive Director.]

Learning:

The feds can learn a great deal from Minnesota to help inform other states and to improve the intergovernmental service delivery system. [**See Attachment 2: "Benefits to the Federal Government from a Minnesota Partnership"**.]

BENEFITS TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM A MINNESOTA PARTNERSHIP

I suggest we emphasize with Minnesota that the federal government also greatly benefits from a partnership with Minnesota, through learning and other benefits. Based on our conversation with the interagency workgroup, these might include:

Learning About Accountability for Results:

Working with Minnesota can further inform the governance process as we move in the direction of results and accountability for performance towards results. For example, Minnesota's performance indicators are laid out differently than Oregon's (e.g., how many students pursuing advanced training as opposed to percent of students who graduate). What can we learn from and use to inform all states on the different approaches states are using to measure their progress towards results.

Minnesota reports that its 93 legislature directed State agencies to measure performance annually for all programs. We can learn from Minnesota agencies on how they approached this, how far along they have come, what has and hasn't worked, and what still needs to be done.

Assistance with Performance Partnerships:

The President's FY 1996 budget and the REGO II efforts have produced proposals for performance partnerships in the areas of public health, housing, transportation, rural development, environment, emergency management, and other areas. Minnesota may be able to help as we flesh out the legislative specifications and implementation issues of such performance partnerships.

Moving to a Block Grant Environment:

What can we learn together (feds and states) as we move or are pushed forward towards block grants? How can block grants be more performance based? What are the best roles of feds and states in this environment? How does this change existing partnerships? Do they move from one where states are seeking relief from existing federal categorical requirements to one where federal role in a partnership is based more on expertise, information provision and capacity building?

Information Technology:

Information technology as a tool for outcomes based governance seems to be relatively far along in Minnesota. Minnesota mentions in its report, for example, that it has developed an on-line children's report card for every community in the state. As of April 1994, Minnesotans were expected to be able to view information from a variety of data bases, such as health, education, demographics and crime, and compare their community's performance with that of other locations, regions, and the state as a whole. We may be able to move forward in Minnesota to explore the benefits of the latest information technology to improve outcomes in the intergovernmental service delivery system.

Uniqueness of Minnesota:

There are some things unique to Minnesota, or at least different from Oregon, which will allow us all to learn as we explore better ways to improve outcomes through the intergovernmental service delivery system. These include:

- **Data**: Minnesota seems relatively far along on some of their data elements (e.g., community children's report cards). What can the federal statistical agencies and other states learn from what Minnesota has done?

- **Ability to engage federal workers at local level from the beginning.** Partnership Minnesota is an existing, enthusiastic group of federal and state employees in Minnesota who work toward intergovernmental collaboration. Many of the federal staff involved with Partnership Minnesota are also active with the Twin Cities Federal Executive Board. If we engage from the beginning federal staff in Minnesota and at the Chicago regional offices, we could learn from a model different from how we are working with Oregon. How does it work to have the work of these partnerships focused at the field level, where there is on-going communication with the state? What are the benefits and pitfalls of this approach? Are those in Washington, DC willing to let go and empower the field and regional staff to move forward? How do we empower field staff, yet still maintain communication about learning and success? What mechanisms work for field staff to bring issues/decisions to Washington as needed? Does engaging mainly career staff in the partnership help the sustainability of a long-term partnership?

- **Increasing racial and ethnic diversity in Minnesota.** This can inform questions on how you protect vulnerable populations as you move to more results based governance and possibly block granting of funds.

- **New federal agency involvement**: There may be some opportunity to bring in additional federal agencies that have not been heavily involved in the Oregon Option, such as EPA, DoT, HUD, and Transportation.

- **Specific Areas of Interest to the Administration:** Minnesota's first report card indicates some problem areas in areas that this Administration is particularly interested in: violent crime, school drop out rate, child abuse, poverty rate. Perhaps we can use this special partnership to focus intensively on one or more of these areas of great concern to both Minnesota and the Administration. [Note: Skip Humphrey, son of the late Hubert Humphrey, is the Attorney General in Minnesota, and is reported to be very enthusiastic about improving government.]

  In addition, Minnesota is doing some innovative things which may be of particular interest to the Administration, such as: metropolitan government movement in Minneapolis; Minneapolis school system has been contracted out, with performance measures, to private firm to assist superintendent; strong charter school movement in state. There may be interest within the Administration of working more closely with and learning more from Minnesota on some of these efforts.

ATTACHMENT 3

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR FIRST MEETING WITH MINNESOTA

General:

Current status of Minnesota Milestones?

Describe more how these 20 goals were established? How were 95 targets set? How will they be refined over time?

What is location and structure of Minnesota Milestones staff? What is process of staffing this effort? Of refining indicators and targets? Of gathering and analyzing data? Of reporting on progress? etc.

What are the greatest benefits of Minnesota Milestones? Greatest obstacles?

Partnership with the Federal Government:

What could the feds do to be the most useful partners in Minnesota's efforts?

Are there certain areas you would like partnership to focus on initially?

Explore possible roles for Partnership Minnesota, the Federal Executive Board, the Chicago Regional Offices, and others.

Report Card:

Minnesota indicates the next report card will be when 95 data are available. When is this likely to be? Will targets remain at 5, 10 and 20 years, or will there be 97 targets? How frequently after that are report cards envisioned?

Who gets the report card?

Use of Minnesota Milestones to Govern:

How is current report card used?

Are Minnesota Milestones and reports used to budget in any way? To set policy? To establish special policy initiatives?

Does legislature use them? How?

Does Governor use them? How?

Do agencies use them? How?

Do local governments, service providers, communities use them? How?

Do citizens use them? How?

Legislative Involvement:

What has been the involvement and interest of the state legislature in Minnesota Milestones? Current status? Future efforts?

Are there plans to put Minnesota Milestones or process in state legislation?

What has been the involvement/interest of the Minnesota delegation in Washington? Is their interest in bringing them into a special partnership with the feds?

Citizen Input:

Minnesota describes that the goals were established in 1992 with citizen involvement (e.g., 45 community meetings). Is there ongoing citizen involvement? How? Plans to increase this and make continuous?

Do any of Minnesota's indicators focus on customer service and satisfaction? Is there interest in expanding this? Could feds be of assistance here?

Local Milestones, Indicators, Buy-in:

What is status of local government/community involvement in Minnesota Milestones? How do they use State Milestones? Do they set (and report on) local milestones? Are there plans to increase local involvement? How?

Strategies:

We would like more information on the "Strategies" mentioned in "Minnesota Milestones: 1993 Progress Report" -- what they entail, how they were developed, and current implementation status:

- o State of Diversity
- o Children's Services Report Cards -- e.g, where do community level data come from? How is community defined (county?)? What are the goals/measures? How does this link to Minnesota Milestones?
- o Affordable Housing
- o Action for Children
- o Family Services Collaboratives

Are barriers to implementation of these strategies being identified?

Have strategies been developed yet for some of the indicators which are getting worse: violent crime, drop out rate, poverty rate, child abuse?

How could feds be of most assistance here?

Affordable Housing:

Minnesota mentions a metropolitan task force to develop ways to link housing, transportation and jobs? Was this for the Twin Cities? What was the results of this task force? Does it still exist? Any connection between these efforts and the enterprise communities designated in St. Paul and Minneapolis?

Special Initiatives:

We would also like more information on:

- o Minnesota Children's Initiative
- o Minnesota's Children's Cabinet
- o Integration of information on children by Minnesota's Children's Cabinet (as mentioned in report)

What is the relationship/links/connections among the Minnesota Children's Initiative, the Action for Children Plan, the Children's Services Report Cards, the Family Services Collaboratives, and the integration of information on children by Minnesota's Children's Cabinet -- with each other and with Minnesota Milestones? How are they tied together? How could they be more tied together? Can the feds be of assistance here?

Performance Measures:

Minnesota indicates the 93 legislature directed all state agencies to develop performance measures for all their programs.

- o Describe this. How did it come about? What does it require? Is it legislative? Can we get copies of legislation or directive?

- o We know this is a very difficult effort. How is it going in the agencies? How far along are the agencies in this effort? What have been the problems and benefits? What is coming out of this effort? What is timeframe?

Benchmarking:

How much does Minnesota benchmark against US as a whole? Against other states similar to or near Minnesota? One locality against another? Could feds be of assistance here?

Data:

Minnesota indicates that it is working to develop data on those indicators without data (e.g., first crime survey in Minnesota was conducted in summer of 1993). Minnesota also reports a major revision of indicators planned for the next report? Describe these efforts/plans/revisions and reasons for them? Problems encountered? How can the feds be most helpful in those areas where Minnesota does not have data and other data issues?

Information Technology Component:

How is Minnesota using information technology to support/enhance Minnesota Milestones? Has there been a push or is there a champion to push latest use of information technology to support these efforts?

Minnesota reports that Minnesota Planning developed an on-line children's report card for every community in the state. It was expected that in April 1994, Minnesotans would be able to view information from a variety of data bases, such as health, education, demographics and crime, and compare their community's performance with that of other locations, regions, and the state as a whole. What is the status of this on-line data? Can we get a preview of this while in Minnesota? Who has access -- government officials, service providers, citizens? Are other indicators also being put on line?

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April 6, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO DISTRIBUTION*

From: Jeremy Ben-Ami
Gaynor McCown

Subject: Education Related Materials

Attached please find the materials produced to support the education themes of the ASNE and NEA speeches on April 7 and April 8. These materials represent the joint effort of the DPC, NEC, and the Communications Office. They have been shared with the press office which will be including them in the press packs.

American Society of Newspaper Editors

- o THE CLINTON RECORD: EDUCATION -- a one page summary of the President's lifelong learning agenda
- o THE CLINTON RECORD ON EDUCATION AS GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS -- two page history to demonstrate his long-term commitment
- o STATE BY STATE IMPACTS -- 50 one-pagers analyzing the impact of the Republican cuts on education program in each state. As an example, the sheet for Alabama is attached. All 50 states are available

National Education Association

- o EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: CDC REPORT ON SCHOOL ASSOCIATED DEATHS -- a one page summary of a CDC study that the President will highlight in his speech Saturday
- o SCHOOL RELATED VIOLENCE: DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEM -- one page fact sheet
- o CLINTON RECORD ON SCHOOL SAFETY -- Administration accomplishments related to this particular issue

THE CLINTON RECORD: EDUCATION

A LIFELONG LEARNING AGENDA

President Clinton, early in his term, announced his commitment to a Lifelong Learning Agenda – expanding and improving education and training from early childhood through adulthood. This agenda reflected his belief in the critical role of education in building America's future and the federal government's role as a partner in that effort.

HEAD START

- In his first two budgets, the President increased Head Start spending by $760 million, and now proposes an additional $400 million in FY96 for this program which provides comprehensive services for disadvantaged children, ages three to five, and their families.
- The President appointed the Head Start Advisory Commission to examine the program after 25 years of operation and to recommend ways to improve its operation. The Commission's recommendation formed the basis of the 1994 reauthorization, passed with bipartisan support.

GOALS 2000

- Passed in 1994, the legislation supports meaningful state and community school improvement efforts, based on raising academic and occupational standards, improving teaching and expanding the use of technology.
- The President's FY96 budget requests $347 million in increased funding for states and communities to proceed with their education reform agenda. More than 40 states have already chosen to participate in Goals 2000 and with the leadership of local communities, parents, teachers and school administrators have developed their own strategic plans for educational reform.

NATIONAL SERVICE With passage of the National Service legislation, Americorps has 20,000 volunteers working in schools, hospitals, neighborhoods and parks. Reiterating his belief that National Service can change the way government works by enabling participants to further their education while helping to change communities, President Clinton is asking for $812.5 million in 1996 to expand the program to 47,000 participants.

DIRECT LENDING With the passage of the Student Loan Reform Act, 104 schools and over 300,000 students are already participating in the program. This year more than 1,400 schools – representing 40% of the total number of loans and the maximum allowed under this year's authorization – have committed to enrolling. This program cuts bureaucracy and saves taxpayers and students billions of dollars, while allowing more borrowers flexible repayment arrangements -- including pay-as-you-earn plans through Individual Education Accounts.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT Designed primarily to help disadvantaged children, this law focuses on improvements in teaching in more than 50,000 schools and has a direct impact on five million children in high poverty areas. By increasing school flexibility to use federal aid and supporting effective innovations, this law is a significant step in helping all students meet high academic standards.

SCHOOL TO WORK ACT Broadens educational, career and economic opportunities for students not immediately bound for four-year colleges through local partnerships among businesses, schools, community organizations and state and local governments. By equipping students with the knowledge and skills necessary to pursue work or post-secondary training, this law helps ensure that America will be capable of performing and prospering in a competitive global economy.

(April 7, 1995)

THE CLINTON RECORD ON EDUCATION REFORM AS GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS

"In Education, we must not only continue our effort to improve our public schools so our graduates can compete, we must also substantially increase the college-going rate for all sectors of society."

Governor Bill Clinton, 1988

President Clinton has a proven track record of commitment to education reform and has consistently stressed the importance of improving education in ensuring America's competitiveness in the global economy. In 1989, Arkansas was cited by Time Magazine as one of three leading states in "real" education reform. With extensive professional development, smaller classes, an increase in advanced and vocational education classes, test scores improved dramatically and the high school completion rate was the best in the region.

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

- NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION When Clinton became Chairman of the National Governors' Association in the summer of 1986, he made it clear that education - "one of the most fundamental issues of our time" - would be a priority. The NGA report published while Clinton was Chairman - "Making America Work: Productive People Productive Policies" - focused on alleviating the barriers that prevent millions of Americans from taking full advantage of the best education possible and becoming productive citizens.

- NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS
  At the 1990 Education Summit, Clinton took the lead as the prime author of the National Education Goals, which served as the basis for America 2000, an education reform initiative introduced by President Bush and then Goals 2000: Educate America Act, signed into law in March of 1994.

"REAL REFORM" IN ARKANSAS

- GRADUATION RATES AND TEST SCORES UP Clinton's education reforms led to an increase in the graduation rate. Arkansas also saw a steady improvement in test scores. From 1981 to 1991, graduation rates increased to the highest in the region.

- EXPANDING THE CURRICULUM Clinton's reforms created hundreds of additional science, math and vocational courses in high schools. While only 5,100 students were enrolled in advanced math courses in 1983, over 75,000 were enrolled in 1991.

- REQUIRED COMPETENCY TESTS FOR STUDENTS Arkansas was the first state to require eighth graders to pass competency tests before going on to high school.

- SCHOOL CHOICE As Governor, Clinton made Arkansas one of the first states to permit parents to choose what public schools their children attended.

- INVESTING IN EDUCATION Under the leadership of Governor Clinton, Arkansas spent more than 71% of all state general revenues on education. At the time, only two other states spent a greater share of total state and local expenditures on education.

  During Clinton's tenure as Governor, Arkansas had the second largest funding increase for higher education in the nation. While funding was declining 1% nationwide, it increased 25% in Arkansas.

  Clinton established an Education Trust Fund to be used only for education and fought to insure that is was fully funded.

- TEACHER SALARY INCREASES In 1991, by persuading the legislature to set aside a half-cent sales tax increase in a special fund, Clinton provided teachers with $4,000 average salary increase.

- POLICE CORPS Arkansas was the first state to create a Police Corps program, which provides college scholarships to police officers and young people in exchange for service in a law enforcement agency.

- ADULT EDUCATION Under Governor Clinton's leadership, adult education and literacy programs expanded. The U.S. Department of Education indicated that Arkansas had the "highest percentage of full-time adult basic education instructors in the nation." The number of adult students participating in adult education programs, workplace literacy programs, local literacy programs and public television literacy programs increased from 14,555 in 1983 to 60,000 in 1991.

- COLLEGE BOND PROGRAM Clinton established a college bond program allowing parents to buy short or long-term college bonds, not taxed in Arkansas, to help finance their children's education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Alabama's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Alabama:

o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 55,778 students in Alabama. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows $17,125 over four years **would owe $3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.

o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers $6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 19 schools in Alabama will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.

o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to $10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Alabama would receive approximately $291 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.

o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 317 students in Alabama from serving their communities.

o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by $2,366,125 in as many as 68 schools in Alabama .

o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 121 out of 129 school districts in Alabama have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.

o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

April 4, 1995

A STUDY OF SCHOOL–ASSOCIATED VIOLENT DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1992 –1994

Executive Summary
April 8, 1995

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is today releasing this advance executive summary of its study of school–associated violent deaths. According to the CDC, this is the first attempt to gather national information on school–associated deaths as there is no national reporting system for such incidents. The data being made available today indicate that the problem of violence in schools is much more serious and potentially life–threatening than previously believed. These findings highlight the extent to which violence in communities has crept into schools, once viewed by parents as "safe havens" for children.

The key findings of the Study include:

- The CDC has identified 105 violent, school–associated deaths in the last two school years (1992–3 and 1993–4) across the country.

- Twenty–nine (28%) of the fatal injuries happened inside a school building, another thirty–seven (36%) occurred outdoors on school property, and the remaining thirty–six (35%) occurred off campus

- These deaths included 84 homicides, 18 suicides and 3 unintentional firearm–related deaths

- 65.3% of the victims were students and 11% were teachers or staff. The remaining victims (23%) were community members killed on school property

While the study is still underway, early findings suggest that violent deaths can occur in schools and communities of all types and sizes.

As researchers continue to analyze the data collected for this study, they hope to identify risk factors for school–associated violent death and ultimately prevent other fatalities. Violence has long been recognized as an important public health and social issue, especially for young people. This study underscores the degree to which violence has crept into students' lives and into their schools. The result is students who are so frightened by the possibility of violence, they feel compelled to find new and "safer" routes to school and home again, or to avoid school altogether. Others feel the need to carry a weapon for protection, unaware that this will put them at greater risk.

The 105 deaths are, of course, only the most startling example of the growing epidemic of school violence. A full report on this study is expected in early 1996. The study was conducted by the CDC, in conjunction with the United States Departments of Education and Justice and the National School Safety Center.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ALABAMA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Alabama after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Alabama:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.3% to 5.6%.

• 25% more new jobs **per year** -- 35,950 vs. 28,750 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Alabama has added 71,900 total jobs, after adding 115,000 during the previous 4 years combined.

• 53% more new private sector jobs **per year** -- 34,200 vs. 22,400 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Alabama has added 68,400 private sector jobs, after adding 89,600 during the previous 4 years combined.

• 6,100 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after almost no growth during the previous 4 years combined.

• New business incorporations have increased 4%.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 41%.

• Business failures have dropped 19%.

• Home sales have increased 8%.

• Bankruptcy filings have dropped 11% **per year** -- after increasing 8% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Alabama:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN ALABAMA: By 1998, the national debt will be **$708.4 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Alabama.

26 TIMES MORE ALABAMA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 374,672 working families in Alabama will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 14,449 wealthiest taxpayers in Alabama.

TAX CUT FOR 17,939 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ALABAMA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 17,939 small businesses in Alabama are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

629,000 ALABAMA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 629,275 workers in Alabama, and protects the jobs of 37,803 workers in Alabama who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

159,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ALABAMA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 159,000 Alabama borrowers -- 111,300 current borrowers and 47,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ALASKA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Alaska after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Alaska:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.1% to 7.6%.

- In 2 years, Alaska has added 12,700 total jobs or 6,350 **per year**. During the previous 4 years combined, Alaska added 31,600 total jobs or 7,900 **per year**.

- 11% more new private sector jobs **per year** -- 6,750 vs. 6,075 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Alaska has added 13,500 private sector jobs, after adding 24,300 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 1,000 manufacturing jobs ***LOST*** in 2 years -- after adding 2,300 manufacturing jobs during the previous 4 years combined.

- Home building has increased 22%.

- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 13%.

- The Help Wanted Index has increased 20%.

- Bank lending has increased 14% **per year** -- after declining 6% **per year** during the previous 8 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Alaska:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN ALASKA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Alaska.

7 TIMES MORE ALASKA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 20,299 working families in Alaska will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 2,817 wealthiest taxpayers in Alaska.

TAX CUT FOR 4,651 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ALASKA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 4,651 small businesses in Alaska are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

66,000 ALASKA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 66,113 workers in Alaska, and protects the jobs of 3,972 workers in Alaska who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

8,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ALASKA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 8,800 Alaska borrowers -- 6,200 current borrowers and 2,600 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ARIZONA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Arizona after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Arizona:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.9% to 5.3%.
- Over 4 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 98,050 vs. 22,975 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Arizona has added 196,100 total jobs, after adding 91,900 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Over 6 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 94,650 vs. 13,950 during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Arizona has added 189,300 private sector jobs, after adding 55,800 during the previous 4 years combined.
- 24,000 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 15,300 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 23%.
- Home building has increased 29%.
- Bank lending increased by nearly $3 billion -- after declining by $2.9 billion during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 22%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 17% **per year** -- after increasing 10% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Arizona:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN ARIZONA: By 1998, the onal debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Arizona.

16 TIMES MORE ARIZONA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 255,836 working families in Arizona will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 15,744 wealthiest taxpayers in Arizona.

TAX CUT FOR 19,224 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ARIZONA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 19,224 small businesses in Arizona are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

561,000 ARIZONA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 561,468 workers in Arizona, and protects the jobs of 33,730 workers in Arizona who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

311,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ARIZONA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 311,000 Arizona borrowers -- 217,600 current borrowers and 93,200 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ARKANSAS UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Arkansas after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Arkansas:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.6% to 5.3%.

• **70%** more new jobs **per year** -- 41,450 vs. 24,450 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Arkansas has added 82,900 total jobs, after adding 97,800 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Almost twice as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 39,100 vs. 20,250 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Arkansas has added 78,200 private sector jobs, after adding 81,000 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Almost 4 1/2 times as many new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 11,200 vs. 2,525 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Arkansas has added 22,400 manufacturing jobs, after adding 10,100 during the previous 4 years combined.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 85%.

• Consumer confidence has increased 34%.

• Home building has increased 21%.

• Business failures have dropped by 51%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Arkansas:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN ARKANSAS: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Arkansas.

31 TIMES MORE ARKANSAS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 202,759 working families in Arkansas will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 6,585 wealthiest taxpayers in Arkansas.

TAX CUT FOR 12,238 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ARKANSAS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 12,238 small businesses in Arkansas are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *many more will benefit over the coming years.*

344,000 ARKANSAS WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 344,121 workers in Arkansas, and protects the jobs of 20,673 workers in Arkansas who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

139,200 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ARKANSAS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 139,200 Arkansas borrowers -- 97,400 current borrowers and 41,800 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN CALIFORNIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for California after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in California:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 9.4% to 7.3%.
- 68,400 new jobs added in 2 years -- after 63,200 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 49,700 new private sector jobs added in 2 years -- after 172,400 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 78,800 manufaturing jobs *LOST* in 2 years -- after 270,500 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 13%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 20%.
- Consumer confidence has increased 39%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 6% **per year** -- after increasing 13% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Home sales have increased 7% **per year** -- after declining 7% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 7% **per year** -- after rising 21% **per year** during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of California:

$1 ,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN CALIFORNIA: By 1998, the ional debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in California.

10 TIMES MORE CALIFORNIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 2,146,915 working families in California will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 218,777 wealthiest taxpayers in California.

TAX CUT FOR 178,917 SMALL BUSINESSES IN CALIFORNIA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 178,917 small businesses in California are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

4,959,000 CALIFORNIA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick ily member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 4,959,089 workers in California, and protects the jobs of 297,914 workers in California who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.65 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.65 million California borrowers -- 1.16 million current borrowers and 490,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN COLORADO UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Colorado after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Colorado:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.1% to 3.7%.
- 79% more new jobs **per year** -- 77,950 vs. 43,550 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Colorado has added 155,900 total jobs, after adding 174,200 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Twice as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 74,650 vs. 36,850 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Colorado has added 149,300 private sector jobs, after adding 147,400 during the previous 4 years combined.
- 5,600 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 2,900 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 6%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 55%.
- Home building has increased 23%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 16% **per year** -- after increasing 9% **per year** during the previous 12 years.
- Business failures have dropped 18%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Colorado:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN COLORADO: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Colorado.

10 TIMES MORE COLORADO FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 171,838 working families in Colorado will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 17,837 wealthiest taxpayers in Colorado.

TAX CUT FOR 23,578 SMALL BUSINESSES IN COLORADO: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 23,578 small businesses in Colorado are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *a many more will benefit over the coming years.*

564,000 COLORADO WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick ily member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 564,008 workers in Colorado, and protects the jobs of 33,882 workers in Colorado who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

314,900 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN COLORADO WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 314,900 Colorado borrowers -- 220,400 current borrowers and 94,500 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN CONNECTICUT UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Connecticut after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Connecticut:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.5% to 5.1%.
- 13,100 new jobs added in 2 years -- after 148,800 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 1,700 new private sector jobs added in 2 years -- after 148,400 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 17,700 manufacturing jobs *LOST* in 2 years -- after 68,300 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- Consumer confidence has increased 13%.
- Bank loans and leases are up 73% compared to the previous 8 year average -- 235 million vs. 136 million **per year.**
- Homes sales have increased 19% **per year** -- after declining 5% **per year** over the previous 4 years.
- Home building is up 9% **per year** -- after declining 19% **per year** over the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 30% **per year** -- after increasing 69% **per year** over the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Connecticut:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN CONNECTICUT: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Connecticut.

2 TIMES MORE CONNECTICUT FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 84,379 working families in Connecticut will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 38,909 wealthiest taxpayers in Connecticut.

TAX CUT FOR 17,195 SMALL BUSINESSES IN CONNECTICUT: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 17,195 small businesses in Connecticut are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

670,000 CONNECTICUT WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick .ily member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 670,429 workers in Connecticut, and protects the jobs of 40,276 workers in Connecticut who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

539,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN CONNECTICUT WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 539,800 Connecticut borrowers -- 377,900 current borrowers and 161,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by ticipating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN DELAWARE UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Delaware after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Delaware:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 4.9% to 4.2%.
- 7 1/2 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 6,000 vs. 800 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Delaware added 12,000 total jobs, after adding 3,200 during the previous 4 years combined.
- 10 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 5,250 vs. 525 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Delaware has added 10,500 private sector jobs, after adding 2,100 during the previous 4 years combined.
- 3,600 manufacturing jobs ***LOST*** in 2 years -- after 6,300 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 19% **per year** -- after increasing 2% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 38% **per year** -- after increasing 31% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Home building has increased 5% **per year** -- after declining 11% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 15% **per year** -- after increasing 10% **per year** during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Delaware:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN DELAWARE: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Delaware.

9 TIMES MORE DELAWARE FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 36,050 working families in Delaware will receive a tax cut. This compares to increase in the income tax rate for only the 3,801 wealthiest taxpayers in Delaware.

TAX CUT FOR 2,887 SMALL BUSINESSES IN DELAWARE: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 2,887 small businesses in Delaware are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

147,000 DELAWARE WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 147,236 workers in Delaware, and protects the jobs of 8,845 workers in Delaware who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

41,700 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN DELAWARE WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 41,700 Delaware borrowers -- 29,200 current borrowers and 12,500 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN FLORIDA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Florida after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Florida:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.4% to 4.5%.

- Over 3 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 228,800 vs. 69,850 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Florida has added 457,600 total jobs, after adding 279,400 during the previous 4 years combined.

- Over 4 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 208,550 vs. 48,150 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Florida has added 417,100 private sector jobs, after adding 192,600 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 2,000 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 55,500 lost during the previous 4 years combined.

- New business incorporations have increased 5%.

- Consumer confidence has increased 8%.

- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 18% **per year** -- after increasing 24% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

- Business failures have dropped 17%.

- Home building has increased 18% and home sales have increased 23%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Florida:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN FLORIDA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Florida.

10 TIMES MORE FLORIDA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 895,441 working families in Florida will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 87,826 wealthiest taxpayers in Florida.

TAX CUT FOR 71,456 SMALL BUSINESSES IN FLORIDA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 71,456 small businesses in Florida are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

2,004,000 FLORIDA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 2,004,330 workers in Florida, and protects the jobs of 120,409 workers in Florida who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

502,100 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN FLORIDA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 502,100 Florida borrowers -- 351,500 current borrowers and 150,600 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN GEORGIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Georgia after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Georgia:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.1% to 4.4%.

- Almost 5 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 153,500 vs. 31,725 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Georgia has added 307,000 total jobs, after adding 126,900 during the previous 4 years combined.

- Over 6 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 140,650 vs. 22,000 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Georgia has added 281,300 private sector jobs, after adding 88,000 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 35,200 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 18,500 lost during the previous 4 years combined.

- New business incorporations have increased 12%.

- Business failures have dropped 24%.

- Home building has increased 18%.

- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 11% **per year** -- after increasing 13% **per year** during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Georgia:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN GEORGIA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Georgia.

17 TIMES MORE GEORGIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 537,103 working families in Georgia will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 31,709 wealthiest taxpayers in Georgia.

TAX CUT FOR 33,229 SMALL BUSINESSES IN GEORGIA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 33,229 small businesses in Georgia are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *a many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,180,000 GEORGIA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,180,079 workers in Georgia, and protects the jobs of 70,892 workers in Georgia who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

234,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN GEORGIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 234,600 Georgia borrowers -- 164,200 current borrowers and 70,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN HAWAII UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Hawaii after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Hawaii:

- The unemployment rate has ***RISEN*** from 4.7% to 5.6%.
- 3,500 jobs ***LOST*** in 2 years -- after 48,100 added during the previous 4 years combined.
- 3,300 private sector jobs ***LOST*** in 2 years -- after 36,600 added during the previous 4 years combined.
- 2,400 manufacturing jobs ***LOST*** in 2 years -- after 2,400 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 20%.
- Business failures have dropped 9%.
- Home sales have increased 12%.
- Consumer confidence has increased 39%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Hawaii:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN HAWAII: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Hawaii.

6 TIMES MORE HAWAII FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 41,263 working families in Hawaii will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 6,771 wealthiest taxpayers in Hawaii.

TAX CUT FOR 6,515 SMALL BUSINESSES IN HAWAII: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 6,515 small businesses in Hawaii are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

198,000 HAWAII WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 198,105 workers in Hawaii, and protects the jobs of 11,901 workers in Hawaii who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

47,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN HAWAII WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 47,000 Hawaii borrowers -- 32,900 current borrowers and 14,100 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN IDAHO UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Idaho after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Idaho:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.6% to 5.3%.

• 40% more new jobs **per year** -- 24,200 vs. 17,300 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Idaho has added 48,400 total jobs, after adding 69,200 during the previous 4 years combined.

• 56% more new private sector jobs **per year** -- 22,000 vs. 14,075 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Idaho has added 44,000 private sector jobs, after adding 56,300 during the previous 4 years combined.

• 47% more new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 3,300 vs. 2,250 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Idaho has added 6,600 manufacturing jobs, after adding 9,000 during the previous 4 years combined.

• New business incorporations have increased 23%.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 55%.

• Business failures have dropped 13%.

• Annual bank lending growth is over 8 times greater than the average for the previous 12 years.

• Bankruptcy filings have dropped 14% **per year** -- after increasing 2% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Idaho:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN IDAHO: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Idaho.

20 TIMES MORE IDAHO FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 61,983 working families in Idaho will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 3,154 wealthiest taxpayers in Idaho.

TAX CUT FOR 6,615 SMALL BUSINESSES IN IDAHO: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 6,615 small businesses in Idaho are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

123,000 IDAHO WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 122,675 workers in Idaho, and protects the jobs of 7,370 workers in Idaho who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

62,400 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN IDAHO WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 62,400 Idaho borrowers -- 43,700 current borrowers and 18,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ILLINOIS UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Illinois after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Illinois:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.8% to 5.3%.

- Almost 4 1/2 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 117,800 vs. 26,350 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Illinois has added 235,600 total jobs, after adding 105,400 during the previous 4 years combined.

- Over 6 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 117,050 vs. 18,375 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Illinois has added 234,100 private sector jobs, after adding 73,500 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 26,600 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 52,600 lost during the previous 4 years combined.

- New business incorporations have increased 8%.

- Business failures have dropped 38%.

- Bank lending has increased by $10.3 billion -- after declining by $13.6 billion during the previous 4 years.

- Consumer confidence has increased 28%.

- Home building has increased 8%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Illinois:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN ILLINOIS: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Illinois.

TIMES MORE ILLINOIS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 599,271 working families in Illinois will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 79,214 wealthiest taxpayers in Illinois.

TAX CUT FOR 53,060 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ILLINOIS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 53,060 small businesses in Illinois are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

2,185,000 ILLINOIS WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 2,185,099 workers in Illinois, and protects the jobs of 131,268 workers in Illinois who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.26 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ILLINOIS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.26 million Illinois borrowers -- 880,000 current borrowers and 380,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN INDIANA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Indiana after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Indiana:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.9% to 4.0%.

- Over twice as many new jobs **per year** -- 80,150 vs. 37,425 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Indiana has added 160,300 total jobs, after adding 149,700 during the previous 4 years combined.

- Over 2 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 79,100 vs. 30,225 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Indiana has added 158,200 private sector jobs, after adding 120,900 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 38,400 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 10,400 lost during the previous 4 years combined.

- New business incorporations have increased 6%.

- The Help Wanted Index has increased 49%.

- Business failures have dropped 32%.

- Consumer confidence has increased 28%.

- Home building has increased 11%.

- Home sales have increased 21%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Indiana:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN INDIANA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Indiana.

14 TIMES MORE INDIANA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 291,392 working families in Indiana will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 21,347 wealthiest taxpayers in Indiana.

TAX CUT FOR 26,392 SMALL BUSINESSES IN INDIANA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 26,392 small businesses in Indiana are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

998,000 INDIANA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 997,674 workers in Indiana, and protects the jobs of 59,935 workers in Indiana who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

383,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN INDIANA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 383,000 Indiana borrowers -- 268,000 current borrowers and 115,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN IOWA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Iowa after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Iowa:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 4.2% to 3.3%.
- 84% more new jobs **per year** -- 36,750 vs. 20,000 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Iowa has added 73,500 total jobs, after adding 80,000 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Almost twice as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 34,450 vs. 17,825 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Iowa has added 68,900 private sector jobs, after adding 71,300 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Almost 18 1/2 times as many new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 7,850 vs. 425 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Iowa has added 15,700 manufacturing jobs, after adding 1,700 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Business failures have dropped 33%.
- Bankruptcy filings have decreased 13%.
- Bank lending growth rate nearly triples annual growth rate of the previous 4 years -- 10.2% vs. 3.5% **per year**.
- Consumer confidence has increased 24%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Iowa:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN IOWA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Iowa.

13 TIMES MORE IOWA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 118,638 working families in Iowa will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 8,801 wealthiest taxpayers in Iowa.

TAX CUT FOR 15,439 SMALL BUSINESSES IN IOWA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 15,439 small businesses in Iowa are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

446,000 IOWA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 445,605 workers in Iowa, and protects the jobs of 26,769 workers in Iowa who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

357,900 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN IOWA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 357,900 Iowa borrowers -- 250,500 current borrowers and 107,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN KANSAS UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Kansas after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Kansas:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 4.7% to 4.6%.
- Twice as many new jobs **per year** -- 33,150 vs. 16,350 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Kansas has added 66,300 total new jobs, after adding 65,400 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Over twice as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 27,850 vs. 11,750 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Kansas has added 55,700 private sector jobs, after adding 47,000 during the previous 4 years combined.
- 8,800 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 900 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- Bank lending has increased by $555 million **per year** -- after dropping by $206 million **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 12%.
- Home building has increased 11%.
- Home sales have increased 18%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Kansas:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN KANSAS: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Kansas.

11 TIMES MORE KANSAS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 117,402 working families in Kansas will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 11,042 wealthiest taxpayers in Kansas.

TAX CUT FOR 14,090 SMALL BUSINESSES IN KANSAS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 14,090 small businesses in Kansas are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *a many more will benefit over the coming years.*

390,000 KANSAS WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 390,454 workers in Kansas, and protects the jobs of 23,456 workers in Kansas who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

182,300 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN KANSAS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 182,300 Kansas borrowers -- 127,600 current borrowers and 54,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN KENTUCKY UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Kentucky after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Kentucky:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.3% to 4.8%.

• 26% more new jobs **per year** -- 38,150 vs. 30,250 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Kentucky has added 76,300 total new jobs, after adding 121,000 during the previous 4 years combined.

• 42% more new private sector jobs **per year** -- 32,750 vs. 23,075 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Kentucky has added 65,500 private sector jobs, after adding 92,300 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Almost 4 times as many new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 8,900 vs. 2,300 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Kentucky has added 17,800 manufacturing jobs, after adding 9,200 during the previous 4 years combined.

• New business incorporations have increased 9%.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 41%.

• Business failures have dropped 29%.

• Bankruptcy filings have dropped 17% **per year** -- after increasing 5% **per year** during the previous 12 years.

• Home building has increased 9%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Kentucky:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN KENTUCKY: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Kentucky.

19 TIMES MORE KENTUCKY FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 236,592 working families in Kentucky will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 12,491 wealthiest taxpayers in Kentucky.

TAX CUT FOR 17,550 SMALL BUSINESSES IN KENTUCKY: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 17,550 small businesses in Kentucky are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

543,000 KENTUCKY WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 543,188 workers in Kentucky, and protects the jobs of 32,632 workers in Kentucky who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

185,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN KENTUCKY WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 185,600 Kentucky borrowers -- 129,900 current borrowers and 55,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN LOUISIANA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Louisiana after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Louisiana:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.5% to 6.7%.

• Over twice as many new jobs **per year** -- 72,700 vs. 30,875 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Louisiana has added 145,400 total jobs, after adding 123,500 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Over 2 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 64,100 vs. 23,250 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Louisiana has added 128,200 private sector jobs, after adding 93,000 during the previous 4 years combined.

• In 2 years, Louisiana has added 5,600 total manufacturing jobs or 2,800 **per year**. During the previous 4 years combined, Louisiana added 12,900 manufacturing jobs or 3,225 **per year**.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 85%.

• Bank lending has increased by $2.7 billion -- after dropping by $6.3 billion during the previous 4 years.

• Bankruptcy filings have dropped 38% **per year** -- after increasing 8% **per year** during the previous 12 years.

• Business failures have dropped 23%.

• Home building has increased 14%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Louisiana:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN LOUISIANA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Louisiana.

25 TIMES MORE LOUISIANA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 390,496 working families in Louisiana will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 15,672 wealthiest taxpayers in Louisiana.

TAX CUT FOR 18,281 SMALL BUSINESSES IN LOUISIANA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 18,281 small businesses in Louisiana are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

583,000 LOUISIANA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 582,680 workers in Louisiana, and protects the jobs of 35,004 workers in Louisiana who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

201,400 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN LOUISIANA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 201,400 Louisiana borrowers -- 141,000 current borrowers and 60,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MAINE UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Maine after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Maine:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.4% to 5.4%.
- 19,800 new jobs added in 2 years -- after 29,400 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 23,600 new private sector jobs added in 2 years -- after 32,700 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 2,400 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 17,200 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 10%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 32%.
- Consumer confidence has increased 13%.
- Home sales have increased 19%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 18% **per year** -- after increasing 7% **per year** during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Maine:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MAINE: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Maine.

16 TIMES MORE MAINE FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 60,818 working families in Maine will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 3,767 wealthiest taxpayers in Maine.

TAX CUT FOR 8,035 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MAINE: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 8,035 small businesses in Maine are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

168,000 MAINE WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 168,175 workers in Maine, and protects the jobs of 10,103 workers in Maine who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

129,500 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MAINE WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 129,500 Maine borrowers -- 90,700 current borrowers and 38,800 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MARYLAND UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Maryland after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Maryland:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.3% to 4.9%.
- 68,700 new jobs added in 2 years -- after 49,600 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 60,500 new private sector jobs added in 2 years -- after 58,800 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 3,000 manufacturing jobs *LOST* in 2 years -- after 29,800 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- Consumer confidence has increased 8%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 7% **per year** -- after increasing 22% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Bank lending has increased by $2.2 billion -- after declining by $7.2 billion during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 8%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 14%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Maryland:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MARYLAND: By 1998, the onal debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Maryland.

8 TIMES MORE MARYLAND FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 241,505 working families in Maryland will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 32,161 wealthiest taxpayers in Maryland.

TAX CUT FOR 24,534 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MARYLAND: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 24,534 small businesses in Maryland are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

785,000 MARYLAND WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 784,951 workers in Maryland, and protects the jobs of 47,155 workers in Maryland who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

296,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MARYLAND WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 296,600 Maryland borrowers -- 207,600 current borrowers and 89,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MASSACHUSETTS UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Massachusetts after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Massachusetts:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.9% to 5.4%.
- 110,900 new jobs added in 2 years -- after 321,500 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 98,000 new private sector jobs added in 2 years -- after 291,100 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 13,100 manufacturing jobs ***LOST*** in 2 years -- after 115,000 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 11%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 32%.
- Business failures have dropped 19%.
- Home sales have increased 19%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Massachusetts:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MASSACHUSETTS: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Massachusetts.

4 TIMES MORE MASSACHUSETTS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 184,491 working families in Massachusetts will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 43,496 wealthiest taxpayers in Massachusetts.

TAX CUT FOR 33,048 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MASSACHUSETTS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 33,048 small businesses in Massachusetts are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,248,000 MASSACHUSETTS WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,248,337 workers in Massachusetts, and protects the jobs of 74,993 workers in Massachusetts who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

841,400 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 841,400 Massachusetts borrowers -- 589,000 current borrowers and 252,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MICHIGAN UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Michigan after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Michigan:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.0% to 5.6%.

• Almost 5 1/2 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 123,250 vs. 22,475 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Michigan has added 246,500 total jobs, after adding 89,900 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Over 7 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 124,950 vs. 16,950 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Michigan has added 249,900 private sector jobs, after adding 67,800 during the previous 4 years combined.

• 67,000 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 72,600 lost during the previous 4 years combined.

• New business incorporations have increased 21%.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 49%.

• Bankruptcy filings have dropped 14% **per year** -- after increasing 15% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

• Home building has increased 13% -- after dropping 5% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

• Home sales have increased 14%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Michigan:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MICHIGAN: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Michigan.

10 TIMES MORE MICHIGAN FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 392,321 working families in Michigan will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 41,107 wealthiest taxpayers in Michigan.

TAX CUT FOR 41,459 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MICHIGAN: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 41,459 small businesses in Michigan are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,502,000 MICHIGAN WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick ily member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,501,815 workers in Michigan, and protects the jobs of 90,221 workers in Michigan who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

579,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MICHIGAN WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 579,600 Michigan borrowers -- 405,700 current borrowers and 173,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MINNESOTA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Minnesota after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Minnesota:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.2% to 3.5%.

• 65% more new jobs **per year** -- 63,250 vs. 38,325 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Minnesota has added 126,500 total jobs, after adding 153,300 during the previous 4 years combined.

• 76% more new private sector jobs **per year** -- 56,600 vs. 32,225 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Minnesota has added 113,200 private sector jobs, after adding 128,900 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Over 8 times as many new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 9,150 vs. 1,100 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Minnesota has added 18,300 manufacturing jobs, after adding 4,400 during the previous 4 years combined.

• New business incorporations have increased 12%.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 47%.

• Business failures have dropped 46%.

• Bankruptcy filings have dropped 14% **per year** -- after increasing 12% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

• Consumer confidence has increased 24%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Minnesota:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MINNESOTA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Minnesota.

7 TIMES MORE MINNESOTA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 155,348 working families in Minnesota will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 22,960 wealthiest taxpayers in Minnesota.

TAX CUT FOR 26,078 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MINNESOTA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 26,078 small businesses in Minnesota are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

845,000 MINNESOTA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 844,645 workers in Minnesota, and protects the jobs of 50,742 workers in Minnesota who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

419,200 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MINNESOTA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 419,200 Minnesota borrowers -- 293,400 current borrowers and 125,800 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MISSISSIPPI UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Mississippi after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Mississippi:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.6% to 5.8%.
- Over twice as many new jobs **per year** -- 40,200 vs. 17,025 average during previous 4 years. In 2 years, Mississippi added 80,400 total jobs, after adding 68,100 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Over twice as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 34,150 vs. 14,800 average during previous 4 years. In 2 years, Mississippi has added 68,300 private sector jobs, after adding 59,200 during the previous 4 years combined.
- In 2 years, Mississippi has added 5,600 total manufacturing jobs or 2,800 **per year**. During the previous 4 years combined, Mississippi added 12,400 manufacturing jobs or 3,100 **per year**.
- New business incorporations have increased 27%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 41%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 38% **per year** -- after increasing 9% **per year** during the previous 12 years.
- Business failures have dropped 40%
- Home building has increased 24%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Mississippi:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MISSISSIPPI: By 1998, the onal debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Mississippi.

50 TIMES MORE MISSISSIPPI FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 306,581 working families in Mississippi will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 6,082 wealthiest taxpayers in Mississippi.

TAX CUT FOR 10,718 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MISSISSIPPI: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 10,718 small businesses in Mississippi are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

333,000 MISSISSIPPI WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick ily member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 332,977 workers in Mississippi, and protects the jobs of 20,003 workers in Mississippi who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

124,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MISSISSIPPI WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 124,000 Mississippi borrowers -- 86,800 current borrowers and 37,200 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MISSOURI UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Missouri after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Missouri:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.1% to 4.2%.
- Over 5 1/2 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 84,200 vs. 15,150 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Missouri has added 168,400 total jobs, after adding 60,600 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Almost 7 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 74,600 vs. 10,775 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Missouri had added 149,200 private sector jobs, after adding 43,100 during the previous 4 years combined.
- 14,200 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 30,900 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 14%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 47%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 19% **per year** -- after increasing 13% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 36%.
- Home building has increased 15%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Missouri:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MISSOURI: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Missouri.

14 TIMES MORE MISSOURI FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 294,982 working families in Missouri will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 21,439 wealthiest taxpayers in Missouri.

TAX CUT FOR 26,226 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MISSOURI: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 26,226 small businesses in Missouri are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

921,000 MISSOURI WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 921,185 workers in Missouri, and protects the jobs of 55,340 workers in Missouri who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

336,200 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MISSOURI WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 336,200 Missouri borrowers -- 235,300 current borrowers and 100,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MONTANA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Montana after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Montana:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.6% to 4.9%.

- 69% more new jobs **per year** -- 13,800 vs. 8,150 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Montana has added 27,600 total jobs, after adding 32,600 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 71% more new private sector jobs **per year** -- 12,300 vs. 7,175 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Montana has added 24,600 private sector jobs, after adding 28,700 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 20% more new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 300 vs. 250 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Montana has added 600 manufacturing jobs, after adding 1,000 during the previous 4 years combined.

- New business incorporations have increased 18%.

- The Help Wanted Index has increased 55%.

- Bank lending has jumped $790 million -- after increasing by only $208 million during the previous 4 years combined.

- Business failures have dropped 15%.

- Home building has increased 16%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Montana:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MONTANA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Montana.

23 TIMES MORE MONTANA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 47,638 working families in Montana will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 2,096 wealthiest taxpayers in Montana.

TAX CUT FOR 5,550 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MONTANA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 5,550 small businesses in Montana are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

76,000 MONTANA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick ily member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 76,342 workers in Montana, and protects the jobs of 4,586 workers in Montana who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

71,400 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MONTANA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 71,400 Montana borrowers -- 50,000 current borrowers and 21,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEBRASKA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Nebraska after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Nebraska:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 2.7% to 2.3%.

• Over twice as many new jobs **per year** -- 27,600 vs. 13,325 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Nebraska has added 55,200 total jobs, after adding 53,300 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Almost 2 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 26,650 vs. 10,725 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Nebraska has added 53,300 private sector jobs, after adding 42,900 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Almost 3 times as many new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 5,200 vs. 1,850 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Nebraska has added 10,400 manufacturing jobs, after adding 7,400 during the previous 4 years combined.

• New business incorporations have increased 7%.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 47%.

• Bankruptcy filings have dropped 14% **per year** -- after increasing 7% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

• Business failures have dropped 43%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Nebraska:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEBRASKA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Nebraska.

13 TIMES MORE NEBRASKA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 77,448 working families in Nebraska will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 5,811 wealthiest taxpayers in Nebraska.

TAX CUT FOR 9,008 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEBRASKA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 9,008 small businesses in Nebraska are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

264,000 NEBRASKA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 263,628 workers in Nebraska, and protects the jobs of 15,837 workers in Nebraska who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

346,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEBRASKA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 346,800 Nebraska borrowers -- 242,800 current borrowers and 104,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEVADA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Nevada after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Nevada:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.2% to 5.7%.

- Over twice as many new jobs **per year** -- 54,550 vs. 23,125 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Nevada has added 109,100 total jobs, after adding 92,500 during the previous 4 years combined.

- Over 2 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 50,850 vs. 18,675 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Nevada has added 101,700 private sector jobs, after adding 74,700 during the previous 4 years combined.

- Over 5 times as many new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 3,500 vs. 650 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Nevada has added 7,000 manufacturing jobs, after adding 2,600 during the previous 4 years combined.

- New business incorporations have increased 25%.

- The Help Wanted Index has increased 55%.

- Bank lending has increased by $5.4 billion -- after declining by $4.1 billion during the previous 4 years.

- Home building has increased 37%.

- Home sales have increased 24%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Nevada:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEVADA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Nevada.

9 TIMES MORE NEVADA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 74,516 working families in Nevada will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 8,625 wealthiest taxpayers in Nevada.

TAX CUT FOR 6,753 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEVADA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 6,753 small businesses in Nevada are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and ny more will benefit over the coming years.*

261,000 NEVADA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 261,203 workers in Nevada, and protects the jobs of 15,692 workers in Nevada who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

44,100 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEVADA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 44,100 Nevada borrowers -- 30,900 current borrowers and 13,200 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for New Hampshire after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in New Hampshire:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 4.1%.
- 36,600 new jobs added in 2 years -- after 41,500 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 32,000 new private sector jobs added in 2 years -- after 44,200 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 3,500 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 20,000 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 17%.
- Business failures have dropped 28%.
- Home sales have increased 23%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 11%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 32%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of New Hampshire:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in New Hampshire.

8 TIMES MORE NEW HAMPSHIRE FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 40,803 working families in New Hampshire will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 5,390 wealthiest taxpayers in New Hampshire.

TAX CUT FOR 7,247 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 7,247 small businesses in New Hampshire are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

181,000 NEW HAMPSHIRE WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 180,513 workers in New Hampshire, and protects the jobs of 10,844 workers in New Hampshire who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

109,700 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 109,700 New Hampshire borrowers -- 76,800 current borrowers and 32,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW JERSEY UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for New Jersey after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in New Jersey:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 6.1%.
- 102,600 new jobs added in 2 years -- after 221,500 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 98,800 new private sector jobs added in 2 years -- after 229,000 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 15,900 manufacturing jobs ***LOST*** in 2 years -- after 133,800 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 27%.
- Bank lending has increased by $10.3 billion -- after dropping by $12.0 billion during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 5% **per year** -- after increasing 31% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Home sales have increased 8%.
- Home building has increased 13%.
- Business failures have dropped 10%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of New Jersey:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW JERSEY: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in New Jersey.

5 TIMES MORE NEW JERSEY FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 350,842 working families in New Jersey will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 72,224 wealthiest taxpayers in New Jersey.

TAX CUT FOR 35,676 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW JERSEY: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 35,676 small businesses in New Jersey are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,417,000 NEW JERSEY WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,416,699 workers in New Jersey, and protects the jobs of 85,107 workers in New Jersey who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

770,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW JERSEY WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 770,600 New Jersey borrowers -- 539,400 current borrowers and 231,200 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW MEXICO UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for New Mexico after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in New Mexico:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.2% to 5.9%.

• Over twice as many new jobs **per year** -- 33,900 vs. 14,550 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, New Mexico has added 67,800 total jobs, after adding 58,200 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Over 2 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 29,900 vs. 10,800 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, New Mexico has added 59,800 private sector jobs, after adding 43,200 during the previous 4 years combined.

• 4,400 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after almost no growth during the previous 4 years combined.

• New business incorporations have increased 14%.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 55%.

• Bank lending has increased by $1.2 billion -- after dropping by $383 million during the previous 4 years.

• Business failures have dropped 15%.

• Home building has increased 27%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of New Mexico:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW MEXICO: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in New Mexico.

32 TIMES MORE NEW MEXICO FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 133,845 working families in New Mexico will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 4,136 wealthiest taxpayers in New Mexico.

TAX CUT FOR 8,405 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW MEXICO: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 8,405 small businesses in New Mexico are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

176,000 NEW MEXICO WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 175,760 workers in New Mexico, and protects the jobs of 10,559 workers in New Mexico who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

75,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW MEXICO WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 75,800 New Mexico borrowers -- 53,100 current borrowers and 22,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW YORK UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for New York after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in New York:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.5% to 6.1%.
- 96,600 new jobs added in 2 years -- after 520,800 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 110,400 new private sector jobs added in 2 years -- after 498,100 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 49,000 manufacturing jobs *LOST* in 2 years -- after 213,200 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 5%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 27%.
- Consumer confidence has increased 18%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 45% **per year** -- after increasing 11% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 20%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of New York:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW YORK: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in New York.

6 TIMES MORE NEW YORK FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 890,568 working families in New York will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 148,562 wealthiest taxpayers in New York.

TAX CUT FOR 80,373 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW YORK: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 80,373 small businesses in New York are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

3,141,000 NEW YORK WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick ily member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 3,140,640 workers in New York, and protects the jobs of 188,672 workers in New York who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

2 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW YORK WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 2 million New York borrowers -- 1.4 million current borrowers and 600,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for North Carolina after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in North Carolina:

• Unemployment has dropped from 5.6% to 4.6%.

• Almost 3 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 111,850 vs. 38,350 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, North Carolina has added 223,700 total jobs, after adding 153,400 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Almost 4 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 97,500 vs. 25,125 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, North Carolina has added 195,000 private sector jobs, after adding 100,500 during the previous 4 years.

• 26,600 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 28,400 lost during the previous 4 years combined.

• Consumer confidence has increased 8%.

• Bankruptcy filings have dropped 39% **per year** -- after increasing 11% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

• Business failures have dropped 25%.

• Home building has increased 18%.

• Housing sales have increased 21%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of North Carolina:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NORTH CAROLINA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in North Carolina.

21 TIMES MORE NORTH CAROLINA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 524,849 working families in North Carolina will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 25,112 wealthiest taxpayers in North Carolina.

TAX CUT FOR 33,713 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NORTH CAROLINA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 33,713 small businesses in North Carolina are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,250,000 NORTH CAROLINA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,250,426 workers in North Carolina, and protects the jobs of 75,119 workers in North Carolina who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

155,100 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 155,100 North Carolina borrowers -- 108,600 current borrowers and 46,500 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NORTH DAKOTA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for North Dakota after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in North Dakota:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 4.7% to 3.6%.
- 43% more new jobs **per year** -- 8,550 vs. 5,975 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, North Dakota has added 17,100 total jobs, after adding 23,900 during the previous 4 years combined.
- 66% more new private sector jobs **per year** -- 8,950 vs. 5,400 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, North Dakota has added 17,900 private sector jobs, after adding 21,600 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Over twice as many new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 1,450 vs. 625 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, North Dakota has added 2,900 manufacturing jobs, after adding 2,500 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Over 3 times as many new business incorporations **per year** as the average during the previous 4 years.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 47%.
- Consumer confidence has increased 24%.
- Business failures have dropped 26%.
- Home building has increased 10%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of North Dakota:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NORTH DAKOTA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in North Dakota.

16 TIMES MORE NORTH DAKOTA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 28,986 working families in North Dakota will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 1,796 wealthiest taxpayers in North Dakota.

TAX CUT FOR 3,301 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NORTH DAKOTA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 3,301 small businesses in North Dakota are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

76,000 NORTH DAKOTA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 76,264 workers in North Dakota, and protects the jobs of 4,581 workers in North Dakota who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

74,300 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 74,300 North Dakota borrowers -- 52,000 current borrowers and 22,300 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN OHIO UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Ohio after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Ohio:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.0% to 4.0%.

• Over 4 1/2 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 127,150 vs. 27,100 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Ohio has added 254,300 total jobs, after adding 108,400 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Almost 7 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 123,850 vs. 18,175 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Ohio has added 247,700 private sector jobs, after adding 72,700 during the previous 4 years combined.

• 35,500 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 77,200 lost during the previous 4 years combined.

• New business incorporations have increased 12%.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 49%.

• Home building has increased 7%.

• Business failures have dropped 23%.

• Consumer confidence has increased 28%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Ohio:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN OHIO: By 1998, the national debt will be over $600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Ohio.

11 TIMES MORE OHIO FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 509,774 working families in Ohio will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 46,217 wealthiest taxpayers in Ohio.

TAX CUT FOR 50,143 SMALL BUSINESSES IN OHIO: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 50,143 small businesses in Ohio are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

1,987,000 OHIO WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick ily member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,986,799 workers in Ohio, and protects the jobs of 119,356 workers in Ohio who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

977,900 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN OHIO WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 977,900 Ohio borrowers -- 684,500 current borrowers and 293,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN OKLAHOMA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Oklahoma after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Oklahoma:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.7% to 5.1%.

• 57% more new jobs **per year** -- 33,450 vs. 21,275 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Oklahoma has added 66,900 total jobs, after adding 85,100 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Twice as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 34,300 vs. 16,450 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Oklahoma has added 68,600 private sector jobs, after adding 65,800 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Over 3 1/2 times as many new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 3,550 vs. 950 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Oklahoma has added 7,100 manufacturing jobs, after adding 3,800 during the previous 4 years combined.

• New business incorporations have increased 9%.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 85%.

• Bank lending has increased by $2.7 billion -- after dropping by $9.6 billion during the previous 8 years.

• Bankruptcy filings have dropped 9% **per year** -- after increasing 10% **per year** during the previous 12 years.

• Home building has increased 7%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Oklahoma:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN OKLAHOMA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Oklahoma.

20 TIMES MORE OKLAHOMA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 213,568 working families in Oklahoma will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 10,858 wealthiest taxpayers in Oklahoma.

TAX CUT FOR 18,653 SMALL BUSINESSES IN OKLAHOMA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 18,653 small businesses in Oklahoma are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

418,000 OKLAHOMA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 417,627 workers in Oklahoma, and protects the jobs of 25,089 workers in Oklahoma who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

182,700 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN OKLAHOMA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 182,700 Oklahoma borrowers -- 127,900 current borrowers and 54,800 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN OREGON UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Oregon after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Oregon:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.0% to 5.0%.

- Almost 2 1/2 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 56,700 vs. 23,575 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Oregon has added 113,400 total jobs, after adding 94,300 during the previous 4 years combined.

- Almost 3 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 54,500 vs. 18,900 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Oregon has added 109,000 private sector jobs, after adding 75,600 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 15,900 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 6,900 lost during the previous 4 years combined.

- New business incorporations have increased 14%.

- The Help Wanted Index has increased 20%.

- Consumer confidence has increased 39%.

- Business failures have dropped 22%.

- Home building has increased 20%.

- Homes sales have increased 12%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Oregon:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN OREGON: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Oregon.

12 TIMES MORE OREGON FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 145,323 working families in Oregon will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 12,350 wealthiest taxpayers in Oregon.

TAX CUT FOR 18,286 SMALL BUSINESSES IN OREGON: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 18,286 small businesses in Oregon are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

431,000 OREGON WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 430,843 workers in Oregon, and protects the jobs of 25,883 workers in Oregon who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

215,900 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN OREGON WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 215,900 Oregon borrowers -- 151,100 current borrowers and 64,800 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN PENNSYLVANIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Pennsylvania after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Pennsylvania:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 5.6%.
- 125,800 new jobs added in 2 years -- after 3,300 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 108,500 new private sector jobs added in 2 years -- after 11,200 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 2,200 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 113,800 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations are up 4% **per year** -- after declining by 7% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 28% **per year** -- after increasing 31% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Bank lending is up $5.6 billion -- after declining by $7.7 billion during the previous 4 years.
- Home sales are up 6% **per year** -- after declining by 2% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 27%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Pennsylvania:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN PENNSYLVANIA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Pennsylvania.

8 TIMES MORE PENNSYLVANIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 510,127 working families in Pennsylvania will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 60,308 wealthiest taxpayers in Pennsylvania.

TAX CUT FOR 53,262 SMALL BUSINESSES IN PENNSYLVANIA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 53,262 small businesses in Pennsylvania are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

2,129,000 PENNSYLVANIA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick f ily member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 2,129,215 workers in Pennsylvania, and protects the jobs of 127,911 workers in Pennsylvania who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.7 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.7 million Pennsylvania borrowers -- 1.2 million current borrowers and 500,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN RHODE ISLAND UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Rhode Island after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Rhode Island:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.0% to 6.5%.
- 8,700 new jobs added in 2 years -- after 36,400 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 8,300 new private sector jobs added in 2 years -- after 39,200 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 1,900 manufacturing jobs *LOST* in 2 years -- after 22,000 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- Consumer confidence has increased 13%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 32%.
- Business failures have dropped 44%.
- Home sales have increased 11%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 13% **per year** -- after increasing 12% **per year** during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Rhode Island:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN RHODE ISLAND: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Rhode Island.

TIMES MORE RHODE ISLAND FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 38,141 working families in Rhode Island will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 4,950 wealthiest taxpayers in Rhode Island.

TAX CUT FOR 4,783 SMALL BUSINESSES IN RHODE ISLAND: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 4,783 small businesses in Rhode Island are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

164,000 RHODE ISLAND WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 163,557 workers in Rhode Island, and protects the jobs of 9,826 workers in Rhode Island who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

116,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN RHODE ISLAND WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 116,800 Rhode Island borrowers -- 81,800 current borrowers and 35,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for South Carolina after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in South Carolina:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.9% to 5.4%.

- Almost twice as many new jobs **per year** -- 32,500 vs. 16,500 average during previous 4 years. In 2 years, South Carolina has added 65,000 total jobs, after adding 66,000 during the previous 4 years combined.

- Almost 3 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 32,750 vs. 9,525 average during previous 4 years. In 2 years, South Carolina has added 65,500 private sector jobs, after adding 38,100 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 1,100 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 18,300 lost during the previous 4 years combined.

- The Help Wanted Index has increased 14%.

- Consumer confidence has increased 8%.

- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 12% **per year** -- after increasing 14% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

- Business failures have dropped 8%.

- Home sales have increased 10%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of South Carolina:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN SOUTH CAROLINA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in South Carolina.

28 TIMES MORE SOUTH CAROLINA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 306,881 working families in South Carolina will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 10,884 wealthiest taxpayers in South Carolina.

TAX CUT FOR 15,218 SMALL BUSINESSES IN SOUTH CAROLINA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 15,218 small businesses in South Carolina are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

590,000 SOUTH CAROLINA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 589,586 workers in South Carolina, and protects the jobs of 35,419 workers in South Carolina who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

82,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 82,000 South Carolina borrowers -- 57,400 current borrowers and 24,600 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN SOUTH DAKOTA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for South Dakota after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in South Dakota:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 3.5% to 3.2%.

• 36% more new jobs **per year** -- 14,100 vs. 10,350 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, South Dakota has added 28,200 total jobs, after adding 41,400 during the previous 4 years combined.

• 45% more new private sector jobs **per year** -- 13,300 vs. 9,150 during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, South Dakota has added 26,600 private sector jobs, after adding 36,600 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Over 2 1/2 times as many new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 4,000 vs. 1,500 during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, South Dakota has added 8,000 manufacturing jobs, after adding 6,000 during the previous 4 years combined.

• New business incorporations have increased 84%.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 47%.

• Business failures have dropped 24%.

• Bank lending has increased by $5.9 billion -- after dropping by $9.6 billion during the previous 4 years.

• Home building has increased 15%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of South Dakota:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN SOUTH DAKOTA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in South Dakota.

18 TIMES MORE SOUTH DAKOTA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 39,016 working families in South Dakota will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 2,155 wealthiest taxpayers in South Dakota.

TAX CUT FOR 3,970 SMALL BUSINESSES IN SOUTH DAKOTA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 3,970 small businesses in South Dakota are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

88,000 SOUTH DAKOTA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 88,085 workers in South Dakota, and protects the jobs of 5,292 workers in South Dakota who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

124,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 124,600 South Dakota borrowers -- 87,200 current borrowers and 37,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN TENNESSEE UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Tennessee after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Tennessee:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.9% to 4.0%.

• Over twice as many new jobs **per year** -- 84,500 vs. 39,275 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Tennessee has added 169,000 total jobs, after adding 157,100 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Over twice as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 79,100 vs. 34,450 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Tennessee has added 158,200 private sector jobs, after adding 137,800 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Over 10 1/2 times as many new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 9,700 vs. 900 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Tennessee has added 19,400 manufaturing jobs, after adding 3,600 during the previous 4 years combined.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 41%.

• Bank lending has increased by $6.9 billion -- after dropping by $1.8 billion during the previous 4 years.

• Business failures have dropped 34%.

• Home building has increased 23%.

• Home sales have increased 23%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Tennessee:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN TENNESSEE: By 1998, the onal debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Tennessee.

19 TIMES MORE TENNESSEE FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 384,057 working families in Tennessee will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 20,469 wealthiest taxpayers in Tennessee.

TAX CUT FOR 25,586 SMALL BUSINESSES IN TENNESSEE: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 25,586 small businesses in Tennessee are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

898,000 TENNESSEE WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 897,527 workers in Tennessee, and protects the jobs of 53,918 workers in Tennessee who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

285,700 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN TENNESSEE WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 285,700 Tennessee borrowers -- 200,000 current borrowers and 85,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN TEXAS UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Texas after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Texas:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 5.1%.

• 62% more new jobs **per year** -- 247,800 vs. 152,700 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Texas has added 495,600 total jobs, after adding 610,800 during the previous 4 years combined.

• 83% more new private sector jobs **per year** -- 206,650 vs. 112,925 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Texas has added 413,300 private sector jobs, after adding 451,700 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Almost 12 times as many manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 20,850 vs. 1,750 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Texas has added 41,700 manufacturing jobs, after adding 7,000 during the previous 4 years combined.

• New business incorporations have increased 5%.

• Consumer confidence has increased 34%.

• Bankruptcy filings have dropped 41%.

• Bank lending has increased by over $13 billion -- after declining by almost $20 billion during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Texas:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN TEXAS: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Texas.

16 TIMES MORE TEXAS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 1,441,104 working families in Texas will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 90,111 wealthiest taxpayers in Texas.

TAX CUT FOR 98,643 SMALL BUSINESSES IN TEXAS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 98,643 small businesses in Texas are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

2,812,000 TEXAS WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 2,812,390 workers in Texas, and protects the jobs of 168,953 workers in Texas who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.09 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN TEXAS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.09 million Texas borrowers -- 760,000 current borrowers and 330,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN UTAH UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Utah after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Utah:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 4.3% to 3.6%.
- 77% more new jobs **per year** -- 49,600 vs. 28,100 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Utah has added 99,200 total jobs, after adding 112,400 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Almost twice as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 47,750 vs. 24,575 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Utah has added 95,500 private sector jobs, after adding 98,300 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Over 3 1/2 times as many new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 6,000 vs. 1,675 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Utah has added 12,000 manufacturing jobs, after adding 6,700 during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 20%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 55%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 17% **per year** -- after increasing 10% **per year** during the previous 12 years.
- Business failures dropped 28%.
- Home building has increased 38%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Utah:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN UTAH: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Utah.

14 TIMES MORE UTAH FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 81,437 working families in Utah will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 5,907 wealthiest taxpayers in Utah.

TAX CUT FOR 9,681 SMALL BUSINESSES IN UTAH: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 9,681 small businesses in Utah are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

271,000 UTAH WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 271,443 workers in Utah, and protects the jobs of 16,307 workers in Utah who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

157,900 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN UTAH WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 157,900 Utah borrowers -- 110,500 current borrowers and 47,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN VERMONT UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Vermont after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Vermont:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.8% to 4.2%.
- 9,800 new jobs added in 2 years -- after 6,400 jobs lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 9,000 new private sector jobs added in 2 years -- after 9,000 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 900 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 5,700 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 32%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 17% **per year** -- after increasing 33% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Bank lending has increased by $249 million -- after dropping by $920 million during the previous 4 years.
- Consumer confidence has increased 13%.
- Business failures have dropped 40%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Vermont:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN VERMONT: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Vermont.

14 TIMES MORE VERMONT FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 25,715 working families in Vermont will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 1,865 wealthiest taxpayers in Vermont.

TAX CUT FOR 4,137 SMALL BUSINESSES IN VERMONT: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 4,137 small businesses in Vermont are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

79,000 VERMONT WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 78,678 workers in Vermont, and protects the jobs of 4,727 workers in Vermont who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

66,200 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN VERMONT WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 66,200 Vermont borrowers -- 46,300 current borrowers and 19,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN VIRGINIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Virginia after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Virginia:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.3% to 4.6%.
- Over 5 1/2 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 86,700 vs. 15,200 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Virginia has added 173,400 total jobs, after adding 60,800 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Over 21 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 83,650 vs. 3,950 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Virginia has added 167,300 private sector jobs, after adding 15,800 during the previous 4 years combined.
- 2,900 manufacturing jobs ***LOST*** in 2 years -- after 20,200 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 7%.
- Bank lending has increased by $6.5 billion -- after declining by $8.2 billion during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 18% **per year** -- after increasing 14% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- [illegible]iness failures have dropped 27%.
- Home building has increased 9%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Virginia:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN VIRGINIA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Virginia.

10 TIMES MORE VIRGINIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 332,266 working families in Virginia will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 31,689 wealthiest taxpayers in Virginia.

TAX CUT FOR 29,899 SMALL BUSINESSES IN VIRGINIA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 29,899 small businesses in Virginia are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,050,000 VIRGINIA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,050,150 workers in Virginia, and protects the jobs of 63,087 workers in Virginia who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

600,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN VIRGINIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 600,800 Virginia borrowers -- 420,600 current borrowers and 180,200 new borrowers in the next two years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN WASHINGTON UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Washington after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Washington:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.2% to 5.5%.

- 9% more new jobs **per year** -- 63,750 vs. 58,525 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Washington has added 127,500 total jobs, after adding 234,100 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 24% more new private sector jobs **per year** -- 56,250 vs. 45,300 during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Washington added 112,500 private sector jobs, after adding 181,200 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 1,900 manufacturing jobs ***LOST*** in 2 years -- after 6,000 lost during the previous 4 years combined.

- New business incorporations have increased 11%.

- Bank lending has grown by $4.0 billion -- after growing by $1.4 billion during the previous 4 years combined.

- Consumer confidence has increased 39%.

- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 8% **per year** -- after increasing 8% **per year** during the previous 12 years.

- Home sales have increased 9%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Washington:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN WASHINGTON: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Washington.

8 TIMES MORE WASHINGTON FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 210,040 working families in Washington will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 27,491 wealthiest taxpayers in Washington.

TAX CUT FOR 28,617 SMALL BUSINESSES IN WASHINGTON: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 28,617 small businesses in Washington are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

768,000 WASHINGTON WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 767,575 workers in Washington, and protects the jobs of 46,112 workers in Washington who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

239,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN WASHINGTON WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 239,000 Washington borrowers -- 167,300 current borrowers and 71,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN WEST VIRGINIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for West Virginia after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in West Virginia:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 11.1% to 7.9%.

• Over twice as many new jobs **per year** -- 18,450 vs. 8,225 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, West Virginia has added 36,900 total jobs, after adding 32,900 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Over 2 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 17,000 vs. 6,750 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, West Virginia has added 34,000 private sector jobs, after adding 27,000 during the previous 4 years combined.

• Manufacturing jobs are unchanged -- after 5,000 lost during the previous 4 years combined.

• New business incorporations are up 46% **per year** -- after declining 5% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 14%.

• Bank lending has increased by $1.5 billion -- after increasing by $306 million during the previous 4 years.

• Bankruptcy filings have dropped 36% **per year** -- after increasing 8% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

• Business failures have dropped 25% **per year** -- after increasing 22% **per year** during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of West Virginia:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN WEST VIRGINIA: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in West Virginia.

24 TIMES MORE WEST VIRGINIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 105,017 working families in West Virginia will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 4,442 wealthiest taxpayers in West Virginia.

TAX CUT FOR 7,326 SMALL BUSINESSES IN WEST VIRGINIA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 7,326 small businesses in West Virginia are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

210,000 WEST VIRGINIA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 210,312 workers in West Virginia, and protects the jobs of 12,634 workers in West Virginia who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

106,500 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 106,500 West Virginia borrowers -- 74,600 current borrowers and 31,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN WISCONSIN UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Wisconsin after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Wisconsin:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 4.3% to 3.9%.

- 58% more new jobs **per year** -- 70,100 vs. 44,375 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Wisconsin has added 140,200 total jobs, after adding 177,500 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 80% more new private sector jobs **per year** -- 66,100 vs. 36,650 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Wisconsin has added 132,200 private sector jobs, after adding 146,600 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 39,600 new manufacturing jobs added in 2 years -- after 4,100 lost during the previous 4 years combined.

- The Help Wanted Index has increased 49%.

- Consumer confidence has increased 28%

- Bank lending growth almost 4 times greater than during the previous 4 years -- $2.5 billion **per year** vs. $626 million **per year**.

- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 11% **per year** -- after increasing 8% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Wisconsin:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN WISCONSIN: By 1998, the onal debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Wisconsin.

9 TIMES MORE WISCONSIN FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 193,349 working families in Wisconsin will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 20,645 wealthiest taxpayers in Wisconsin.

TAX CUT FOR 22,633 SMALL BUSINESSES IN WISCONSIN: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 22,633 small businesses in Wisconsin are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

883,000 WISCONSIN WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick ily member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 883,370 workers in Wisconsin, and protects the jobs of 53,068 workers in Wisconsin who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

837,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN WISCONSIN WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 837,800 Wisconsin borrowers -- 586,500 current borrowers and 251,300 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN WYOMING UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Wyoming after the first 2 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Wyoming:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.2% to 4.3%.

- 34% more new jobs **per year** -- 5,950 vs. 4,425 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Wyoming has added 11,900 total jobs, after adding 17,700 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 49% more new private sector jobs **per year** -- 5,500 vs. 3,700 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Wyoming has added 11,000 private sector jobs, after adding 14,800 during the previous 4 years combined.

- 9% more new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 300 vs. 275 average during the previous 4 years. In 2 years, Wyoming has added 600 manufacturing jobs, after adding 1,100 during the previous 4 years combined.

- New business incorporations have increased 10%.

- The Help Wanted Index has increased 55%.

- Business failures have dropped 38%.

- Home building has increased 21%.

- Home sales have increased 11%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Wyoming:

$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN WYOMING: By 1998, the national debt will be **over $600 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about $10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Wyoming.

14 TIMES MORE WYOMING FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 24,038 working families in Wyoming will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 1,704 wealthiest taxpayers in Wyoming.

TAX CUT FOR 2,917 SMALL BUSINESSES IN WYOMING: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 2,917 small businesses in Wyoming are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *many more will benefit over the coming years.*

48,000 WYOMING WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 48,279 workers in Wyoming, and protects the jobs of 2,900 workers in Wyoming who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

15,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN WYOMING WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 15,000 Wyoming borrowers -- 10,500 current borrowers and 4,500 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

National Summit on Young Children
Governors' Campaign for Children
June 6-7, 1995
Stouffer Renaissance Harborplace Hotel
Baltimore, Maryland

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June 6-7, 1995
Stouffer Renaissance Harborplace Hotel
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CHILDREN AND VIOLENCE CAMPAIGN
PLANNING MEETING
June 6-7, 1995
Stouffer Renaissance Harborplace Hotel
Baltimore, Maryland

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National Summit on Young Children
Governors' Campaign for Children
June 6-7, 1995
Stouffer Renaissance Harborplace Hotel
Baltimore, Maryland

Governors and Principals

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 5, 1995

THE NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION SUMMIT ON YOUNG CHILDREN

DATE:	*June 6, 1995*
LOCATION:	*Stouffer Renaissance Harborplace Hotel Balimore, Maryland*
TIME:	*1:30 - 2:30 p.m.*
FROM:	*Marcia Hale / Carol Rasco / Bruce Reed*

I. PURPOSE

YOUR participation in this event will provide an opportunity to tout **YOUR** accomplishments and garner support for programs affecting children and families and welfare reform.

YOU will be laying out specific changes in the Senate Finance Committee's welfare bill you will demand so that you can sign the bill. **YOU** will repeat your challenge to Congress to pass welfare reform by Independence Day, and **YOU** will make clear that real welfare reform must be about demanding, promoting, and supporting work.

II. BACKGROUND

The National Summit on Young Children is being hosted by Governor Dean, Chairman of the National Governors' Association. The Summit is intended to:

- focus public attention on the needs of young children and to reorient and reform service delivery systems to more effectively meet these needs;
- reach agreement about the need to develop a broad consensus at the state and community level on the benchmarks that should guide the development of programs and the allocation of resources; and
- reach agreement on a process that will support state and local efforts to develop benchmarks and to implement the steps necessary to achieve them.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Program participants will include Governors Howard Dean, Parris Glendening, Tommy Thompson, Mel Carnahan, George Voinivich, and Arne Carlson; Representative Jane Campbell, President of the National Conference of State Legislatures, Duncan Wyse, Executive Director of the Oregon Progress Board; Randall Franke, President of the National Association of Counties; and Carolyn Long Banks, President of the National League of Cities.

In addition, there will be approximately 150 people - congressional members, other representatives of state and local governments, members of the business community, representatives from foundations, religious leaders and advocates - in the audience.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Governor Dean will introduce **YOU**.
YOU will make your remarks.
YOU will work the ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Prepared by Speechwriting.

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

Honored Guest

Bill Clinton, *President of the United States*

NGA Leadership

Howard Dean, M.D., *Governor of Vermont, Chair, National Governors' Association*

Tommy G. Thompson, *Governor of Wisconsin, Vice Chair, National Governors' Association*

Program Participants

Carolyn Long Banks
Councilwoman-At-Large, Atlanta, Georgia
President, National League of Cities

Connie Binsfeld
Lieutenant Governor of Michigan
(for Governor John Engler)
National Governors' Association

Charles E. Box
Mayor of Rockford, Illinois
Trustee, U.S. Conference of Mayors

Jane Campbell
Representative, State of Ohio
President, National Conference of State Legislatures

George Caravalho
City Manager, Santa Clarita, California
International City/County Management Association

Arne H. Carlson
Governor of Minnesota
Vice Chair, Human Resources Committee
National Governors' Association

Mel Carnahan
Governor of Missouri
Chair, Human Resources Committee
National Governors' Association

Donald T. DiFrancesco
Senator, State of New Jersey
National Conference of State Legislatures

Randall Franke
Commissioner, Marion County, Oregon
President, National Association of Counties

Parris N. Glendening
Governor of Maryland
National Governors' Association

Michael O. Leavitt
Governor of Utah
National Governors' Association

Marilyn J. Praisner
County Councilwoman, Montgomery County, Maryland
National Association of Counties

Bill Purcell
House Majority Leader, State of Tennessee
National Conference of State Legislatures

Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
The White House

Roy Romer
Governor of Colorado
National Governors' Association

Pedro Rosselló
Governor of Puerto Rico
National Governors' Association

Kurt Schmoke
Mayor, City of Baltimore
U.S. Conference of Mayors

Donna Shalala
Secretary
U. S. Department of Health and Human Services

George V. Voinovich
Governor of Ohio
National Governors' Association

Christine T. Whitman
Governor of New Jersey
National Governors' Association

Duncan Wyse
Executive Director, Oregon Progress Board
(for Governor John A. Kitzhaber)
National Governors' Association

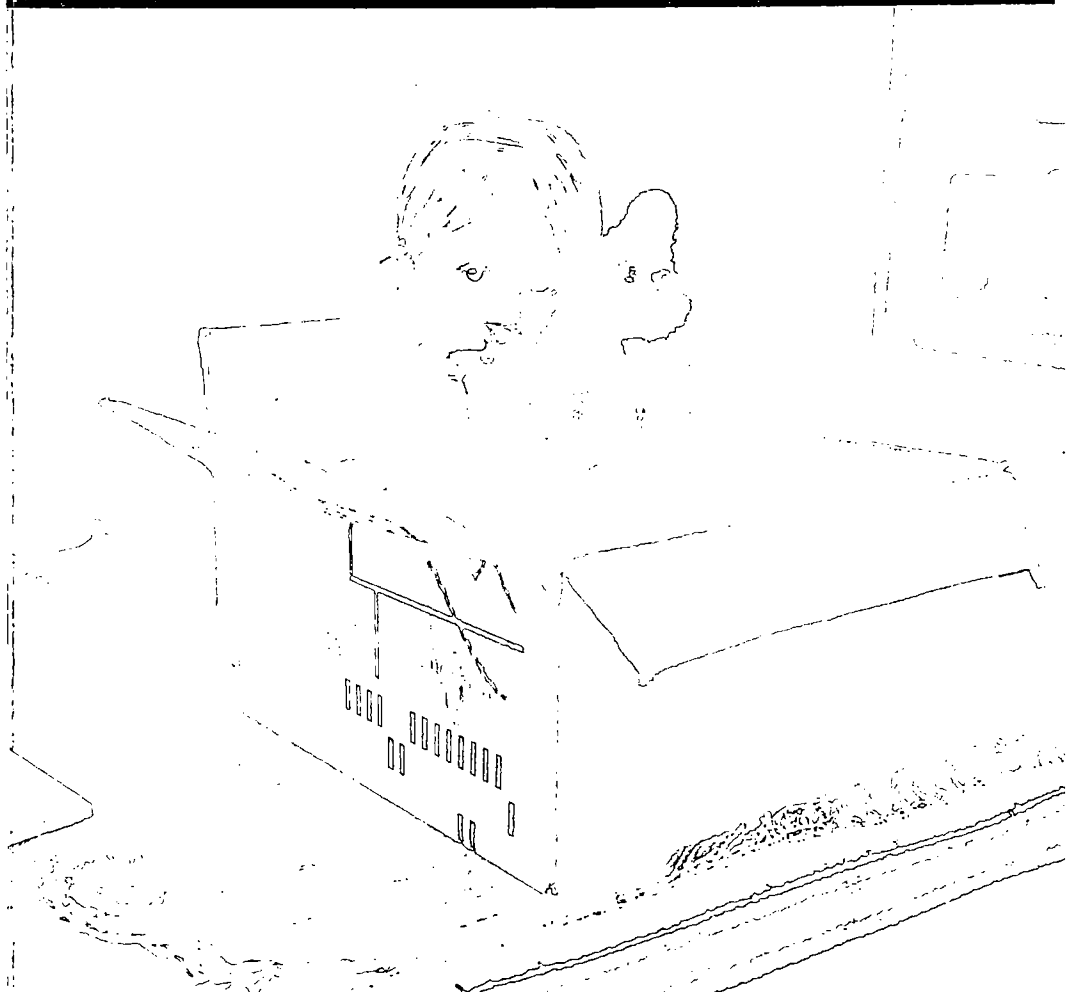
NATIONAL SUMMIT ON YOUNG CHILDREN

Governors' Campaign for Children

June 6–7, 1995

Stouffer Renaissance Harborplace Hotel

Baltimore, Maryland



LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

The National Summit on Young Children is a part of my initiative as chair of the National Governors' Association to help states and localities develop strategies to address the needs of young children. The Summit has three interrelated goals:

> to focus public attention on the needs of young children and the need to reorient and reform service delivery systems to more effectively meet these needs;
>
> to reach agreement on the need to develop a broad consensus at the state and community levels on the benchmarks and milestones that should guide the development of programs and the allocation of resources; and
>
> to reach agreement on a process that will support state and local efforts to develop benchmarks and to implement the steps necessary to achieve them.

I believe that we have an unprecedented opportunity to restructure relationships among federal, state, and local government. At all levels of government, we can set priorities and maximize state and local flexibility to improve the well-being of all young children. At the same time, it is important to recognize that government is not the first line of defense in ensuring that young children are supported and cared for. Children thrive when they are raised in loving families in communities that care about them. However, when families falter, government must be in a position to provide the appropriate assistance. We must use this opportunity to set clear goals for young children and be willing to make the hard choices needed to achieve them.

Thank you for joining me in supporting this important initiative.

Howard Dean

Howard Dean, M.D.
Governor of Vermont
Chair, National Governors' Association

Support for the National Summit on Young Children was provided by Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Foundation for Child Development, and the AT&T Foundation.

AGENDA—TUESDAY, JUNE 6

1:00 p.m.	Welcome *Governor Parris N. Glendening, Maryland*
	Opening Remarks *Governor Howard Dean, M.D., Vermont, Chair, National Governors' Association*
1:10 p.m.	Showing of the Video "Our Babies, Our Future"
1:30 p.m.	Remarks *President Bill Clinton*
2:00 p.m.	The Role of States in Meeting the Needs of Young Children *Governor Howard Dean, M.D., Vermont*
	The Role of States in Supporting Families *Governor Tommy G. Thompson, Wisconsin*
	State Legislators' Perspectives *Jane Campbell, Representative, State of Ohio, President, National Conference of State Legislatures*
2:30 p.m.	Creating a Vision for Young Children and Their Families *Governor Mel Carnahan, Missouri* *Governor George V. Voinovich, Ohio*
3:00 p.m.	Building Public Support Through Benchmarks and Milestones *Governor Arne H. Carlson, Minnesota* *Duncan Wyse, Executive Director, Oregon Progress Board (for Governor John A. Kitzhaber)*
3:30 p.m.	Intergovernmental Concerns and Issues: The Congressional Perspective
4:00 p.m.	Intergovernmental Concerns and Issues: The Administration Perspective *Carol Rasco, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, The White House* *Donna Shalala, Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services*
4:30 p.m.	Intergovernmental Concerns and Issues: Local Government Perspectives *Randall Franke, Commissioner, Marion County, Oregon, President, National Association of Counties* *Carolyn Long Banks, Councilwoman-At-Large, Atlanta, Georgia, President, National League of Cities*
5:00 p.m.	Closing Remarks* *Governor Howard Dean, M.D., Vermont*

* *Please note: There will be an opportunity for the principals to meet with the press immediately following the general session.*

5:15 p.m.	Reception for All Attendees
7:00 p.m.	Dinner in Annapolis for Principals *(By Invitation Only)*

AGENDA—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7

The principals and their staff will continue to meet in a closed working session beginning at 7:30 a.m. with a buffet breakfast. The session will begin promptly at 8:30 a.m. and adjourn at 11:00 a.m.

NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION

Howard Dean, M.D.
Governor of Vermont
Chair

Tommy G. Thompson
Governor of Wisconsin
Vice Chair

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GOVERNORS' CAMPAIGN FOR CHILDREN
Update

Innovative Community Initiatives: Letters were sent to all Governors in October 1994 asking them to identify communities that have implemented or are planning to implement systemic reform initiatives to strengthen parents' and caretakers' ability to care and provide for their children. Twenty-four states responded and submitted nominations. Twelve communities were selected to be featured at the national hearing and the remaining initiatives will be included in *An Action Guide for States*. In addition, many communities have been highlighted in the *Governors' Bulletin* and the *Governors' Executive Report*.

National Hearing: The national hearing highlighting successful communities was held in Washington, D.C., on December 8, 1994. Governor Dean was joined on the hearing panel by National Governors' Association Vice Chair Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin, Missouri Gov. Mel Carnahan, Minnesota Gov. Arne Carlson, Michigan Gov. John Engler, and West Virginia Gov. Gaston Caperton. Others on the panel included Carol Rasco, of President Clinton's Domestic Policy Council; Atlanta Councilwoman-at-Large Carolyn Long Banks, president of the National League of Cities (NLC); Councilwoman Barbara Shipnuck, of Monterey County, California, and Councilwoman Marilyn Praisner, of Montgomery County, Maryland, representing the National Association of Counties (NACo); and City Manager George Caravalho, Santa Clarita, California, representing the International City/County Management Association (ICCMA). A summary of the hearing, *Building Communities for Children*, was released at the NGA annual meeting in Washington, D.C., on January 28, 1995.

Intergovernmental Group: Principals from state and local government were named to work with NGA on improving service delivery systems for all children and their families. Staff from the national organizations representing state and local government have met several times, and several principals from the intergovernmental group participated in the national hearing. In addition, state senators and representatives, county commissioners, mayors, city councilpersons, and agency administrators participated in a special policy forum in April 1995 in Aspen, Colorado. NGA convened the forum to discuss strategies for implementing a new vision for children.

Technical Assistance: NGA has been successful in securing foundation support to help states craft new visions for children and families, develop strategic community-based approaches for achieving these visions, and implement systemic reform agendas that focus on prevention. Toward this end, NGA staff have:

- highlighted various statistics on the status of young children and examples of promising approaches to change the alarming statistics through a series of articles in the *Governors' Bulletin;*
- provided telephone consultation to Governors' offices, state agencies, and other interested organizations on how to change the way government supports young children and their families;
- hosted a technical assistance seminar in September 1994 for teams of state policymakers from fifteen states to identify promising strategies for improving results for young children. Participants also discussed obstacles encountered, new approaches for engaging the public in reform agendas, building community capacity for change, and creating new partnerships between states and communities. Forum proceedings will be distributed in June 1995;
- prepared and disseminated six *Issue Briefs* highlighting problems faced by young children and their families and offering examples of innovative approaches being used by states and communities to address these needs; and
- convened a small group of state and local policymakers, foundation staff, and service providers to discuss lessons learned from demonstration initiatives to improve maternal and child health services.

Action Agenda for States: A special brochure highlighting the status of young children, what children need, and how government can better support young children and their families will be released at NGA's annual meeting in Burlington, Vermont on July 29, 1995. A companion report will include more detailed information on the condition of young children, what states and communities are doing to address these conditions, lessons learned from current initiatives, and a discussion about the need to fundamentally alter the way government supports young children and their families. The report will also be released at the annual meeting.

National Summit: The National Summit on Young Children was held on June 6-7, 1995, in Baltimore, Maryland. The goals of the Summit were to focus public attention on the needs of young children, reach agreement on the need for benchmarks to guide decisions about programs and resource allocation, and reach agreement on a process to support state and local efforts to develop benchmarks and to implement the steps necessary to achieve them. The Summit will open with a video highlighting the status of young children and promising initiatives that are making a difference in children's lives. President Clinton will provide the opening remarks with a call to the nation to support young children.

Joining Governor Dean at the Summit were: Governor Thompson, Governor Carnahan, Governor Carlson, Governor Roy Romer of Colorado; Governor Parris N. Glendening of Maryland; Governor George V. Voinovich of Ohio; Governor Pedro J. Rossello of Puerto Rico; and Governor Michael O. Leavitt of Utah. Duncan Wyse of the Oregon Progress

Board represented Gov. John A. Kitzhaber and Lieutenant Governor Connie Binsfeld represented Michigan Gov. John Engler. Also participating were Carol Rasco; Secretary Donna Shalala, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; City Manager Caravalho, representing ICCMA; Commissioner Randall Franke, of Marion County, Oregon, NACo president, and County Councilwoman Praisner, also of NACo; Representative Jane Campbell, Ohio, president of the National Conference of State Legislatures, Senator Donald T. DiFrancesco, New Jersey, and Representative Bill Purcell, Tennessee, also of NCSL; and Councilwoman Carolyn Long Banks, NLC president.

A joint statement was released at the close of the Summit affirming the importance of investing in young children and outlining a series of commitments by state and local government to support states and localities in their efforts to develop and maintain effective community-based initiatives.

The Governors' Campaign for Children is a collaborative effort of the staff of several Governors' offices and NGA's Committee for Human Resources, the Education Policy Studies Division, Health Policy Studies Division, Office of Public Affairs, Office of the Executive Director, Center Conference Services/Corporate Programs, Conference and Office Services, and Employment & Social Services Policy Studies Division.

Support for the Governors' Campaign for Children is provided by Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the Foundation for Child Development, the PEW Charitable Trusts, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

NATIONAL
GOVERNORS'
ASSOCIATION

Issue Brief

The Governors' Campaign for Children

Employment and Social Services Policy Studies Division
Contact: Linda McCart, 202/624-5336
January 28, 1995

Building Communities for Children

Summary

This *Issue Brief,* one in a series of National Governors' Association (NGA) publications emphasizing the needs of young children and what states can do to meet those needs, highlights findings from a national hearing where representatives from twelve communities shared their successes and lessons learned in creating comprehensive services for young children. The series is a part of the Governors' Campaign for Children initiative of NGA Chair Howard Dean, M.D., of Vermont, a year-long effort to help policymakers better understand the needs of young children and strategies that are effective in addressing those needs.*

The hearing, "Building Communities for Children," confirmed several important principles that should guide all efforts to improve conditions for young children. Key among these are the following.

- A common vision and a willingness to come together to discuss the vision are essential to improving the well-being of children and their families.
- Policymakers must begin to invest in young children early to avoid the costs of prison, foster care, dropping out of school, and other "bad" outcomes for children.
- The best way to support families is by rebuilding the communities where they live.
- Flexibility is critical to success. This includes flexibility in operations, in the services that are offered, in the decisionmaking authority of frontline staff, in funding, and in working with other organizations and individuals.
- Creating partnerships among government, the community, businesses, and parents is essential. Building and maintaining community buy-in and support must be an integral part of any initiative.

Background

There is widespread agreement about the dismal status of the nation's young children and about the family and community supports needed to ensure that all children have the opportunity to succeed in life. There is much less agreement about how policymakers can reorient and restructure government programs to help the nation ensure that all children are healthy, happy, safe, and loved. To achieve this broad goal requires the full participation and support of government, businesses, philanthropic organizations, religious institutions, and, most importantly, of individuals, families, and communities.

The problems of young children are well-known. One out of every four children lives in poverty. One in three victims of physical abuse is an infant. Nearly a quarter of all pregnant women receive little or no prenatal care, increasing the likelihood of their giving birth to low-birthweight babies who require costly care. One third of all children below age two are not up-to-date on essential vaccines. These conditions increase the risk that children will not develop into caring, competent adults with the capacity to provide for their own children. So the cycle continues.

There is broad consensus about the key elements that are needed to break this cycle. Research confirms that to develop properly young children need:

- a cohesive family that is dependable under stress;
- a relationship with at least one adult who is consistently nurturing and loving;
- a supportive and caring community;
- a sense of hope for a bright future; and
- a safe and healthy environment that is free from violence and abuse and environmental hazards.

Traditionally, society has depended on families to provide the nurturing environment that enables children to thrive. The fundamental desire of parents to take care of their children has not changed. Yet today's economic and social conditions make it increasingly difficult for parents alone to provide all that is required for their children's healthy development.

States and localities play a key role in ensuring that families are given the tools they need to fulfill their responsibility to their children. However, government is not organized for success. There are too many programs administered by too many agencies. There seems to be no central purpose for the hundreds of programs that serve children and families; it is a shotgun approach that simply is not working anymore.

The dilemma facing the nation today is how to transform the maze of support services for children and their families to make them more responsive and to reduce barriers to children's healthy development. Policymakers know that children need strong families and that families need strong communities. They are less sure about how to reform government to help create and support environments where children, families, and communities can thrive.

A National Hearing on Children

To address this issue, Governor Dean launched a nationwide search for successful, community-based initiatives that focus on strengthening parents' ability to care for their children and provide a range of services for young children and their families. Governors in twenty-four states responded to his request and identified communities in their states that have managed to reform systems to put the needs of young children ahead of the needs of agencies and programs.

Twelve communities were selected to share their successes at a national hearing hosted by Governor Dean on December 8, 1994, in Washington, D.C. These community initiatives are representative of the types of activities going on across the country to strengthen families and provide comprehensive services for young children. A list of the featured communities is included at the end of this *Issue Brief*.

Governor Dean was joined on the hearing panel by Wisconsin Governor Tommy G. Thompson, vice chair of NGA; Missouri Governor Mel Carnahan, chair of the Committee on Human Resources; Minnesota Governor Arne H. Carlson, vice chair of the Committee on Human Resources; Michigan Governor John Engler; and West Virginia Governor Gaston Caperton. Carol Rasco, assistant to the President for domestic policy; Carolyn Long Banks, councilwoman-at-large, Atlanta, Georgia, and president of the National League of Cities; Barbara Shipnuck, supervisor, Monterey County, California, and Marilyn Praisner, councilwoman, Montgomery County, Maryland, of the National Association of Counties; and George Caravalho, city manager, Santa Clarita, California, of the International City/County Management Association, also served on the hearing panel.

Representatives from the community initiatives were asked to address the following questions in their presentation at the hearing.

- What was the catalyst that stimulated a major initiative that focused on young children?
- What made it work?
- What is needed to sustain the initiative and to replicate it in other areas?
- What would have made it easier to accomplish?

Lessons from the Field

The overarching comment from all participants, including members of the hearing panel, was that to be effective, programs must focus on supporting and strengthening families. The second general principle on which there appeared to be consensus was that families live in communities; government and other stakeholders must therefore work harder at rebuilding communities.

Another important message was that initiatives continue to exist because the participants are convinced that the programs work. These initiatives let parents and the individuals whom they serve set the agenda, build broad-based community support, and remain flexible in the services they deliver and in their day-to-day operations. In addition, regardless of the population each effort was initially designed to address, all eventually moved to focus on young children and their families because these are the populations on whom programs and services have the greatest impact.

The following paragraphs summarize the responses of the representatives from the successful community initiatives to the questions posed at the hearing.

Make the vision simple and easy to understand. Visions should guide everything you do and create a sense of urgency. The community must be involved in creating the vision and everyone should have input. At some point, however, a choice must be made; the leader or the community must say this is our vision. It is also important to "stay the course" to allow time to make the vision a reality.

Develop measurable results. It is important to begin to move from determining success based on the number of individuals who are served to determining success based on results—whether the program or service actually makes a difference or not. Once specific indicators or benchmarks are established, communities should have the flexibility to design strategies to achieve them.

Recognize that returns on the investment in young children will probably not be seen for ten to fifteen years. Although policymakers understand this, they grapple with the political realities of living in a world that wants instant rewards and quick fixes to complex problems.

Recognize that change takes time and money. The problems states and localities are trying to address did not develop overnight, and it will take a long time to see any dramatic results. Working together is a time-consuming process, but it is the only way any initiative is going to make a difference. Initiatives like these need some basic funding to get started, to do the planning, to conduct focus groups with all of the stakeholders, to organize meetings to ensure that everyone is at the table, to develop the vision, and to communicate the message to the public.

Demonstrate a willingness to try new ideas and to change the way government and programs operate. Policymakers must be willing to experiment and take risks because no one knows exactly how to go about transforming systems to focus on children and families. Staff, families, and children also must be risk-takers.

Allow staff at all levels to be creative. Programs should be designed within broad parameters with clear missions and objectives, but the staff and community should have the authority to make decisions about how to accomplish the goals.

Learn to listen differently. Families know what they need. They need services that are available in the community where they live. They need to tell their story one time, not ten times. They need to go to the right place the first time. They want and need to be treated with dignity and respect. They want choices in the services that are offered. They want to be involved in designing solutions to their problems.

Understand the linkage between strengthening families and parents working. Someone has said that the best social policy is a job. Policymakers need to recognize that without economic opportunities, all of the programs and services in the world will not get us very far. Initiatives targeting families and children must be linked with initiatives targeting economic development. For example, one community has more than $2 billion coming into it from the earnings and income of all of the individuals who live there. In the majority of communities, a dollar turns over four, six, or eight times before it leaves; every time a dollar turns over, it contributes to the creation of jobs. In this low-income community, the $2 billion only turns over once as it leaves. All of that money is going to other communities. The trick is to keep that money in that community by opening banks, grocery stores, restaurants, libraries, and other facilities that offer goods and services that individuals need.

Leverage corporate, foundation, government, parent, and community support to implement and sustain prevention programs. The problems are too complex and overwhelming for any one entity to solve alone. In addition, successful initiatives need committed staff who know and understand the neighborhoods where they are working.

Start small and work out all of the kinks before trying to take the initiative statewide. Policymakers need to recognize that what works in one community will not work in another community without fine-tuning and adapting the program and services to fit the needs of the individuals in specific communities.

Reduce categorical funding and the paperwork that goes with it. Families should not have to complete separate intake forms for each service they need. Administrators should not have to complete separate reporting forms for every program, especially when the information on the reporting forms provides little information about whether the program is working or how to make it better.

Combine roles where appropriate. For example, in the majority of communities, one public health nurse delivers WIC (Special Supplemental Feeding Program for Women, Infants, and Children) services, another gives immunizations, another provides maternal and child health services, and another does school nursing. Families with young children could easily have contact with each of these individuals and generally must complete separate application forms for each service. One successful community initiative combined intake forms and assigned responsibility for all of these services to one person. This approach makes it easier for families to receive services, eliminates duplication of information, and improves the family's medical care because the same nurse has all of the information about the family's health.

Use opportunities presented in federal legislation. Take an intense look at what currently exists and then design strategies to use those resources more effectively while also leveraging them to effect other changes. For example, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act forced the schools to look at services for children with disabilities. As a result, individuals were hired who had backgrounds in early childhood education and expertise in working with young children. These individuals gradually moved up through the system—early childhood educators became supervisors, who then became principals, who then became school board members, further influencing the dialogue that was occurring within the public schools on young children and families.

Keep the focus on the families you are serving. Figure out why you are doing what you are doing. Continually ask the question, "Will this make a difference for the children and families in this community?"

Be flexible. Family problems do not always occur between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Families without food have a hard time concentrating on how they should discipline their child. Do whatever the family needs whenever the family needs it. For example, a parent in a neighborhood with a school-based family center called early one Monday morning stricken with grief. Her son had died of asthma over the weekend and she had no idea what to do, who to talk to, or how she could pay for the funeral. The staff answered her questions, helped her with arrangements, and got a funeral director to donate his services.

Use all community resources. This includes resources that are not usually considered, such as the parks and recreation department and the police department. In numerous collaborative initiatives, these entities are not at the table even though they provide an array of activities for families and children.

Solicit funding from all available sources and use existing resources in new and different ways. It is important not to be dependent on only one source of funding.

Help parents develop leadership skills. This enables them to take control of their lives. Programs should teach parents how to influence and change the things they care about that have an impact on their lives. For example, in a neighborhood where an early childhood center is located there was no grocery store; the nearest store was about fifteen blocks away. The parents decided that they wanted to talk to the head of one of the large chain stores about this. Staff at the center helped arrange the meeting, but the parents did all of the talking. It was their idea and their meeting.

Recruit community members to serve as volunteers and try to hire staff from the community. By directly interacting with low-income parents, volunteers gain a better understanding of the struggles they confront and subsequently are more likely to support programs that support families. Hiring community residents as staff helps reduce cultural barriers and helps build a sense of trust among the families that need services.

Have the parents or family at the table when discussing their problems with other professionals. Families should be a part of the problemsolving team so that they become engaged in defining their future and in finding solutions that will work for them. Addressing issues of confidentiality also requires establishing and nurturing good working relationships with other professionals so that everyone is comfortable in sharing information and talking about sensitive issues with individuals and families.

Create comfortable environments for children and families. In one family center, everyone is greeted with a smile and often a hug. The place is full of activity—children laughing, parents talking, and people working. The walls are not institutional gray. There are lamps instead of overhead lights. There are plants, fish tanks, and hamster cages. It is a fun place to be and to work.

Conclusion

The community representatives agreed that the initiatives they were involved in required tremendous energy and commitment, but they also agreed that the work they were doing was fun. They acknowledged that the support of the Governor and local business leaders was essential to success. Each representative encouraged members of the hearing panel to continue their leadership in focusing public attention on the needs of young children and families and moving programs to focus on prevention. They also suggested that Governors and other policymakers should do more to celebrate the successes that are evident in every state and in many communities across the country.

Community Initiatives Featured at the Hearing

deLacey Early Childhood Center, *Carpentersville and Elgin, Illinois*

Step Ahead: Indiana Collaboration Project, *Floyd and St. Joseph Counties, Indiana*

The Family Connection Project, *Capac, Michigan*

The Family Center, *Rush City, Minnesota*

Walbridge Caring Communities Program, *St Louis;* Partnership for Children, *Kansas City*; and Family Investment Trust, *Missouri*

Success by Six, *Addison and Franklin Counties, Vermont*

Family Resource Networks, *Kanawha and Ritchie Counties, West Virginia*

Family Enhancement, *Madison, Wisconsin*

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*The Governors' Campaign for Children is supported by Carnegie Corporation of New York.

NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION

Issue Brief

The Governors' Campaign for Children

Employment and Social Services Policy Studies Division
Contact: Linda McCart, 202/624-5336
January 29, 1995

Meeting the Needs of Young Children: What Governors Can Do*

Editor's Note: This *Issue Brief* was written by Michael Levine, a program officer at Carnegie Corporation of New York. It is based on his remarks at "Starting Points: A Discussion on Meeting the Needs of Our Youngest Children," a technical assistance forum hosted by the National Governors' Association in September 1994 and supported by Carnegie Corporation and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. The recommendations build on Carnegie Corporation's two-year study, *Starting Points: Meeting the Needs of Our Youngest Children,* released in April 1994. Carnegie Corporation is supporting the Governors' Campaign for Children.

Summary

This *Issue Brief* is first in a series of National Governors' Association (NGA) publications highlighting the needs of young children and their families and what states can do to meet those needs. It suggests actions Governors can take to put young children at the top of the state's policy agenda and ensure that all children have a good start in life—one that will help them be safe, happy, healthy, and "ready to learn." The series is a part of the initiative of NGA Chair Howard M. Dean, M.D., of Vermont, Governors' Campaign for Children, a year-long effort to help policymakers better understand the needs of young children and strategies that are effective in addressing those needs.

The *Issue Brief* describes several different approaches Governors have taken to improve the well-being of young children and their families. It also outlines a number of concrete steps that Governors can take to educate the public about the needs of young children, build public support, create fundamental change in the ways state agencies design and deliver services, establish new visions for young children and their families, leverage new resources, and reallocate existing funds to better support families with young children. It recognizes the need for new partnerships with local government and private businesses and for encouraging innovation and risk-taking.

The Role of Governors

Governors have a wide array of executive, legislative, and regulatory options in addition to their "bully pulpit" to improve conditions for families with young children. Following are a number of suggestions, based on research and experience, for approaches state CEOs can take to move children's issues to the top of the state's agenda.

Getting Started with Public Education and Planning. A useful strategy to educate various groups and spur purposeful planning involves the organization of a high-level summit and/or a series of coordinated local meetings to engage businesses, parents, clergy, and professional groups in discussing ways to better meet family needs. These discussions often provide a critical opportunity to "take the pulse" of important groups, and they can point to ways to more clearly articulate an agenda.

A Governor might follow up on this "pulse-taking" phase by appointing an interagency planning council or making use of an existing structure consisting of cabinet officers and other public and private sector leaders to review state and community program information, to analyze trends in key indicators of young children's health and well-being, and to study the recommendations in the Carnegie Corporation's recent report on young children, *Starting Points: Meeting the Needs of Our Youngest Children,* for ensuring healthy child development. Such a group could develop its own report, as New Mexico has done and Texas is planning to do, detailing the conditions of families with young children in the state and outlining an agenda for change through executive action, legislation, program innovation, and public/private collaboration. In some instances, a Governor may choose to set up local action councils by providing planning funds to help communities design and deliver necessary services and supports.

These strategies have been used with promising results by Governor Roy Romer and First Lady Bea Romer in designing Colorado's First Impressions program, and by Governor James B. Hunt in crafting North Carolina's Smart Start initiative. Georgia Governor Zell Miller, Indiana Governor Evan Bayh, Michigan Governor John Engler, Minnesota Governor Arne H. Carlson, Ohio Governor George V. Voinovich, and West Virginia Governor Gaston Caperton, as well as former New Mexico Governor Bruce King, also have used high-level task forces, public education approaches, and new governance mechanisms in designing initiatives for families with young children.

Building Momentum for Low-Cost, Symbolically Important Commitments. A Governor who is committed to a statewide initiative of this kind also can build support for greater public investment in an initial action phase by using several low-cost, high-reward strategies. These actions can signal a series of possible new commitments, but they are also symbolically important to many segments of the electorate, the media, and the business community. For a new Governor, these strategies may provide an important cushion to help build support for changing priorities.

A Governor can issue executive orders or coordinate public education campaigns that build support for families in the workplace and in other community settings. For example, by issuing an executive order to all state agencies to establish flexible work hours and to reinforce employees' rights to parental leave, a Governor capitalizes on an issue that is both symbolic and substantive. The Governor's office can also show its concern for families by producing an information assistance packet for all new parents to be distributed throughout the state—in hospitals, schools, welfare offices, parent education programs, and businesses—that describes available resources. A state-sponsored 800 number that links parent callers to an inventory of community sources of help is another low-cost option with potential utility. Some of these strategies are being used in Delaware, New York, Ohio, and South Carolina. Often, business leaders who are champions of family-friendly workplaces can offer financial assistance to underwrite these initiatives. In demonstrating that the state cares about family life, a Governor sets the tone for other public and private institutions.

In addition, a Governor can give his or her leadership council the authority to "bust barriers," such as Governor Voinovich's implementation of "regulation free zones" and Governor Caperton's decision to permit his children's cabinet to waive obstructive rules. Program innovation to help tailor services to families' needs are being supported through new structures to reinvent government that cost little, including finding ways to pool funding across agency lines, maximizing federal entitlement and matching dollars, redeploying personnel like the military to assist in immunization drives and community policing experiments, and establishing public/private matching funds.

Although none of these steps requires sizable public investment, they can provide essential support to families if they tie into an overall strategy that is results-oriented. In considering any managerial or regulatory changes, executive agencies should always strive to enhance rather than limit program quality.

As a Governor begins to define and negotiate a broader program, there are other low-cost levers for change that might be considered, including launching legislative initiatives or redeploying existing resources. It is important to communicate that *all* parents of young children may at times need some services and supports to enhance their functioning, given the often stressful conditions of contemporary family life. This support may come from extended families, friends, religious and cultural institutions, schools, businesses, community institutions, or government.

Setting Universal Goals for Families and Young Children. A Governor can establish a process for developing goals and benchmarks to help guide policies and programs and ensure that the needs of all families are addressed. When well-designed, such results-oriented initiatives can greatly facilitate program management, provide an accountability structure that is accessible to the public, and permit interest groups to collaborate on, rather than block, progress. Governors can help form a compact under which government, businesses, parents, and community institutions share responsibility. Governor Carlson and former Oregon Governor Barbara Roberts have taken the lead in developing better data systems and progress indicators. The national KIDS COUNT! data project, organized by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is also an important resource.

Building Public Support. As Governors prepare to launch new initiatives, several elements of a public education strategy can be used to communicate interest in young children. Obvious vehicles include meetings with the news media, high-profile announcements in state-of-the-state speeches, and town meetings. Less obvious strategies include the establishment of strong communication ties with other important groups, including the religious and foundation community and business leaders. Specific signals or supportive messages from these parties can be an essential part of educating the public and sustaining citizens' long-term support. Former South Carolina Governor Carroll A. Campbell Jr.'s emphasis on reducing infant mortality has relied on a partnership with the broadcast media, churches, and other helping groups in the community. Governor Voinovich has worked closely with community advocates, including the local chapter of the Children's Defense Fund.

To gain further broad-scale acceptance of a young family initiative, a Governor might also study ways to finance paid parental leave. Five states—California, Hawaii, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island—already finance a leave through partial wage replacement offered by temporary disability insurance. These leave policies are very popular with moderate-income employees and studies show that they are well-supported by employers. According to independent research, worker productivity is not negatively affected and employer costs are minimal. States are likely to lead the way on new innovations in this area now that a national standard has been established by the Family and Medical Leave Act. Of course, the design and promotion of any family leave initiative must include business leaders to ensure their support.

Garnering Resources Through Aggressive and Creative Fund Development Strategies. The Governor and executive agency staff can aggressively pursue better ways to use funds for young children through meetings with members of Congress, the President's cabinet, and White House staff. New federal funding streams for family support and family preservation, anticrime prevention, Goals 2000, WIC (Special Supplemental Feeding Program for Women, Infants, and Children), and Head Start expansion can all be utilized by states to focus on young children and their families. States will also need to consider ways to use any new federal welfare, health care, and child care legislation to benefit children's development. The Clinton administration has demonstrated a willingness to consider several inventive ways to pool funding from different categorical programs, adjust divergent eligibility rules, and revise regulations that limit the state's ability to draw down federal matching funds.

Governors can establish a public/private challenge fund, perhaps modeled after the Ounce of Prevention Fund in Illinois or the Family Investment Trust in Missouri, thus leveraging and directing private contributions toward meeting the needs of families with young children. Such an investment fund might give the state, its employers, and other institutions incentives to open new high-quality child care centers or neighborhood service hubs. These funds can also help underwrite staff training programs to improve the skills of adults working with young children, a key element in ensuring the healthy development of young children.

The creative use of government-backed bonds and public pension funds should be considered to provide capital for needed new facilities, such as neighborhood family and child centers, child care centers, and primary health facilities. The Illinois Facilities Fund, a state initiative that uses private investment capital to improve publicly sponsored early childhood facilities, is a model worth examining. New Jersey and New York have similar early childhood facilities funds.

Making a High-Profile Commitment. Other action strategies may require new funds or a significant reallocation of existing resources. Close consideration of these strategies by a Governor ultimately may define the state's commitment to a "campaign for children" for the longer term.

A Governor could introduce comprehensive legislation, working in tandem with state legislative bodies, that promotes action in the four major areas of concern identified in Carnegie Corporation's report, *Starting Points: Meeting the Needs of Our Youngest Children.* This legislation could focus on the promotion of responsible parenthood by tying effective family planning programs to parent education and support; the expansion of quality, affordable child care; preventive child health and protection from community violence; and incentives for community mobilization. A coherent legislative package also might establish state goals or benchmarks for acceptable results in improving conditions for families with young children. The package might, for example, offer additional funding in high-priority areas modeled after North Carolina's Smart Start program. It also could reallocate existing resources to give greater impetus to meeting the needs of young children, as Georgia, Ohio, and South Carolina have done in recent legislative sessions.

Where legislative action is deemed unnecessary or ill-timed, the Governor may be able to redirect state discretionary grants and federal pass-through funds (e.g., under Title XX, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Goals 2000 legislation, the Family Preservation and Support Program, or Maternal and Child Health block grants) to make the needs of families with young children a higher priority in the state's spending plans. This redirection also might include an emphasis on program "infrastructure" needs in order to support community planning, collaborative service delivery, information and referral services for parents, and staff training. Such "glue" money that goes directly to community organizations can be vital.

The state tax code can be reformed to provide more money for low- and moderate-income families with children. More than thirty states already have revised their tax codes or are actively examining proposals that emphasize increased tax deductions or credits for families with young children. Perhaps the most important thing that can be done for young families is to provide them with more disposable income and a decent standard of living.

Governors should carefully evaluate all welfare reform initiatives to ensure that the healthy development of young children is considered while providing a road to self-sufficiency for their parents. In contemplating policies that limit adult benefits as incentives to work or to engage in education or training, care must be taken to assess child care and transportation needs. In addition, many single parents often remain on welfare to ensure that their children have health care. Options to continue Medicaid or other health care coverage when parents go to work should also be carefully considered in crafting welfare reform proposals.

Finally, a Governor could organize a higher education partnership fund to link university experts in program design, delivery, and evaluation with community-based initiatives. Such a partnership fund could establish a priority to help health, social services, and early childhood education professionals and support staff respond to the needs of families with young children.

Conclusion

This far-from-exhaustive list of strategies can help shape a state's response to the crisis facing families with young children today. The promise of any statewide campaign for young children largely depends on a Governor's ability to galvanize support from a vast array of stakeholders. For the campaign to succeed, the public will need to embrace one essential goal—to give all children a decent start in life.

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*The recommendations in this *Issue Brief* represent the views of the author and should not be construed as representing the opinions or policies of Carnegie Corporation of New York or the National Governors' Association.

NATIONAL
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Issue Brief

The Governors' Campaign for Children

Employment and Social Services Policy Studies Division
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Benchmarking Results for Children and Families*

Summary

This *Issue Brief*, one in a series of National Governors' Association (NGA) publications emphasizing the needs of young children and what states can do to meet those needs, illustrates how several states are using a results-oriented approach to intergovernmental service delivery to improve outcomes for children and families. The state initiatives attempt to restore government's credibility with the public by involving citizens in establishing clear expectations of the improved conditions to be achieved within the state, and by promoting shared responsibility and accountability among public agencies, different levels of government, and the various stakeholders in communities for achieving those results. The series is part of the Governors' Campaign for Children initiative of NGA Chair Howard Dean, M.D., of Vermont, a year-long effort to help policymakers better understand the needs of young children and strategies that are effective in addressing those needs.

A Vision for America's Children

In 1994 the Governors and representatives from six other national organizations representing state and local elected officials, in consultation with representatives of the Clinton administration and the bipartisan leadership of Congress, articulated a vision for America's children. That vision stated, in part:

> Children are America's most valuable resource. They are important to society because of their potential now and in the future. Children deserve to be loved and cared for, to feel secure in the present and in reaching for the future. They deserve good health care, adequate nutrition, safe and affordable housing, a safe environment, and a quality education. Children need an understanding of their culture, an affirmation of their self-worth, and a strong and positive sense of their responsibility to themselves and to society.

To accomplish this vision, the current system for delivering services to children and families must undergo sweeping reform and families and communities must assume greater responsibility for creating environments in which children can thrive. Such large-scale and complex changes can best be achieved when all of the various parties who have a stake in the children and family services system understand and buy into the new vision and commit to working together to support and participate in the change process. Achieving systemic reform requires gaining public support for the reforms, engaging communities and other key stakeholders in the change process, and sustaining that support and commitment to change long enough for the reforms to begin producing the desired results.

The Value of Benchmarking

A number of states have embarked on a benchmarking process to restore government's credibility with the public. This process involves citizens in establishing clear priorities for, and expectations of, a more competitive economy, an improved quality of life, and other improvements to be achieved within the state. Within this context, benchmarking entails:

- articulating a clear vision of the improved conditions desired for the state; and
- establishing measurable indicators of these conditions to serve as targets toward which the state's residents, communities, government, and the private sector should be working as well as benchmarks against which the state's progress toward achievement of the preferred future can be tracked over time.

For example, one of the twenty broad goals articulated in the Minnesota Milestones initiative is that "families will provide a stable environment for their children." The indicators used to measure the state's success in achieving this goal over the next five, ten, and twenty years are reductions in the percentages or rates of teen pregnancy among girls ages ten to seventeen; runaways; twelfth-grade students who have attempted suicide; apprehensions of children; children who use alcohol or illegal drugs at least monthly; divorces involving children; and students who move more than once a year.

One of North Carolina's goals is that "all North Carolina children enter school ready to succeed." The indicators used to track progress in achieving this goal are the percentages of children living below the poverty level who participate in constructive early childhood education programs; state-licensed child care centers that meet the accreditation requirements of the National Association for Education of Young Children; and preschool children who are read to at home at least three times per week.

To support this process, strategies must be implemented to collect baseline information on each of these conditions. In addition, a system must be created to monitor changes in these conditions at specified intervals. Finally, tools must be developed for giving the public feedback on the state's success in achieving its goals and priorities. Usually, states issue annual or biannual report cards to the public showing how well they are doing. Minnesota grades how well the state is doing on each of its goals, assigning a positive or negative grade based on the progress or lack of progress on half or more of the indicators. In addition, the Minnesota planning agency has developed an online children's report card for every community in the state so that people can view information from a variety of databases, such as on health, education, demographics, and crime, and compare their community's performance with that of other localities, regions, and the state.

At one level, benchmarking is an inclusive communications strategy. The public communicates its priorities to government on the results to be achieved for the state through the collective action of all of the relevant stakeholders, including government. Government then reports back to the public on its success in achieving those results. The consensus on the importance of achieving the benchmarks that is developed among the stakeholders as a result of this inclusive goal-setting process results in greater trust among those involved and a greater likelihood that they will share the responsibility for achieving the benchmarks.

More significantly, benchmarking, as well as results-oriented performance management initiatives being implemented within state education, social services, and workforce development systems, shift the focus of accountability from monitoring the effort or services provided to measuring the impact government-funded efforts have on the lives of the people they are designed to help. Focusing on results rather than process and measuring results achieved over time promotes strategic thinking and collaboration within government and between government and communities to achieve the desired results. It also shifts the emphasis from one of ensuring compliance with rules and regulations to learning more about what aspects of programs work, implementing best practices at scale, and investing in strategies that have a substantial return on investment.

Results-oriented accountability, strategic planning, and capacity building form a three-pronged systemic reform strategy that creates an environment of trust among all of the various stakeholders. In this environment, stakeholders see themselves as part of the solution, decisionmaking can be decentralized, and incremental improvements in key aspects of the system can be made over time. A results-oriented accountability system provides the framework within which all of the stakeholders can share the responsibility for making progress toward, and ultimately achieving, the policy outcomes sought. Rather than imposing solutions from the top down, a decentralized strategic planning process provides the opportunity for inclusive and collaborative problemsolving and "birthing" of new ideas throughout the system. Capacity-building activities support systemic reform by strengthening the ability of communities and stakeholders to find their own solutions to problems.

State Initiatives

Below are brief descriptions of how Iowa and Oregon developed their benchmarks and how these benchmarks are being used in their planning, budgeting, and accountability systems to decentralize decisionmaking, promote innovation, and ultimately, improve the return on public investment.

In addition, state initiatives in Illinois, Iowa, New York, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington are described. These states are developing a new generation of performance management systems that cut across each state's workforce development programs. The performance management systems link delivery system accountability to state goals; promote shared accountability across programs, institutions, and funding streams to achieve system goals; use common or compatible information systems; and encourage continuous quality improvement.

Iowa. Iowa's human investment strategy is rooted in Governor Terry E. Branstad's 1987 executive order creating a welfare reform council and workgroup. The council and workgroup became the model for interagency and interdisciplinary collaboration in state government. Begun in 1991, successful efforts to create a human investment strategy culminated in July 1993 with breakthrough legislation that created a bipartisan, citizen Council on Human Investment (CHI). The legislation was the product of a two-year planning process that developed a human investment strategy for the state and included significant reforms in public assistance, workforce development, economic development, and asset development for lower income Iowans.

The mission of the Council on Human Investment is to create and implement a performance management system in Iowa state government. The framework used to achieve the mission focuses on developing benchmarks—broad measurable policy goals that speak to changing economic or social conditions—outcome-based program performance measures, a methodology to determine the return on investment, outcome-based performance budgets, an investment budget model, and community involvement.

Benchmarks. The benchmarks were developed based on input from a cross-section of the population. The council's initial benchmarking efforts were in three policy areas: strategies for strong families, workforce development, and economic development. CHI will continue to establish benchmarks until all policy areas are covered.

A fundamental question regarding the benchmarking process was how to elicit public input. CHI wanted to ensure that people who might have difficulty participating because of the time or location of a meeting, or who lacked access to transportation or child care, would have an equal opportunity to share their views. Senior members of Iowa's state agencies and research and academic communities crafted a multiphase effort that included an inventory of available strategic plans, a survey of community policy experts, and a statistically valid public opinion poll. This methodology ensured that the information gathered represented Iowans' priorities.

The opinion poll results were organized thematically to ensure focus and enable identification of benchmarks and state policy outcomes. Baseline data are being developed to express the current status of each benchmark and state policy outcomes. Comparative data are also being developed so that the state can measure its progress against "industry standards" or best practices. For use in state government, state policy outcome are measurable goals that encompass a number of programs and/or agencies. For example, the benchmarks and state policy outcomes for strategies for strong families are the following.

- **Improve the self-sufficiency of Iowans by increasing the proportion of Iowans living above the poverty level.**
  — An increase in the proportion of parents providing court-ordered child support payments.

  — An increase in the proportion of affordable housing units.

  — An increase in the proportion of people able to access quality child care.

  — A reduction in the average length of time families need welfare benefits.

  — A reduction in the proportion of children living in poverty.

  — A reduction in the proportion of families needing welfare benefits.

  — A decrease in the proportion of children who might be hungry.

- **Reduce the abuse of alcohol and other drugs.**

  — A reduction in marijuana and other illegal drug use among youth.

  — A reduction of deaths caused by alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes.

  — A reduction in alcohol use among youth.

  — A decrease in alcohol use among adult parents.

- **Increase the overall level of educational attainment.**

  — A decrease in the high school drop-out rate.

  — An increase in the percentage of high school graduates who pursue further education.

— An increase in the proportion of all students performing at or above grade level in elementary and secondary schools.

— An increase in the proportion of parents involved in their children's education programs.

- **Reduce the incidence of crime.**

— A reduction in the incidence of domestic abuse.

— A reduction in the number of weapon-related crimes.

— A reduction in the incidence of juvenile crime.

- **Reduce the loss of productive years of life.**

— An increase in the proportion of children who have completed the basic immunization series by two years of age.

— An expansion in health care coverage to families not currently covered by insurance.

- **Reduce pregnancies among teens age seventeen and younger.**
- **Reduce the incidence of child abuse.**
- **Reduce the proportion of children needing to be placed out of the home because of abuse, neglect, or delinquency.**

Benchmarks will be used in several ways to manifest the power of citizen input in establishing standards for the performance of state government.

Performance Measures. Benchmarks and state policy outcomes developed through the opinion poll are being used as the basis for establishing results-oriented performance measures for individual agencies and programs. To the extent possible, these performance measures will be stated in terms of change in social or economic conditions for the group of Iowans using the services offered through each agency or program.

Return on Investment. Iowa is developing a model to calculate the return on investment for publicly funded programs. This will provide citizens and policymakers with information on which service strategies are having the greatest impact on achieving the benchmarks.

Outcome-Based Performance Budgeting. Benchmarks, state policy outcomes, and performance measures are being used to create Iowa's outcome-based performance budget (OBPB). OBPB displays the total dollars in each program, the funds dedicated to each outcome-based performance measure established for that program, the cost of a unit of service to produce the desired outcome, and the effectiveness of the program expressed in outcomes produced. The performance budget will also display the total dollars—state, federal, and other funds—spent through state government for each performance measure, state policy outcome, and benchmark. OBPB sets up the exchange of accountability for flexibility between the executive and legislative branches and focuses attention on the effectiveness of service delivery strategies. Starting with seven agencies in state fiscal 1997, Iowa will implement OBPB incrementally over the next three to four years.

Investment Budgeting. The investment budgeting model pools or integrates funding streams, establishes desired outcomes tied to the benchmarks and state policy outcomes, sets up a competitive-bid marketplace for the delivery of outcomes, and calculates the cost of outcomes and the return on investment. The investment model sets up the exchange of accountability for flexibility between state government and local communities and service providers. It will begin to be used in workforce development programs in state fiscal 1996 and will be used selectively in additional policy areas well-suited for the model in years ahead.

Benchmarking Communities. Communities will be invited to participate in the work of the Council on Human Investment. One or more benchmarks established by the council will be adopted by communities that want to become a benchmark community. These communities will have facilitation resources, technical assistance, and a curriculum for building local collaboration made available to them. They will also have the opportunity to develop community-specific benchmarks that are not among the benchmarks established by the council.

Oregon. In 1988, as part of the Oregon Shines initiative, Oregon articulated a vision of improved conditions regarding the state's economy and quality of life that it planned to achieve over the next twenty years. With broad citizen input, this strategic vision of a preferred future for the state was translated into measurable goals called Oregon Benchmarks beginning in 1989. The benchmarks, which serve as the underpinning for the state's system reform strategy, focus on creating a diversified high-wage economy, protecting and enhancing Oregon's quality of life, and investing in the capability of Oregonians.

A total of 272 outcome-focused benchmarks have been developed to serve as both the targets and the measures against which the state's progress toward the three-part strategic vision can be monitored. Both "urgent" and "lead" benchmarks, which must be addressed in the next five years, and longer term "core" benchmarks, which must be achieved by 2005 and 2010, have been developed within each of the three benchmark clusters. Progress in achieving these benchmarks is tracked and publicly reported on every two years for the state, and as feasible, by county.

Oregon has established several organizations within state government that are responsible for helping the state achieve the vision set forth in the benchmarks. These include the Oregon Progress Board and the Oregon Commission on Children and Families.

Oregon Progress Board. The Oregon Progress Board, a legislatively mandated bipartisan board headed by the Governor, is responsible for updating the benchmarks every two years and reporting on the progress toward each benchmark goal. The board staff serve an analytic and catalytic role in supporting community- and state-based outreach, strategic planning, and analysis of data related to the benchmarks. To translate the Oregon Shines vision into benchmarks, the board conducted twenty-nine statewide meetings involving 2,100 people and used electronic voting to determine the highest priorities within communities. In addition, the board held hearings and brought leaders in each of the policy areas to identify their concerns and priorities.

The Oregon Progress Board currently has lead responsibility for negotiating new relationships among the state, the federal government, and communities within the state under the Oregon Option. The Oregon Option is a multiyear demonstration initiated in 1994 with the federal government to test an outcomes-oriented approach to intergovernmental service delivery. The redesigned intergovernmental system will be structured, managed, and evaluated based on the progress in achieving measurable results relative to the benchmarks selected, not on the level of effort. It will be based on shared accountability among agencies and levels of government; oriented to customer needs and satisfaction, especially through the integration of services; biased toward prevention rather than remediation of problems; and simplified and integrated as much as possible by delegating responsibilities for service design, delivery, and results to frontline, local-level providers.

Oregon Commission on Children and Families. The Oregon Commission on Children and Families and its thirty-six corresponding county commissions were established by state legislation in 1993 to improve the well-being of Oregon's children and families. The state's emphasis on community-based, comprehensive planning for children and families is based on the premise that communities are in the best position to determine how to improve the condition of their children and families and that collaborative planning among key stakeholders within communities fosters collective action by these stakeholders to improve children's well-being. The hope is that outcome-focused, community-based, comprehensive planning will increase the involvement of communities in service delivery, reducing the need for direct state involvement in service delivery except for delivering services to those with the most specialized needs.

The state commission uses the Oregon Benchmarks related to the desired condition of children and families as the organizing framework for its county-based planning, budgeting, and capacity-building activities. The state commission identified eleven of the Oregon Benchmarks as indicators of community conditions that protect, nurture, and realize the full physical, social, emotional, cognitive, and cultural developmental potential of children. These benchmarks are:

- increase the percent of babies whose mothers receive adequate prenatal care;
- decrease the pregnancy rate per 1,000 among females ages ten to seventeen;
- decrease the number of abused or neglected per 1,000 among children below age eighteen;
- increase the percent of children entering kindergarten who meet specific standards for their age related to cognitive, language and literacy, physical well-being, and social and emotional development;
- increase the number of identified child care slots per 100 children below age thirteen;
- increase the high school graduation rate;
- reduce the juvenile crime rate;
- increase the percent of eighth-grade students free from tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs in the previous month;
- increase the percent of eleventh-grade students free from tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs in the previous month;
- increase the percent of families living above 100 percent of the federal poverty level; and
- increase the percent of families that are able to care for their own children, as measured by the number of families with children who are not in substitute care.

County commissions are asked to choose core benchmarks toward which they will work based on their examination of the local communities' strengths, critical issues facing children and families, and the conditions that can contribute to meeting the goal. Communities are free to delete or substitute one or more of the state's core benchmarks with others if they can demonstrate through a waiver request that the deletion or substitution will help them arrive at community "wellness" better than the full list chosen by the state.

The state commission helps local councils conduct community mapping and planning processes to identify and prioritize community needs, decide how best to allocate community resources to meet those needs, and develop strategies to evaluate the effectiveness of their investments in achieving the benchmarks. Counties' biannual plans show revenue sources, dollar amounts from each of these sources, and leveraged in-kind resources allocated to each of the eleven benchmarks.

Unlike traditional human resources planning processes that focus on individual, family, and community deficits or risk factors, such as dropping out of school, substance abuse, and gang involvement, local commissions focus primarily on assets, capacities, and abilities in the community that serve as protective factors to help ward off negative outcomes for children. Community assets might include the number of youth already involved in positive developmental activities or volunteer organizations that either operate or are willing to operate alternative dispute resolution or youth mentoring programs. The premise is that focusing planning on such protective factors will lead to strategies that build on community strengths instead of prevention and intervention strategies that are merely aimed at reducing the incidence of these negative outcomes.

Planning guidelines issued by the state commission require county councils to identify short-term objectives and strategies for increasing the prevalence of, and access to, protective factors that will contribute to the ultimate achievement of the benchmarks chosen. For example, if the benchmark selected is to increase the percentage of children entering kindergarten who meet specific developmental standards for their age, one short-term objective might be to increase participation in parent education. Selected strategies might include undertaking a public education campaign on the importance of parent education or improving coordination of parent education activities.

County councils are also required to identify partners and potential partners who will be involved in implementing each of the planned strategies and to indicate the percentage of available funds that will be dedicated to carrying out the strategies related to given benchmarks. In addition, the county councils are required to evaluate their success in implementing the planned strategies and the effectiveness of the implemented strategies in achieving short-term objectives and long-term benchmarks. The county councils are instructed to use baseline data on community conditions collected during the mapping process and statewide data provided by the state commission as the starting point for the evaluation process. The Oregon Commission on Children and Families will track the percentage of counties that meet or exceed the eleven core Oregon Benchmarks for children and families for the year 2000 and the short-term performance objectives set by the local commissions.

National Governors' Association Performance Management Initiative in Workforce Development. Similar to the delivery system that serves children and families, the workforce development system is fragmented and the quality of services varies greatly among providers. Multiple programs and agencies in both delivery systems serve the same customers, often with different goals, little or no coordination, and different ways of measuring success. Promoting shared accountability in either system requires helping the various players develop a common understanding of their shared goals, common or complementary measures of the desired results, and the best methods of ensuring continuous improvement in performance and customer satisfaction.

Six states—Illinois, Iowa, New York, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington—are developing a new generation of outcome-focused accountability systems to support the more cohesive, customer-driven delivery systems being implemented by some states. The new management tools, part of the NGA Performance Management Initiative in Workforce Development, are designed to promote shared accountability across agencies, funding streams, and levels of government. Such accountability will contribute effectively to the achievement of the broad policy or benchmarks these states have established with citizen input.

The basic elements of these performance management systems will be:

- quantifiable policy goals reflecting the conditions to be achieved for the state;
- quantifiable performance expectations of what the public delivery system is to achieve and how it is to contribute toward achievement of the policy goals;
- performance standards for the results to be achieved by each component of the delivery system;
- common definitions and measures of performance across programs;
- a method for tracking the state's progress toward achievement of the policy goals; and
- linkages to systemwide continuous improvement processes.

Rather than focusing on subsets of the "eligible population" that each workforce development program is able to assist, the six states are planning to hold themselves and their workforce development "system" accountable for the results attained by broader population clusters (e.g., youth who are preparing to enter the workforce, workers who need retraining and transition assistance, and adults with multiple barriers to employment who are trying to enter or reenter the workforce). This approach will break the conventional pattern of program-focused performance measures and standards and will move the process toward measuring the success and progress of the system in terms of its effects on the entire state. At the same time, standards of service quality based on best practices for achieving the desired results will promote continuous quality improvement.

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*The accountability issues discussed in this *Issue Brief* have been identified by the National Governors' Association Task Force on State Management as a priority for 1995. The Governors' Campaign for Children, including the preparation of this *Issue Brief*, is supported by Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Foundation for Child Development.

NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION

Issue Brief

The Governors' Campaign for Children

Health Policy Studies Division
Contact: Deborah F. Perry, 202/624-5851
June 1, 1995

Creating Systems of Care to Promote Healthy Children*

Overview

Over the last decade, states and communities have been working hard to overcome the barriers to effective service provision that result from the categorical funding of children's programs. Recent proposals to significantly consolidate these programs at the federal level may lead to increased flexibility for states in the nature and funding of health services for children and their families. If enacted, these block grants would provide states with an opportunity to make programs more effective in serving needy populations. At the same time, a shift from agency-focused programs to family- and community-focused systems of care is occurring that challenges policymakers and program managers to meet children's needs in new and innovative ways. Governors have a key role to play in restructuring programs and services, regardless of whether consolidation occurs at the federal level.

This *Issue Brief* describes options for Governors to consider as reforms proceed in the administration, financing, and delivery of health services for children and their families. It is based on some of the lessons learned from a policy forum convened by the National Governors' Association (NGA). Forum attendees examined several recent initiatives to simplify and improve health programs for children. Some of these efforts have been funded through grants from foundations, while others have been supported by federal or state funds. All of these projects have sought to fundamentally change the way health services for children are delivered and financed.

The *Issue Brief* highlights some of the initiatives that have been implemented and describes some of the strategies that can be used to restructure children's health programs. It is one in a series of NGA publications highlighting the needs of young children and their families and what states can do to meet those needs. The series is part of the Governors' Campaign for Children, the initiative of NGA Chair Howard Dean, M.D., of Vermont. The campaign is a year-long effort to increase public awareness of the needs of young children, to simplify and improve federal and state programs, and to help communities better respond to the needs of young children and their families.

Background

Children and families benefit from access to a broad array of health and related services in community-based settings aimed at enabling them to become healthy, productive citizens. Health services for children are delivered by a variety of public, nonprofit, and private providers and are funded through a combination of commercial health insurance, Medicaid, and public discretionary programs. To ensure that all public and private resources are being used efficiently, coordination of the administration, financing, and delivery of health services to children and families is essential.

There is also a need for more flexible dollars that states and communities can use to meet the unique and multiple health care needs of children and families.

A History of Categorical Funding. Multiple, categorical funding streams now flow to states from the federal government to serve children and their families. Yet attached to these streams of money are restrictive eligibility criteria, prescriptive benefits packages, and overlapping intake and data collection requirements. By the time the dollars reach most local communities, service providers confront a large number of small pools of funds for which families must be determined eligible on a case-by-case basis. This categorical funding approach leads to fragmentation and inefficiencies in service delivery, duplication and gaps in the services provided, and an inflexible system that addresses only some of families' service needs.

States have responded to the barriers created by categorical funding by implementing a variety of mechanisms to increase the coordination of services at the local level and facilitate the integration of programs at the state and community levels. Although these efforts have resulted in some improvements in service delivery, they have not yet created systems of care for children and families. For example, service coordinators have been very successful in helping families navigate the maze of programs available at the community level. However, because so many federal programs now require that a case manager be assigned to help meet families' specific service needs, it could be argued that the multiple case management systems require coordination. Current case management systems are still constrained by the categorical service system. Moreover, case management does not fundamentally change the way programs are administered and financed.

Interagency planning groups at the federal, state, and local levels have been successful in increasing the collaboration among some of the categorical programs, and they have forged interagency agreements and other partnerships to improve service delivery. However, many interagency initiatives target only certain children and families, based on the age of the child or the door through which the family entered the service system. A few communities have begun to build systems of care by pooling flexible funds, coordinating categorical programs, and changing the administration, financing, and delivery of health and related services to children and families. These nascent initiatives can offer state policymakers guidance in expanding the successful reforms to all communities within the state.

The Need to Restructure Children's Health Programs. Several initiatives have recently been undertaken to simplify and improve the provision of health and related services to children and their families. As part of the Governors' Campaign for Children, the Health Policy Studies Division convened a two-day policy forum in Washington, D.C., May 4-5, 1995, to examine some of the lessons learned from these efforts. Through a series of presentations and discussions, strategies to enhance the delivery of a broader continuum of health and related services at the community level were described and discussed. Some of the lessons learned from these initiatives have implications for the roles that Governors can play in reforming the administration, financing, and delivery of services for children and families.

Strategies to Address Categorical Funding Barriers

The projects and initiatives discussed at the policy forum have attempted to remove some of the barriers to the effective and efficient delivery of health and related services to children and their families in the community. Typically, they change the way programs are administered and financed at the state and local levels and use strategies to improve the coordination of services across programs.

Some of the changes and strategies must be implemented at the state level, while others must occur within communities. Many of these reforms affect how the needs of children and families are assessed and how they are referred to service providers. Other changes focus on how services are delivered and financed.

State-Level Changes in Administration and Financing. These reforms typically involve a fundamental change in the way state government develops and implements policy on behalf of children and families. In particular, these approaches attempt to increase the coordination of multiple agencies' policies, regulations, and in some cases, budget priorities. Examples of these strategies include the formation of *interagency planning/coordination groups*, or in some states, a children's cabinet; and the development of detailed *interagency agreements*. Other states have reorganized child-serving agencies, such as in Indiana where the family and social services administration was created by merging multiple departments. Some states are experimenting with the *decategorization* of funds, though typically these efforts have been limited to state funds. Ohio has created *regulation free zones* by encouraging communities to identify state regulations that impede innovation; these regulations are then eliminated if they are determined to be unnecessary, or waived if there is a long-term need for their preservation. Finally, many states have created *information/data tracking systems* that allow multiple agencies to monitor services provided to children and families; these systems permit the identification of possible duplication in services and provide useful information on how to redeploy resources to address unmet needs.

Community-Level Mechanisms to Improve Service Delivery. Many of these strategies parallel approaches being implemented at the state level, including the formation of *local interagency planning/coordination groups* and the development of *interagency agreements*. Additional tools to improve the administration, financing, and delivery of health and related services to children and families are conducting *community needs assessments* and developing a *local plan*. These tools enable the development of an inventory of available services, funding streams, and providers, and they facilitate the process of identifying gaps in services. They also suggest areas where there is flexibility to shift resources to meet additional service needs within the community. Other communities *pool funds*. This strategy is especially successful when flexible funds are made available by refinancing health services that had not previously received federal Medicaid matching funds. Another strategy involves the *colocation of services*, also known as "one-stop-shopping." This permits families to access health and related services provided by multiple agencies in one geographic location. Colocation is typically accompanied by the consolidation and/or streamlining of the application process for programs such as Medicaid, the Title V Maternal and Child Health Program, and the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Systems Reforms at the Family Level. Many of the recent reform approaches assume that the health and related needs of children and families should determine the system of care, not the bureaucracy. Two important strategies to ensure that this occurs are *individualized case planning* and *intensive service coordination*. To identify what services each child and family needs, multidisciplinary assessments are conducted regularly with the active participation of family members. For young children, whose developmental needs change rapidly, these individualized assessments are conducted every six months. Service coordination or case management services are also an important mechanism to ensure that services are being provided, that families have access to the support or related services they need to benefit from the health services provided (e.g., transportation assistance), and that the services being provided by multiple agencies are coordinated.

Beyond a Categorical System

The projects and initiatives discussed at the forum have been successful in broadening the array of services to which their target population had access. However, each project or initiative focused on coordinating a group of services for a distinct population of children and families. For this reason, these efforts were still framed and limited by the categorical system. From the forum discussions, it became clear that there is a need to move toward a community-based system of care that meets the needs of all children and families and that is based on a system of flexible funding. Children's primary health care needs should be met within a system of care that is also responsive to any special health care needs that might emerge during their growth and development. This is where Governors can play an important role in simplifying and improving health and related service systems for children and families.

Options for Governors

States have made substantial progress in developing a broader array of community-based, publicly and privately funded health and related services for children and families. Funding from foundations and the federal government has provided states with the leverage to fundamentally change the way health services are administered, financed, and delivered in communities across the country. The current climate of proposed increases in federal flexibility, proposed decreases in federal funding, and proposed reductions in federal mandates, combined with Governors' own initiatives to downsize and redesign state government, provides Governors with an opportunity to make further improvements in the systems of care for children and families.

The lessons learned from the policy forum convened by NGA point to a variety of roles Governors can play in reforming child-serving health systems in communities within their states.

- Complex systems change slowly and must involve input and buy-in from all levels—cabinet-level officials, middle managers, and local service providers. A vision for the system of care works best when it is developed through a process that involves multiple players, in both the public and private sectors, as well as families. The vision should be clearly articulated and communicated by the Governor.
- In the current system, too often people are rewarded for being cautious, not innovative. The Governor can encourage innovation by acknowledging that occasionally mistakes will be made.
- To promote healthy children and families, the health care system must not be narrowly focused on providing medical services. The Governor can bring together representatives of multiple child-serving agencies in the public and private sectors to build a system that addresses broader health and related service needs.
- Just as states require freedom from the restrictions imposed by categorical funding so, too, do communities. The Governor can promote community-based solutions that respond to the varying needs of rural and urban communities, different ethnic and cultural groups, and community-identified concerns and priorities.
- Interagency work requires time to build relationships among people and across agencies. It requires state agency personnel to give up some of their "turf" and move programs and services in new directions. The Governor can encourage the formation of these partnerships and stress the importance of collaboration in making systems more rational.

- Changing the paradigm from program-centered services to family-centered services requires training new and existing personnel in the new approaches, assumptions, and procedures. The Governor's office can facilitate the coordination of in-service training for state workers as well as university-based and community college preparation of new workers.

Through these and other actions, the Governor can play an important role in restructuring health and related services for children and families into community-based systems of care that meet their needs and promote their development and productivity.

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NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION

Issue Brief

The Governors' Campaign for Children

Health Policy Studies Division
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May 1, 1995

Providing Health Insurance Coverage to Uninsured Children

Overview

Nearly 15 percent of all children living in the United States in 1993 lacked public or private health insurance for the entire year. Many more were covered for only a portion of that twelve-month period. Children without health insurance often go without needed primary and preventive health care services. This can lead to their need for more costly chronic and acute care services later in life and can contribute to excessive job absenteeism among their parents.

In response to this problem, states have launched a variety of programs to provide health insurance to children. This *Issue Brief* provides information on the prevalence of uninsured children in the United States; summarizes the findings of a recent National Governors' Association (NGA) survey of state programs providing children with health insurance; and outlines some options for expanding coverage to children without health insurance. It is based upon a forthcoming report, funded under a cooperative agreement between NGA and the federal Maternal and Child Health Bureau, that details the extent and nature of health insurance programs for children.

This *Issue Brief* is one in a series of NGA publications highlighting the needs of young children and their families and what states can do to meet those needs. The series is part of the Governors' Campaign for Children, the initiative of NGA Chair Howard Dean, M.D., of Vermont. The campaign is a year-long effort to increase public awareness of the needs of young children, to simplify and improve federal and state programs, and to help communities better respond to the needs of young children and their families.

Background

Prevalence of Uninsured Children. A growing number of children in theUnited States are without health insurance. These children are less likely to receive early, preventive health care services such as routine childhood immunizations, and are more likely to require treatment in an emergency room after a health care problem has worsened. The U.S. General Accounting Office recently issued an analysis of the U.S. Bureau of the Census March Supplement of the Current Population Surveys (CPS) for 1990 and 1994.[1] In 1993, 9.3 million children had no public or private health insurance, compared with 8.7 million children who were without coverage in 1989. From 1989 to 1993, the percentage of children covered by employer-based health insurance decreased from 63.2 percent to 57.6 percent.

Nearly 90 percent of uninsured children in 1993 lived in a family where at least one parent worked; in 61 percent of the families with uninsured children, one parent worked full time for the entire year. One third of the children who were without insurance in 1993 lived in families with incomes between 100 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Medicaid continues to provide health care coverage for more children in working poor families through a combination of state-initiated expansions and increased federal mandates. From 1989 to 1993, the number of children enrolled in Medicaid increased by 54 percent, from 8.9 million to 13.8 million.

The Urban Institute also conducted an analysis of the CPS data, but this model merges three years of data in order to identify differences among states for the period 1990 to 1992.[2] The data provided by The Urban Institute enable a state-by-state examination of the extent to which nonelderly residents are not covered by health insurance (see Figure 1), as well as the proportion of these residents who are below the age of eighteen (see Figure 2). Nationally, 15.8 percent of the total number of nonelderly residents living in the United States were uninsured Among all uninsured, nonelderly residents, 22 percent were children. Data on the percentages of children covered by employer-based health insurance, Medicaid, and other programs, as well as those in the residual uninsured category are presented in the table.

Beyond Medicaid Coverage. Medicaid, the state and federally funded health insurance program for the poor authorized under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, was never intended to provide coverage for all uninsured citizens. By expanding eligibility criteria for Medicaid, states have exercised considerable leadership to significantly increase the number of poor children who have health insurance coverage.[3] Despite state efforts, declining coverage by employers is resulting in a loss of coverage for children. To increase the number of children who have health insurance coverage, particularly those in working poor families, many states have created new programs to cover children who are not eligible for Medicaid. Some of these programs are completely financed and operated by the state, while other models partner state efforts with those of nonprofit entities.

The focus of this *Issue Brief* is on state programs (public, private, and public/private partnerships) that provide health insurance coverage to children who are traditionally not eligible for Medicaid and who do not have access to employer-based insurance through a parent. A synthesis of the key findings from a recent NGA survey of state programs is provided below.

Children's Health Insurance Programs

In January 1995, NGA conducted a comprehensive survey of states' health insurance programs for children. Information was requested on eligibility criteria, administration and financing, enrollment, type of health plans available to children, program costs, premiums and cost-sharing arrangements, and available benefits. Descriptions of three types of children's health insurance programs operated by states follow.

- ***Public programs*** are those financed entirely by federal, state, or local government funds. Public programs were reported by nine states: Arizona, California, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Washington. In some states, a new program has been created through the submission and approval of a Section 1115(a) waiver, which modifies the Medicaid program to expand coverage.[4] In the majority of other states, a new program to provide health insurance for children was created and funded entirely by either state general revenue funds or a cigarette tax. These programs typically have eligibility criteria that complement the Medicaid program, with age and income thresholds that begin where Medicaid coverage ends.
- ***Private programs*** include those operated by Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans. Known as Caring Programs for Children, these programs are often administered by a nonprofit entity on behalf of the plan. In early 1995, Caring Programs for Children were operating in twenty-three states and serving more than 120,000 children in the United States.[5] NGA received survey responses from thirteen

states operating Caring Programs for Children: Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. In many cases, Blue Cross and Blue Shield donates the administrative services necessary for operating the program. A unique feature of these programs is that children are issued a standard Blue Cross and Blue Shield plan identification card, enabling the family to avoid the possible stigma associated with being poor. Typically, children who are enrolled in Caring Programs share certain characteristics: they live at home with their families and attend school, if school-age; they are not eligible for Medicaid; and they live in families that cannot afford private health insurance. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Caring Programs for Children are often funded entirely with private dollars, including corporate and charitable donations and matching funds from Blue Cross and Blue Shield. In the Caring Programs operated in Iowa, Kansas, and North Carolina, the state funding also contributes funds.

- ***Public/private partnerships*** are funded through a combination of public/private dollars. Public-private partnerships were reported by eight states: Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, and Utah. This group of initiatives could also include those Caring Programs where the state has contributed a significant amount of funds in addition to the private and philanthropic funding supporting the program. Other models include programs with multiple funding sources such as one in Colorado that is jointly funded by the state, corporations, and a university hospital center. Florida developed a model that uses the school as a mechanism for providing health insurance coverage, funded through a combination of federal, state, and local public funds and supplemented by family premiums and foundation grants.

Almost all of these programs provide coverage for all routine primary and preventive medical care (e.g., well-child physician visits, diagnostic testing, and immunizations). Other services commonly included in the benefits package are outpatient surgery, hearing care, emergency care, and prescription drugs. Less commonly provided services are dental care, hospitalization, substance abuse treatment, and transportation.

Approximately one third of the programs operate on a fee-for-service basis, while another one third provides services in a managed care environment. Fifteen percent of the programs offer services through a combination of managed care and fee-for-service arrangements. The remaining states have some other service/payment arrangement, (e.g., a preferred provider organization).

Options for Governors

Governors may want to consider a number of strategies to provide health insurance coverage to uninsured children who live in their state.

- ***Establish a public/private partnership to provide health insurance for children.*** Many of these partnerships build on the strong network of private sector providers available in the United States and rely on corporate philanthropy and public funding. If there already is a Blue Cross and Blue Shield Caring Program in the state, public funds can be contributed to expand coverage to more children. States that have made a financial investment in the program include Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, and North Carolina. Michigan's Caring Program is actually a demonstration project approved by the Health Care Financing Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; it is financed through foundation funds and a combination of federal and state dollars.

- ***Enforce medical support obligations from noncustodial parents.*** In many cases, health insurance coverage for children is included in child support agreements. Noncustodial parents have an obligation to provide their children with health insurance coverage if it is available to them through their employer, and if neither the child nor the custodial parent has satisfactory health care coverage. States can encourage collaborative efforts between the Medicaid agency and the child support enforcement agency to ensure that medical support is included in new or modified child support orders. Aggressive enforcement of medical support orders can save states significant funds in Medicaid coverage.

- ***Work with the Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans within the state to create a Caring Program for Children.*** An advantage of this approach is that the Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans often donate the administrative services needed to operate the program. In many cases, the Caring Programs provide matching funds and engage in aggressive fundraising to encourage corporate participation. Often, the Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans have an already-established network of participating providers that can be accessed by families that enroll in the Caring Programs.[6]

- Expand eligibility for Medicaid for children not currently covered under the program. States have considerable flexibility in defining who is eligible for Medicaid under their state program. Eligibility expansions have been used by many states to provide coverage to additional children. Section 1902(r)(2) of the Social Security Act permits states to set more generous Medicaid eligibility criteria for children and pregnant women without requesting a federal waiver. The primary advantage of this strategy is that federal matching funds are available to finance services provided to newly eligible children. This option necessitates that states comply with all federal program requirements.

  Many states are also taking advantage of the flexibility afforded under a Section 1115(a) waiver. Typically, states have modified health care service delivery to create managed care systems as well as changed eligibility criteria for Medicaid using this option. A Section 1115(a) waiver gives states more opportunities to modify the broad array of current federal mandates. The programmatic modifications must be budget-neutral (i.e., the new health care system cannot require any additional expenditure of funds).

- ***Create a new state program to provide children with health insurance.*** The principal advantage of this strategy is that it gives the state maximum flexibility in defining eligibility criteria, participating providers, reimbursement rates, and the benefits package. A new program can be targeted to geographic areas within the state where there are a high number of uninsured children; it can also focus on those groups of working poor families that do not qualify for Medicaid and that do not have employer-based health insurance. A potential advantage is that federal matching funds are not available.

Governors have a variety of options to increase access to important primary and preventive health care for children in their state. Through a mix of public, private, and collaborative efforts, many states have already extended health insurance benefits to uninsured children—an important ingredient in producing the next generation of healthy, productive Americans.

[1] U.S. General Accounting Office, Health, Education and Human Services Division. "Uninsured and Children on Medicaid," HEHS-95-83R, Washington, D.C., February 14, 1995.

[2] Colin Winterbottom, David Liska, and Karen Obermaier. *State-Level Databook on Health Care Access and Financing*. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute Press, 1995.

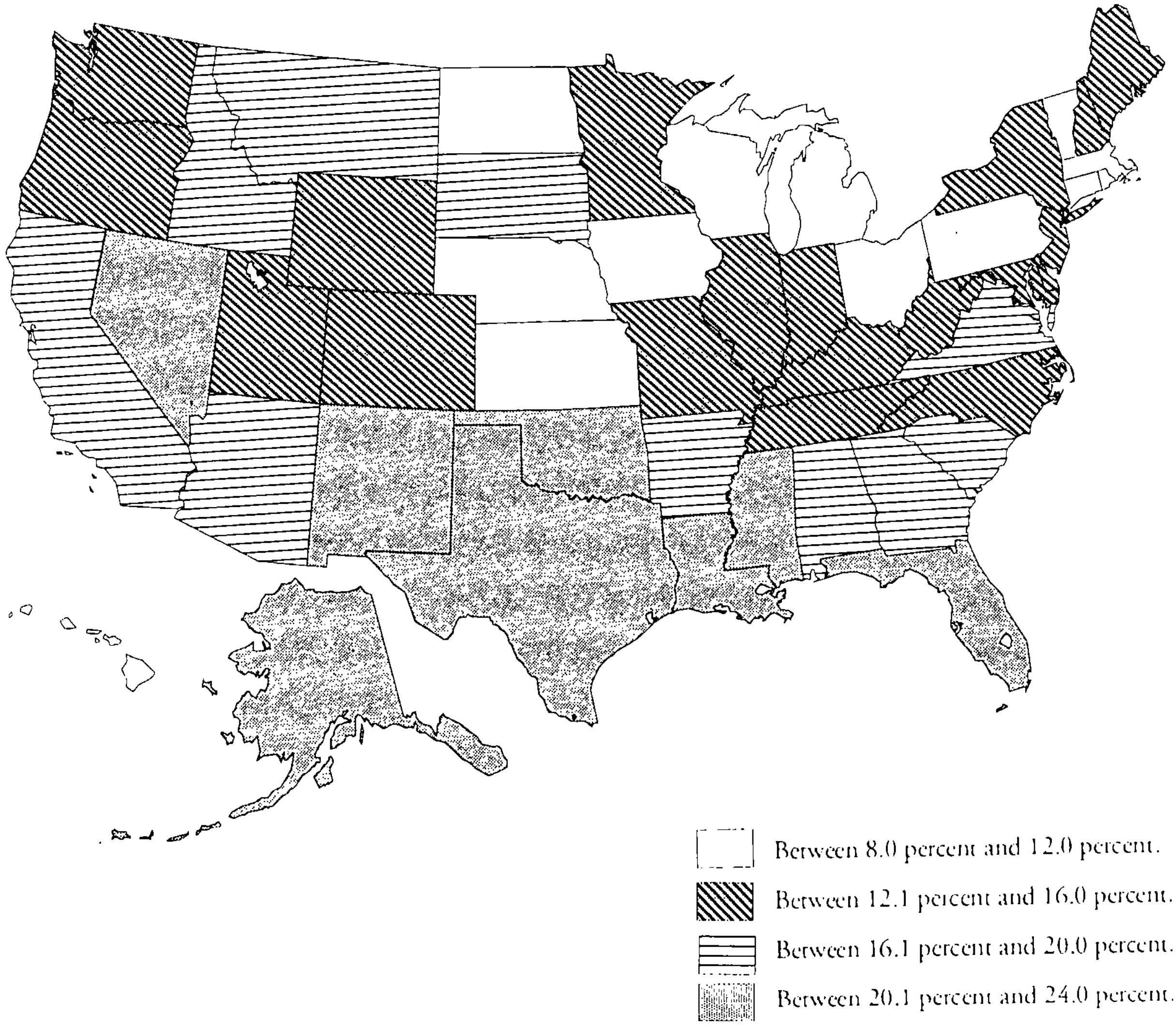
[3] As of February 1995, thirty-four states had exceeded the federal mandate for eligibility for infants and pregnant women, and eighteen had exceeded the income eligibility requirement for additional groups of children. "State Coverage of Pregnant Women and Children—February 1995," *MCH Update* (March 1995), National Governors' Association, Washington, D.C.

[4] Rhode Island and Tennessee reported on the enhanced coverage for children provided under their approved Section 1115(a) waivers.

[5] Caring Programs for Children are operating in Alabama, California, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Georgia each have two Caring Programs.

[6] The Western Pennsylvania Caring Foundation has received a grant from the federal Maternal and Child Health Bureau to provide technical assistance to plans interested in starting Caring Programs. For more information, contact Charlie LaVallee, Executive Director, Western Pennsylvania Caring Foundation, Inc., 500 Wood Street, Suite 600, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15222.

Figure 1
Percentages of Nonelderly, Uninsured Residents, 1990–92*

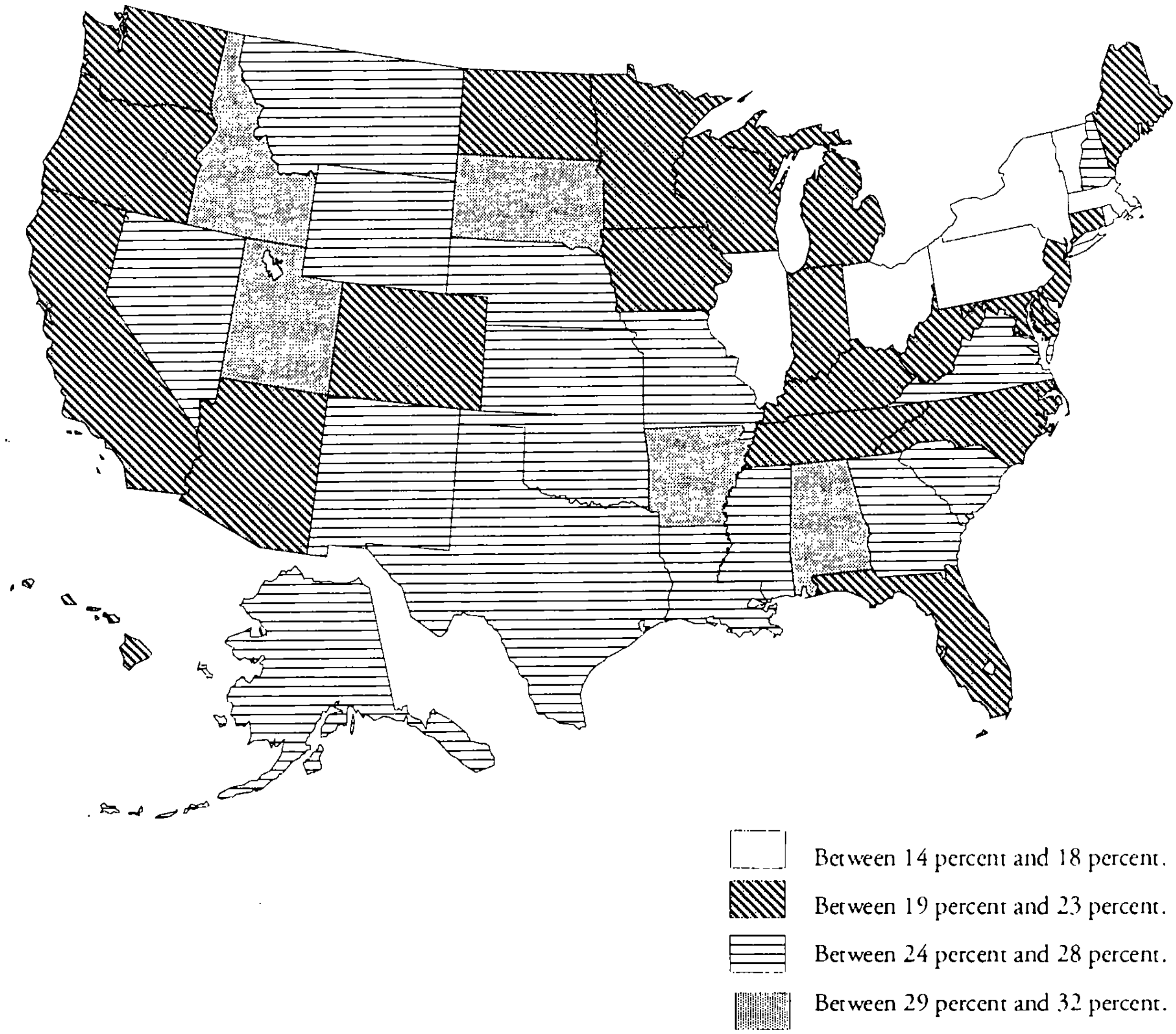


NOTES: *Data are derived from a three-year merge of the 1991, 1992, and 1993 Current Population Surveys. "Nonelderly" is defined as people below age sixty-five.

**Nationally, 15.8 percent of the total number of nonelderly residents were uninsured.

SOURCE: Colin Winterbottom, David Liska, and Karen Obermaier. *State-Level Databook on Health Care Access and Financing* (Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute Press, 1995), Table A1, pp. 18-19.

Figure 2
Percentages of Nonelderly, Uninsured Residents Below Age Eighteen, 1990-92*



NOTES: *Data are derived from a three-year merge of the 1991, 1992, and 1993 Current Population Surveys. "Nonelderly" is defined as people below age sixty-five.

**Nationally, 22 percent of the total number of nonelderly, uninsured residents were below age eighteen.

SOURCE: Colin Winterbottom, David Liska, and Karen Obermaier. *State-Level Databook on Health Care Access and Financing* (Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute Press, 1995), Table A1, pp. 18-19.

Health Insurance Coverage of Children Below Age Eighteen, 1990-92[1]

State	*Total Number of Children Below Age Eighteen (Thousands)*	*Type of Health Insurance Coverage*			
		Employer-Based	*Medicaid*	*Other*[2]	*None*[3]
Alabama	1,100	59.3%	17.2%	5.1%	18.4%
Alaska	147	58.0	19.8	5.9	16.3
Arizona	904	61.6	19.9	6.2	12.3
Arkansas	671	52.4	21.2	7.0	19.5
California	8,203	53.9	28.3	5.0	12.9
Colorado	855	69.2	13.6	6.5	10.7
Connecticut	809	75.4	13.6	5.5	5.5
Delaware	178	70.4	13.5	5.2	11.0
District of Columbia	129	40.7	41.1	1.4	16.8
Florida	3,082	50.4	23.8	7.2	18.7
Georgia	1,658	56.9	22.3	5.9	15.0
Hawaii	254	71.3	17.6	4.8	6.2
Idaho	340	63.1	11.5	10.7	14.7
Illinois	3,162	63.2	23.4	5.6	7.7
Indiana	1,430	68.9	14.4	6.8	9.8
Iowa	754	69.9	13.2	10.1	6.8
Kansas	726	70.1	12.4	7.8	9.7
Kentucky	896	61.8	22.4	4.8	10.9
Louisiana	1,195	50.8	28.1	5.4	15.8
Maine	323	62.6	20.2	8.1	9.1
Maryland	1,120	66.8	19.6	4.2	9.3
Massachusetts	1,318	67.2	21.1	3.8	7.8
Michigan	2,464	67.3	22.3	3.8	6.6
Minnesota	1,119	64.1	16.8	10.9	8.1
Mississippi	834	50.1	28.0	6.7	15.2
Missouri	1,380	60.6	19.3	7.4	12.7
Montana	244	59.3	18.2	10.1	12.4
Nebraska	449	66.8	14.9	10.8	7.5
Nevada	328	64.2	10.9	5.1	19.8
New Hampshire	284	73.1	7.8	6.5	12.6
New Jersey	1,886	70.8	16.2	4.6	8.4
New Mexico	437	52.8	21.6	5.6	20.0
New York	4,475	61.8	26.4	4.2	7.6
North Carolina	1,563	61.4	20.9	6.0	11.7
North Dakota	167	63.0	11.9	18.7	6.3
Ohio	2,953	69.8	20.6	4.5	5.1
Oklahoma	843	56.7	19.2	6.5	17.6
Oregon	776	70.4	16.0	4.0	9.7
Pennsylvania	2,984	70.6	18.9	4.3	6.2
Rhode Island	197	69.5	20.4	4.8	5.3
South Carolina	942	60.5	18.6	6.4	14.5
South Dakota	193	57.3	13.4	13.9	15.4
Tennessee	1,228	57.4	26.4	5.3	10.9
Texas	4,751	53.4	21.2	6.1	19.2
Utah	653	76.2	8.7	6.0	9.1
Vermont	150	73.1	17.2	4.5	5.2
Virginia	1,531	64.7	13.5	6.7	15.1
Washington	1,227	67.5	16.5	7.9	8.2
West Virginia	434	58.3	27.8	3.9	10.0
Wisconsin	1,378	74.3	15.1	4.8	5.9
Wyoming	140	70.1	13.2	6.0	10.7
All States	**65,262**	**61.8%**	**21.1%**	**5.7%**	**11.4%**

NOTES 1 Data are derived from a three-year merge of the 1991, 1992, and 1993 Current Population Surveys.

2 "Other" includes people with public coverage other than Medicaid and people with privately purchased nongroup coverage.

3 "None" includes people without health insurance coverage for the entire year.

SOURCE: Colin Winterbottom, David Liska, and Karen Obermaier, *State-Level Databook on Health Care Access and Financing* (Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute Press, 1995), Table A2a, pp. 20-21.

NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION

Issue Brief

The Governors' Campaign for Children

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State Opportunities for Improving Childhood Immunizations

Overview

Approximately 33 percent of children under age 2 are inadequately protected against childhood diseases. This *Issue Brief* explores the causes of this startling statistic, briefly describes different strategies states and communities have taken to address the causes, and suggests actions that Governors and other policymakers can take to improve the health and well-being of all young children. National Immunization Week—April 22-29, 1995—is an appropriate time for Governors and states to focus renewed attention on immunization initiatives for young children.

This *Issue Brief* is one in a series of National Governors' Association (NGA) publications highlighting the needs of young children and their families and what states can do to meet those needs. The series is a part of the initiative of NGA Chair Howard Dean, M.D., of Vermont, entitled the Governors' Campaign for Children. The campaign is a year-long effort to increase public awareness of the needs of young children, to simplify and improve federal and state programs, and to help communities better respond to the needs of young children and their families.

Background

Vaccines are the most powerful and cost-effective way to prevent infectious diseases in children. Yet the United States has never experienced high levels of immunization among young children. Although more than 96 percent of children are adequately vaccinated by the time they enter kindergarten, in 1994 about one-third of children below age two had not received the complete immunization series to prevent major childhood illnesses. With the large and increasing number of young children in child care today, all children age two and below should be immunized to prevent epidemics that typically begin in populations with low immunization rates. Such epidemics often result in unnecessary hospital stays and other medical expenses that are easily preventable.

There are many reasons for the large number of young children who are not fully immunized, including lack of awareness of the recommended vaccine schedule among parents; lack of access to providers; and the cost of the full series of vaccines, which has increased from $15 in 1980 to $280 today. Although immunizations are covered under Medicaid's Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment (EPSDT) program, they are not necessarily covered by private insurance; 34 percent of employers' insurance plans do not cover immunizations. The number of families with any insurance coverage has decreased steadily since the 1980s. In 1992, 3.1 million children below age six were not covered by private health insurance and were either ineligible or did not receive publicly financed medical assistance. Most uninsured children (63 percent) live in families in which the head of household is employed year round either full time or part time.

In addition, the following factors are known to contribute to low immunization rates among young children.

- **Many parents are unaware that by age two, their children require a complicated series of fourteen to fifteen doses of vaccines in four to five visits to a health care provider**. (The recommended series includes four doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis-DPT-vaccine, three doses of oral polio vaccine-OPV, and one dose of measles-mumps-rubella-MMR-vaccine. Other recommended vaccines include *Haemophilus influenzae* type b-Hib and three or more doses of hepatitis B-HepB.). The series frequently imposes a major economic burden on many parents and, because of the need for three to four injections per visit, results in pain for the child and anxiety for the parent and the health care provider. The complicated schedule leads to parent misunderstanding and confusion, with high dropout rates, missed vaccination opportunities, and higher societal costs.

- **Health care providers often miss opportunities to vaccinate**. "Missed opportunities" are defined as health care visits during which a child could have received the necessary vaccines but failed to receive them. The Centers for Disease Control estimates that immunization rates could be improved by as much as 21 percent if missed opportunities during sick- and well-child care visits, including visits to emergency rooms, were utilized.

- **There is no comprehensive tracking system for immunizations**. Although all states keep records on births, deaths, real estate transactions, criminal and driving offenses, and marriages, very few states maintain centralized tracking/reminder systems to monitor individual childhood immunization status.

- **Thousands of underserved children have no health care provider**. States' increasing use of managed care health systems has the potential to increase the numbers of children who have a primary care physician, but many low-income families continue to use the local emergency room as their primary source of care. Because emergency rooms do not routinely administer immunizations, children in these families have little chance of being adequately vaccinated.

- **Fiscal constraints and policies limit access to, and the availability of, well-child care and immunizations**. Insufficient resources limit the number of public health clinics, the number of staff available for care, and the flexibility to schedule clinic hours that are more convenient for parents, especially low-income parents who work or are in school or training. Access is also limited by state policies that may require parents to make appointments, a physical examination prior to immunization, physician referral for vaccination, mandatory enrollment in well-baby clinics, and vaccine administration fees.

- **Childhood vaccination efforts are often uncoordinated and decentralized**. The U.S. childhood immunization "system" is a complex and often uncoordinated mix of public and private efforts. About half of all children receive their immunizations from private physicians, while the other half receive vaccines through neighborhood health clinics, county health departments, or public hospital clinics. Federal funding for vaccines and administration comes from a variety of sources, including Medicaid, the Centers for Disease Control, and the Maternal and Child Health block grant. Immunization efforts supported by these sources are frequently neither coordinated with one another nor with other federally supported services for young children such as the Supplemental Feeding Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).

- **A growing number of providers do not accept Medicaid patients**. Among medical specialists, pediatricians have always had the highest rate of participation in the Medicaid program. This rate is dropping, however, because of difficulties in receiving payment as a result of complex paperwork requirements and complicated billing procedures; restrictions on fees charged; and peer influences.

In response to the immunization crisis facing the nation, in April 1994 the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) launched the Childhood Immunization Initiative (CII) with a kickoff event declaring April 23-29 as National Infant Immunization Week. CII operates under the premise that major changes must occur in the way Americans immunize their children. Changes are needed in the basic infrastructure that delivers immunization services, as well as in the way parents, providers, health departments, policymakers, and the private sector think about immunization. CII is designed to build a comprehensive vaccine delivery system and ensure that every child in the United States receives the full range of immunizations. The goals of the Childhood Immunization Initiative include:

- increase vaccination levels for the initial and critical doses for all children below age two by 1996;
- implement a system to ensure that at least 90 percent of all two-year-olds receive the full series of vaccines by the year 2000; and
- build a comprehensive immunization delivery system that integrates the efforts of the public and private sectors, health care professionals, and volunteer organizations.

Effective Childhood Immunization Strategies

The national outbreak of measles in the United States during 1989-91 focused renewed attention on the need to improve immunization rates among young children. Lessons from these recent efforts revealed several issues that can be addressed to more adequately protect children from preventable diseases. Clinics can become more convenient for parents by extending hours during the week, either early in the morning before work or in the evening after work, as well as by offering weekend hours. Closely related are immunizations that are given in schools, child care centers and Head Start programs, churches, shopping malls, and grocery stores. These alternative sites also enhance access for parents. Outreach and public education campaigns are another key component in improving immunization rates. To be effective, these efforts must use a broad range of approaches, include a wide variety of stakeholders from the public and private sectors, and be sustained over the long term.

Building on these lessons, states and communities have taken a variety of innovative approaches to improving immunization rates among young children. These approaches can be grouped into four primary domains: comprehensive outreach, public/private partnerships, interagency coordination, and private provider participation. Prior to selecting an approach, states and communities should consult with the state health department and other entities that monitor children's health and well-being to:

- assess the immunization status of children in the state, particularly those below age two;
- identify the areas in the state with the greatest need to improve immunization rates;
- identify barriers to immunizations across the state, especially in areas of greatest need;
- prepare a briefing on or summary of the state immunization plan; and
- provide information on existing immunization coalitions in the state that can support a statewide campaign.

The program strategies described in the following pages represent only a small sample of the various approaches that have been successfully implemented by states and within local communities. The strategies can be used separately or in combination to raise awareness about the importance of immunizations for children now and in the future.

Comprehensive Outreach Efforts and Public/Private Partnerships. In many states, public/private partnerships have become critical to state and local immunization outreach campaigns. Among the broad and comprehensive outreach strategies, the most effective include public communications materials (e.g., public service announcements, brochures, posters, and billboards), and broad-scale opportunities for community involvement.

Collaborative relationships among businesses, civic organizations, community-based organizations, and public health providers help raise awareness about the need to immunize children on time, develop and coordinate immunization outreach efforts, and provide assistance such as transportation or door-to-door canvassing to increase children's access to immunization. These collaborative efforts also encourage and support delivering immunizations at alternative sites, making it easier for parents to obtain services.

Nuestros Ninos Border Coalition is a broad-based coalition of state and county health agencies in southern New Mexico, El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, that has been working together since 1992 to increase the level of childhood immunization in the binational, tristate area. The dissemination of public information and the marketing of immunization services are extensive. These promotional activities include strategically placed billboards, mass distribution of Nuestros Ninos information brochures on age-appropriate immunization, and a catchy jingle aired on radio and television in both Spanish and English. The increases in vaccine use and immunization rates have been significant.

HOPE for Kids is a national effort composed of local volunteer groups working to immunize children in the inner city, door-to-door, block-to-block, and child-by-child. Each trained team of volunteers works within a community, going door-to-door to educate parents about the importance of vaccines, identify children who are "at risk" for childhood diseases, and schedule appointments. In addition, project volunteers are invited into hospitals to educate mothers before and after they deliver their babies and then track these children to ensure that they complete their entire fifteen-month immunization cycle. The HOPE for Kids project model is now operational in New York, Orlando, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. New immunization outreach projects are being started in Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, and Miami.

Ronald McDonald "Get Your Shot Campaign" is an initiative of the health department in Frederick-Winchester, Virginia, which is working with the owners of the local McDonalds chain to increase age-appropriate immunization levels among young children. The owners print the immunization schedule on tray liners and carry-out bags for their customers. They also give every parent who shows proof of immunization a coupon for free food at McDonalds as a reward for responsible behavior. The response has been so positive that McDonalds is expanding this program nationwide.

Baby Track: Educating New Mothers About Immunizations is a program that was developed in 1981 by the California Department of Health Services in conjunction with the California Association of Hospital and Health Systems and several member hospitals. Baby Track hospital volunteers educate new mothers on the immunizations their babies need and the importance of having their babies immunized on time. The consequences of not staying up-to-date are discussed, and good parenting skills are recognized and reinforced. The program includes a bedside visit by a hospital volunteer before the new mother is discharged. Follow-up telephone calls are made at three, five, and seven months by the hospital volunteer to remind mothers of the two-, four-, and six-month immunization visits; postcards are sent if there is no response from the mother. Since the program began, Baby Track has been a key service in hospitals throughout California. Baby Track materials are designed to be used with mothers of all ages.

Interagency Coordination. Interagency coordination at the state and local levels is crucial for improving children's immunization rates. Collaboration increases the resources available for a program, broadens a program's target audience, and more efficiently meets the health care needs of children being served by multiple programs. Interagency coordination generally occurs between the state or local heath department and other agencies or programs that are willing to promote and support immunizations, such as WIC and departments of aging and housing.

Often, it can be very difficult to establish effective interagency coordination among multiple state agencies because of conflicting lines of authority and responsibility as well as differing financial and data reporting requirements. State agencies must work closely together, with the support and/or assistance of the Governor's office, if needed, to overcome these historical barriers.

Every Grandchild by 2 is an intergenerational immunization project to establish immunization clinics in senior centers where grandparents and/or parents may bring children to be immunized. As part of the Philadelphia Immunization Initiative, the Pennsylvania Department of Aging is working with the Pennsylvania Health Department, the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, and HHS. The clinics are scheduled once a month on Saturdays and are staffed by volunteer retired physicians and nurses.

Wellness on Wheels—Mobile Immunization Program is a component of the "Be Wise...Immunize" program of Hillsborough County, Florida, and is sponsored by St. Joseph's Hospital, the Kiwanis Club of Tampa, the Hillsborough County Health Unit, and the city of Tampa Housing Authority. Using a forty-foot mobile unit, the program brings immunizations to children of low-income families living in eight public housing communities, and blood pressure and cholesterol screenings to adult residents. The immunizations are administered aboard Wellness on Wheels by county public health nurses.

Implemented statewide effective July 1, 1994, *Local Health Network* is an integrated patient services online computer tracking system in every local health department in Kentucky. Originally piloted in four sites, this system links all WIC, immunization, and well-child care services provided through the health department. As part of the automated appointment system, the computer displays reminder messages, based on the built-in periodicity schedule, to alert health department personnel when a visiting WIC participant needs an immunization or when a child needs a WIC service. This effort is unique because it links all local health departments statewide to the same system. Immunization data received from other health care providers can also be entered into the system. Many other state immunization programs are coordinating with their WIC programs, offering incentives to those WIC participants who are up-to-date with their immunizations. For example, in Virginia one local WIC program rewards parents who immunize their children on schedule. Local churches and community-based organizations contribute funds to purchase coupons for free diapers, redeemable at the Wal-Mart department store. The coupons are given to the health department, which then distributes them to parents whose children have been immunized on schedule.

Provider Participation. Historically, children who were Medicaid recipients, uninsured, or underinsured relied on local health departments to receive their immunizations. Many low-income parents have been unable to afford the cost of the vaccines (and the administrative fee) that many private providers charge. In response to this problem, many states use universal distribution programs or other state-funded programs to distribute free vaccines to private providers.

The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program, initiated in October 1994, provides free vaccines for Medicaid-eligible, uninsured, and Native American children to all providers who enroll in the program. The goal of VFC is to enroll private providers in order to increase children's access to these services. Increasing the number of private providers is an especially effective way to increase immunization rates among preschool-aged children.

"Adopt a School"—The Dallas Area Infant Immunization Coalition has made improving ongoing service delivery a priority. Three private hospitals and two community health centers have expanded "barrier-free" immunization services. As part of its Community Oriented Primary Care program, Parkland Hospital has organized a walk-in immunization clinic in one of its primary care facilities located in the community. Through the Children's Medical Center Adopt a School program, hospital staff volunteer their time, making quarterly visits to a local elementary school for evening clinic hours. The Adopt a School program has been very successful in serving an increased number of underserved children. In addition, several community health centers across the city offer walk-in immunization clinics five days a week.

Centralized Immunization Database—The Nashville, Tennessee Metropolitan Health Department began tracking all children from birth to age six in the Nashville metropolitan area through a centralized immunization database in 1992. The health department has worked with public and private providers to link them to the centralized immunization database. All providers interested in accessing the database are given software and a modem, as well as personnel assistance to install the system. Providers receive special access numbers that give them continuous look-up capacity in the system. As children come in for immunizations, providers are able to access immunization histories and to record immunizations the day they are administered.

Community Coalitions—To increase immunization levels of children below age two, South Dakota has formed eight community coalitions across the state and several more are in the works. The state health department serves as the lead agency, bringing together representatives from local communities to discuss ways to increase childhood immunization rates. Coalitions identify local obstacles to children being immunized and devise a plan to increase immunization rates and remove all barriers. Coalition members include private physicians, WIC representatives, child care providers, parents, Native American tribal health representatives, and American Association of Retired Persons representatives. Community health nurses also are members of the coalitions and serve as contacts within each community. The coalitions implement projects based on local need. For example, one coalition sponsors a free immunization clinic every two months, while another coalition developed a brochure listing available immunization services.

What Governors Can Do

Governors can do much to increase public awareness of the importance of immunizing young children and to enhance the well-being of all young children in their state. Possible actions include the following.

- Governors can send a letter to every parent upon the birth of a child. These letters can be sent with the birth certificate welcoming the new state citizen and providing basic information on well-baby care, including immunization schedules and locations where vaccines can be obtained.

- Governors can increase public awareness by visiting a local health center where immunizations are being administered to meet with providers, parents, and children.
- Governors can publicly recognize or give an award to exemplary community immunization programs.
- Governors can convene interagency meetings with state agency directors to discuss current and future immunization strategies as well as to address issues of authority and responsibility related to these efforts. Interagency meetings can also be used to develop strategies to reduce policies and procedures that impede parents' access to immunizations and to develop a centralized tracking system for childhood immunizations.
- Governors can recruit business leaders and other state and community personalities—musicians, athletes, or actors—to cosponsor immunization initiatives.
- Governors can host a breakfast for volunteers and others to plan for the kickoff of a statewide immunization campaign.
- Governors can encourage private physicians and hospitals to ask their patients about immunizations and to enroll in the VFC initiative.

Governors have an opportunity to make a difference in the health of many children in their state. By promoting and sharing innovative and effective state and local immunization strategies across states, all children will benefit.

5. BENCHMARKS FOR PEOPLE

Measures Reflect High Expectations At Every Stage of Life

They Also Emphasize

Inclusion of All People and Groups

In this chapter, we establish our expectations for Oregonians to become exceptionally competent, self-reliant, skilled, and globally knowledgeable. In attaining this distinction, Oregonians will field what is measurably the best educated and prepared work force in America by the year 2000 and equal to any in the world by 2010.

Oregon's fate in the 21st Century economy will depend on our capabilities as a skilled, productive people. Our managers and workers must be able to respond effectively to the demands of new technologies and workplaces that require high skills if we are to raise our wages. The quality of our future will also depend on the kind of people we are beyond the workplace. The quality of our community life will be defined by individuals who are competent and self-reliant in daily living, and physically and mentally healthy. It will be defined by families that are cohesive and nurturing — and particularly by mothers who give their babies a healthy start in life. It will also be defined by the harmony of our social relations as we become more heterogeneous in our neighborhoods and our places of employment.

The benchmarks reflect high expectations for every stage of life:

Functional, nurturing families. Oregon's future must be founded on healthy families. We have grown to appreciate the importance of stable families and the investment we must make in our children from the earliest stages of their lives. Our aim is to support functional, nurturing families, achieve universal prenatal care by 2010, reduce the incidence of low birth weight and drug- or alcohol-affected babies, and dramatically lower both the share of births to teen mothers and the percent of children under 18 living in poverty.

Healthy, bright children. We want Oregon children to grow up healthier from their preschool years through high school. The rate at which young Oregonians graduate from high school or its equivalent must rise dramatically. In addition, the quality of their education, and the integrity of their diplomas, must improve. This means that their competencies must meet high minimum standards and rank in the top national and international tiers.

Fundamental skills and technical competence. Over the next 20 years, we want to raise the fundamental skills (reading comprehension, computation, problem solving, and verbal expression) of Oregonians at all levels. Such skills, the broad components of literacy, are not only required of mentally demanding, higher paying occupations, but are also critical to competent, self-reliant citizenship. Additionally, the technical competence of Oregon workers in many industries will become more important as we face increasing competition from economies throughout the world. A telling measure of this capability will be the number of technically educated and certified workers produced in Oregon.

Global awareness. As Oregon becomes more involved in the world economy, our people will need to become increasingly knowledgeable about other peoples and countries — their languages, their cultures, their roles as business allies or competitors.

Equal opportunity and social harmony. Our vision for Oregon includes the belief that we cannot afford to waste a single life or leave anyone behind. The benchmarks are inclusive. All Oregonians must have the opportunity to lead independent, productive lives. As Oregon and its work force become more diverse by race, ethnic background, gender, and disability status, Oregon should become a place where paths to achievement are equally accessible and where people of different backgrounds live in mutual respect and harmony.

Health. Good health enriches individual lives and reduces burdensome costs on business and society. We must work to improve significantly our health practices. Risks caused by tobacco use, improper diet, drug and alcohol abuse, and accidents can be reduced by changes in individual behavior. Reducing drug abuse should be a particular priority.

New for 1995

In this edition, in the section on stable home life, we have new information about physical and sexual child abuse. This data comes from students in grades 9 through 12 who participated in a statewide survey in 1993.

We have more complete data for benchmarks on early childhood development. These benchmarks assess the physical and language and literacy development of Oregon's children as they enter kindergarten. Kindergarten is the first education system outside the home shared by virtually all children.

We have modified the student education benchmarks to reflect the education reforms proposed in Oregon's Education Reform Act for the 21st Century, including the addition of benchmarks for the certificate of initial mastery (CIM) and the certificate of advanced mastery (CAM). The CIM is a composite measure of students' abilities to achieve a high level of basic skills preparation. It is an important indicator of their foundation for more specific education and training. The CAM measures graduating students' preparation for transition to life beyond high school. For example, for all students the CAM curriculum includes learning in the workplace and in the community, based on the endorsement area chosen.

We have also modified our post-secondary education benchmarks to reflect the percentage of graduates of public two- and four-year post-secondary institutions in Oregon who pass occupational licensing examinations. This is an indicator of graduates' skills relative to the standards of the professions for which they have prepared.

In an effort to capture the degree of lifelong learning that Oregonians experience, we included a benchmark measuring the percentage of Oregonians who received at least 20 hours of skills training in the past year. Continued learning is important for Oregonians keeping their skill current and competitive in a rapidly changing market. Additionally, we gathered data for the re-employment of displaced workers within 24 months and earning 90 percent of previous income. This is a critical measure of how well Oregon responds to the needs of Oregonians most immediately affected by economic change. Our ability to retrain and reemploy workers will become more important over time, as Oregonians change jobs more frequently than in the past and as workers across the economy become subject to displacement.

In the last edition we illustrated Oregon's prose, document and quantitative literacy rate. This time we tried to get a sense of the information-technology literacy of Oregonians by measuring the percentage that report they can use a computer to create or edit documents or graphics, or analyze data. Literacy standards have risen dramatically during this century, and Oregonians abilities to understand and use technology will be fundamental to functioning in the workplace and elsewhere.

Oregonians' knowledge and understanding of different cultures is important if we hope to have a role in a world which is becoming more closely connected. We included data to illustrate, in part, Oregonians' "internationalization" by measuring the percentage of Oregonians who have lived, worked, or studied in another country other than as a short-term tourist. We also measured the percentage of Oregonians who have hosted someone from another country.

In the student health section, we included a measure of the percentage of Oregon's children who are decay free. Dental disease is common in children. Prevention through the use of fluorides, dental sealants, good eating habits, and oral hygiene can significantly decrease the percentage of children with tooth decay.

Also, in the student health section, we included sixth grade use of alcohol and tobacco. Use of controlled substances is linked with many poor outcomes, including increased incidence of drug dependence, increased property crime, and a variety of health risks. Additionally, we added more information about Oregon students carrying weapons in general and carrying weapons to school. Weapons-related violence among adolescents is an increasingly important issue.

Nurturing Families, Thriving Children

	HISTORICAL							TARGETS		
Stable Home Life	**1980**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**2000**	**2010**
! ***Urgent* ♦ *Core*** 1. Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 10-17	24.7	19.6	19.7	19.3	17.9			9.8	8.0	8.0
a. African-Americans			54.4							8.0
b. American Indians			21.9							8.0
c. Asians			12.7							8.0
d. Hispanics (all races)			33.2							8.0
e. Whites			19.2							8.0
2. Birth rate per 1,000 females ages 10-17	11.3	10.8	11.4	11.6	11.5					
♦ ***Core*** 3. Percentage of children (0-17) living above 100% of the federal poverty level	88%		84%		84%		89%	**88%***	92%	100%
a. 0-4 years old	85%		80%		75%		89%			100%
b. 5-17 years old	89%		86%		89%		88%			100%
c. African-Americans (0-17)	66%		64%		69%					100%
d. American Indians (0-17)	76%		68%		67%					100%
e. Asians (0-17)	75%		81%		78%					100%
f. Hispanics (all races) (0-17)	78%		65%		62%					100%
g. Whites (non-Hispanic) (0-17)	89%		n/a		87%					100%
♦ ***Core*** 4. Abuse of persons under 18										
a. Number of children abused or neglected per 1,000 persons under 18		12.3	11.2	10.5	11.3	10.8		9.0	6.0	2.0
1. African-Americans			25.8							2.0
2. American Indians			13.0							2.0
3. Asians			4.0							2.0
4. Hispanics			19.8							2.0
5. Whites			9.0							2.0
6. Identified or suspected disability										
b. Percentage of students (grades 9-12) who have been sexually abused at some time in their life						21%				
1. Female						33%				
2. Male						8%				
c. Percentage of students (grades 9-12) who have been physically abused at some time in their life						32%				
1. Females						35%				
2. Males						28%				

Stable Home Life	HISTORICAL							TARGETS		
	1980	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	2000	2010
5. Reported incidence of spousal abuse rate per 100,000										
6. Percentage of children who are homeless at some time in the past year		1.5%		1.8%		2.0%		0.9%	0%	0%
7. Of children born outside of marriage, the percentage who have legal paternity established in a given year	33%	30%	37%	34%	31%	49%		50%	80%	90%
8. Percentage of current court ordered child support paid to single parent families	44%	50%	47%	50%	50%	54%		85%	95%	99%

Healthy Babies and Toddlers	HISTORICAL							TARGETS		
	1980	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	2000	2010
9. Percentage of babies whose mothers received adequate pre-natal care (beginning in the first trimester)	77%	75%	76%	77%	79%			95%	95%	95%
a. African-Americans (non-Hispanic)		62%	61%	66%	66%				95%	95%
b. American Indians (non-Hispanic)		57%	60%	62%	67%				95%	95%
c. Asians (non-Hispanic)		73%	77%	76%	77%				95%	95%
d. Hispanics		56%	55%	58%	60%				95%	95%
e. Whites (non-Hispanic)		77%	78%	79%	81%				95%	95%
10. Percentage of healthy birth weight babies	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%			96%	97%	98%
11. Percentage of infants whose mothers did not use:										
a. illicit drugs during pregnancy			89%					95%	99%	100%
b. alcohol during pregnancy (self reported by mother)		93%	94%	95%	95%			97%	99%	100%
c. tobacco during pregnancy (self reported by mother)		76%	77%	79%	79%			90%	95%	100%
12. Rate per 1,000 childbearing women who test positive for HIV at birth		0.24	0.38	0.42	0.33	0.37		0.75	0.90	1.00
13. Infant mortality rate per 1,000	12.1	8.8	8.3	7.2	7.1			**7.5***	6.0	4.0
a. African-American (non-Hispanic) (three-year period)				20.4	19.2			11.0	8.0	4.0
b. American Indian (non-Hispanic) (three-year period)				15.2	14.3			10.0	7.0	4.0
c. Asians (non-Hispanic) (three-year period)				8.3	6.5			6.0	5.0	4.0
d. Hispanic (three-year period)				8.7	7.4			6.0	5.0	4.0
e. Whites (non-Hispanic) (three-year period)				7.2	6.9			6.0	5.0	4.0
14. Percentage of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized					47%	50%	53%	80%	100%	100%

BENCHMARKS FOR PEOPLE: FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT BENCHMARKS LISTED HERE, SEE ENDNOTES, APPENDIX C.

Early Childhood Development	HISTORICAL							TARGETS		
	1980	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	2000	2010
15. Percentage of children kindergarten teachers believe are prepared to participate successfully in school				68%		71%		80%		99%
! *Urgent* 16. Percentage of children entering kindergarten meeting specific developmental standards for their age										
a. Cognitive development										
b. Language and literacy development						88%				
c. Physical well being						69%				
d. Social and emotional development										
17. Percentage of children with disabilities or at risk of disability who are identified prior to entering kindergarten										

Success in School

Academic Achievement	HISTORICAL							TARGETS		
	1980	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	2000	2010
18. **Third Grade.** Percentage of students who achieve established skill levels										
a. Reading and math (composite scores)						80%				99%
b. Writing (composite scores)						41%				99%
19. **Fifth Grade**. Percentage of students who achieve established skill levels										
a. Reading and math (composite scores)				75%	73%	75%				99%
1. African-Americans (non-Hispanic)				50%	47%	52%				99%
2. American Indians				57%	59%	61%				99%
3. Asians				73%	74%	75%				99%
4. Hispanics				53%	50%	53%				99%
5. Whites (non-Hispanic)				78%	76%	78%				99%
b. Writing (composite scores)					41%					99%
1. African-Americans (non-Hispanic)					25%					99%
2. American Indians					26%					99%
3. Asians					50%					99%
4. Hispanics					25%					99%
5. Whites (non-Hispanic)					42%					99%

	HISTORICAL							TARGETS		
Academic Achievement	**1980**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**2000**	**2010**
20. Eighth Grade. Percentage of students who achieve established skill levels										
a. Reading and math (composite scores)						78%				99%
b. Writing (composite scores)						60%				99%
! ***Urgent* ♦ *Core*** 21. Eleventh Grade. Percentage of students who achieve established skill levels										
a. Reading and math (composite scores)				66%	60%	60%				99%
1. African-Americans (non-Hispanic)				41%	38%	33%				99%
2. American Indians				50%	40%	47%				99%
3. Asians				60%	61%	61%				99%
4. Hispanics				48%	44%	39%				99%
5. Whites (non-Hispanic)				69%	63%	62%				99%
b. Writing (composite scores)					59%					99%
1. African-Americans (non-Hispanic)					47%					99%
2. American Indians					45%					99%
3. Asians					60%					99%
4. Hispanics					49%					99%
5. Whites (non-Hispanic)					63%					99%
22. Percentage of students who attain a Certificate of Initial Mastery (CIM)									98%	98%
23. Percentage of high school graduates proficient in at least one language other than English (overall and learned in school)										

Percentage of Oregonians who think Oregon is doing a good job at providing primary and secondary education: 57%.