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CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY

**The Hidden Welfare State: 69
Means-tested Programs and Nearly a
Trillion Dollars in Annual Spending**

Testimony before

**The Subcommittee on Regulator Affairs,
Stimulus Oversight and Government Spending**

**Committee on Oversight and Government
Reform**

United States House of Representatives

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My name is Robert Rector. I am a Senior Research Fellow at The Heritage Foundation. The views I express in this testimony are my own, and should not be construed as representing any official position of The Heritage Foundation.

Summary

The means-tested welfare system consists of 69 federal programs providing cash, food, housing, medical care, social services, training, and targeted education aid to poor and low income Americans. Means-tested welfare programs differ from general government programs in that they provide aid exclusively to persons (or communities) with low incomes.

In FY2011, federal spending on means-tested welfare, plus state contributions to federal programs, will reach \$940 billion per year. The federal share will come to around \$695 billion or 74 percent, while state spending will be around \$250 billion or 26 percent.

Combined federal and state means-tested welfare is now the second largest category of overall government spending in the nation. It is exceeded only by the combined cost of Social Security and Medicare. Welfare spending is greater than the cost of public education and is greater than spending on national defense.

In the two decades before the current recession, means-tested welfare was the fastest growing component of government spending. It grew more rapidly than Social Security and Medicare and its rate of increase dwarfed that of public education and national defense.

Despite the fact that welfare spending was already at record levels when he took office, President Obama has increased means-tested welfare spending by a third. This is a permanent, not a temporary, increase in spending. According to the President's budget plans, means-tested welfare will not decline as the recession ends but will continue to grow rapidly for the next decade. Obama plans to spend at least \$10 trillion on means-tested welfare over the next ten years.

In FY 2008, means-tested welfare assistance amounted to around \$7,700 for each poor and low income person in the U.S. population (those with non-welfare incomes below 200 percent of poverty.)

In FY 2011, total means-tested spending going to families with children will be about \$470 billion. If this sum were divided equally among the lowest income one third of families with children (around 14 million families), the result would be around \$33,000 per low income family with children.

Means-tested spending comprises a vast, hidden welfare state. The public is almost totally unaware of the size and scope of government spending on the poor. This is because Congress and the mainstream media always discuss welfare in a fragmented, piecemeal basis. Each of the 69 programs is debated in isolation as if it were the only program affecting the poor. This piecemeal approach to welfare spending perpetuates the myth that spending on the poor is meager and grows little, if at all.

The piecemeal, fragmented character of the hidden welfare system makes rational policy-making and discussion impossible. Sound policies to aid the poor must be developed holistically, with decision makers and the public fully aware of the magnitude of overall spending. To accomplish this, Congress should establish a cap or limit on the future growth of total means-tested spending.

When the current recession ends, or by 2013 at the latest, total means-tested welfare spending should be returned to pre-recession levels, adjusted for inflation. In subsequent years, aggregate welfare spending should grow no faster than inflation. This type of spending cap would save the taxpayers over \$2 trillion dollars during its first decade. An aggregate welfare spending cap of this sort is contained in HR 1167, *The Welfare Reform Act of 2011* introduced by Congressman Jim Jordan (R-OH).

The Hidden Welfare State

Most discussion of government spending and deficits assumes that the federal budget consists of four principal parts: entitlements (meaning Social Security and Medicare); defense; non-defense discretionary spending; and interest. This perspective is misleading because it ignores the hidden welfare state: a massive complex of 69 federal means-tested anti-poverty programs.

Means-tested welfare spending or aid to the poor consists of government programs that provide assistance deliberately and exclusively to poor and lower-income people.¹ By contrast, non-welfare programs provide benefits and services for the general population. For example, food stamps, public housing, Medicaid, and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families are means-tested aid programs that provide benefits only to poor and lower-income persons. On the other hand, Social Security, Medicare, police protection, and public education are not means-tested; they provide services and benefits to persons at all income levels. Means-tested programs are anti-poverty programs: they are intended to increase the living standards of improve the capacity for self-support among the poor and near-poor.

The size of the federal means-tested aid system is particularly large because it is funded not only with federal revenue but also with state funds contributed to federal programs. Ignoring these matching state payments into the federal welfare system results in a serious underestimation of spending on behalf of the poor. Prior to the current recession, one dollar in seven in total federal, state, and local government spending went to means-tested welfare.

Combined federal and state means-tested welfare spending is in fact the second largest category of overall government spending in the nation today. The cost of means-tested welfare falls short of the combined cost of Social Security and Medicare but exceeds the cost of public education and national defense.

The 69 means-tested programs operated by the federal government provide a wide variety of benefits. They include:

¹ The only exception to this rule is a small number of means-tested programs that provide aid to low income communities rather than individuals.

12 programs providing food aid;
10 housing assistance programs;
10 programs funding social services;
9 educational assistance programs;
8 programs providing cash assistance;
8 vocational training programs;
7 medical assistance programs;
3 energy and utility assistance programs; and,
2 child care and child development programs.

A full list of these programs is provided at the end of this testimony. (Note: Social Security, Medicare, veterans programs, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation are not considered means-tested aid and are not included in this list.)

In FY2011, federal spending on means-tested welfare, plus state contributions to federal programs, will reach over \$940 billion per year. The federal share will come to around \$695 billion or 74 percent, while state spending will be around \$250 billion or 26 percent.

In recent years, 52 percent of total means-tested spending went to medical care for poor and lower-income persons, and 37 percent was spent on cash, food, and housing aid. The remaining 11 percent was spent on social services, training, child development, targeted federal education aid, and community development for lower-income persons and communities. Roughly half of means-tested spending goes to disabled or elderly persons. The other half goes to lower-income families with children, most of which are headed by single parents.

Welfare Spending: The Fastest Growing Component of Government Spending

For the past two decades, means-tested welfare or aid to the poor has been the fastest growing component of government spending, outstripping the combined growth of Medicare and Social Security spending, as well as the growth in education and defense spending. Over the 20-year period between FY 1989 and FY 2008, total means-tested spending increased by 292 percent over the period. The increase in combined Social Security and Medicare spending was 213 percent over the same period.

Means-tested spending on cash, food, and housing increased more rapidly (196 percent) than Social Security (174 percent). The growth in means-tested medical spending (448 percent) exceeded the growth in Medicare (376 percent).² The growth in means-tested aid greatly exceeded the growth in government spending on education (143 percent) and defense (126 percent). Aid to the poor is likely to continue to grow rapidly for the foreseeable future.

“Slashing” Spending on the Poor: The Perpetual Myth

Since the beginning of the War on Poverty, spending on the poor has increased 13-fold after

²Some have attributed the rapid growth in means-tested medical spending to inflation in medical prices. Medical prices only doubled during the period. The rest of the increase was due to expansions in the number of recipients and services provided.

adjusting for inflation. Yet throughout the steady 40-year climb in welfare spending, the Left has perpetually and shrilly claimed the opposite: that spending on the poor has been “slashed.” A typical example of this occurred during the most recent presidential election cycle when candidate Barack Obama angrily proclaimed, “George Bush spent the last six years slashing programs to combat poverty.”³

This charge was remarkable given that total annual means-tested spending actually increased by 68 percent under President Bush. Not only did total spending increase, but virtually every category of welfare aid increased dramatically: Cash spending grew by 67 percent, medical spending by 72 percent, food spending by 89 percent, housing by 34 percent, energy by 76 percent, targeted education by 50 percent, child development by 52 percent, and community development by 50 percent.⁴ Of the nine categories of means-tested spending, eight increased dramatically. Only job training spending (which comprises one percent of total welfare) did not increase. After adjusting for inflation, total means-tested spending increased by 35 percent under President Bush. Cash, food, and housing grew by one-third. Although Obama’s remarks were demonstrably false, he was never challenged by the press.

Obama’s charges of “slashing” spending on the poor are symptomatic of the historic debate over welfare. Throughout the 40-year history of the War on Poverty, liberals have routinely charged that spending on the poor was being cut when in reality expenditures were climbing steadily to record levels. One oft-repeated ploy is to find one small program where spending has been recently trimmed, then denounce the cuts as evidence that overall spending on the poor is going down while conveniently ignoring the fact that spending in the other 68 means-tested programs is growing rapidly. The mainstream press generally amplifies this type of charge without challenge.

Throughout the War on Poverty, the mainstream press has treated spending on the poor as privileged and largely immune to criticism. Proposals to shave a minute fraction of spending growth off a single program, such as school lunch subsidies, have been met with a firestorm of media attention, but massive ongoing expansions in welfare overall are seldom, if ever, reported. As a result, means-tested aid has risen from 1.2 percent of GDP to 5.0 percent with virtually no public awareness or debate.

Growth of the Welfare State

Welfare spending has grown enormously since President Lyndon B. Johnson launched the War on Poverty. Welfare spending was 13 times greater in FY 2008, after adjusting for inflation, than it was when the War on Poverty started in 1964. (See chart 1.) Means-tested welfare spending was 1.2 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) when President Johnson began the War on Poverty. In 2008, it reached 5 percent of GDP. Over the next decade, total means-tested spending is likely to average roughly 6 percent of GDP.

Annual means-tested welfare spending is more than sufficient to eliminate poverty in the United

³Barack Obama, “Changing the Odds for Urban America,” speech in Washington, D.C., July 18, 2007, at http://www.barackobama.com/2007/07/18/remarks_of_senator_barack_obam_19.php (August 27, 2009).

⁴All figures refer to combined federal and state spending between FY 2000 and FY 2008 in current dollars. Since candidate Obama was speaking in 2007, one might infer that he was commenting on FY 2006 spending levels. Perhaps spending was dramatically lower in 2006. Examining spending changes between 2000 and 2006 reveals nearly the same pattern presented in the main text: Overall spending increased by half, and every sub-category of spending except training and community development increased substantially faster than inflation.

States. The U.S. Census Bureau, which is in charge of measuring poverty and inequality in the nation, defines a family as poor if its annual income falls below official poverty income thresholds. If total means-tested welfare spending were simply converted into cash benefits, the sum would be nearly four times the amount needed to raise the income of all poor families above the official poverty line.

Since the beginning of the War on Poverty, government has spent \$15.9 trillion (in inflation-adjusted 2008 dollars) on means-tested welfare. In comparison, the cost of all other wars in U.S. history was \$6.4 trillion (in inflation-adjusted 2008 dollars).

Welfare Spending Increases under the Obama Administration

Table 1 shows the growth in means-tested spending over recent years. In FY 2007, total government spending on means-tested welfare or aid to the poor was a record high \$657 billion. By fiscal year 2011, total government spending on means-tested aid will rise to \$944 billion, nearly a fifty percent increase.

Table 1. Growth in Means-Tested Spending

	Federal Spending (in billions)	State Spending (in billions)	Total Spending (in billions)
FY 2007	\$468.7	\$189.2	\$657.9
FY 2008	\$522.3	\$191.6	\$714.1
FY 2009	\$612.7	\$167.2	\$779.9
FY 2010	\$695.3	\$192.7	\$888.0
FY 2011	\$694.9	\$249.4	\$944.4

President Obama’s increase in federal means-tested welfare spending during his first two years in office is two and a half times greater than any previous increase in federal welfare spending in U.S. history, after adjusting for inflation.

Obama’s Welfare Spendathon Versus the Cost of the Iraq War

Under President Obama, government will spend more on welfare in a single year than President George W. Bush spent on the war in Iraq during his entire presidency. According to the Congressional Research Service, the cost of the Iraq war through the end of the Bush Administration was around \$622 billion. By contrast, annual federal and state means-tested welfare spending will reach \$888 billion in FY 2010. Federal welfare spending alone will equal \$695 billion in that year.

While campaigning for the presidency, Obama lamented that “the war in Iraq is costing each household about \$100 per month.” Applying the same standard to means-tested welfare spending

reveals that welfare cost each household \$638 per month in 2010.

Obama Plans Permanent Increases in Welfare

Supporters of the President's spending might counter that these spending increases are merely temporary responses to the current recession. But that is not the case; most of Obama's spending increases are permanent expansions of the welfare state. According to the long-term spending plans set forth in Obama's FY 2010 budget, combined federal and state spending will not drop significantly after the recession ends. In fact, by 2014, welfare spending is likely to equal \$1 trillion per year.

According to President Obama's budget projections, federal and state welfare spending will total \$10.3 trillion over 10 years (FY 2009 to FY 2018). This spending will equal over \$100,000 for each taxpaying household in the U.S.

Means-Tested Welfare Spending on Lower-Income Persons

With 69 overlapping means-tested programs serving different low-income populations, it is difficult to determine the average level of benefits received by low-income persons. One way of estimating average welfare benefits per recipient would be to divide total means-tested spending by the total number of poor persons in the United States. According to the Census Bureau, there were 39.8 million poor persons in the U.S. in 2008. An additional 1.5 million persons lived in nursing homes. (These individuals, though mostly poor, are not included in the annual Census poverty and population survey.) Total means-tested spending in 2008 was \$708 billion. If this sum is divided by 41.3 million poor persons (including residents in nursing homes), the result is \$17,100 in means-tested spending for each poor American.

However, this simple calculation can be misleading because many persons with incomes above the official poverty levels also receive means-tested aid. Although programs vary, most means-tested aid is targeted to persons with incomes below 200 percent of poverty. Thus, a more accurate sense of average total welfare spending per recipient can be obtained, if total welfare aid is divided among all persons within this larger group. Dividing total means-tested aid by all persons with incomes below 200 percent of poverty results in average welfare spending of \$7,700 per person, or around \$30,000 for a family of four.

Means-tested Spending on Families with Children

Another way of examining spending levels is to look at welfare spending on families with children. In FY 2011, total means-tested spending will be \$940 billion. About half of this spending (\$470 billion) will go to families with children. (Around one-third of this spending will go to medical care.)

If the \$470 billion in welfare spending were divided equally among the lowest income one third of families with children (around 14 million families), the result would be around \$33,000 per low income family with children.

In addition, most of these lower-income families have earned income. Average earnings within the whole group are typically about \$16,000 per year per family, though in the midst of a

recession, earnings will be lower. If average welfare aid and average earnings are combined, the total resources is likely to come to between \$40,000 and \$46,000 for each lower-income family with children in the U.S. It is very difficult to reconcile this level of spending with conventional claims that millions of lower-income families are chronically hungry, malnourished, or ill-housed.

Conclusion

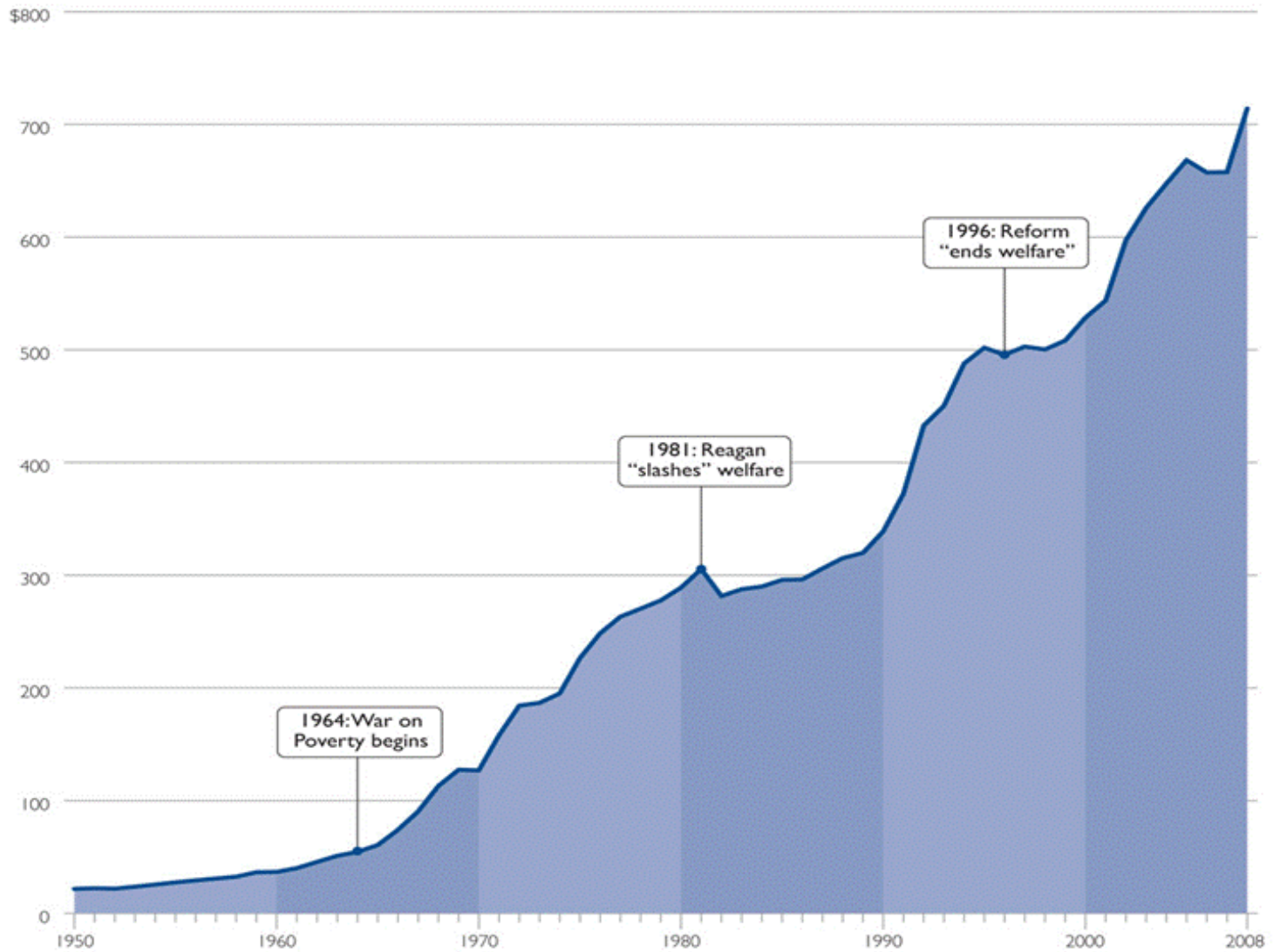
Means-tested spending comprises a vast, hidden welfare state. The public is almost totally unaware of the size and scope of government spending on the poor. This is because Congress and the mainstream media always discuss welfare in a fragmented, piecemeal basis. Each of the 69 programs is debated in isolation as if it were the only program affecting the poor. This piecemeal approach to welfare spending perpetuates the myth that spending on the poor is meager and grows little, if at all.

The piecemeal, fragmented character of the hidden welfare system makes rational policy-making and discussion impossible. Sound policies to aid the poor must be developed holistically, with decision makers and the public fully aware of the magnitude of overall spending. To accomplish this, Congress should establish a cap or limit on the future growth of total means-tested spending.

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History of Total Welfare Spending

Spending in Billions of 2008 Dollars



Source: The Heritage Foundation, from current and previous OMB budget documents and other official government sources.

Chart 3 • SR 67  heritage.org

Welfare Spending, FY 2008, in Millions of Dollars

Categories	Budget Code	Federal Spending	State Spending	Total Spending
Cash				
01	SS/Old-Age Assistance			
	75-0406-0-1-609; 28-0406-0-1-609	43,872.00	5,146.00	49,018.00
02	Earned Income Tax Credit (refundable portion)	40,600.00		40,600.00
	20-0906-0-1-609			
03	Child Credit (refundable portion)	34,019.00		34,019.00
	20-0922-0-1-999; 20-0922-0-1-609			
04	AFDC/TANF	7,889.40	7,582.00	15,471.40
	75-1501-0-1-609; 75-1552-0-1-609			
05	Foster Care Title IV-E	4,525.00	4,040.00	8,565.00
	75-1545-0-1-506; 75-1545-0-1-609/01			
06	Adoption Assistance Title IV-E	2,038.00	1,316.00	3,354.00
	75-1545-0-1-506/04			
07	General Assistance Cash		2,625.00	2,625.00
	None			
10	General Assistance to Indians	118.00		118.00
	14-2100-0-1-452; 14-2100-0-1-999			
11	Assets for Independence	24.00		24.00
	75-1536-0-1-506/306			
Cash Total		133,085.40	20,709.00	153,794.40
Medical				
01	Medicaid			
	75-0512-0-1-551	201,426.00	150,666.65	352,092.65
02	SCHIP State Supplemental Health Insurance Program	6,900.00	2,021.00	8,921.00
	75-0515-0-1-551			
03	Medical General Assistance	4,900.00		4,900.00
	None			
04	Indian Health Services	2,925.00		2,925.00
	75-0390-0-1-551			
05	Consolidated Health Centers/Community Health Centers	2,021.00		2,021.00
	75-0350-0-1-550/10			
06	Maternal and Child Health	666.00	499.50	1,165.50
	75-0350-0-1-550.18			
06	Healthy Start	100.00		100.00
	75-0350-0-1-550/19			
Medical Total		214,038.00	158,087.15	372,125.15
Food				
01	Food Stamps	39,319.00	3,482.00	42,801.00
	12-3505-0-1-605			
02	School Lunch	7,863.00		7,863.00
	12-3539-0-1-605/91			
03	WIC—Women, Infant and Children Food Program	6,170.00		6,170.00
	12-3510-0-1-605			
04	School Breakfast	2,307.00		2,307.00
	12-3539-0-1-6050/191			
05	Child Care Food Program	2,029.00		2,029.00
	12-3539-0-1-605/291			
06	Nutrition Program for the Elderly, Nutrition Service Incentives	756.00	105.84	861.84
	12-3503-0-1-605; 75-0142-0-1-506/107			
07	Summer Program	312.00		312.00
	12-3539-0-1-605/301			
08	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	141.00		141.00
	12-3512-0-1-605; 12-3507-0-1-605/91			
09	TEFAP—The Emergency Food Assistance Program	190.00		190.00
	12-3635-0-1-351; 12-3507-0-1-605/201; 12-4336-0-3-999			
10	Needy Families	54.00		54.00
	12-3505-0-1-605.06			
11	Farmers' Market Nutrition Program	20.00		20.00
	12-3507-0-1-605/401			
11	Special Milk Program	15.00		15.00
	12-3502-0-1-605/302			
Food Total		59,176.00	3,587.84	62,763.84

Welfare Spending, FY 2008, in Millions of Dollars (cont.)

Categories	Budget Code	Federal Spending	State Spending	Total Spending
Housing				
01	Section 8 Housing (HUD)	24,467.00		24,467.00
02	Public Housing (HUD)	7,526.00		7,526.00
03	State Housing Expenditures		2,085.00	2,085.00
04	Home Investment Partnership Program (HUD)	1,969.00		1,969.00
05	Homeless Assistance Grants (HUD)	1,440.00		1,440.00
06	Rural Housing Insurance Fund (Agriculture)	1,312.00		1,312.00
07	Rural Housing Service (Agriculture)	926.00		926.00
08	Housing for the Elderly (HUD)	1,008.00		1,008.00
09	Native American Housing Block Grants (HUD)	572.00		572.00
10	Other Assisted Housing Programs (HUD)	584.00		584.00
11	Housing for Persons with Disabilities (HUD)	320.00		320.00
	Housing Total	40,124.00	2,085.00	42,209.00
Energy and Utilities				
01	LIHEAP Low Income Home Energy Assistance	2,663.00		2,663.00
02	Universal Service Fund—Subsidized Phone Service for Low-Income Persons	819.00		819.00
02	Weatherization	291.00	159.30	450.30
	Energy and Utilities Total	3,773.00	159.30	3,932.30
Education				
01	Pell Grants	18,000.00		18,000.00
02	Title One Grants to Local Education Authorities	14,872.00		14,872.00
03	Special Programs for Disadvantaged (TRIO)	885.00		885.00
04	Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants	759.00		759.00
05	Migrant Education	425.00		425.00
06	Gear-Up	303.00		303.00
07	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	64.00		64.00
06	LEAP, formerly State Student Incentive Grant Program (SSIG)	64.00	64.00	128.00
07	Even Start	66.00		66.00
	Education Total	35,438.00	64.00	35,502.00

Welfare Spending, FY 2008, in Millions of Dollars (cont.)

Categories	Budget Code	Federal Spending	State Spending	Total Spending
Training				
01 TANF Work Activities and Training	75-1552-0-1-609	1,963.58	540.00	2,503.58
02 Job Corps	16-0174-0-1-1504/18	763.00		763.00
03 WIA Youth Opportunity Grants (formerly Summer Youth Employment)	16-0174-0-1-504	984.00		984.00
04 WIA Adult Employment and Training (formerly JTPA IIA Training for Disadvantaged Adults & Youth)	16-0174-0-1-504/01	827.00		827.00
05 Senior Community Service Employment	16-0175-0-1-504	483.00	53.13	536.13
06 Food Stamp Employment and Training Program	12-3505-0-1-605/03	351.00	166.00	517.00
07 Migrant Training	16-0174-0-1-504/11	83.00		83.00
08 YouthBuild	16-0174-0-1-504/24	60.00		60.00
08 Native American Training	16-0174-0-1-504/10	53.00		53.00
Training Total		5,567.58	759.13	6,326.71
Services				
01 TANF Block Grant Services	75-1552-0-1-609	5,704.09	1,383.00	7,087.09
02 Title XX Social Services Block Grant	75-1534-0-1-506	1,843.00		1,843.00
03 Community Service Block Grant	75-1536-0-1-506/3.01	654.00		654.00
03B Social Services for Refugees Asylees and Humanitarian Cases	75-1503-0-1-609/01	592.00		592.00
04 Title III Aging Americans Act	75-0142-0-1-506	351.00		351.00
05 Legal Services Block Grant	75-0142-0-1-506	346.00		346.00
06 Family Planning	75-0350-0-1-5507/32	300.00		300.00
07 Emergency Food and Shelter Program	58-0103-0-1-605; 70-0707-0-1-605/1.01	154.00		154.00
08 Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	75-1552-0-1-609/09	150.00		150.00
09 Americorps/Volunteers in Service to America	95-2728-0-1-506/04	93.00		93.00
Services Total		10,187.09	1,383.00	11,570.09
Child Care and Child Development				
01 Headstart	75-1536-0-1-506/1.01	6,877.00	1,719.25	8,596.25
02 Childcare and Child Development Block Grant	75-1515-0-1-609/01	4,164.00	2,176.00	6,340.00
03 TANF Block Grant Child Care	75-1552-0-1-609	1,735.67	1,045.00	2,780.67
Child Care and Child Development		12,776.67	4,940.25	17,716.92
Community Development				
01 Community Development Block Grant	86-0162-0-1-451	7,849.00		7,849.00
02 Economic Development Administration (Commerce)	13-2050-0-1-452	238.00		238.00
03 Appalachian Regional Development	46-0200-0-1-452	74.00		74.00
04 Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities, Renewal Communities	86-0315-0-1-451	17.00		17.00
05 UDAG—Urban Development Action Grant	86-0170-0-1-451	3.00		3.00
Community Development Total		8,181.00	0.00	8,181.00
2008 Total		522,346.74	191,615.37	714,121.41

Source: The Heritage Foundation, from current and previous presidential budget and OMB documents, and other historical data from official government agency Web sites and resources.

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Robert Rector is a leading national authority on poverty, the U.S. welfare system and immigration and is a Heritage Foundation Senior Research Fellow. He has been dubbed the "intellectual godfather" of welfare reform by the editor of *National Review*, Rich Lowry. Writing in the *Washington Post* on Rector's role in shaping national legislation, columnist David Broder stated, "Money is an important ingredient in our elections and deserves security ... but ideas are important too. The Heritage Foundation's Robert Rector [has] had more influence in the last decade than any fund-raisers or contributors, because candidates have turned to [him] for policy advice."

At Heritage, Rector concentrates on a range of issues relating to welfare reform, family breakdown and America's various social ills. He has authored two books and over 100 articles and research studies on these topics. He has testified before Congress over 30 times on these and related issues. Rector played a major role in crafting the 1996 federal welfare reform legislation, which, for the first time, required recipients to work or get job training for their benefits. Since its passage, though, Rector has continued his extensive research on the economic costs of welfare and its role in undermining families. Rector also was the central figure in designing and enacting the first major federal abstinence education program.

Rector has also played an important role in immigration issues. In 2006, while the Senate was debating immigration reform, Rector produced an analysis showing that the proposed Senate legislation would permit 100 million new immigrants to enter the U.S. over the next 20 years. This analysis was widely publicized and led to immediate changes in the Senate bill. Overall, his research played a major role in stopping federal legislation to provide amnesty to illegal immigrants in 2006 and 2007.

Rector joined Heritage in 1984. He has previously worked as a Legislative Assistant in the Virginia House of Delegates and as a Management Analyst at the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. He has also served as a Commissioner on the congressionally mandated Millennial Housing Commission.

Rector holds a bachelor's degree from the College of William and Mary and a master's degree in political science from Johns Hopkins University.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform
Witness Disclosure Requirement – “Truth in Testimony”
Required by House Rule XI, Clause 2(g)(5)

Name: Robert Rector

1. Please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) you have received since October 1, 2008. Include the source and amount of each grant or contract.

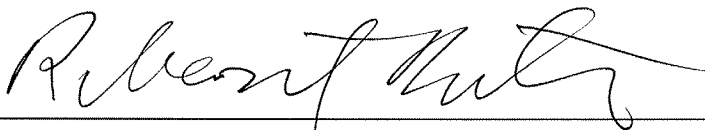
not applicable

2. Please list any entity you are testifying on behalf of and briefly describe your relationship with these entities.

not applicable

3. Please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) received since October 1, 2008, by the entity(ies) you listed above. Include the source and amount of each grant or contract.

not applicable



I certify that the above information is true and correct.
Signature:

Date:

5/26/11
