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

Updated August 23, 2005

Gene Falk
Specialist in Social Legislation
Domestic Social Policy Division

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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 September 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 December 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 FY2004, states transferred \$2.7 billion to other block grants (15.9% of the TANF block grant): \$1.9 billion to the child care block grant and \$0.8 billion to the Social Services Block Grant. As of September 30, 2004 (end of FY2004), there remained a total of \$3.8 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 IB10140, *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 September 30, 2005. Congress thus faces the issue of welfare reauthorization.

How Many Times Has Congress Enacted Temporary Extensions of TANF? H.R. 3021, signed by the President July 1, 2005 (P.L. 109-19), was the tenth temporary extension of TANF. **Table 1** provides a listing of the laws that have extended TANF, up to the latest extension, which runs until September 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.
P.L. 109-19	July 1, 2005-Sept. 30, 2005.	Free-standing bill to extend funding authority for the programs through Sept. 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

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

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.

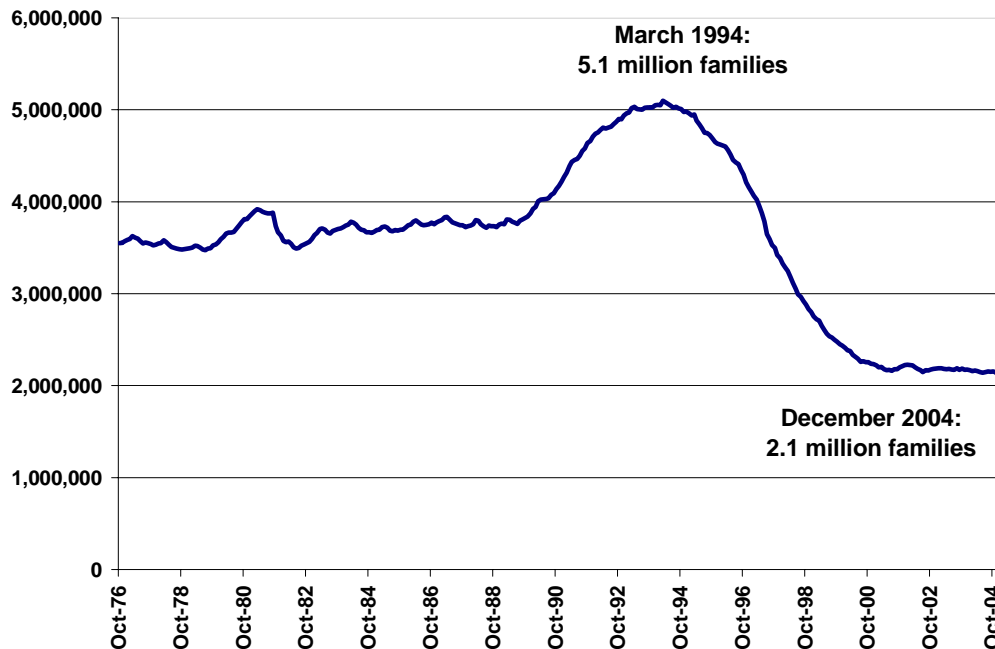
Early in the 108th Congress, the House again passed a bill that generally followed the Administration proposal (H.R. 4, 108th Congress, passed the House in February 2003). Eight months later, the Senate Finance Committee again reported a substitute measure. The Finance Committee bill came to the Senate 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 December 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 December 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 December 2004. **Table A1** shows state-by-state the number of families receiving cash welfare in December 1994, 2000, 2003, and 2004.

Figure 1. Number of Needy Families with Children Receiving Cash Welfare: October 1976-December 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 August 2005, the block grant would decline by 26% 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	13.6	-17%
2006	13.3	-20%
2007	13.0	-21%
2008	12.7	-23%
2009	12.4	-25%
2010	12.2	-26%

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 August, 2005.

How Much of the TANF Grant Has Been Transferred to the Child Care and Social Service Block Grants? In FY2004 (the latest year for which data are available) states transferred a total of \$2.7 billion (15.9% of the block grant): \$1.9 billion (11.2% of the TANF block grant) to the child care block grant and \$0.8 billion (4.7% of the block grant) to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). See **Table A2** for transfers by state.

Cumulatively over the lifetime of TANF (FY1997-FY2004), a total of \$21.0 billion (15.9% of the block grant) has been transferred: \$13.5 billion (10.2% of the TANF block grant) to the child care block grant and \$7.5 billion (5.7% 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 FY2004 (September 30, 2004, the latest data available), a total of \$3.8 billion of TANF block grants had not either been transferred or spent. This represents 2.8% of all TANF grants provided to the states over the FY1997-FY2004 period.

Some of the \$3.8 billion in unspent TANF funds represents funds for commitments that states already made. Through the end of September 2004, states had made commitments to spend — obligations — that have yet to result in expenditures totaling \$1.9 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 \$1.9 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:
December 1994, 2000, 2003, and 2004**

State	Dec-94	Dec-00	Dec-03	Dec-04	Percentage Change to Dec 04 from		
					Dec-94	Dec-00	Dec-03
Alabama	47,903	18,959	19,745	21,119	-55.9	11.4	7.0
Alaska	12,370	5,586	4,900	4,577	-63.0	-18.1	-6.6
Arizona	72,158	32,156	52,170	45,917	-36.4	42.8	-12.0
Arkansas	25,047	11,132	10,695	8,771	-65.0	-21.2	-18.0
California	923,358	529,918	493,139	511,175	-44.6	-3.5	3.7
Colorado	40,244	10,623	14,654	15,076	-62.5	41.9	2.9
Connecticut	60,965	27,694	24,939	24,265	-60.2	-12.4	-2.7
Delaware	11,227	5,543	5,830	5,866	-47.8	5.8	0.6
District of Columbia	27,420	16,675	17,617	17,727	-35.4	6.3	0.6
Florida	238,682	65,111	61,413	66,974	-71.9	2.9	9.1
Georgia	141,154	51,393	58,004	46,336	-67.2	-9.8	-20.1
Hawaii	21,489	19,243	12,543	11,574	-46.1	-39.9	-7.7
Idaho	8,953	1,309	1,844	1,887	-78.9	44.2	2.3
Illinois	241,091	69,941	35,401	39,488	-83.6	-43.5	11.5
Indiana	69,933	40,683	54,983	52,010	-25.6	27.8	-5.4
Iowa	38,022	20,436	21,589	21,494	-43.5	5.2	-0.4
Kansas	28,838	12,567	16,156	17,441	-39.5	38.8	8.0
Kentucky	76,824	36,754	35,728	35,569	-53.7	-3.2	-0.4
Louisiana	82,792	26,435	21,215	17,184	-79.2	-35.0	-19.0
Maine	22,025	11,417	10,982	11,676	-47.0	2.3	6.3
Maryland	80,890	30,660	29,776	27,864	-65.6	-9.1	-6.4
Massachusetts	105,769	42,829	50,420	49,586	-53.1	15.8	-1.7
Michigan	209,695	69,055	79,051	81,007	-61.4	17.3	2.5
Minnesota	61,343	37,830	39,213	32,657	-46.8	-13.7	-16.7
Mississippi	53,221	15,825	19,769	17,272	-67.5	9.1	-12.6
Missouri	91,802	50,788	48,586	47,807	-47.9	-5.9	-1.6
Montana	11,660	4,697	5,349	4,743	-59.3	1.0	-11.3
Nebraska	15,013	9,941	12,170	11,930	-20.5	20.0	-2.0
Nevada	15,559	6,932	9,995	8,339	-46.4	20.3	-16.6
New Hampshire	11,078	5,586	6,113	6,232	-43.7	11.6	1.9
New Jersey	120,908	48,284	45,363	48,416	-60.0	0.3	6.7
New Mexico	34,854	21,856	17,606	18,083	-48.1	-17.3	2.7
New York	463,692	234,866	195,972	194,689	-58.0	-17.1	-0.7
North Carolina	128,848	45,199	39,124	36,466	-71.7	-19.3	-6.8
North Dakota	5,309	2,886	3,190	2,873	-45.9	-0.5	-9.9
Ohio	236,298	86,563	84,781	84,937	-64.1	-1.9	0.2
Oklahoma	45,893	14,548	14,921	13,691	-70.2	-5.9	-8.2
Oregon	39,967	16,033	18,223	19,836	-50.4	23.7	8.9
Pennsylvania	208,949	84,175	85,198	96,642	-53.7	14.8	13.4
Puerto Rico	56,132	26,956	18,211	15,544	-72.3	-42.3	-14.6
Rhode Island	22,599	16,725	14,533	13,620	-39.7	-18.6	-6.3
South Carolina	50,251	18,110	19,973	18,629	-62.9	2.9	-6.7
South Dakota	6,521	2,750	2,809	2,842	-56.4	3.3	1.2
Tennessee	105,616	58,585	73,538	73,236	-30.7	25.0	-0.4
Texas	281,011	133,685	118,536	98,721	-64.9	-26.2	-16.7
Utah	17,240	7,641	9,081	4,730	-72.6	-38.1	-47.9
Vermont	9,707	5,577	5,183	5,088	-47.6	-8.8	-1.8

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					Percentage Change to Dec 04 from		
Virginia	74,203	30,479	35,077	37,725	-49.2	23.8	7.5
Washington	102,603	57,077	56,640	58,719	-42.8	2.9	3.7
West Virginia	39,546	14,129	16,340	13,607	-65.6	-3.7	-16.7
Wisconsin	73,714	17,915	22,400	21,748	-70.5	21.4	-2.9
Wyoming	5,400	569	382	336	-93.8	-40.9	-12.0
Guam	2,088	2,554	3,072	3,072	47.1	20.3	0.0
Virgin Islands	1,264	771	539	504	-60.1	-34.6	-6.5
Totals	4,979,138	2,235,651	2,174,681	2,147,317	-56.9	-4.0	-1.3

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, FY2004

(\$ 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	19.9	18.7	10.6	10.0	30.6	28.7
Alaska	15.4	24.2	3.5	5.5	18.9	29.8
Arizona	0.0	0.0	22.6	9.8	22.6	9.8
Arkansas	16.2	24.6	2.7	4.1	18.9	28.7
California	305.2	8.3	87.2	2.4	392.4	10.6
Colorado	28.1	18.8	15.0	10.0	43.1	28.8
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	26.7	10.0	26.7	10.0
Delaware	3.2	9.8	3.3	10.0	6.5	19.8
District of Columbia	18.5	15.7	3.9	3.3	22.4	19.0
Florida	122.5	19.4	62.3	9.8	184.8	29.2
Georgia	29.7	8.1	19.7	5.4	49.4	13.4
Hawaii	7.8	7.9	9.8	10.0	17.6	17.9
Idaho	6.8	19.1	3.6	10.0	10.3	29.1
Illinois	0.0	0.0	34.0	5.8	34.0	5.8
Indiana	4.1	1.9	2.0	0.9	6.1	2.8
Iowa	27.6	20.3	11.9	8.8	39.5	29.0
Kansas	21.5	21.2	4.3	4.3	25.8	25.5
Kentucky	46.3	25.1	0.0	0.0	46.3	25.1
Louisiana	22.1	12.3	16.3	9.1	38.4	21.3
Maine	7.7	9.6	6.9	8.6	14.6	18.1
Maryland	20.3	8.0	22.9	9.0	43.2	17.0
Massachusetts	91.9	19.7	45.9	9.8	137.8	29.5
Michigan	0.0	0.0	26.9	3.4	26.9	3.4
Minnesota	25.0	8.9	4.8	1.7	29.8	10.6
Mississippi	2.8	2.9	9.8	10.0	12.7	12.9
Missouri	25.0	11.0	21.7	9.5	46.7	20.5
Montana	2.0	4.3	2.0	4.3	4.0	8.7
Nebraska	9.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	9.0	14.8
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.4
New Hampshire	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
New Jersey	51.2	12.3	15.5	3.7	66.7	16.0
New Mexico	33.0	28.4	2.0	1.7	35.0	30.2
New York	408.0	16.5	122.0	4.9	530.0	21.5
North Carolina	83.8	24.8	6.4	1.9	90.2	26.7
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0.0	0.0	75.6	10.0	75.6	10.0
Oklahoma	29.5	19.6	14.8	9.8	44.3	29.4

State	Transfers to CCDBG		Transfers to SSBG		Total transfers	
	Dollars	Percent of total grants	Dollars	Percent of total grants	Dollars	Percent of total grants
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	165.9	22.9	0.0	0.0	165.9	22.9
Rhode Island	13.1	13.9	0.4	0.4	13.5	14.3
South Carolina	1.3	1.3	10.0	9.6	11.3	10.9
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.0	2.2	10.0
Tennessee	54.1	24.3	0.0	0.0	54.1	24.3
Texas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	0.0	0.0	5.3	6.0	5.3	6.0
Vermont	9.2	18.8	4.7	9.6	14.0	28.4
Virginia	16.8	10.1	15.8	9.5	32.6	19.6
Washington	95.5	24.5	10.7	2.7	106.2	27.3
West Virginia	0.0	0.0	11.4	10.0	11.4	10.0
Wisconsin	65.2	20.0	13.4	4.1	78.6	24.1
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.5	1.9	9.5
Total	1905.3	11.2	793.1	4.7	2698.4	15.9

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	165.1	18.6	88.7	10.0	253.8	28.6
Alaska	102.9	22.1	32.1	6.9	135.0	29.0
Arizona	103.6	5.6	174.4	9.4	278.0	15.0
Arkansas	33.2	7.2	11.4	2.5	44.6	9.6
California	2430.8	8.3	442.2	1.5	2873	9.8
Colorado	179.6	16.2	97.4	8.8	276.9	25.0
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	185.0	8.5	185.0	8.5
Delaware	9.6	3.8	13.6	5.4	23.2	9.3
District of Columbia	122.1	14.3	34.2	4.0	156.4	18.3
Florida	782.7	16.0	446.2	9.1	1228.9	25.1
Georgia	204.3	7.3	181.1	6.5	385.4	13.8
Hawaii	52.8	7.2	28.9	4.0	81.7	11.2
Idaho	46.3	18.3	18.5	7.3	64.8	25.6
Illinois	272.4	6.3	338.2	7.8	610.6	14.1
Indiana	292.2	17.1	74.3	4.4	366.4	21.5
Iowa	152.7	14.7	83.5	8.0	236.2	22.7
Kansas	88.8	10.8	69.6	8.4	158.4	19.2
Kentucky	281.7	19.2	64.7	4.4	346.4	23.7
Louisiana	312.0	22.5	49.1	3.5	361.1	26.0
Maine	60.6	9.7	40.0	6.4	100.6	16.1
Maryland	182.5	9.9	160.4	8.7	342.9	18.6
Massachusetts	751.3	20.2	349.5	9.4	1100.8	29.6
Michigan	296.5	4.7	401.7	6.4	698.2	11.0
Minnesota	164.3	8.1	126.2	6.3	290.5	14.4
Mississippi	103.3	13.8	64.6	8.6	167.9	22.4
Missouri	147.7	8.4	139.5	7.9	287.2	16.3
Montana	52.4	14.7	22.2	6.2	74.6	20.9
Nebraska	45.0	9.7	4.4	0.9	49.4	10.6
Nevada	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.9	7.0	1.9
New Hampshire	1.3	0.4	2.9	0.9	4.3	1.3
New Jersey	364.5	11.6	262.8	8.3	627.3	19.9
New Mexico	170.0	17.9	6.0	0.6	176.0	18.5
New York	1978.8	10.3	1731.4	9.0	3710.2	19.2
North Carolina	464.6	18.1	55.5	2.2	520.1	20.3
North Dakota	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Ohio	359.7	6.1	587.3	10.0	947.0	16.1
Oklahoma	239.1	19.9	119.5	10.0	358.6	29.9

State	Transfers to CCDBG		Transfers to SSBG		Total transfers	
	Dollars	Percent of total grants	Dollars	Percent of total grants	Dollars	Percent of total grants
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	541.5	9.8	196.4	3.5	737.9	13.3
Rhode Island	40.4	5.6	6.9	1.0	47.3	6.6
South Carolina	14.1	1.8	64.6	8.1	78.8	9.8
South Dakota	13.9	8.2	17.1	10.0	31.0	18.2
Tennessee	356.4	21.1	15.6	0.9	372.0	22.1
Texas	164.3	3.9	200.1	4.7	364.4	8.6
Utah	3.7	0.6	37.2	5.5	41.0	6.1
Vermont	58.0	15.1	37.0	9.6	95.0	24.7
Virginia	154.5	12.3	118.3	9.4	272.8	21.7
Washington	646.9	20.8	89.7	2.9	736.6	23.7
West Virginia	15.4	1.8	51.0	5.8	66.4	7.6
Wisconsin	433.6	16.8	176.7	6.8	610.3	23.6
Wyoming	15.5	8.6	17.9	9.9	33.3	18.5
Total	13,473.2	10.2	7,542.6	5.7	21,015.8	15.9

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, 2004
(\$ in millions)

State	Obligated but unspent	Unobligated and unspent	Total unspent funds
Alabama	9.7	22.7	32.4
Alaska	9.3	11.6	20.9
Arizona	25.1	0.0	25.1
Arkansas	0.1	86.0	86.0
California	249.1	0.0	249.1
Colorado	66.2	0.0	66.2
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	1.2	3.9	5.1
District of Columbia	1.5	46.9	48.4
Florida	99.3	0.0	99.3
Georgia	17.9	160.8	178.7
Hawaii	10.9	113.5	124.4
Idaho	9.8	0.0	9.8
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	43.8	0.0	43.8
Iowa	5.7	20.4	26.2
Kansas	0.0	5.2	5.2
Kentucky	3.9	62.3	66.2
Louisiana	16.8	0.0	16.8
Maine	0.0	27.6	27.6
Maryland	7.1	66.5	73.6
Massachusetts	1.5	5.1	6.6
Michigan	0.0	111.4	111.4
Minnesota	0.0	69.6	69.6
Mississippi	6.5	1.8	8.3
Missouri	30.7	0.0	30.7
Montana	1.0	20.7	21.8
Nebraska	7.5	0.0	7.5
Nevada	1.2	15.3	16.5
New Hampshire	0.0	47.6	47.6
New Jersey	86.0	94.1	180.2
New Mexico	16.7	13.9	30.6
New York	193.8	239.7	433.6
North Carolina	62.6	0.0	62.6
North Dakota	0.0	12.4	12.4
Ohio	484.8	336.2	821
Oklahoma	74.4	18.1	92.5
Oregon	46.1	0.0	46.1
Pennsylvania	64.0	142.1	206.1
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	0.0	1.5	1.5
South Dakota	0.7	22.2	22.9

State	Obligated but unspent	Unobligated and unspent	Total unspent funds
Tennessee	4.7	16.0	20.7
Texas	176.8	2.7	179.5
Utah	0.0	17.5	17.5
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	14.0	0.0	14.0
Washington	0.0	3.5	3.5
West Virginia	0.0	3.8	3.8
Wisconsin	0.1	22.5	22.6
Wyoming	13.0	41.1	54.1
Total	1863.5	1886.5	3750

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	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	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

State	Statutory participation standard	Caseload reduction credit	Effective (after credit) standard)	Actual participation rate	State met standard?
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
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	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

State	Statutory participation standard	Caseload reduction credit	Effective (after credit) standard)	Actual participation rate	State met standard?
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
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).