

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. email	To pauffret@worldbank.org, from Nora Gordon, re: Hello [partial] (1 page)	11/02/1998	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
CEA ([Living Wage])
OA/Box Number: 950000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/11/1997 - 09/06/2000]

2016-0531-F

bg128

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: owner-welfarem-l@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY (owner-welfarem-l@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-JUN-1997 17:43:33.00

SUBJECT: National Jobs Vacancy Survey

TO: Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop (Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The National Jobs for All Coalition has issued the following action alert urging congress to establish a national job vacancy survey. Please contact the NJAC directly if you have questions. Contact information for the NJAC is near the bottom of this message.

Jackie Chu, IWPR

>
> ACTION ALERT!!
>
> WHERE ARE THE JOBS FOR WELFARE RECIPIENTS?
> URGE CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL JOB VACANCY SURVEY
>
> WELFARE TO WORK? Are there enough jobs for welfare recipients who
are
> now expected to go to work? Do those jobs pay living wages? Are they
> located where welfare recipients live and can be expected to work?
> The truth is, no one can answer these questions with certainty. The
> Bureau of Labor Statistics collects data on the number and
> characteristics of unemployed persons, and on the number and
> characteristics of occupied jobs, but not on the number of vacant
jobs
> employers are trying to fill.
>
> BUT ISN'T UNEMPLOYMENT AT THE LOWEST IT'S BEEN IN 23 YEARS?
> Job vacancy surveys conducted in the past in selected areas of the
> country have shown that even when unemployment rates are
comparatively
> low, there are still several times as many job seekers as available
> jobs. It is also true that the official unemployment rate
notoriously
> understates the number of persons needing work. At present, there
are
> nearly 16 million people who want full time jobs and don't have them
> or are working part-time because they can't get full-time work.
> Welfare "reform" will force several million more people to join this
> scramble for work. We believe a JOB VACANCY SURVEY would show that
> there really are not enough jobs to meet this need. This means that
> it is harsh and unrealistic to implement the work requirements in the
> new welfare law.

>
> DO AVAILABLE JOBS PAY LIVING WAGES? No one can say for certain.

Just

> as we don't know how many vacant jobs there are and where they are,
we

> don't know what wages these jobs pay. What we do know is that
finding

> work does not guarantee a living wage. In this supposedly "booming"
> economy, there are nearly 17 million people who work full-time all
> year and nonetheless earn less than the poverty level for a family of
> four. A job vacancy survey could tell us whether job opportunities
> will permit people on welfare to escape poverty, or merely add to the
> million of Americans, who, even when they find work, can't support
> their families.

>
> THE CONGRESSIONAL PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS IS TRYING TO BUILD SUPPORT FOR
> LEGISLATION ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL JOB VACANCY SURVEY. Such a
survey

> would only cost about \$12 million each time it is conducted. That's
> not much, but Congress won't ask unless people like you speak up. A
> JOB VACANCY SURVEY could achieve the following goals: 1. give a
better

> indication of inflationary pressures (misfit between skills and
> available jobs) than unemployment data; 2. guide young people in
> education and career planning; and c. force the government to face
the

> fact that there are not enough jobs to go around and that it must
> ensure JOBS FOR ALL or adequate income support to all who lack the
> money to support themselves and their families. Succeeding in this
> JOB VACANCY SURVEY initiative would be a small but important step
> forward in the movement for JOBS FOR ALL at decent wages.

>
>
> HERE'S HOW YOU CAN HELP:

>
> 1. Contact the Members of Congress from your state that are the
> attached list. These are members of the House Ways and Means
> Committee, and the Senate Finance Committee.

>
> 2. Ask to speak to the legislative assistant who handles the member's
> work on appropriations and/or labor and workforce issues. (In
> addition, you may also want to speak to the legislative assistant who
> works on welfare reform issues.)

>
> 3. Urge the Representative or Senator to work with other members of
> Congress and the Department of Labor to get funds appropriated for
> regular "job vacancy surveys" by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

>
> Tell the legislative assistant why you think the people in your
> community would benefit from having more accurate information on job
> vacancies. Encourage them to work with the Bureau of Labor
Statistics

> and the appropriate Congressional committees to find funding for the
> survey. Ask the legislative assistant to follow up by reporting back

- > to you on what action their office will take on this issue. If they
- > want more information on the details of the job vacancy proposal,
- > encourage them to contact Bill Grady of Rep. George E. Brown, Jr.'s
- > office at (202) 225-6161.
- >
- > After contacting target members, you may also want to contact other
- > members of Congress from your state c/o the Congressional
- switchboard,
- > 202-224-3121. You may write to Senators at: U.S. Senate, Washington,
- > DC 20510, and Representatives at: House of Representatives,
- > Washington, DC 20515.
- >
- > Email addresses for Senators are available from:
- > <http://www.senate.gov/senator/index.html>
- > and for House members from:
- > <http://www.earthlaw.org/Activist/houseadd.htm>
- >
- > 4. Let NJFAC know what response you got from the members of Congress
- > that represent your state, by reporting back to us c/o the phone, fax
- > and e-mail address below.
- >
- > 5. Distribute this action alert to other organizations in your
- > community and encourage them to contact members of Congress about
- this
- > issue. Reach out to the media with op-eds and letters to the
- editor.
- > Write to NJFAC to receive a copy of the our "Fair Work and Welfare"
- > packet of articles (suggested donation \$5), which you can distribute
- > to local columnists, newspaper editorial boards, and opinion leaders.
- >
- > NATIONAL JOBS FOR ALL COALITION
- > 475 Riverside Drive, Suite 832
- > New York, NY 10115
- > (212) 870-3449 Fax: (212) 870-3341
- > email: njfac@nccusa.org
- >
- >
- >
- > State Member of Congress Phone
- >
- > AK Sen. Frank H. Murkowski - R 202-224-6665
- > AZ Rep. J.D. Hayworth - R 202-225-2190
- > CA Rep. Bill Thomas - R 202-225-2915
- > CA Rep. Wally Herger - R 202-225-3076
- > CA Rep. Fortney Pete Stark - D 202-225-5065
- > CA Rep. Robert T. Matsui -D 202-225-7163
- > CA Rep. Xavier Becerra -D 202-225-6235
- > CT Rep. Nancy L. Johnson - R 202-225-4476
- > CT Rep. Barbara B. Kennelly -D 202-225-2265
- > DE Sen. William V. Roth, Jr., Chair - R 202-224-2441
- > FL Rep. E. Clay Shaw, Jr., Sub-Chair - R 202-225-3026
- > FL Rep. Karen L. Thurman -D 202-225-1002
- > FL Sen. Connie Mack - R 202-224-5274
- > FL Sen. Bob Graham -D 202-224-3041
- > GA Rep. Mac Collins - R 202-225-5901

>	GA Rep. John Lewis -D	202-225-3801
>	IA Rep. Jim Nussle - R	202-225-2911
>	IA Sen. Charles E. Grassley - R	202-224-3744
>	IL Rep. Philip M. Crane - R	202-225-3711
>	IL Rep. Jerry Weller - R	202-225-3635
>	IL Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun -D	202-224-2854
>	KY Rep. Jim Bunning - R	202-225-3465
>	LA Rep. Jim McCrery - R	202-225-2777
>	LA Rep. William J. Jefferson - D	202-225-6636
>	LA Sen. John B. Breaux (RM) - D	202-224-4623
>	MA Rep. Richard E. Neal -D	202-225-5601
>	MD Rep. Benjamin L. Cardin - D	202-225-4016
>	MI Rep. Dave Camp - R	202-225-3561
>	MI Rep. Sander Levin (RM) -D	202-225-4961
>	MN Rep. Jim Ramstad - R	202-225-2871
>	MO Rep. Kenny Hulshof - R	202-225-2956
>	MS Sen. Trent Lott - R	202-224-6253
>	MT Sen. Max Baucus -D	202-224-2651
>	ND Sen. Kent Conrad -D	202-224-2043
>	NE Rep. Jon Christensen - R	202-225-4155
>	NE Sen. Bob Kerrey -D	202-224-6551
>	NV Rep. John Ensign - R	202-225-5965
>	NV Sen. Richard Bryan - D	202-224-6244
>	NY Rep. Amo Houghton - R	202-225-3161
>	NY Rep. Charles B. Rangel (RM) -D	202-225-4365
>	NY Rep. Michael R. McNulty - D	202-225-5076
>	NY Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato - R	202-224-6542
>	NY Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan - D	202-224-4451
>	OH Rep. Rob Portman - R	202-225-3164
>	OK Rep. Wes Watkins - R	202-225-4565
>	OK Sen. Don Nickles - R	202-224-5754
>	PA Rep. Philip S.English - R	202-225-5406
>	PA Rep. William J. Coyne - D	202-225-2301
>	RI Sen. John H. Chafee, Sub-Chair - R	202-224-2961
>	TN Rep. John S. Tanner - D	202-225-4714
>	TX Rep. Sam Johnson - R	202-225-4201
>	TX Sen. Phil Gramm - R	202-224-2934
>	TX Rep. Bill Archer, Chair - R	202-225-2571
>	UT Sen. Orrin G. Hatch - R	202-224-5251
>	VT Sen. James Jeffords - R	202-224-5141
>	WA Rep. Jennifer Dunn - R	202-225-7761
>	WA Rep. Jim McDermott - D	202-225-3106
>	WI Rep. Gerald D. Kleczka - D	202-225-4572
>	WV Sen. John D. Rockefeller IV - D	202-224-6472

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Jackie Chu, Research Associate
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(202)785-1921 Tel
(202)833-4362 Fax
e-mail: chu@www.iwpr.org

http://www.iwpr.org===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01IJYDANZVB4001ZJ5@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for GUSTAFSON_C@a1.eop.gov; Wed,
11 Jun 1997 17:27:54 -0500 (EST)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IJYDAKAZCW0020UE@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for
GUSTAFSON_C@a1.eop.gov; Wed, 11 Jun 1997 17:27:52 -0500 (EST)

Received: from atlanta.american.edu ([147.9.1.6])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)
with ESMTP id <01IJYDA694XY002X10@STORM.EOP.GOV> for GUSTAFSON_C@A1.EOP.GOV;
Wed, 11 Jun 1997 17:27:43 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from atlanta (atlanta.american.edu [147.9.1.6])
by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id NAA23167; Wed,
11 Jun 1997 13:16:06 -0400

Received: from AMERICAN.EDU by AMERICAN.EDU (LISTSERV-TCP/IP release 1.8c)
with spool id 6605768 for WELFARE-L@AMERICAN.EDU; Wed,
11 Jun 1997 13:15:54 -0400

Received: from carthage.american.edu (carthage.american.edu [147.9.1.7])
by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id NAA30581 for
<welfare-l@listserv.american.edu>; Wed, 11 Jun 1997 13:05:03 -0400

Received: (from daemon@localhost) by carthage.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5)
id NAA09698 for welfare-l@listserv.american.edu; Wed,
11 Jun 1997 13:04:18 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from www.iwpr.org (www.iwpr.org [199.34.33.194])
by carthage.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with SMTP id NAA24606 for
<welfare-l@american.edu>; Wed, 11 Jun 1997 13:04:17 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from LOCALNAME (dyn001220.belt.digex.net [199.125.237.204])
by www.iwpr.org (8.6.9/8.6.9) with SMTP id NAA00463 for
<welfare-l@american.edu>; Wed, 11 Jun 1997 13:04:13 -0400

X-Sender: chu@www.iwpr.org

X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Light Version 1.5.2

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: owner-welfarem-l@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY (owner-welfarem-l@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-JUN-1997 02:46:39.00

SUBJECT: Jobs Now Coalition

TO: Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop (Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Does anyone have information on research being conducted by the Minnesota Jobs

Now Coalition? They were referenced on 5/28 in the Detroit Metro Times:

"...the Minnesota Jobs Now Coalition, a St. Paul group which is conducting research on single mothers on welfare, estimates that typical welfare recipients

need at least \$8,000 in support services before they have a chance at landing a

job that pays a living wage. The most successful programs in Minnesota spend up

to \$20,000 per person, reports the Coalition."

I would like more information on these numbers. Can anyone help?

F.Y.I.

The Institute for Alternative Journalism (@60 alternative newspapers nationally)

has a web page that with stories on how welfare reform is affecting their communities. The web site is www.alternet.org

Colette Scrimger

Michigan League for Human Services

hn0809@handsnet.org

517-487-5436

Connect Mail Sent: June 13, 1997 6:44 am PDT Item: R00pvdI===== ATTACHMENT 1
=====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)

id <01IK1PBPLDC002RBE@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for GUSTAFSON_C@a1.eop.gov; Sat,
14 Jun 1997 02:44:42 -0500 (EST)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)

by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IK1PBN25TC001ETK@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for
GUSTAFSON_C@a1.eop.gov; Sat, 14 Jun 1997 02:44:40 -0500 (EST)

Received: from atlanta.american.edu ([147.9.1.6])

by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)

with ESMTP id <01IK1PB4FOI8002TK8@STORM.EOP.GOV> for GUSTAFSON_C@A1.EOP.GOV;
Sat, 14 Jun 1997 02:44:13 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from atlanta (atlanta.american.edu [147.9.1.6])
by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id JAA22177; Fri,
13 Jun 1997 09:46:18 -0400

Received: from AMERICAN.EDU by AMERICAN.EDU (LISTSERV-TCP/IP release 1.8c)
with spool id 6692379 for WELFAREM-L@AMERICAN.EDU; Fri,
13 Jun 1997 09:46:11 -0400

Received: from dresden.american.edu (dresden.american.edu [147.9.1.3])
by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id JAA50536 for
<welfare-l@listserv.american.edu>; Fri, 13 Jun 1997 09:46:01 -0400

Received: (from daemon@localhost) by dresden.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5)
id JAA34108 for welfare-l@listserv.american.edu; Fri,
13 Jun 1997 09:45:36 -0400

Received: from ns.connectinc.com (ns.connectinc.com [204.162.147.2])
by dresden.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id JAA32820 for
<welfare-l@american.edu>; Fri, 13 Jun 1997 09:45:34 -0400

Received: from franklin.connectinc.com by ns.connectinc.com
(8.7.1/ConnectInc-RELAY.1) id NAA12631; Fri, 13 Jun 1997 13:47:52 +0000 (GMT)

Received: from sword.connectinc.com by franklin.connectinc.com
(8.7.1/ConnectInc-iRELAY.1) id NAA06935; Fri, 13 Jun 1997 13:48:05 +0000 (GMT)

Received: by sword.connectinc.com (SMI-8.6/SMI-SVR4) id GAA06606; Fri,
13 Jun 1997 06:47:38 -0700

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: owner-welfareml@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY (owner-welfareml@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-JUN-1997 01:23:08.00

SUBJECT: Re: Jobs Now Coalition

TO: Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop (Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

>Does anyone have information on research being conducted by the Minnesota Jobs
>Now Coalition? They were referenced on 5/28 in the Detroit Metro Times:
>"...the Minnesota Jobs Now Coalition, a St. Paul group which is conducting
>research on single mothers on welfare, estimates that typical welfare
>recipients
>need at least \$8,000 in support services before they have a chance at
>landing a
>job that pays a living wage. The most successful programs in Minnesota
>spend up
>to \$20,000 per person, reports the Coalition."
>I would like more information on these numbers. Can anyone help?
>

Forwarded from <<http://www.mtn.org/justice/jobgap.htm>>. An address and phone # follow.

Begin Fwd Web Page-----

The Job Gap Study, 1995

Is Minnesota creating enough jobs that pay livable wages? What is a livable wage? These questions have been the focus of a series of studies conducted by the Jobs Now Coalition.

Although the state has both low unemployment and high job growth, more and more working people cannot buy basic necessities - food, heat, housing, and health care. Inadequacy of income is not measured by the unemployment rate.

The Job Gap Study provides a new framework for looking at the labor market. It examines the number of jobs actually available to those seeking work and identifies the amount of income that is generated by these jobs.

Summary of Phase One

Phase One focuses on the ratio of job seekers to livable wage job openings. After examining data on jobs and wages from 1990 to 1993, the

Job Gap Study finds:

- * Jobs that pay a livable wage make up about 48 percent of all Minnesota jobs. The number of livable wage jobs has grown by only 2.2 percent compared to overall employment growth of 4.9 percent.
- * There are an average 2.7 new job seekers for each job opening.
- * There are an average of 6.0 new job seekers for each livable-wage job.
- * There are an average of 31 new job seekers for each livable wage job opening that requires one year or less of training.

Job Seekers

- * New entrants to the labor force who are looking for work.
- * Persons experiencing unemployment during the year, excluding those who are laid off and are likely to be recalled, as well as those looking only for part-time jobs.
- * Public-assistance recipients who are "able to work" but are not currently in the workforce.

Total Job Openings

- * Openings that occur because of job growth or because of workers leaving their jobs for any reason except to move from one employer to another in the same occupation.

Net Job Openings

- * Openings that occur as a result of growth and the number of persons leaving an occupation and not expected to return. Net job opening differs from total job openings in that it estimates the number of openings available to newly trained or retrained workers after openings are filled from the existing supply of qualified employees.

Livable Wages

- * Wages that cover the cost of food, shelter, clothing, and transportation. The \$20,000 figure was adopted from a variety of sources. Researchers calculated the total 1993 income needed to net \$20,000 after federal and state income taxes and Social Security taxes. The calculations were made for a one-parent household with two children. A gross income of \$21,250 was necessary to net \$20,000. The livable-wage level is \$409 per week or \$10.23 per hour, assuming a 40-hour workweek.

Phase Three of the Study

Phase Three: A Profile of Jobs is the third of four reports. By looking more closely at the industry, occupation, skill and wage characteristics of Minnesota jobs, Phase Three provides further support for the major finding of Phase One: that even though the state's overall job growth re

mains impressive, not enough of the new jobs that are being created pay a livable wage. A closer look at the kinds of jobs being added to the economy will also help explain why, in spite of a falling unemployment rate, there can be an increase in the number of working poor Minnesotans.

Major Findings of Phase Three

- * About 60 percent of private sector jobs paid below the livable wage definition of \$409 a week. The median weekly wage for Minnesota private sector jobs in 1993 was \$321.
- * Between 1992 and 1993 there were over one-half million new hires by private sector firms in Minnesota, but only 17 percent of them paid above the livable wage figure. The median wage for these jobs was \$176 per week, or \$9,152 annually.
- * One of every four jobs in the state is in the fast-growing services industry sector. 54 percent of the net growth in jobs between 1990 and 1993 occurred in the services industries. The median wage for jobs in the services industry in 1993 was \$246.
- * Of the 20 industries that grew at the fastest rate during this period, only 5 have median wages above the livable wage.
- * Service occupations accounted for 23 percent of new jobs between 1990 and 1993; but they accounted for only 3 percent of the additional livable wage jobs. Only 19 percent of service occupations are livable wage jobs.
- * Training is important, but it does not create higher wage jobs. About two thirds of Minnesota high school graduates enroll in some form of post-secondary education, but only 43 percent of the jobs added between 1990 and 1993 required more than a year of vocational preparation.

The complete Phase Three Study (approx. 25 pages) is available from the JOBS NOW Coalition at a cost of \$5.00 each. Contact:

JOBS NOW Coalition
46 East 4th St.
818 Minnesota Building
St. Paul, MN 55101
Phone: (612) 290-0240 Fax: (612) 290-0162

Lucy

<lma@means.net>===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01IK9YXMKY34004AZS@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for GUSTAFSON_C@a1.eop.gov; Fri,
20 Jun 1997 00:46:01 -0500 (EST)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IK9YXL8PZ40043VP@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for
GUSTAFSON_C@a1.eop.gov; Fri, 20 Jun 1997 00:45:59 -0500 (EST)

Received: from atlanta.american.edu ([147.9.1.6])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.1-7 #6879)
with ESMTP id <01IK9YWW6Q3U0008X7@STORM.EOP.GOV> for GUSTAFSON_C@A1.EOP.GOV;
Fri, 20 Jun 1997 00:45:26 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from atlanta (atlanta.american.edu [147.9.1.6])
by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id XAA25460; Thu,
19 Jun 1997 23:09:42 -0400

Received: from AMERICAN.EDU by AMERICAN.EDU (LISTSERV-TCP/IP release 1.8c)
with spool id 6431627 for WELFAREM-L@AMERICAN.EDU; Thu,
19 Jun 1997 23:09:30 -0400

Received: (from daemon@localhost) by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5)
id WAA43162 for welfarem-l@listserv.american.edu; Thu,
19 Jun 1997 22:56:35 -0400

Received: from orion.means.net (orion.means.net [206.9.64.100])
by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id WAA14980 for
<WELFAREM-L@AMERICAN.EDU>; Thu, 19 Jun 1997 22:56:27 -0400

Received: from [206.9.100.10] (Franklin-7.dialup.means.net [206.9.100.10])
by orion.means.net (8.8.5/8.8.3) with ESMTP id WAA03830 for
<WELFAREM-L%AMERICAN.EDU@means.net>; Thu, 19 Jun 1997 22:01:26 -0500 (CDT)

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: owner-welfarem-l@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY (owner-welfarem-l@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-JUN-1997 13:37:59.00

SUBJECT: Re: welfare reform studies

TO: Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop (Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I cannot tell you how happy I am that others are interested in the role of data collection by nonprofits (and other agencies) in welfare reform.

Colorado Women's Employment and Education (CWEE) is a Denver based non-profit whose mission is to help low income single parents transition from welfare to work. Our training is short term, fast track, with program components including: basic skills; 'obstacle' assessment and resolution (housing, child care, legal problems, individual counseling, domestic violence support, etc...); extensive skills and career assessment; labor market research; computer training (MS Office); job placement; and follow-up. Training lasts approximately 12 weeks if the computer classes are taken by the participant. Job placement takes from 1 to 6 weeks normally.

In 1995 we received a grant from the Urban Institute to create and implement a program evaluation component, which we did. We are unaware of any other nonprofits in the field doing their own program evaluation but would love to create relationships with anyone else out there undertaking a similar task! We have bounced around the idea of starting an evaluation task force of some sort.

We have collected data on over 200 program participants over the last 18 months. Our 'research' design is a sort of one-group pre-post test (non-experimental) design, and we collect data from the time of orientation, throughout the course of their time at CWEE and one year into work. We mainly utilize the data to evaluate our program, not the program participants, to ensure ethics and to provide focus to staff. We call our evaluation project an 'evaluation, impact and response' model - a feedback loop for staff based on participant feedback and performance.

We are currently seeking funding, as the Urban Institute is not funding the small grants projects any longer.

Please contact me by e-mail, snail mail, phone or fax if you have questions, knowledge to share or ideas for us:

Joni Zisman
Evaluation Specialist
CWEE
1111 Osage Street, Suite 300

Denver, CO 80204

voice (303) 892-8444 x362

fax (303) 892-8375

e-mail jrzman@ouray.cudenver.edu

Thanks for posting this message!

> Rather, if someone has information answering the questions below, why not
> respond to the entire group. I am interested and would bet that others
are as
> well.

> -Ben Reames

> Center for What Works, NYC

> -----

> From: welfare reform research on behalf of Jay Taylor

> Sent: Monday, June 23, 1997 3:48 PM

> To: WELFARE-L@AMERICAN.EDU

> Subject: welfare reform studies

> I'm posting this for a colleague who is trying to find out the
> extent to which state agencies and nonprofits are tracking welfare
> recipients who leave the rolls.

> We are aware of work being done in Massachussetts. But who else
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> tracking projects. We want to know how extensive this is.

> Is anybody keeping track of the studies? Who is offering grants
to

> study welfare reform outcomes?

> Any help would be appreciated.

> tpugh@krwashington.com

> Jay Taylor

> Reporter

> P.O. Box 1333

> The State paper

> Columbia, S.C. 29201

> (803) 771-8549

> fax: (803) 771-8430, 8480

> jtaylor@scsn.net

>===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

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id <01IKGAUM7GZ400504Y@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for GUSTAFSON_C@a1.eop.gov; Tue,
24 Jun 1997 13:31:56 -0500 (EST)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IKGAUJ1C6O004MWG@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for
GUSTAFSON_C@a1.eop.gov; Tue, 24 Jun 1997 13:31:54 -0500 (EST)

Received: from atlanta.american.edu ([147.9.1.6])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.1-7 #6879)
with ESMTP id <01IKGATUNY3I000LNO@STORM.EOP.GOV> for GUSTAFSON_C@A1.EOP.GOV;
Tue, 24 Jun 1997 13:31:22 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from atlanta (atlanta.american.edu [147.9.1.6])
by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id LAA46693; Tue,
24 Jun 1997 11:25:44 -0400

Received: from AMERICAN.EDU by AMERICAN.EDU (LISTSERV-TCP/IP release 1.8c)
with spool id 6328352 for WELFAREM-L@AMERICAN.EDU; Tue,
24 Jun 1997 11:25:30 -0400

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by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id LAA25226 for
<welfare-l@listserv.american.edu>; Tue, 24 Jun 1997 11:15:02 -0400

Received: (from daemon@localhost) by carthage.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5)
id LAA22501 for welfare-l@listserv.american.edu; Tue,
24 Jun 1997 11:14:38 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from ouray.cudenver.edu (jrzman@ouray.cudenver.edu [132.194.10.9])

by carthage.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with SMTP id LAA13259 for
<WELFAREM-L@AMERICAN.EDU>; Tue, 24 Jun 1997 11:14:37 -0400 (EDT)

Received: by ouray.cudenver.edu (5.65/DEC-OSF/1.2) id AA29300; Tue,
24 Jun 1997 09:16:21 -0600

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: owner-welfare-l@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY (owner-welfare-l@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-JUN-1997 14:10:29.00

SUBJECT: Re: welfare reform studies

TO: Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop (Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

In response to Jay's message, Mathematica Policy Research is looking at some of these issues. Specifically, Mathematica is evaluating the Postemployment Services Demonstration, an experiment operating in Chicago, San Antonio, Portland, and Riverside, CA. Nearly 5,000 welfare recipients who found jobs were enrolled in the experiment, which focused on keeping them employed.

Mathematica surveyed 1,200 of the participants a year after they found jobs to get information about a variety of issues related to their job experiences and job retention. If you're interested in more information, please visit Mathematica's home page at <http://www.mathematica-mpr.com>. Look under "Hot Topics," "Testing Ways to Keep Welfare Recipients Employed." You can also call the project director, Anu Rangarajan, at 609-936-2765 or e-mail her at arangarajan@mathematica-mpr.com.

>-----

>From: Jay Taylor[SMTP:jaytaylor@SCSN.NET]

>Sent: Monday, June 23, 1997 3:48 PM

>To: WELFARE-L@AMERICAN.EDU

>Subject: welfare reform studies

>

> I'm posting this for a colleague who is trying to find out the
>extent to which state agencies and nonprofits are tracking welfare
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> Is anybody keeping track of the studies? Who is offering grants to
>study welfare reform outcomes?

> Any help would be appreciated.

> Please respond to Tony Pugh or to me. Tony is at:

> tpugh@krwashington.com

>
>
>

>Jay Taylor
>Reporter
>P.O. Box 1333
>The State paper
>Columbia, S.C. 29201
>(803) 771-8549
>fax: (803) 771-8430, 8480
>jtaylor@scsn.net

>===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01IKGC2X5U1C0022HU@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for GUSTAFSON_C@a1.eop.gov; Tue,
24 Jun 1997 14:06:53 -0500 (EST)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IKGC2U64PS00386H@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for
GUSTAFSON_C@a1.eop.gov; Tue, 24 Jun 1997 14:06:48 -0500 (EST)

Received: from atlanta.american.edu ([147.9.1.6])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.1-7 #6879)
with ESMTP id <01IKGC25011E000ORJ@STORM.EOP.GOV> for GUSTAFSON_C@A1.EOP.GOV;
Tue, 24 Jun 1997 14:06:15 -0400 (EDT)

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by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id MAA19271; Tue,
24 Jun 1997 12:24:43 -0400

Received: from AMERICAN.EDU by AMERICAN.EDU (LISTSERV-TCP/IP release 1.8c)
with spool id 6330384 for WELFAREM-L@AMERICAN.EDU; Tue,
24 Jun 1997 12:24:33 -0400

Received: (from daemon@localhost) by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5)
id MAA33693 for welfare-l@listserv.american.edu; Tue,
24 Jun 1997 12:13:40 -0400

Received: from mpr5.MATHINC (smtp.mathpr.com [38.233.146.17])
by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with SMTP id MAA44184 for
<WELFAREM-L@AMERICAN.EDU>; Tue, 24 Jun 1997 12:13:38 -0400

Received: by mpr5.MATHINC with SMTP
(Microsoft Exchange Server Internet Mail Connector Version 4.0.994.63)
id <01BC8098.3088B060@mpr5.MATHINC>; Tue, 24 Jun 1997 12:14:39 -0400

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: owner-welfareml@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY (owner-welfareml@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-JUN-1997 15:15:29.00

SUBJECT: Re: welfare reform studies

TO: Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop (Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The Research Forum on Children, Families, and the New Federalism is tracking large and multi-state studies on welfare reform and devolution. We are in the process of developing a database and website that summarize these studies according to a number of topics-- sites studied, methods used, policy/program components evaluated, outcomes assessed, findings and expected dates for future reports/findings. The database will include studies in development, being fielded or recently completed.

The database should be functional by August and the web site publicly accessible by September or October.

Sue Pearlmuter's right- this is a big question with a long answer.

Part of the complexity of studying welfare reform is that conditions differ in every state, and even in some counties. Also, there no single organization overseeing all of this research or ensuring that researchers in different states/cities are asking comparable questions or using comparable designs and measures. Thus, it is quite difficult to make generalizations that apply to the national level (we hope that our database will enable us to make some of these generalizations. Part of our mission is to work to improve coordination between these and future studies.).

Here are some of the organizations conducting large and/or multiple studies. These projects include experimental design/impact studies, quasi-experimental design, process studies, implementation studies, "contextual" or background information and the development of large data sets.

Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation
MDRC is conducting appx. 12 studies, ranging from single state/single program to multi-city and multi-state.
(212) 532 3400
<http://www.mdrc.org/>

Urban Institute
Urban Institute is conducting a very large study of welfare reform, and they have a comprehensive website. Their study has three major

components- a publicly accessible database that compiles many existing data sources in addition to some of their own data; case studies in 12 or 13 states focusing on policy development and implementation; and a survey of appx. 50,000 families with oversampling of low income families.

<http://newfederalism.urban.org/>

Abt Associates is conducting appx. 7 evaluations in different states and of different programs. (617) 492-7100

Mathematica Policy Institute is also doing appx. 3 studies.
<http://www.mathinc.com/>

Center for Law and Social Policy
CLASP is tracking policy changes, legislation and regulations related to welfare, child care, child support and Medicaid in each state under their "State Policy Documentation Project"
(202) 328-5140
<http://epn.org/clasp.html>

There are many other large studies not listed here (but in our database) and even more smaller scale studies.

Is there a particular subject, location or type of study that you are interested in? Let me know, and I may be able to point you in the right direction.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me.

Ellen C. Berrey
Program Coordinator
The Research Forum on Children, Families and the New Federalism
at the National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP)
154 Haven Avenue
New York, NY 10032

phone: 212 304 7132
fax: 212 544 4200
email: bbb10@columbia.edu

Jay Taylor wrote:

>

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> Jay Taylor
> Reporter
> P.O. Box 1333
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> Columbia, S.C. 29201
> (803) 771-8549
> fax: (803) 771-8430, 8480
> jtaylor@scsn.net===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

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id <01IKGE79MBA8002RMX@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for GUSTAFSON_C@a1.eop.gov; Tue,
24 Jun 1997 15:07:39 -0500 (EST)
Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IKGE77X87K002PUW@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for
GUSTAFSON_C@a1.eop.gov; Tue, 24 Jun 1997 15:07:36 -0500 (EST)
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by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)
with ESMTP id <01IKGE6H495M000QB9@STORM.EOP.GOV> for GUSTAFSON_C@A1.EOP.GOV;
Tue, 24 Jun 1997 15:07:03 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from atlanta (atlanta.american.edu [147.9.1.6])
by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id NAA34388; Tue,
24 Jun 1997 13:14:32 -0400
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24 Jun 1997 13:14:24 -0400
Received: (from daemon@localhost) by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5)
id NAA30725 for welfare-l@listserv.american.edu; Tue,
24 Jun 1997 13:14:05 -0400
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(mailrelay1.cc.columbia.edu [128.59.35.143])
by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id NAB30969 for
<WELFAREM-L@AMERICAN.EDU>; Tue, 24 Jun 1997 13:14:03 -0400
Received: from 154hav3.columbia.edu ([156.111.208.158])
by mailrelay1.cc.columbia.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with SMTP id NAA12987 for
<WELFAREM-L@AMERICAN.EDU>; Tue, 24 Jun 1997 13:14:02 -0400 (EDT)
Organization: The Research Forum on Children, Families and the New Federalism
X-Mailer: Mozilla 3.0 (Win95; I; 16bit)
===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: owner-welfarem-l@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY (owner-welfarem-l@AMERICAN.EDU@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-JUN-1997 08:02:47.00

SUBJECT: welfare reform studies

TO: Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop (Cynthia K. Gustafson@eop [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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Jay Taylor
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P.O. Box 1333
The State paper
Columbia, S.C. 29201
(803) 771-8549
fax: (803) 771-8430, 8480

jtaylor@scsn.net===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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23 Jun 1997 18:11:13 -0500 (EST)

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GUSTAFSON_C@a1.eop.gov; Mon, 23 Jun 1997 18:11:09 -0500 (EST)

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Mon, 23 Jun 1997 18:10:31 -0400 (EDT)

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by atlanta.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id QAA42380; Mon,
23 Jun 1997 16:04:35 -0400

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23 Jun 1997 16:04:30 -0400

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id PAA17130 for welfare-l@listserv.american.edu; Mon,
23 Jun 1997 15:48:36 -0400 (EDT)

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by carthage.american.edu (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id PAA24362 for
<WELFARE-L@AMERICAN.EDU>; Mon, 23 Jun 1997 15:48:34 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from jtaylor ([208.133.153.6])
by mail.scsn.net (Post.Office MTA v3.1 release PO203a ID#
0-32322U5000L100S10000) with SMTP id AAA124 for <WELFARE-L@AMERICAN.EDU>;
Mon, 23 Jun 1997 15:40:05 -0400

X-Sender: jtaylor@scsn.net

X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Light Version 1.5.2

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sanders D. Korenman (CN=Sanders D. Korenman/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-JUL-1997 08:13:07.00

SUBJECT: Re: CBI21: Defense Report on HR 1050, A Living Wage, Jobs For All Act

TO: Collin Brown III (CN=Collin Brown III/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I have no comment on the letter from from General Counsel Judith A. Miller
to Hon. Floyd D. Spence, Chairman of the Committee on National Security.

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sanders D. Korenman (CN=Sanders D. Korenman/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-DEC-1997 15:35:48.00

SUBJECT: Re: Does anyone know anything more about this "new study"?

TO: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The "living wage" studies are insane.

It used to be that a living wage was defined as something like \$7 per hour. We have that if you include a \$5.15 minimum wage and the 40% EITC for a parent with two kids. So as long as day care costs are subsidized or low, this is pretty good and far better than the average AFDC amount.

But I have seen more recent "living wage" studies that claim one needs 15 dollars an hour or more. That is higher than the average non-supervisory wage. Even if we accept this wage as a "living wage", which I do not, the issue in that case has nothing to do with welfare reform.

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-DEC-1997 15:00:51.00

SUBJECT: Re: Does anyone know anything more about this "new study"?

TO: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Karen Tramontano (CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sky Gallegos (CN=Sky Gallegos/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sanders D. Korenman (CN=Sanders D. Korenman/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Andrea Kane (CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Emily Bromberg (CN=Emily Bromberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Maria J. Hanratty (CN=Maria J. Hanratty/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Emil E. Parker (CN=Emil E. Parker/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Diana Fortuna (CN=Diana Fortuna/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

These statistics are way off, but here's some new info about their claims--

The Seattle Times, December 08, 1997

SECTION: BUSINESS; Pg. D1; MONDAY MEMO

LENGTH: 110 words

HEADLINE: WELFARE TO WORK FORCE? ODDS AGAINST IT

BODY:

A workers' rights organization plans to stage gatherings in Seattle and other cities Wednesday to draw attention to discouraging new statistics about moving welfare recipients into the work force.

The study "Welfare Reform: The Jobs Aren't There," due out today from the national group Jobs With Justice, indicates no job exists for one of every two welfare recipients trying to get off public aid.

It also says the odds are 97 to 1 that a welfare worker can find a job paying a "living wage."

Cynthia A. Rice
12/09/97 02:51:37 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: Does anyone know anything more about this "new study"?

I'm trying to track it down.

----- Forwarded by Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP on 12/09/97
02:51 PM -----

Robin J. Bachman
12/09/97 02:42:44 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: Did you see this?

From today's McCurry briefing:

Q On welfare, there's a new study out today that says that jobs exist for only about half of the displaced welfare workers and there are protests being planned tomorrow in 50 states. Does the President have any plans or ideas to find jobs for these displaced workers?

MR. MCCURRY: We've been working ceaselessly on that, as

you know. From the efforts that we've made to encourage a response by the private sector to the works that we're doing with state governments to assure that there are services, training, placement services available -- there's a considerable amount of effort both in the public sector and the private sector to get the kind of response we need and we need -- we have an economy, remember, that's now created almost 14 million jobs in the last five years, so the jobs are there. Matching people who we're formerly dependent on welfare to the job opportunities that exist has to be part of the effort, but also encouraging private sector employees to take a chance on someone who has been welfare-dependent has been a major part of the President's effort. He's worked on this, done lots of events. I think you've all been at some of those events.

Q Does that mean that he's done everything he can and it's up to the private sector now?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, he's has not done everything he can because he plans to do more and has been doing a great deal to stimulate that kind of response. We've been working on this I think -- I don't think anyone can challenge the notion that the President has devoted a considerable amount of time to making sure that this transition that has to occur in our economy away from a model of dependency through the cycle of welfare that existed prior to reform -- we've made it clear that we've got to change the whole culture and the ethic of how employers and those who are welfare-dependent approach their own responsibilities as we implement welfare reform.

Message Sent

To:

Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP
Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
Diana Fortuna/OPD/EOP
Andrea Kane/OPD/EOP
Emil E. Parker/OPD/EOP
Sanders D. Korenman/CEA/EOP
Maria J. Hanratty/CEA/EOP
Sky Gallegos/WHO/EOP
Emily Bromberg/WHO/EOP
Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Robert F. Schoeni (CN=Robert F. Schoeni/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-AUG-1998 13:05:37.00

SUBJECT:

TO: Andrew R. Feldman (CN=Andrew R. Feldman/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Andy, can you get copies of these off the web? Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Robert F. Schoeni/CEA/EOP on 08/28/98

12:24 PM -----

Robert Schoeni

08/28/98 12:21:26 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Robert F. Schoeni/CEA/EOP

cc:

Subject:

----- Forwarded Message

Return-Path:

Received: from mail-oak-3.pilot.net (mail-oak-3.pilot.net
[198.232.147.18]) by mail.rand.org (8.9.1a/8.9.1) with ESMTP id LAA08042;
Thu, 27 Aug 1998 11:15:51 -0700 (PDT)

Received: from duncan.ssc.wisc.edu (duncan.ssc.wisc.edu [144.92.190.57])
by mail-oak-3.pilot.net with SMTP id KAA08183; Thu, 27 Aug 1998 10:41:48
-0700 (PDT)

Received: by duncan.ssc.wisc.edu; (5.65v3.2/1.1.8.2/10May96-0433PM)
id AA21888; Thu, 27 Aug 1998 13:13:50 -0500

Received: from [144.92.191.192] by duncan.ssc.wisc.edu;
(5.65v3.2/1.1.8.2/10May96-0433PM)

id AA06233; Thu, 27 Aug 1998 13:10:51 -0500

Message-Id: <9808271810.AA06233@duncan.ssc.wisc.edu>

X-Sender: penn@ssc.wisc.edu

X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 2.1.2

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Date: Thu, 27 Aug 1998 13:15:12 -0500

To: irpnac@ssc.wisc.edu, irpaffil@ssc.wisc.edu, irpassoc@ssc.wisc.edu

From: Bert Penn

Subject: IRP Abstracts RP 782 and DP 1170

Sender: owner-irpassoc@ssc.wisc.edu
Precedence: bulk
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
Content-Length: 3286

RECENT IRP ABSTRACTS: REPRINTS AND DISCUSSION PAPERS

PLEASE NOTE**PLEASE NOTE*****

The full text of the newly released Discussion Paper listed below is now available on the IRP home page on the Web at:

<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/irp/>

Hard copies of the listed Discussion Papers will be available within two weeks.

IRP Reprints are available in hard copy only.

RPT 782 Rebecca Maynard, Elisabeth Boehnen, Tom Corbett, Gary Sandefur, and Jane Mosley

Changing Family Formation Behavior Through Welfare Reform

(Welfare, the Family, and Reproductive Behavior, ed. Robert Moffitt, Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1998, pp. 134-6176)

State and local governments are being called upon to handle some of society's most vexing and intractable social problems. The empirical evidence available to support prudent policy making at the subfederal level is not as extensive as one might expect, given the amount of recent demonstration and evaluation activity. The basic research needed to guide future policy improvement entails aggressive study of the innovation and experimentation associated with PRWORA. We should be proactive in addressing evaluation issues and challenges. Surprisingly little was learned about how past welfare reforms have affected those behaviors considered most important to the current reforms. We must learn from that history and do a better job of exploiting the knowledge development opportunities arising from the devolution of responsibility for welfare from the federal government to the states and even to local governments. Whatever social and economic challenges PRWORA creates, it also opens up an enormous opportunity to study behavioral responses to quite major shifts in the incentives created by various types of welfare policies.

Discussion Paper no. 1170-98

Getting Jobs, Keeping Jobs, and Earning a Living Wage: Can Welfare Reform Work?

Ariel Kalil

E-mail: akalil@umich.edu

Mary E. Corcoran

Sandra K. Danziger

Richard Tolman

Kristin S. Seefeldt

Daniel Rosen

Yunju Nam

Program on Poverty and Social Welfare Policy
University of Michigan

August 1998

Abstract

Most discussions of welfare and work have focused on how demographic characteristics, schooling, training, and work experience limit welfare mothers' employment and wages, but they have largely ignored factors such as inappropriate workplace behaviors, expectations of discrimination and harassment, depression, alcoholism, and domestic violence, all of which may affect welfare mothers and make employment difficult. In this paper we review the prevalence of these individual-level barriers and argue that they, in combination with an economy which does not pay low-skill workers well, are likely to impede employment and self-sufficiency for a large proportion of welfare mothers. At the end of the review, we summarize the current state of knowledge about barriers to the employment of welfare recipients and suggest several ways in which welfare-to-work programs might address these barriers.

- - -

Bert Penn, Publications Coordinator

Institute for Research on Poverty

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----- End of Forwarded Message

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	To pauffret@worldbank.org, from Nora Gordon, re: Hello [partial] (1 page)	11/02/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
CEA ([Living Wage])
OA/Box Number: 950000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/11/1997 - 09/06/2000]

2016-0531-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Nora E. Gordon (CN=Nora E. Gordon/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-NOV-1998 16:07:05.00

SUBJECT: Re: Hello

TO: pauffret (pauffret @ worldbank.org [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

philippe,

the minimum wage argument is the most obvious one: people who work should earn a living wage (though in this country at least it is far below a living wage). it assumes that monitoring is possible, and provides for exceptions. for example, waiters/waitresses who earn tips are subject to either no minimum wage or a much lower one, i'm not sure which. camp counselors are exempt, as are some agricultural positions. at times there has been (or been talk of, don't know for sure) a youth minimum wage for those under 18. i think without a strong tax system and the accompanying accountability, it would not be feasible to have a minimum wage in place.

another type of policy you might want to read up on is targeting special populations for employment by offering tax credits or deductions to employers on the wages paid to certain groups. examples in US: welfare to work tax credit for hiring former welfare (AFDC) recipients, tax credits in "empowerment zones" for hiring residents of the zone (distressed areas which meet certain criteria), various incentives for hiring participants in job training programs. although it is interesting that some such programs have reported the opposite results from those desired: once job applicants are identified as AFDC recipients, which is supposed to attract the employer with the potential subsidy, they are considered less employable and turned down for jobs. i do not know how widespread this effect is/was.

maybe something like the post-wwII GI bill in the US, which provided for higher education for veterans, would be appropriate.

(b)(6)

when do you depart? call me if you want to talk more about any of this. most of labor economics is just regular supply and demand with jobs and wages as your variables, so you should never feel like you don't know anything about labor economics.

(b)(6)

p.s. another potentially important issue there is how unemployment benefits are structured. this is actually a very interesting labor/public finance/mechanism design question, with gaming opportunities for workers and firms all over the place.

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrew R. Feldman (CN=Andrew R. Feldman/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-NOV-1998 17:41:01.00

SUBJECT: IRP Discussion Paper

TO: akalil (akalil @ umich.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Ariel et al: I wanted to tell you that I thought your paper "Getting Jobs, Keeping Jobs, and Earning a Living Wage" was excellent, and that we used it in conjunction with two other articles (on non-traditional barriers to employment of welfare recipients) for part of the President's economic briefing this week.

Andrew Feldman
Council of Economic Advisors

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrew R. Feldman (CN=Andrew R. Feldman/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-APR-1999 17:03:02.00

SUBJECT: Welfare materials

TO: "Melissa A. Clark" <maclark ("Melissa A. Clark" <maclark @ Princeton.EDU> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Melissa, here are some new articles about welfare and poverty (and EITC) which are worthwhile. If your friend has specific areas of interest not covered here, he or she should feel free to contact me and I'll tell them what I know, or find out from the others. Also, let me know if I should send any of the articles in the mail.

-Andy

INTERESTING BOOKS:

- * Becky's "It Takes a Nation"
- * Kathy Edin's "Making Ends Meet"
- * Susan Mayer's "What Money Can't Buy"
- * Freedman and Gottschalk's "Generating Jobs"

THE NEW WELFARE LANDSCAPE

- * Richard Nathan and Thomas Gais (1998) "Implementing the Personal Resp. Act of 1996," Rockefeller Institute of Gov't. (<http://rockinst.org/publications/FirstLook.html>)
- * Also see Urban Institute's web page of papers from the Assessing New Federalism. The Joint Center's working paper list (<http://www.jcpr.org/wpalpha.html>) is also a good source for new research on a many topics.

CASELOAD DYNAMICS

- * Rebecca Blank and Geoffrey Wallace (Sept. 98) "What Goes Up Must Come Down? Explaining Recent Changes in Public Assistance Caseloads." Joint Center paper prepared for conference "Welfare Reform and the Macro Economy". (I can send you this if you don't have it.)
- * Becky's "What Causes Public Assistance Caseloads to Grow?" NBER working paper 6343 (1997).
- * By the way, we are going to update the CEA's caseload analysis in the next few months.

BARRIERS TO WORK

- * Ariel Kalil (August 1998) "Getting Jobs, Keeping Jobs, and Earning a Living Wage: Can Welfare Reform Work?" Program on Poverty and Social Welfare Policy, U. Mich.

THE EITC

- Jeff Liebman (1998) "The Impact of the EITC on Incentives and Income

Distribution" in Tax Policy and the Economy, 12, 83-119.

* Three articles on the EITC are in the Joint Center's summer 1998 news letter (<http://www.jcpr.org/98summer/>). The first is based on Meyer and Rosenbaum (1998) "Welfare, the EITC, and the Employment of Single Mothers," Department of Econ, Northwestern U.

* We wrote a short white paper on the EITC in December (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/CEA/html/eitc.html>) which footnotes other recent EITC articles.

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Audrey Choi (CN=Audrey Choi/OU=CEA/O=EOP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-JUN-1999 20:15:22.00

SUBJECT: meeting on living wage

TO: Cordelia W. Reimers (CN=Cordelia W. Reimers/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[MESSAGE.D86]ARMS218238278.136

To ASCII,

The following is a HEX dump of the file:

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Audrey Choi (CN=Audrey Choi/OU=CEA/O=EOP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-JUN-1999 15:35:50.00

SUBJECT: Re: meeting on living wage

TO: Cordelia W. Reimers (CN=Cordelia W. Reimers/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

great. thanks

Cordelia W. Reimers
06/15/99 02:26:55 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Audrey Choi/CEA/EOP

cc:

bcc:

Subject: Re: meeting on living wage

Yes, I can go tomorrow at 2:00 for an hour -- there is a meeting on
UI/paid parental leave at 3:00.

Audrey Choi
06/14/99 08:15:08 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Cordelia W. Reimers/CEA/EOP

cc:

Subject: meeting on living wage

corky, there will be a meeting on thursday at 2 pm in room 248 that we've
been invited to (by NEC) on the miniumum wage/living wage debate. would
you like to go? i thought I would go to it -- please let me know if you'll
be able to as well. thanks much, a

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-NOV-1999 14:25:08.00

SUBJECT: Summers-Herman Letter on Lazio Minimum Wage Bill

TO: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

irvings.aimd@gao.gov (irvings.aimd@gao.gov [UNKNOWN])

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ISchlage@skadden.com (ISchlage@skadden.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])

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jabreu@aidsaction.org (jabreu@aidsaction.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])

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jackendall@aol.com (jackendall@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])

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James.Roosevelt@ssa.gov (James.Roosevelt@ssa.gov [UNKNOWN])

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jcallaha@os.dhhs.gov (jcallaha@os.dhhs.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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jcavanagh@igc.apc.org (jcavanagh@igc.apc.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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jcwillia@dol.gov (jcwillia@dol.gov @ inet [CEA])
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jdcoffin@aol.com (jdcoffin@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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kershawr.aimd@gao.gov (kershawr.aimd@gao.gov [UNKNOWN])
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kglunz@hotmail.com (kglunz@hotmail.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kijakazi@cbpp.org (kijakazi@cbpp.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kimtaylor29@hotmail.com (kimtaylor29@hotmail.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kinship@usa.net (kinship@usa.net @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kjr5c@virginia.edu (kjr5c@virginia.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kkelly@vsadc.com (kkelly@vsadc.com @ inet [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

klausbob@yahoo.com (klausbob@yahoo.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kleary@umwa.org (kleary@umwa.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kliman@erols.com (kliman@erols.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

klkoniec@midway.uchicago.edu (klkoniec@midway.uchicago.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kmorrow@jesuit.org (kmorrow@jesuit.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

knussbau@aflcio.org (knussbau@aflcio.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kolson@nasi.org (kolson@nasi.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kramer@ourfuture.org (kramer@ourfuture.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kritter@toast.net (kritter@toast.net @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kxr9@cdc.gov (kxr9@cdc.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kwallace@lehman.com (kwallace@lehman.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kwilkiel@aol.com (kwilkiel@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

kwons@umich.edu (kwons@umich.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

Laird.Burnett@kp.org (Laird.Burnett@kp.org [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

larry.haas@yale.edu (larry.haas@yale.edu [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

larry_shannon@email.msn.com (larry_shannon@email.msn.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lbboggs@aol.com (lbboggs@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lburton@os.dhhs.gov (lburton@os.dhhs.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lcasten@interaccess.com (lcasten@interaccess.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lccr@lccr.org (lccr@lccr.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

ledgecnsl@aol.com (ledgecnsl@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lee.price@mail.doc.gov (lee.price@mail.doc.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

Leonard.Burman@do.treas.gov (Leonard.Burman@do.treas.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lensan@worldnet.att.net (lensan@worldnet.att.net @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lfein@worldnet.att.net (lfein@worldnet.att.net @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lfisher@crs.loc.gov (lfisher@crs.loc.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lgooding@cef.org (lgooding@cef.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

Library_S@yahoo.com (Library_S@yahoo.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

Lillian.Kahng@do.treas.gov (Lillian.Kahng@do.treas.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

Linda.Ammons@law.csuohio.edu (Linda.Ammons@law.csuohio.edu [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

linda.degutis@yale.edu (linda.degutis@yale.edu [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

linda@nlihc.org (linda@nlihc.org @ inet [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

linda_astor@ita.doc.gov (linda_astor@ita.doc.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

linda.robertson@do.treas.gov (linda.robertson@do.treas.gov [UNKNOWN])
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lindstrm@ix.netcom.com (lindstrm@ix.netcom.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lisa_rosenberg@ace.nche.edu (lisa_rosenberg@ace.nche.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lisawitter@hotmail.com (lisawitter@hotmail.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lishull@erols.com (lishull@erols.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

Littman@podesta.com (Littman@podesta.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

LLiebman@lawmail.law.columbia.edu (LLiebman@lawmail.law.columbia.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lmuldoon@uclink4.berkeley.edu (lmuldoon@uclink4.berkeley.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lodjr@aol.com (lodjr@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

louieduck@aol.com (louieduck@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lrglenn@lrglenn.com (lrglenn@lrglenn.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

ltrsd@aol.com (ltrsd@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lveuler@cpcug.org (lveuler@cpcug.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lwells@doc.gov (lwells@doc.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lwestley@iamvoyager.com (lwestley@iamvoyager.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

Lynda.delaVina@do.treas.gov (Lynda.delaVina@do.treas.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

lyneth1@aol.com (lyneth1@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

ma136@columbia.edu (ma136@columbia.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

mad2d@server1.mail.virginia.edu (mad2d@server1.mail.virginia.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

magdakulig@hotmail.com (magdakulig@hotmail.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

mal@malwarwick.com (mal@malwarwick.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

mallen@afscme.org (mallen@afscme.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

Mank12705@aol.com (Mank12705@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

MarcGrano@aol.com (MarcGrano@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

marci@ccw.org (marci@ccw.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

marcus_state@hotmail.com (marcus_state@hotmail.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

mariselaorta@hotmail.com (mariselaorta@hotmail.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

Mark.Iwry@do.treas.gov (Mark.Iwry@do.treas.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
The Honorable Bill Archer
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

If H.R. 3081, the "Wage and Employment Growth Act of 1999," were presented to the President in its current form, we and other senior advisers to the President would recommend that he veto it.

The President proposed a \$1 increase in the minimum wage over two years, effective January 1, 2000. H.R. 3081 would provide a \$1 increase over three years, effective April 1, 2000. Compared with the President's proposal, this would cost a full-time, year-round minimum wage worker approximately \$1,500 over three years.

H.R. 3081 does not contain any revenue offsets for its tax initiatives. The President has stated repeatedly that, before we consider using projected surpluses to provide a tax cut or for new spending, we must put first things first and address the long-term solvency of Social Security and Medicare.

The bill also would not meet the pay-as-you-go requirements of the Budget Act, which have helped provide the discipline necessary to bring us from an era of large and growing budget deficits to the potential for

substantial surpluses. The bill would therefore require an automatic sequester of mandatory programs, including Medicare.

We also have specific concerns with several tax initiatives in H.R. 3081, many of which have been expressed to you previously. For example, the estate tax relief is expensive and provides no benefit to average working Americans. Moreover, the relief is poorly targeted to its purported purpose of providing relief for small business owners and family farms. Rather, the three major provisions -- conversion of the unified credit to an exemption, repeal of the surtax, and reduction in top marginal rates -- would benefit only the wealthiest estates.

Also, we strongly oppose the pension provisions in the bill that raise the maximum retirement plan contribution and considered compensation limits for business owners and executives and weaken the pension anti-discrimination and top-heavy protections for moderate- and lower-income workers. The current provisions are regressive, would not significantly increase plan coverage or national savings, and could lead to reductions in retirement benefits for moderate- and lower-income workers. The Administration would like to work with Congress to develop initiatives, like those proposed in the President's FY 2000 budget, that would increase retirement savings for moderate and lower-income workers. In addition, we strongly oppose the provision in H.R. 3081 for a party in active litigation that would, in this and other cases, weaken the Secretary's ability to protect workers', pension and health benefits.

Finally, we are concerned with provisions that repeal overtime protections for three categories of workers. H.R. 3081 would repeal overtime pay protections for 1.5 million American sales employees. The multi-test exemption in the bill is complex and would be difficult and burdensome for employers, affected employees, and DOL to implement. Second, funeral homes would no longer be required to pay overtime to funeral directors or embalmers who work more than 40 hours per week. Third, we are concerned that the bill would deny overtime pay to additional workers in computer related occupations. In addition, the proposed change in rules for calculating overtime pay in H.R. 3081 is similarly misguided.

We appreciate your consideration of the Administration's concerns. We look forward to working with you and other members of Congress in the coming months to address the solvency of Social Security and Medicare, to meet critical national priorities, to provide a living wage to those at the bottom of the economic spectrum and to enact fiscally responsible tax relief targeted at the needs of working families.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence H. Summers

Alexis M. Herman

Identical letters sent to Speaker Hastert, Leader Gephardt, Chairman Archer, Chairman Goodling, Congressman Rangel, Congressman Lazio, and Congressman Clay

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Douglas V. Almond (CN=Douglas V. Almond/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-NOV-1999 16:05:44.00

SUBJECT:

TO: Michael J. Brien (CN=Michael J. Brien/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Mike,

I put the paper back in your box. thanks, nice to be reading papers.

as for the press release, i was thinking it might be good to do a web piece or round-up on the rise of city living wage ordinances.
doug.

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Charles F. Stone (CN=Charles F. Stone/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-MAR-2000 13:54:16.00

SUBJECT: Re: living wage roundup

TO: Sarah L. Rosen (CN=Sarah L. Rosen/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Lowell J. Taylor (CN=Lowell J. Taylor/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This has the facts of the study OK. But I think we still need to try to get in a subtle message about how the more you increase a wage floor, the more you have to explicitly confront employment effects versus income effects. Talk to Lowell to see if he has any thoughts

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sarah L. Rosen (CN=Sarah L. Rosen/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-MAR-2000 14:35:00.00

SUBJECT: living wage roundup

TO: Lowell J. Taylor (CN=Lowell J. Taylor/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This is the roundup I wrote based on the recent Neumark NBER paper on
living wages.
Any thoughts?

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D40]ARMS21394178D.046 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

Effect of Living Wage on Poverty, Employment. A growing number of cities have recently implemented "living wage ordinances" mandating that companies with city contracts or receiving city assistance pay their workers a wage sufficiently high to financially support a family. These wages are typically much higher than the wage floors set by federal and state minimum wage legislation. Not surprisingly, living wage ordinances boost wages amongst low-wage workers, a recent study found. However, because the cost to a firm of hiring low-wage workers increases, employment rates and the number of hours worked of low-wage workers fall. These countervailing forces suggest there are winners and losers following a legislated increase in wages. Those who remain employed earn a higher wage, but there is a group who is no longer employed or works fewer hours as a result. In the end, average family income in cities with living wage ordinances is found to be higher resulting in modest reductions in the poverty level. These findings suggest living wage ordinances may help to achieve the goal of reducing urban poverty.

Automated Records Management
System
Hex-Dump Conversion

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lowell J. Taylor (CN=Lowell J. Taylor/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-MAR-2000 16:46:57.00

SUBJECT: Re: living wage roundup

TO: Sarah L. Rosen (CN=Sarah L. Rosen/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Sarah,

Your roundup looks fine. I made a few suggestions to the end (in red).
I'm not sure if they improve your paragraph much, or at all.

Lowell

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D81]ARMS20857378C.046 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

Effect of Living Wage on Poverty, Employment. A growing number of cities have recently implemented "living wage ordinances" mandating that companies with city contracts or receiving city assistance pay their workers a wage sufficiently high to financially support a family. These wages are typically much higher than the wage floors set by federal and state minimum wage legislation. Not surprisingly, living wage ordinances boost wages amongst low-wage workers, a recent study found. However, because the cost to a firm of hiring low-wage workers increases, employment rates and the number of hours worked of low-wage workers fall. These countervailing forces suggest there are winners and losers following a legislated increase in wages. Those who remain employed earn higher wages, but some workers lose jobs as a result. The net effect of the living wage ordinances is found to be a modest increase in average family income. These findings suggest that living wage ordinances may help to reduce urban poverty, but in so doing these policies have the unintended consequence of making some workers worse off.

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sarah L. Rosen (CN=Sarah L. Rosen/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-MAR-2000 17:12:40.00

SUBJECT: Re: living wage roundup

TO: Charles F. Stone (CN=Charles F. Stone/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Lowell's suggestions.

----- Forwarded by Sarah L. Rosen/CEA/EOP on 03/22/2000

05:12 PM -----

Lowell J. Taylor

03/22/2000 04:46:50 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sarah L. Rosen/CEA/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: living wage roundup

Sarah,

Your roundup looks fine. I made a few suggestions to the end (in red).
I'm not sure if they improve your paragraph much, or at all.

Lowell

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D83]ARMS29839378M.046 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

Effect of Living Wage on Poverty, Employment. A growing number of cities have recently implemented "living wage ordinances" mandating that companies with city contracts or receiving city assistance pay their workers a wage sufficiently high to financially support a family. These wages are typically much higher than the wage floors set by federal and state minimum wage legislation. Not surprisingly, living wage ordinances boost wages amongst low-wage workers, a recent study found. However, because the cost to a firm of hiring low-wage workers increases, employment rates and the number of hours worked of low-wage workers fall. These countervailing forces suggest there are winners and losers following a legislated increase in wages. Those who remain employed earn higher wages, but some workers lose jobs as a result. The net effect of the living wage ordinances is found to be a modest increase in average family income. These findings suggest that living wage ordinances may help to reduce urban poverty, but in so doing these policies have the unintended consequence of making some workers worse off.

Automated Records Management
System
Hex-Dump Conversion

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sarah L. Rosen (CN=Sarah L. Rosen/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-MAR-2000 13:42:50.00

SUBJECT: living wage roundup

TO: Charles F. Stone (CN=Charles F. Stone/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Christopher W. Snow (CN=Christopher W. Snow/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Chad,

Sorry I'm running late on roundups this week. Here's an attempt at the living wage roundup. Some of the sentences get a little wordy, but please let me know if, content-wise, it's what you had in mind.

Sarah

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D17]ARMS231560788.046 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

Effect of Living Wage on Poverty, Employment. A growing number of cities have recently implemented "living wage ordinances" mandating that companies with city contracts or receiving city assistance pay their workers a wage sufficiently high to financially support a family. These wages are typically much higher than the wage floors set by federal and state minimum wage legislation. Not surprisingly, living wage ordinances boost wages amongst low-wage workers, a recent study found. However, because the cost to a firm of hiring low-wage workers increases, employment rates and the number of hours worked of low-wage workers fall. These countervailing forces suggest there are winners and losers following a legislated increase in wages. Those who remain employed earn a higher wage, but there is a group who is no longer employed or works fewer hours as a result. In the end, average family income in cities with living wage ordinances is found to be higher resulting in modest reductions in the poverty level. These findings suggest living wage ordinances may help to achieve the goal of reducing urban poverty.

Automated Records Management
System
Hex-Dump Conversion

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Charles F. Stone (CN=Charles F. Stone/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-MAR-2000 10:04:45.00

SUBJECT: drups

TO: Yu-Chin Chen (CN=Yu-Chin Chen/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah L. Rosen (CN=Sarah L. Rosen/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher W. Snow (CN=Christopher W. Snow/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrew R. Feldman (CN=Andrew R. Feldman/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leigh L. Linden (CN=Leigh L. Linden/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Chris, put this version in the WEB

Leigh, this reflects some re-writing to bring out the story and some cutting to make it fit

Sarah, slight re-writing of living wage. Many questions were raised about the incarceration and income distribution paper. I'm also concerned about not knowing anything about the authors. Can you have Lowell look at it and can you develop one of the other roundups as a backup

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D77]ARMS26874878A.046 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

“Living Wage” Has Mixed Effects. A growing number of cities have recently implemented “living wage” ordinances mandating that companies with city contracts or receiving city assistance pay their workers a wage sufficiently high to support a family. These wages are typically much higher than Federal and state minimum wages, including the proposed higher Federal minimum wage. A recent study found that living wage ordinances do indeed boost the wages of low-wage workers. However, they also appear to raise the costs to employers of hiring such workers enough that employment rates of low-wage workers and the number of hours worked fall. These countervailing forces suggest there are winners and losers following a legislated increase in wages. Those who remain employed earn a higher wage, but others are no longer employed or work fewer hours as a result. On balance, the study finds, average family income in cities with living wage ordinances goes up, resulting in modest reductions in the poverty level. These findings suggest living wage ordinances may help to achieve the goal of reducing urban poverty in the aggregate, but at the cost of lost employment and hours of work for some low-wage workers.

Railroad Mergers Stuck in the Station. Unlike most mergers, which are reviewed by the Federal Trade Commission or the Department of Justice, railroad mergers fall under the jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Board (STB) housed in the Department of Transportation. Historically, the STB has approved most mergers, including some over the objections of the Department of Justice. Last week, however, the STB suspended all merger activity in the railroad industry for 15 months while it develops new guidelines. The move was prompted by advance notice of the proposed merger between the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company (BNSF) and the Canadian National Railway Company (CNR). The Board noted that the last round of railway mergers was accompanied by a number of serious service problems and that railroad stocks have been falling since. It also expressed concern that the merger between BNSF and CNR will prompt another round of mergers that could leave the industry with only two major railroads serving North America.

Incarceration and Income Inequality. Since the 1940s, the earnings gap between African American and white men has decreased while the gap in employment rates has gotten larger. A recent study suggests that, in fact, the worsening employment rate for African Americans (due in large part to incarceration rates) explains some of the apparent increased earnings equality. This is because people drop out of the labor force selectively, with low-wage workers more likely to cease working than high-wage workers. As the low-wage workers drop out, the average earnings of the remaining workers is higher. This phenomenon is found to explain 20 percent of the reduced earnings inequality between young men and explains more than half of relative black wage growth between 1985 and 1996. High incarceration rates are a key reason behind the labor inactivity of young African American men; 30 percent of non-working black men are in jail.

Automated Records
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Hex-Dump Conversion

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth A. Weber (CN=Elizabeth A. Weber/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-SEP-2000 15:57:19.00

SUBJECT: living wage stuff

TO: Charles F. Stone (CN=Charles F. Stone/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The closest thing I can find from Neumark directly is "WILL THE DETROIT LIVING WAGE ORDINANCE REDUCE URBAN POVERTY? LESSONS FROM OTHER CITIES", David Neumark and Scott Adams, November 1999.
<http://www.msu.edu/user/neumarkd/livwgap.pdf> The conclusions don't look as strong as Business Week is quoting.

Looks like they also did it as an NBER: Do Living Wage Ordinances Reduce Urban Poverty?

David Neumark,

Scott Adams

NBER Working

Paper No. W7606

Issued in

March 2000

Abstract -----

Many cities in the United States have recently passed living wage ordinances. These ordinances typically mandate that businesses under contract with the city or, in some cases, receiving assistance from the city, must pay their workers a wage sufficient to support a family financially. To date, there has been no empirical analysis of the actual

effects of living wages on the expected beneficiaries low-wage workers and their families. In this paper, we estimate the effects of city living wage ordinances on the wages and hours of workers in cities that have adopted such legislation. We also look at the effects of the ordinances on employment and poverty rates in these cities. Our

findings indicate that living wage ordinances boost wages of low-wage workers. The estimated elasticities are small, however, which seems consistent with the fact that living wages have limited coverage, and may also have limited compliance and enforcement. In addition to the wage effects, we find weak negative hours effects of living

wage ordinances on low-wage workers, and strong negative employment effects. Finally, our estimates of the effects of living wages on poverty rates indicate that living wage ordinances may help to achieve modest reductions in urban poverty.

That's also the paper used in the 3/24/2000 DRUP.

As for EPI--The Effects of the Living Wage in Baltimore
Christopher Niedt, Greg Ruiters, Dana Wise, and Erica Shoenberger
This working paper (No. 119) examines the controversial "living wage" law, which was passed in Baltimore, Md. in 1994, to determine the direct costs of the living wage to the city and the impact it had on workers.
37 pages, February 1999
\$ 10.00

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Charles F. Stone (CN=Charles F. Stone/OU=CEA/O=EOP [CEA])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-SEP-2000 12:53:53.00

SUBJECT: this week's WEB

TO: Melissa M. Goldstein (CN=Melissa M. Goldstein/OU=OVP/O=EOP@EOP [OVP])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: David W. Beier (CN=David W. Beier/OU=OVP/O=EOP@EOP [OVP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Things being worked on include:

1. Evidence on Estate Tax avoidance through inter vivos gifts. Individuals are able to transfer \$10,000 per year per person from their wealth without incurring any estate and gift tax liability, yet very few people with likely estate tax liabilities make maximum transfers to their children according to recent studies. This suggests that the estate tax is not a major concern to them or that they have reasons for waiting until they die to transfer wealth to their children, even if it costs more in taxes than making inter vivos transfers.
2. Non-CO2 gases and Kyoto. Press reports suggest that a recent scientific analysis of greenhouse gases suggests we are overemphasizing CO2 when methane is a more important source of global warming. This is not quite what the evidence shows, but the emphasis on methane highlights evidence that methane reductions may be a cost-effective way of meeting Kyoto targets, i.e. that U.S. costs could be substantially lower than if all reductions had to come through CO2 reductions
3. Third generation wireless. This would be a preview of the longer CEA report and would observe that third generation wireless licenses fetched hefty fees recently in Europe, and that notwithstanding differences between U.S. and other country telecom markets, the U.S. may suffer from unreasonable or unwarranted delays in developing its own 3G market.
4. Global integration--the view from Jackson Hole. This article would summarize themes from the papers presented at the KC Fed's Jackson Hole conference (including Greenspan), probably with an emphasis on views of the U.S. current account deficit.
5. Welfare declines and spatial mismatch. This summer Brookings released a study showing that the decline in welfare caseloads in cities, while still substantial, was smaller than in non-urban areas. This article would look at one possible explanation--the mismatch between the location of potential workers in the central cities and the location of jobs in the suburbs.

David--we are looking into the living wage papers. (Incidentally, we ran

a roundup in the March 24 WEB that I think may have been based on an early version of the Neumark paper)