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The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant: Responses to Frequently Asked Questions

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Summary

The 109th Congress is considering legislation to extend funding and possibly amend the block grant of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), which was created in the 1996 welfare reform law. The original funding authority provided in the 1996 law expired at the end of FY2002. Since then, Congress has inconclusively debated legislation to reauthorize TANF (and some related programs) but has kept the program alive through temporary extensions. The latest such extension is scheduled to expire on June 30, 2005. Reauthorization bills introduced for the 109th Congress (H.R. 240, S. 667) have policies that mirror those of bills considered during the previous three years.

This report responds to some frequently asked questions about TANF — about its caseload, funding, and how states have complied with work participation rules. It will be updated as new data to respond to these questions become available. Additionally, if new questions are frequently asked, responses to them will also be added to this report. This report does not provide a description or detailed background information about TANF current law or pending legislation, but refers readers to other Congressional Research Service (CRS) reports for that information.

Caseload. In June of 2004, a total of 2.1 million needy families with children received cash assistance from TANF or from related state programs. The number of families receiving cash assistance is down by more than half (58%) from the historical peak of 5.1 million families receiving cash assistance in March of 1994.

Funding. TANF provides fixed funding to states — the bulk of the funding is provided in a \$16.5 billion per year basic block grant. The grant is not adjusted for changes in the cash welfare caseload (see above) or for inflation. From FY1997 through FY2004, the TANF cash grant lost 15% of its value (purchasing power) because of inflation.

In FY2003, states transferred \$2.8 billion to other block grants (16.3% of the TANF block grant): \$1.9 billion to the child care block grant and \$0.9 billion to the Social Services Block Grant. As of September 30, 2003 (end of FY2003), there remained a total of \$3.9 billion in unspent TANF funds.

Work Requirements. Though TANF law sets a statutory standard that a state must have 50% of its caseload (that includes an adult or teen parent) participating in work or work activities, this standard is reduced by a “caseload reduction credit.” The caseload reduction credit reduces the TANF work participation standard one percentage point for each percent decline in the caseload since FY1995. In FY2003, this meant that 20 states had effective (after credit) standards of 0%. States actually achieved a 31.3% participation rate in FY2003 — well below the 50% statutory standard, but high enough above the effective (after credit) standards so that all states except Nevada and Guam met the 50% participation standard.

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The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant: Responses to Frequently Asked Questions

This report provides responses to frequently asked questions about the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant. It is intended as a quick reference to provide easy access to information and data. This report is not intended to discuss TANF or welfare issues. For a discussion of welfare issues, see CRS Issue Brief IB10104, *Welfare Reauthorization: Overview of the Issues*. This report also does not provide information on TANF program rules. For such information, see CRS Report RL32748, *The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant: A Primer on Financing and Requirements for State Programs*.

Current Status of the Program and Legislation

Why Is Welfare Legislation Being Considered in the 109th Congress? The original funding authority for TANF, mandatory child care, and state grants for abstinence education provided in the 1996 welfare law expired at the end of FY2002 (September 30, 2002). Since then, Congress has inconclusively debated legislation that would have provided a multiyear reauthorization of the program. These programs have been continued under stop-gap, temporary measures, the latest of which will expire on June 30, 2005. Congress thus faces the issue of welfare reauthorization in 2005.

How Many Times Has Congress Enacted Temporary Extensions of TANF? H.R. 1160, signed by the President March 25, 2005 (P.L. 109-4), was the ninth temporary extension of TANF. **Table 1** provides a listing of the laws that have extended TANF, up to the latest extension, which runs until June 30, 2005. These extensions have *not* changed TANF policy, and the program has been operating in FY2003-FY2005 just as it did in FY2002.

Table 1. Temporary Extensions of Welfare Reform Programs, FY2003-FY2005

Public law	Time period	Notes
P.L. 107-229	Oct. 1, 2002-Dec. 31, 2002	Extension as a part of a continuing resolution.
P.L. 107-294	Jan. 1, 2003-Mar. 31, 2003	Extension as part of a continuing resolution.
P.L. 108-7	Apr. 1, 2003-June 30, 2003	Extension as a part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act.
P.L. 108-40	July 1, 2003-Sept. 30, 2003	Free-standing bill that amended the Social Security Act to extend TANF and related programs.
P.L. 108-89	Oct. 1, 2003-Mar. 31, 2004	Multipurpose bill that extended programs through the first half of FY2004.
P.L. 108-210	Apr. 1, 2004-June 30, 2004	Free-standing bill extending funding authority for the program through June 30, 2004.
P.L. 108-262	July 1, 2004-Sept. 30, 2004	Free-standing bill extending funding authority for the program through Sept. 30, 2004.
P.L. 108-308	Oct. 1, 2004- Mar. 31, 2005	Free-standing bill to extend funding authority for the programs through Mar. 31, 2005.
P.L. 109-4	Apr. 1, 2005-June 30, 2005	Free-standing bill to extend funding authority for the programs through June 30, 2005.

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS).

Is There an Administration Proposal to Reauthorize TANF? Yes. In February 2002, the Bush Administration issued its proposal to reauthorize and amend TANF, *Working Toward Independence*.¹

Has There Been Legislative Action to Reauthorize TANF Since 2002? The House passed a bill in May 2002 (H.R. 4737, 107th Congress), generally aligned with the President's proposal. An alternative bill was reported from the Senate Finance Committee that July but the full Senate never took up the bill.

¹ Available at [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/02/welfare-reform-announcement-book.pdf>].

Early in the 108th Congress, the House again passed a bill that generally followed the Administration proposal (H.R. 4, 108th Congress, passed the House in February 2003). Eight months later, the Senate Finance Committee again reported a substitute measure. The Finance Committee bill came to the Senate floor in late March 2004, but its consideration was set aside on April 1, 2004 when a motion to limit debate on the bill failed to muster the needed 60 votes. The bill never reappeared on the floor for consideration. Reauthorization bills being considered in the 109th Congress (H.R. 240, S. 667) have policies that mirror those of the bills considered during the previous three years.

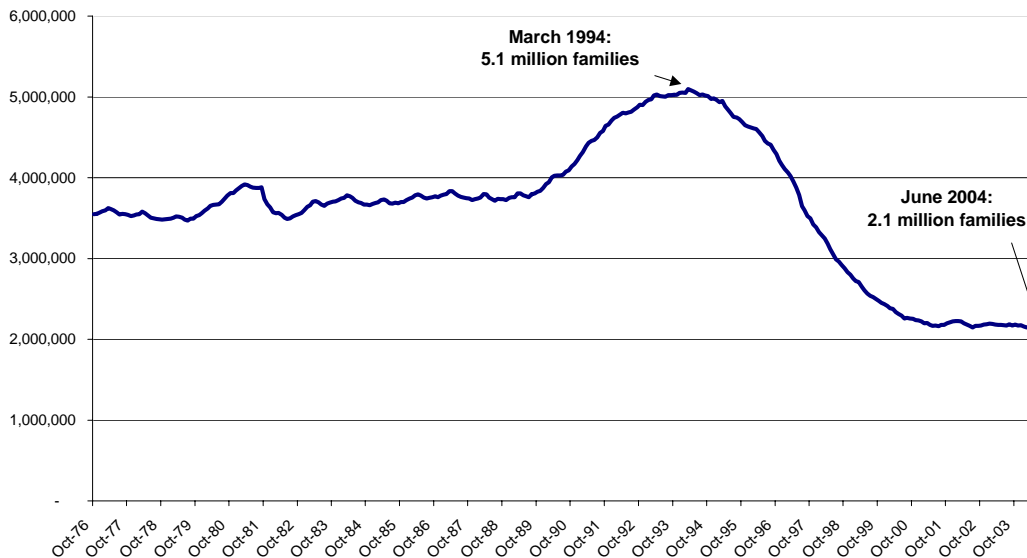
The Cash Welfare Caseload

How Many Families and Recipients Currently Receive Cash Welfare? In June of 2004 (latest data available) about 2.1 million families received cash welfare either funded from TANF block grants or state programs with expenditures countable toward the TANF maintenance of effort requirement. For state-specific caseload numbers, see **Appendix A, Table A1**.

How Much Has the Cash Welfare Caseload Declined Since the Mid-1990s? Historically, the cash welfare caseload peaked in March 1994 at 5.1 million families. The 2.1 million families receiving cash welfare as of June 2004 represents a decline of 58% since its historical peak.

Figure 1 shows the trend nationally in the number of families receiving cash assistance from October 1975 to June 2004. **Table A1** shows state-by-state the number of families receiving cash welfare in June 1994, 2000, 2003, and 2004.

Figure 1. Number of Needy Families with Children Receiving Cash Welfare, October 1976-June 2004



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Program Funding

Are There Any Adjustments to the TANF Block Grant for Changes in Circumstances? No. Aside from contingency funds for a recession and bonus funds based on state performance, the amount of funds received by the states is fixed and not adjusted for either inflation or changes in the cash welfare caseload.

How Much Has the TANF Grant Declined in Value Because of Inflation? From FY1997 (the first year of TANF funding) through FY2004 (ended September 30, 2004), the real value of the basic TANF block grant declined by 15%. Based on inflation projected by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) in January 2005, the block grant would decline by 25% from FY1997 through FY2010. **Table 2** shows the value of the basic TANF block grant from FY1997 through FY2010 in constant 1997 dollars.

Table 2. Basic TANF Block Grant in Constant 1997 Dollars

Fiscal year	Value of the block grant in billions of FY1997 dollars	Cumulative loss of value (in percent)
1997	\$16.5	—
1998	16.2	-2%
1999	15.9	-3
2000	15.4	-6
2001	14.9	-9
2002	14.7	-11
2003	14.4	-13
2004	14.1	-15
2005	13.7	-17
2006	13.4	-19
2007	13.1	-20
2008	12.9	-22
2009	12.6	-23
2010	12.3	-25

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). Constant dollars were computed using the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U). Actual inflation was used to compute constant dollars for FY1997-FY2004 using data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Constant dollars for FY2005 through FY2010 are based on the inflation assumptions of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), published in Jan. 2005.

How Much of the TANF Grant Has Been Transferred to the Child Care and Social Service Block Grants? In FY2003 (the latest year for which data are available) states transferred a total of \$2.8 billion (16.3% of the block grant): \$1.9 billion (10.8% of the TANF block grant) to the child care block grant and \$0.9 billion to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). See **Table A2** for transfers by state. In FY2003, Oklahoma transferred the maximum 30% of TANF (six other states transferred just about the maximum, more than 29% of TANF).

Cumulatively over the lifetime of TANF (FY1997-FY2003), a total of \$18.4 billion (16.0% of the block grant) has been transferred: \$11.6 billion (10.1% of the

TANF block grant) to the child care block grant and \$6.8 billion (5.9% of the TANF block grant) to SSBG. **Table A3** shows cumulative transfers by state to the child care block grant and SSBG.

How Much of the TANF Grant Has Gone Unspent? At the end of FY2003 (September 30, 2003, the latest data available), a total of \$3.9 billion of TANF block grants had not either been transferred or spent. This represents 3.3% of all TANF grants provided to the states over the FY1997-FY2003 period.

Some of the \$3.9 billion in unspent TANF funds represents funds for commitments that states already made. Through the end of September 2003, states had made commitments to spend — obligations — that have yet to result in expenditures totaling \$1.6 billion. Generally, obligations are binding commitments to spend in the form of contracts, grants, or other types of commitments to provide benefits and services. However, the definition of “obligation” varies from program to program, and since TANF essentially comprises 54 different programs, what constitutes an obligation may vary among the states.

The remaining \$2.3 billion in unspent funds is called the “unobligated balance.” These are the funds states have available for new commitments.

Table A4 shows TANF unspent funds available as of September 30, 2003 by state. Note that some transfers from TANF may remain unspent in the child care block grant and SSBG program; such unspent transfers are *not* included in the figures for unspent TANF funds.

TANF Work Participation Standards

What Is the TANF Work Participation Standard States Must Meet?

The TANF statute requires states to have 50% of their caseload with an adult or teen household head meet standards of participation in work or activities — that is, a family member must be in specified activities for a minimum number of hours. There is a separate participation standard that applies to the two-parent portion of a state’s caseload, requiring 90% of its two-parent caseload to meet participation standards.

However, the statutory work participation standards are reduced by a “caseload reduction credit,” which reduces TANF work participation standards one percentage point for each percent decline in a state’s cash welfare caseload from FY1995. This has significantly reduced the effective (after credit) work participation standard states must meet. For FY2003 work participation (latest data currently available), the caseload reduction credit reduced participation standards to 0% in 20 states. (That is, the caseload reduction credit equaled or exceeded 50%.)

Table A5 shows the statutory and effective (after-credit) work participation standards and actual work participation rates achieved by states for FY2003 for all families. **Table A6** shows the same information for the two-parent portion of the caseload.

What Actual Work Participation Rates Have the States Achieved?

In FY2003 (latest year of available data), the national average work participation rate for all families achieved by states was 31.3% — well below the statutory 50% participation standard, but, because of the caseload reduction credit, high enough so that all jurisdictions except Nevada and Guam met the FY2003 standard. The participation rate achieved nationwide for the two-parent portion of the caseload was 48.4%. In FY2003, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Guam, and West Virginia failed to meet the two-parent standard.

Actual work participation rates for each state are shown on **Table A5** (all family rates) and **Table A6** (two-parent family rates).

Appendix: State Tables

Table A1. Number of Families Receiving Cash Assistance: June 1994, 2000, 2003, and 2004

State	Jun-94	Jun-00	Jun-03	Jun-04	Percentage Change to June 2004 from:		
					Jun-94	Jun-00	Jun-03
Alabama	49,482	18,839	19,580	18,888	-61.8%	0.3%	-3.5%
Alaska	12,977	7,542	5,384	4,878	-62.4	-35.3	-9.4
Arizona	71,530	32,769	49,003	47,996	-32.9	46.5	-2.1
Arkansas	25,892	12,046	10,763	9,492	-63.3	-21.2	-11.8
California	919,535	552,221	495,174	504,737	-45.1	-8.6	1.9
Colorado	41,378	10,772	14,287	14,943	-63.9	38.7	4.6
Connecticut	59,701	28,840	24,708	25,096	-58.0	-13.0	1.6
Delaware	11,239	5,920	5,762	5,665	-49.6	-4.3	-1.7
District of Col.	27,443	17,071	16,984	17,388	-36.6	1.9	2.4
Florida	239,232	64,446	58,083	56,937	-76.2	-11.7	-2.0
Georgia	139,566	50,891	55,883	50,900	-63.5	0.0	-8.9
Guam	1,973	2,760	3,072	3,072	55.7	11.3	0.0
Hawaii	20,844	20,689	13,292	11,875	-43.0	-42.6	-10.7
Idaho	8,739	1,308	1,739	1,841	-78.9	40.7	5.9
Illinois	242,740	79,913	36,718	36,907	-84.8	-53.8	0.5
Indiana	72,881	36,043	56,227	52,428	-28.1	45.5	-6.8
Iowa	39,813	20,860	21,908	22,020	-44.7	5.6	0.5
Kansas	30,020	12,469	15,676	16,870	-43.8	35.3	7.6
Kentucky	79,225	37,471	34,650	35,578	-55.1	-5.1	2.7
Louisiana	85,741	25,520	22,372	17,067	-80.1	-33.1	-23.7
Maine	22,641	12,277	10,706	10,997	-51.4	-10.4	2.7
Maryland	79,706	30,522	28,918	28,091	-64.8	-8.0	-2.9
Massachusetts	110,108	41,761	49,012	49,025	-55.5	17.4	0.0
Michigan	222,472	70,285	75,987	79,411	-64.3	13.0	4.5
Minnesota	63,043	39,295	42,570	39,282	-37.7	0.0	-7.7
Mississippi	55,183	14,979	19,620	18,096	-67.2	20.8	-7.8
Missouri	92,265	48,812	45,883	46,962	-49.1	-3.8	2.4
Montana	12,004	4,467	6,349	5,147	-57.1	15.2	-18.9
Nebraska	15,649	10,088	11,943	12,369	-21.0	22.6	3.6
Nevada	14,207	6,146	11,010	9,313	-34.4	51.5	-15.4
New Hampshire	11,591	5,791	6,290	6,030	-48.0	4.1	-4.1
New Jersey	122,536	51,847	44,428	47,266	-61.4	-8.8	6.4
New Mexico	33,732	22,701	16,540	17,410	-48.4	-23.3	5.3
New York	460,590	248,148	194,693	197,301	-57.2	-20.5	1.3
North Carolina	131,065	44,420	39,729	36,751	-72.0	-17.3	-7.5
North Dakota	5,725	2,886	3,370	2,999	-47.6	3.9	-11.0
Ohio	247,886	95,835	83,802	84,195	-66.0	-12.1	0.5
Oklahoma	46,864	13,591	14,742	13,684	-70.8	0.7	-7.2
Oregon	41,982	17,264	18,943	18,371	-56.2	6.4	-3.0
Pennsylvania	211,431	87,972	80,518	89,747	-57.6	2.0	11.5
Puerto Rico	58,484	31,273	18,984	17,007	-70.9	-45.6	-10.4
Rhode Island	22,737	17,242	14,562	14,267	-37.3	-17.3	-2.0
South Carolina	51,590	17,017	19,221	16,824	-67.4	-1.1	-12.5
South Dakota	6,868	2,789	2,754	2,729	-60.3	-2.2	-0.9
Tennessee	109,339	55,940	71,057	73,208	-33.0	30.9	3.0
Texas	282,902	128,289	141,022	100,387	-64.5	-21.7	-28.8
Utah	17,536	8,191	8,667	9,012	-48.6	10.0	4.0

State	Jun-94	Jun-00	Jun-03	Jun-04	Percentage Change to June 2004 from:		
					Jun-94	Jun-00	Jun-03
Vermont	10,006	5,858	5,238	5,229	-47.7	-10.7	-0.2
Virgin Islands	1,106	884	476	538	-51.4	-39.1	13.0
Virginia	75,020	30,910	31,904	36,380	-51.5	17.7	14.0
Washington	104,243	58,217	56,339	57,985	-44.4	-0.4	2.9
West Virginia	40,379	12,000	15,884	15,660	-61.2	30.5	-1.4
Wisconsin	76,458	17,534	21,256	23,167	-69.7	32.1	9.0
Wyoming	5,751	565	401	335	-94.2	-40.7	-16.5
Totals	5,043,050	2,294,186	2,174,083	2,139,753	-57.6	-6.7	-1.6

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Table A2. TANF Transfers to the Child Care and Social Services Block Grant, FY2003

(\$ in millions)

State	Transfers to CCDBG		Transfers to SSBG		Total transfers	
	Dollars	Percent of total grants	Dollars	Percent of total grants	Dollars	Percent of total grants
Alabama	\$20.5	19.6%	\$10.5	10.0%	\$31.0	29.6%
Alaska	15.7	23.6	4.1	6.2	19.8	29.8
Arizona	0.0	0.0	22.7	10.0	22.7	10.0
Arkansas	6.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	8.7
California	572.5	15.4	81.5	2.2	654.0	17.6
Colorado	22.2	13.1	15.0	8.8	37.2	22.0
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	26.7	9.6	26.7	9.6
Delaware	1.1	3.4	1.4	4.1	2.5	7.5
District of Col.	18.5	15.8	3.9	3.4	22.5	19.2
Florida	122.5	18.5	52.3	7.9	174.8	26.5
Georgia	32.2	8.6	36.8	9.9	69.0	18.5
Hawaii	11.1	11.1	9.9	9.9	20.9	21.0
Idaho	8.7	24.3	1.4	4.0	10.2	28.3
Illinois	0.0	0.0	20.5	3.5	20.5	3.5
Indiana	18.4	8.1	2.0	0.9	20.4	9.0
Iowa	28.2	20.3	11.3	8.1	39.5	28.4
Kansas	12.7	11.4	4.3	3.9	17.1	15.2
Kentucky	47.1	24.1	0.0	0.0	47.1	24.1
Louisiana	39.0	21.1	16.4	8.9	55.4	30.0
Maine	10.7	13.0	7.5	9.1	18.2	22.0
Maryland	48.9	19.5	22.9	9.1	71.8	28.7
Massachusetts	91.9	19.9	42.1	9.1	134.0	29.0
Michigan	0.0	0.0	20.2	2.5	20.2	2.5
Minnesota	26.6	9.5	7.9	2.8	34.5	12.3
Mississippi	19.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	20.0
Missouri	24.9	10.4	21.7	9.1	46.6	19.5
Montana	8.6	17.9	3.9	8.0	12.5	26.0
Nebraska	9.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	9.0	14.2
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.9	1.9
New Hampshire	1.2	2.9	2.9	7.1	4.1	10.0
New Jersey	78.8	19.3	17.6	4.3	96.4	23.6
New Mexico	29.8	24.3	2.0	1.6	31.8	26.0
New York	39.9	1.6	244.0	9.9	283.9	11.5
North Carolina	74.5	21.8	4.5	1.3	79.0	23.1
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0.0	0.0	74.9	10.0	74.9	10.0
Oklahoma	30.8	20.0	15.4	10.0	46.2	30.0
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	124.5	16.6	30.6	4.1	155.1	20.6
Rhode Island	9.1	9.3	0.0	0.0	9.1	9.3
South Carolina	1.3	1.3	5.3	5.2	6.6	6.5
South Dakota	1.7	7.4	2.3	10.0	4.0	17.4
Tennessee	52.0	23.2	5.3	2.3	57.3	25.5

State	Transfers to CCDBG		Transfers to SSBG		Total transfers	
	Dollars	Percent of total grants	Dollars	Percent of total grants	Dollars	Percent of total grants
Texas	0.0	0.0	27.2	4.8	27.2	4.8
Utah	0.0	0.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	10.0
Vermont	9.2	19.0	4.7	9.7	14.0	28.7
Virginia	10.0	5.7	15.8	9.1	25.8	14.8
Washington	107.3	26.7	10.4	2.6	117.7	29.3
West Virginia	0.0	0.0	11.0	9.8	11.0	9.8
Wisconsin	65.3	20.0	13.4	4.1	78.7	24.1
Wyoming	7.7	19.8	3.8	9.9	11.5	29.7
Total	1,859.7	10.8	948.0	5.5	2,807.7	16.3

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Table A3. Cumulative TANF Transfers to the Child Care and Social Services Block Grants, FY1997-FY2003

(\$ in millions)

State	Transfers to CCDBG		Transfers to SSBG		Total transfers	
	Dollars	Percent of total grants	Dollars	Percent of total grants	Dollars	Percent of total grants
Alabama	\$145.1	18.6%	\$78.1	10.0%	\$223.2	28.5%
Alaska	87.5	21.8	28.6	7.1	116.1	28.9
Arizona	103.6	6.4	151.8	9.3	255.4	15.7
Arkansas	17.0	4.3	8.7	2.2	25.7	6.5
California	2,150.3	8.4	355.2	1.4	2,505.5	9.8
Colorado	151.5	15.8	82.4	8.6	233.9	24.4
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	158.3	8.3	158.3	8.3
Delaware	6.5	3.0	10.2	4.7	16.7	7.7
District of Col.	103.6	14.1	30.3	4.1	133.9	18.2
Florida	660.2	15.5	383.9	9.0	1,044.1	24.4
Georgia	191.2	7.9	181.1	7.5	372.2	15.4
Hawaii	45.1	7.1	19.1	3.0	64.2	10.1
Idaho	39.5	18.1	15.0	6.9	54.5	25.0
Illinois	272.4	7.2	304.2	8.1	576.7	15.3
Indiana	288.1	19.4	72.3	4.9	360.4	24.2
Iowa	125.1	13.8	71.6	7.9	196.7	21.7
Kansas	67.3	9.3	65.3	9.0	132.6	18.3
Kentucky	235.4	18.4	64.7	5.1	300.1	23.4
Louisiana	289.9	24.0	32.8	2.7	322.7	26.7
Maine	43.6	8.0	23.3	4.3	66.9	12.3
Maryland	163.2	10.3	137.5	8.7	300.7	19.0
Massachusetts	659.4	20.3	303.5	9.3	962.9	29.6
Michigan	296.5	5.4	374.8	6.8	671.2	12.1
Minnesota	139.3	8.0	121.4	7.0	260.7	15.0
Mississippi	100.5	15.4	54.8	8.4	155.3	23.9
Missouri	122.7	8.0	117.8	7.7	240.4	15.7
Montana	51.4	16.5	20.2	6.5	71.6	23.1
Nebraska	36.0	8.9	4.4	1.1	40.4	10.0
Nevada	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.0	6.3	2.0
New Hampshire	1.2	0.4	2.9	1.1	4.1	1.5
New Jersey	327.5	12.0	247.6	9.0	575.1	21.0
New Mexico	136.9	16.4	4.0	0.5	140.9	16.9
New York	1,570.8	9.3	1,609.4	9.6	3,180.2	18.9
North Carolina	380.9	17.1	49.1	2.2	429.9	19.3
North Dakota	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Ohio	359.7	7.0	511.7	10.0	871.4	17.0
Oklahoma	209.6	20.0	104.8	10.0	314.3	30.0
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	375.6	7.8	196.4	4.1	572.0	11.9
Rhode Island	27.3	4.4	6.5	1.0	33.8	5.4
South Carolina	14.3	2.1	64.6	9.3	79.0	11.3
South Dakota	13.9	9.4	14.9	10.0	28.8	19.4

State	Transfers to CCDBG		Transfers to SSBG		Total transfers	
	Dollars	Percent of total grants	Dollars	Percent of total grants	Dollars	Percent of total grants
Tennessee	302.4	20.6	15.6	1.1	318.0	21.7
Texas	164.3	4.4	200.1	5.4	364.4	9.8
Utah	3.7	0.6	35.6	6.1	39.4	6.7
Vermont	48.8	14.6	32.2	9.6	81.0	24.2
Virginia	137.7	12.6	102.5	9.4	240.1	22.0
Washington	551.4	20.2	79.0	2.9	630.5	23.1
West Virginia	15.4	2.0	43.6	5.7	59.0	7.8
Wisconsin	368.4	16.3	163.3	7.2	531.7	23.5
Wyoming	15.5	9.6	16.0	10.0	31.5	19.6
Totals	11,617.6	10.1	6,777.6	5.9	18,395.2	16.0

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Table A4. Unspent TANF Funds as of September 30, 2003
(\$ in millions)

State	Obligated but unspent	Unobligated and unspent	Total unspent funds
Alabama	\$3.9	\$27.6	\$ 31.5
Alaska	0.0	10.3	10.3
Arizona	19.8	9.0	28.7
Arkansas	0.0	56.9	56.9
California	226.5	0.0	226.5
Colorado	81.2	0.0	81.2
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	5.0	0.2	5.2
District of Columbia	1.2	43.1	44.4
Florida	0.0	159.7	159.7
Georgia	20.6	161.0	181.6
Hawaii	4.2	90.8	95.0
Idaho	12.2	0.9	13.1
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	27.1	0.0	27.1
Iowa	5.4	25.4	30.9
Kansas	0.0	21.8	21.8
Kentucky	44.1	8.5	52.6
Louisiana	72.0	0.0	72.0
Maine	8.6	36.9	45.4
Maryland	15.5	18.8	34.3
Massachusetts	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0.0	113.1	113.1
Minnesota	0.0	41.4	41.4
Mississippi	1.2	2.4	3.6
Missouri	21.7	0.0	21.7
Montana	1.1	7.9	9.0
Nebraska	0.0	16.2	16.2
Nevada	1.1	10.0	11.1
New Hampshire	0.0	11.5	11.5
New Jersey	48.6	200.0	248.5
New Mexico	36.7	9.3	46.0
New York	199.8	261.4	461.1
North Carolina	56.0	3.5	59.5
North Dakota	0.0	10.1	10.1
Ohio	239.6	341.9	581.6
Oklahoma	0.0	119.7	119.7
Oregon	28.4	0.0	28.4
Pennsylvania	277.4	155.3	432.7
Rhode Island	0.0	2.9	2.9
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0.4	23.1	23.5
Tennessee	0.0	0.0	0.0

State	Obligated but unspent	Unobligated and unspent	Total unspent funds
Texas	33.3	132.9	166.2
Utah	0.0	20.0	20.0
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	12.6	18.2	30.8
Washington	29.8	0.0	29.8
West Virginia	0.0	12.6	12.6
Wisconsin	15.3	85.0	100.4
Wyoming	30.0	36.8	66.7
Total	1,580.2	2,305.9	3,886.1

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Table A5. TANF Work Participation Standards and Rates for All Families, FY2003, by State

State	Statutory participation standard	Caseload reduction credit	Effective (after credit) standard)	Actual participation rate	State met standard?
Alabama	50.0	-60.4	0.0	37.1	Yes
Alaska	50.0	-38.9	11.1	41.1	Yes
Arizona	50.0	-36.9	13.1	13.4	Yes
Arkansas	50.0	-46.7	3.3	22.4	Yes
California	50.0	-44.2	5.8	24.0	Yes
Colorado	50.0	-67.3	0.0	32.5	Yes
Connecticut	50.0	-29.7	20.3	30.6	Yes
Delaware	50.0	-39.8	10.2	18.2	Yes
Dist. of Col.	50.0	-38.5	11.5	23.1	Yes
Florida	50.0	-70.6	0.0	33.1	Yes
Georgia	50.0	-51.9	0.0	10.9	Yes
Guam	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	No
Hawaii	50.0	-30.0	20.0	65.8	Yes
Idaho	50.0	-30.0	20.0	43.7	Yes
Illinois	50.0	-79.1	0.0	57.8	Yes
Indiana	50.0	-21.1	28.9	40.3	Yes
Iowa	50.0	-42.7	7.3	45.1	Yes
Kansas	50.0	-8.3	41.7	87.9	Yes
Kentucky	50.0	-45.5	4.5	32.8	Yes
Louisiana	50.0	-59.0	0.0	34.6	Yes
Maine	50.0	-47.5	2.5	27.7	Yes
Maryland	50.0	-43.5	6.5	9.1	Yes
Massachusetts	50.0	-45.1	4.9	61.0	Yes
Michigan	50.0	-62.0	0.0	25.3	Yes
Minnesota	50.0	-35.2	14.8	25.0	Yes
Mississippi	50.0	-37.4	12.6	17.2	Yes
Missouri	50.0	-45.0	5.0	28.0	Yes
Montana	50.0	-48.0	2.0	85.9	Yes
Nebraska	50.0	-25.8	24.2	33.4	Yes
Nevada	50.0	-23.8	26.2	22.3	No
New Hampshire	50.0	-43.9	6.1	28.2	Yes
New Jersey	50.0	-58.2	0.0	35.0	Yes
New Mexico	50.0	-41.6	8.4	42.0	Yes
New York	50.0	-60.1	0.0	37.1	Yes
North Carolina	50.0	-52.6	0.0	25.3	Yes
North Dakota	50.0	-38.0	12.0	27.0	Yes
Ohio	50.0	-57.2	0.0	62.3	Yes
Oklahoma	50.0	-53.2	0.0	29.2	Yes
Oregon	50.0	-54.0	0.0	60.0	Yes
Pennsylvania	50.0	-60.6	0.0	9.9	Yes
Puerto Rico	50.0	-46.9	3.1	6.1	Yes
Rhode Island	50.0	-30.8	19.2	24.3	Yes
South Carolina	50.0	-47.6	2.4	54.3	Yes
South Dakota	50.0	-37.6	12.4	46.1	Yes
Tennessee	50.0	-38.4	11.6	42.7	Yes

State	Statutory participation standard	Caseload reduction credit	Effective (after credit) standard	Actual participation rate	State met standard?
Texas	50.0	-50.3	0.0	28.1	Yes
Utah	50.0	-33.0	17.0	28.1	Yes
Vermont	50.0	-42.9	7.1	24.3	Yes
Virgin Islands	50.0	-50.2	0.0	5.0	Yes
Virginia	50.0	-56.8	0.0	44.6	Yes
Washington	50.0	-41.8	8.2	46.2	Yes
West Virginia	50.0	-58.7	0.0	14.2	Yes
Wisconsin	50.0	-51.9	0.0	67.2	Yes
Wyoming	50.0	-87.0	0.0	83.0	Yes

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Table A6. TANF Work Participation Standards and Rates for Two-Parent Families, FY2003, by State

State	Statutory participation standard	Caseload reduction credit	Effective (after credit) standard)	Actual participation rate	State met standard?
Alabama	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	90.0	48.8	41.2	44.6	Yes
Arizona	90.0	36.9	53.1	55.3	Yes
Arkansas	90.0	46.7	43.3	31.8	No
California	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	90.0	67.3	22.7	40.1	Yes
Connecticut	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dist. of Col.	90.0	49.0	41.0	19.6	No
Florida	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	90.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	No
Hawaii	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	90.0	80.4	9.6	42.3	Yes
Illinois	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	90.0	61.1	28.9	39.2	Yes
Kansas	90.0	8.3	81.7	87.1	Yes
Kentucky	90.0	81.0	9.0	46.2	Yes
Louisiana	90.0	59.0	31.0	39.0	Yes
Maine	90.0	79.9	10.1	29.2	Yes
Maryland	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	90.0	45.1	44.9	73.9	Yes
Michigan	90.0	83.6	6.4	36.2	Yes
Minnesota	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Montana	90.0	48.0	42.0	95.7	Yes
Nebraska	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	90.0	41.6	48.4	52.0	Yes
New York	90.0	79.3	10.7	52.2	Yes
North Carolina	90.0	52.6	37.4	49.2	Yes
North Dakota	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	90.0	80.3	9.7	67.8	Yes
Oklahoma	90.0	53.2	36.8	50.5	Yes
Oregon	90.0	54.0	36.0	52.7	Yes
Pennsylvania	90.0	83.5	6.5	8.8	Yes
Puerto Rico	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	90.0	30.8	59.2	94.9	Yes
South Carolina	90.0	47.6	42.4	50.6	Yes
South Dakota	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA

State	Statutory participation standard	Caseload reduction credit	Effective (after credit) standard	Actual participation rate	State met standard?
Texas	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utah	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	90.0	54.3	35.7	37.5	Yes
Virgin Islands	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	90.0	48.4	41.6	44.3	Yes
West Virginia	90.0	58.7	31.3	25.2	No
Wisconsin	90.0	68.7	21.3	40.3	Yes
Wyoming	90.0	87.0	3.0	91.5	Yes

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).