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

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January 6, 2015

Congressional Research Service

7-5700

www.crs.gov

RL32760

Summary

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant funds a wide range of benefits and services for low-income families with children. TANF was created in the 1996 welfare reform law (P.L. 104-193). This report responds to some frequently asked questions about TANF; it does not describe TANF rules (see, instead, CRS Report RL32748, *The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant: A Primer on TANF Financing and Federal Requirements*, by Gene Falk).

TANF Funding. TANF provides fixed funding to states, the bulk of which is provided in a \$16.5 billion-per-year basic federal block grant. States are also required in total to contribute, from their own funds, at least \$10.4 billion under a maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement.

Federal and State TANF Expenditures. Though TANF is best known for funding cash assistance payments for needy families with children, the block grant and MOE funds are used for a wide variety of benefits and activities. In FY2013, expenditures on basic assistance (cash assistance) totaled \$8.7 billion—28% of total federal TANF and MOE dollars. TANF also contributes funds for child care and services for children who have been, or are at risk of being, abused and neglected.

Cash Assistance Caseload. A total of 1.7 million families, composed of 4.0 million recipients, received TANF- or MOE-funded cash in December 2013. The bulk of the “recipients” were children—3.0 million in that month. The cash assistance caseload is very heterogeneous. The type of family historically thought of as the “typical” cash assistance family—one with an unemployed adult recipient—accounted for less than half of all families on the rolls in FY2012. Additionally, 18% of cash assistance families had an employed adult, while 36% of all TANF families were “child-only” and had no adult recipient. Child-only families include those with disabled adults receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), adults who are nonparents (e.g., grandparents, aunts, uncles) caring for children, and families consisting of citizen children and ineligible noncitizen parents.

Cash Assistance Benefits. TANF cash benefits are set by states. In July 2013, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of three ranged from \$923 in Alaska to \$170 in Mississippi. Benefits in all states represent a fraction of poverty-level income. In the median jurisdiction (the District of Columbia), the maximum monthly benefit of \$428 for a family of three represents 26% of poverty-level income.

Cash Assistance Work Requirements. TANF requires states to engage 50% of all families and 90% of two-parent families in work activities. However, these standards are reduced by the amount of a state’s caseload reduction from FY2005. Further, states may get an extra credit against these standards by spending more than required under the TANF MOE. Therefore, the effective standards states face are often less than the 50% or 90% targets, and vary by state. In FY2011, states achieved an all-family participation rate of 29.5% and a two-parent rate of 32.0%. That year, nine jurisdictions failed the all-family standard, and five jurisdictions failed the two-parent standard. States that fail to meet work standards are *at risk* of being penalized by a reduction in their block grant.

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Introduction

This report provides responses to frequently asked questions about the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant. It is intended to serve as a quick reference to provide easy access to information and data. This report 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 TANF Financing and Federal Requirements*, by Gene Falk. For a non-technical overview of TANF, see CRS Report R40946, *The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant: An Overview*, by Gene Falk.

Current Topics

What Is TANF’s Current Funding Status?

P.L. 113-235, the omnibus appropriation act for FY2015, extends TANF funding through September 30, 2015.¹

What Is TANF’s Funding Level?

Table 1 shows TANF funding for FY2007 through FY2015. The bulk of TANF funding is in a basic block grant (the state family assistance grant), which provides annual funding totaling \$16.5 billion for the 50 states and District of Columbia. This grant amount was established in the 1996 welfare reform law and has not been changed since then.

FY2015 funding for TANF grants is the same as in previous years, except for the TANF contingency fund. A total of \$583 million is available for FY2015 contingency fund grants to states, compared with \$610 million in FY2014. A total FY2015 contingency fund appropriation of \$608 million includes set-asides of \$15 million for HHS TANF research activities and \$10 million for Census Bureau research activities related to TANF, leaving \$583 million for contingency fund grants to states.

Table 1. Federal Funding for TANF Grants: FY2007 Through FY2015

(Dollars in millions)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| State family assistance grant | \$16,489 | \$16,489 | \$16,489 | \$16,489 | \$16,489 | \$16,489 | \$16,489 | \$16,489 | \$16,489 |
| Supplemental grants | 319 | 319 | 319 | 319 | 211 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Healthy marriage/responsible fatherhood grants | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Grants to the territories | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| Grants for tribal work programs | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

¹ See Section 228 of Division G of P.L. 113-235

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Contingency fund | 59 | 428 | 1,107 | 212 | 334 | 612 | 610 ^a | 610 ^a | 583 ^b |
| Emergency contingency fund | | | 617 | 4,383 | | | | | |
| Totals | 17,103 | 17,472 | 18,768 | 21,639 | 17,270 | 17,337 | 17,335 | 17,335 | 17,308 |

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from HHS.

- a. P.L. 112-275 appropriated \$612 million to the TANF contingency fund for FY2013 and FY2014, and reserved \$2 million in each year of these funds for a commission on child abuse and neglect fatalities. Thus, \$610 million was available for FY2013 and FY2014 TANF contingency fund grants to states.
- b. P.L. 113-235 appropriated \$608 million to the TANF contingency fund for FY2015 and FY2016, but sets aside from those funds \$15 million for HHS welfare research activities and \$10 million for U.S. Census Bureau activities related to welfare research.

In addition to federal TANF funds, states are required in total to contribute, from their own funds, at least \$10.4 billion per year for TANF-related activities for low-income families with children. This level of state funding, known as *maintenance-of-effort* (MOE) funding, was also established in the 1996 welfare law and has not been changed since then.

May States Require Drug Testing of TANF Cash Assistance Recipients?

Yes. The 1996 assistance reform law gave states the *option* of requiring drug tests for assistance recipients and penalizing those who fail such tests. (See Section 902 of P.L. 104-193.) However, specific state policies regarding drug testing raise constitutional issues. For a discussion of states that require drug testing in TANF and related programs, see CRS Report R42394, *Drug Testing and Crime-Related Restrictions in TANF, SNAP, and Housing Assistance*, by Maggie McCarty et al. See also CRS Report R42326, *Constitutional Analysis of Suspicionless Drug Testing Requirements for the Receipt of Governmental Benefits*, by David H. Carpenter.

What Are TANF’s Rules for Drug Felons?

The 1996 welfare reform law established a lifetime ban on eligibility for TANF and food stamps for those convicted of a drug-related felony. However, states may either opt out entirely or modify and limit this lifetime ban. (See Section 115 of P.L. 104-193.)

What Are TANF’s Rules for Substance Abuse Treatment?

States may use TANF funds for substance abuse treatment. Federal TANF dollars cannot be used for “medical services,” but can be used for “non-medical” treatment such as counseling. State MOE dollars can be used for medical services connected with substance abuse treatment.

TANF requires states to conduct an employability assessment of adult recipients, and allows states to establish Individual Responsibility Plans (IRPs) for their TANF families. The IRP may require participation in a substance abuse treatment program. A family may be sanctioned for failure to comply with its IRP.

Additionally, a state may engage recipients in substance abuse treatment and count that activity toward its work participation standard, though such an activity is counted only for a limited period of time. Substance abuse treatment is considered a “job readiness” activity; a state may count job search and job readiness activities for a maximum of 12 weeks in a year toward its work participation standards.

What Is the Administration’s “Waiver” Initiative?

On July 12, 2012, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) announced that it would accept applications for “waivers” of the TANF work participation standards. In general, these are waivers of the way the performance of state welfare-to-work programs are assessed, the federal work participation standards. For a discussion, see CRS Report R42627, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): Welfare Waivers*, by Gene Falk.

Has Any State Formally Applied for a “Waiver” of TANF Work Participation Standards?

As of December 10, 2014, no state had formally applied for a waiver of TANF work participation standards under the Administration’s waiver initiative.

What TANF Legislation Saw Action in the 113th Congress?

In the 113th Congress, the House passed H.R. 890 on March 13, 2013. The bill would have prevented the Administration’s July 12, 2012, work waiver initiative from being implemented, while also barring any future waivers of the TANF work participation standards. The Senate did not act on the bill.

Additionally, the House passed H.R. 4137, the Preserve Welfare for Needs Not Weed Act, on September 16, 2014. It would have required states to establish procedures to prevent recipients of TANF cash assistance from accessing benefits electronically in establishments that sell marijuana. Current TANF law requires states to establish procedures to prevent such electronic access (through Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) or Point of Sale devices) in casinos, adult entertainment establishments, and liquor stores. H.R. 4137 would have added establishments that offer marijuana for sale to that list. The bill did not distinguish between establishments that offer marijuana for sale for recreational or medical purposes. The Senate did not act on the bill.

History

When Was the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant Created?

The TANF block grant was created by the 1996 welfare reform law, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA, P.L. 104-193). PRWORA is also referred to in this report as the 1996 welfare reform law. TANF replaced the program of Aid to

Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), which dated back to the Social Security Act of 1935, and several other related programs.

Has Legislation Modified TANF Since the 1996 Law?

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33) included provisions establishing “welfare-to-work” grants for FY1998 and FY1999 and made several other policy and technical changes to TANF. No new welfare-to-work grants were made after FY1999.

The original funding authority for TANF ended on September 30, 2002. Over the four-year period from 2002 through 2005, Congress considered, but did not pass, legislation to modify and reauthorize TANF (see CRS Report RL33418, *Welfare Reauthorization in the 109th Congress: An Overview*, by Gene Falk, Melinda Gish, and Carmen Solomon-Fears). Over this four-year period, Congress passed 12 “temporary extensions” of TANF and related programs as stop-gap measures until it could reach agreement on a longer-term reauthorization. (See **Appendix A, Table A-1** for a listing of the temporary extensions.)

The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA, P.L. 109-171) included a long-term extension of funding for TANF through FY2010. It also modified TANF work participation standards; established \$100 million per year in TANF research and technical assistance funds for “healthy marriage promotion” initiatives; and provided \$50 million per year for “responsible fatherhood initiatives.” (For a discussion of TANF provisions in the DRA, see CRS Report RS22369, *TANF, Child Care, Marriage Promotion, and Responsible Fatherhood Provisions in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-171)*, by Gene Falk.) The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-291) provided that healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood initiatives would be funded at \$75 million each for FY2011. Funding extension legislation continued these activities for FY2012 through FY2015 at \$75 million for responsible fatherhood and \$75 million for healthy marriage initiatives.

P.L. 112-96 (the law that extended the payroll tax cut through 2012) provided TANF funding through the end of FY2012. It provided FY2012 funding for the basic TANF block grant, healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood competitive grants, and certain other funds at their FY2011 levels. It did not provide FY2012 funding for TANF supplemental grants.

In addition, P.L. 112-96

- prevents electronic benefit transaction access to TANF cash at liquor stores, casinos, and strip clubs; states are required to prohibit access to TANF cash at Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) at such establishments; and
- requires states to report TANF data in a manner that facilitates the exchange of that data with other programs’ data systems.

Legislation that extended TANF funding for FY2013 through FY2015 did not include policy changes.

Funding and Expenditures

How Much Has the TANF Grant Declined in Value Because of Inflation?

From FY1997 (the first full year of TANF funding) through FY2014 (ended September 30, 2014), the real value of the TANF block grant declined by 32.3%. **Table 2** shows the impact of inflation on the value of the TANF block grant for each year, FY1997 through FY2014. On average, the TANF basic block grant has lost 2.3% of its value each year over that period.

Table 2. TANF Basic Block Grant Funding in Constant Dollars

| Fiscal Year | Value of the Basic TANF Block Grant in FY1997 Dollars (\$ in billions) | Cumulative Change in Value of the Basic Block Grant from FY1997 Levels |
|---|--|--|
| 1997 | \$16.5 | |
| 1998 | 16.2 | -1.6% |
| 1999 | 15.9 | -3.5 |
| 2000 | 15.4 | -6.4 |
| 2001 | 14.9 | -9.4 |
| 2002 | 14.7 | -10.7 |
| 2003 | 14.4 | -12.7 |
| 2004 | 14.1 | -14.7 |
| 2005 | 13.6 | -17.4 |
| 2006 | 13.1 | -20.4 |
| 2007 | 12.8 | -22.2 |
| 2008 | 12.3 | -25.5 |
| 2009 | 12.3 | -25.3 |
| 2010 | 12.1 | -26.5 |
| 2011 | 11.8 | -28.4 |
| 2012 | 11.5 | -30.1 |
| 2013 | 11.3 | -31.2 |
| 2014 | 11.2 | -32.3 |
| Average Annual Rate of Change in the Value of the Block Grant | | -2.3% |

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

Notes: Constant dollars were computed using the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

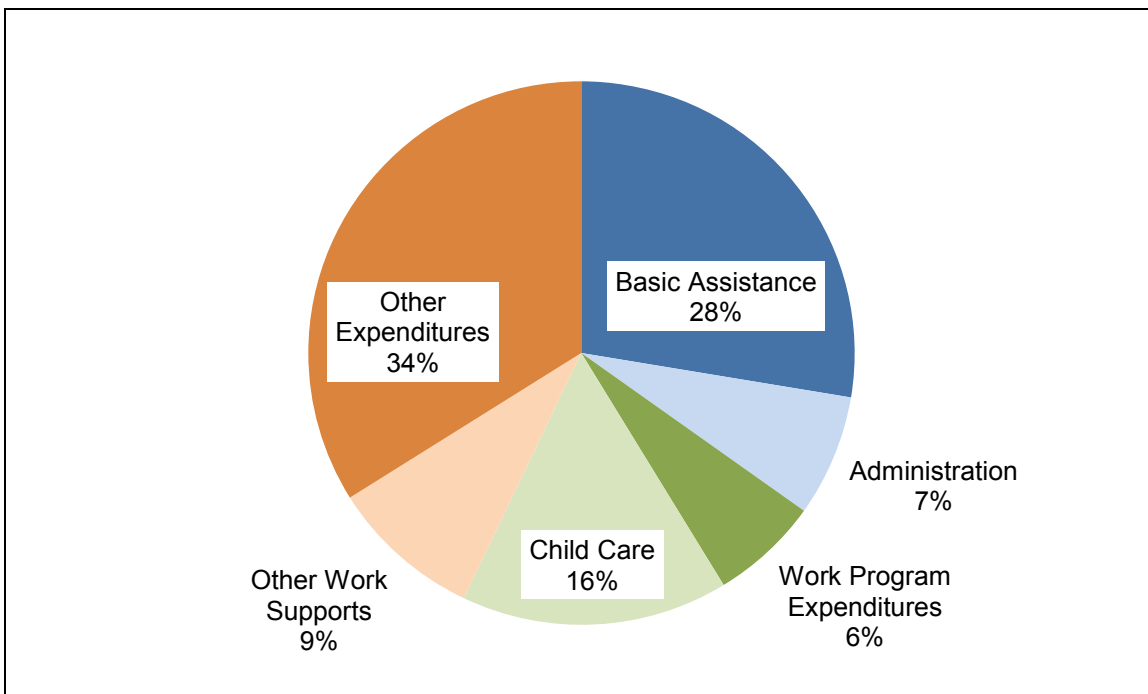
How Have States Used TANF Funds?

TANF is best known as a funding source of cash assistance benefits for needy families with children. However, states have considerable discretion in using TANF funds, and have used them for a wide range of benefits and services.

Figure 1 shows the uses of federal TANF grants to states and state MOE funds in FY2013. In FY2013, a total of \$31.6 billion of both federal TANF and state MOE expenditures were either expended or transferred to other block grant programs. Basic assistance, the category that most closely reflects cash assistance, represented 28% (\$8.7 billion) of total FY2013 TANF and MOE dollars.

TANF is a major contributor of child care funding. In FY2013, 16% of all TANF funds used were either expended on child care or transferred to the child care block grant (the Child Care and Development Fund, or CCDF). TANF is also a major contributor to the child welfare system, which provides foster care, adoption assistance, and services to families with children who either have experienced or are at risk of experiencing child abuse or neglect. However, TANF’s accounting system does a poor job of capturing expenditures associated with spending on the child welfare system. Most TANF funding for these programs is subsumed in the catch-all “other” expenditure category.

Figure 1. Uses of TANF Federal Grants and State MOE Funds: FY2013
(Total = \$31.6 Billion)



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

See **Appendix A, Table A-3** for dollar amounts of total federal TANF and state MOE funds associated with each of these categories. For state-specific information on the use of TANF funds, see **Table B-1** and **Table B-2**.

How Much of the TANF Grant Has Gone Unspent?

TANF law permits states to “reserve” unused funds without time limit. This permits flexibility in timing of the use of TANF funds, including the ability to “save” funds for unexpected occurrences that might increase costs (such as recessions or natural disasters).

At the end of FY2013 (September 30, 2013, the latest data currently available), a total of \$3.0 billion of federal TANF funding remained neither transferred nor spent. However, some of these unspent funds represent monies that states had already committed to spend later. At the end of FY2013, states had made such commitments to spend—that is, had obligated—a total of \$1.5 billion. Generally, obligations are binding commitments to spend, and they come in the form of contracts and grants to provide benefits and services. However, the definition of “obligation” varies from program to program, and because TANF essentially consists of 54 different programs (one for each state, the District of Columbia, and the territories), what constitutes an obligation may vary.

At the end of FY2013, states also had \$1.5 billion of “unobligated balances.” These funds are available to states to make *new* spending commitments. **Table B-3** shows unspent TANF funds by state.

The Caseload

How Many Families Receive TANF- or MOE-Funded Benefits and Services?

This number is not known. Federal TANF reporting requirements focus on families receiving only ongoing cash *assistance*, with no complete reporting on families receiving other TANF benefits and services. As discussed in a previous section of this report, TANF basic assistance accounts for about 28% of all TANF expenditures. Therefore, the federal reporting requirements that pertain to families receiving “assistance” are very likely to undercount the number of families receiving any TANF-funded benefit or service.

How Many Families and People Currently Receive TANF- or MOE-Funded Cash Assistance?

Table 3 provides cash assistance caseload information. A total of 1.7 million families, composed of 4.0 million recipients, received TANF- or MOE-funded cash in December 2013. The bulk of the “recipients” were children—3.0 million in that month. For state-by-state cash assistance caseloads, see **Appendix B**.

Table 3. TANF Cash Assistance Caseload: December 2013

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Total Families | 1,668,051 |
| Total Recipients | 3,922,340 |
| Total Children | 2,953,437 |
| Total Adults | 968,903 |

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

Notes: TANF cash assistance caseload includes families receiving assistance in state-funded programs counted toward the TANF maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement.

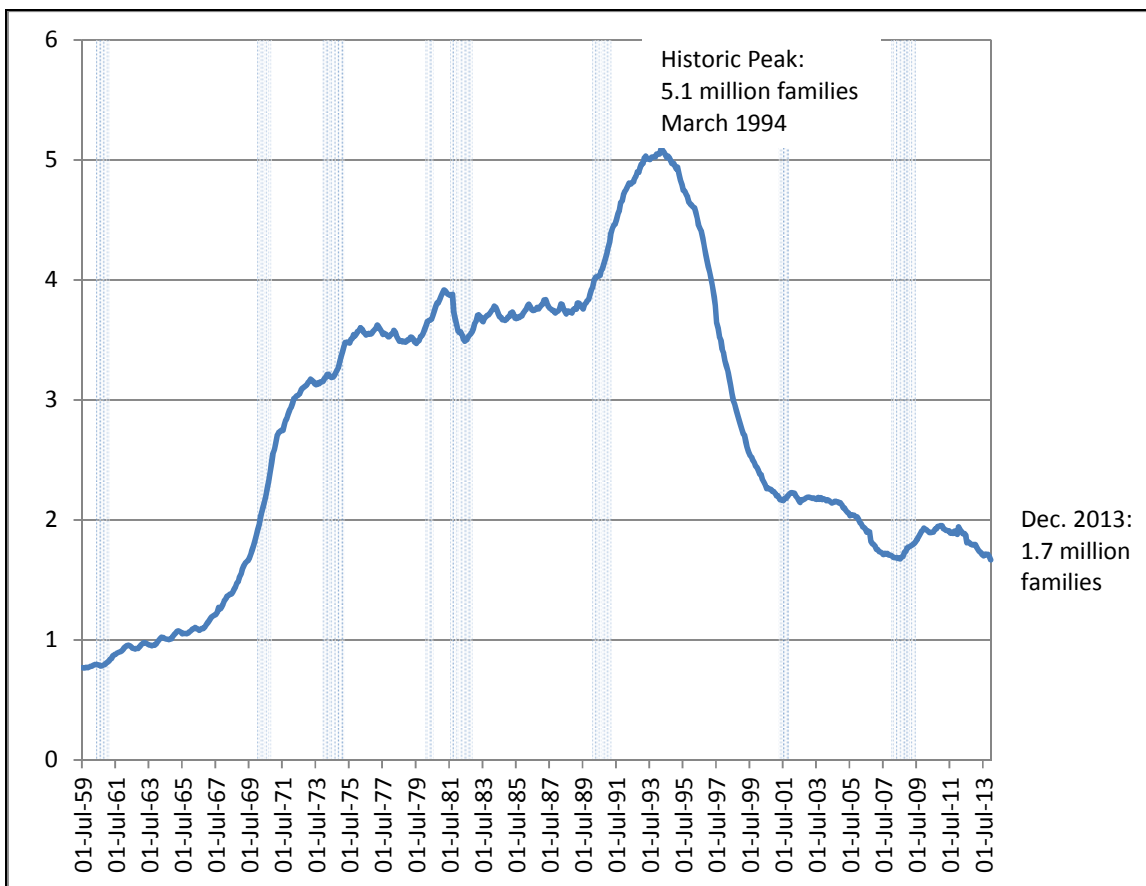
How Does the Current Cash Assistance Caseload Level Compare with Historical Levels?

Figure 2 provides a long-term historical perspective on the number of families receiving cash assistance, from July 1959 to December 2013. The shaded areas of the figure represent months when the national economy was in recession. Though the health of the national economy affected the trend in the cash assistance caseload, the long-term trend in receipt of cash assistance does not follow a classic counter-cyclical pattern. (Such a pattern would have the caseload rise during economic slumps, and then fall again during periods of economic growth.) Factors other than the health of the economy (demographic trends, policy changes) also influenced the caseload trend.

The figure shows two periods of sustained caseload increases: the period from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s and a second period from 1988 to 1994. The number of families receiving cash assistance peaked in March 1994 at 5.1 million families. The cash assistance caseload fell rapidly in the late 1990s (after the 1996 welfare reform law) before leveling off in 2001. In 2004, the caseload began another decline, albeit at a slower pace than in the late 1990s.

During the recent 2007-2009 recession and its aftermath, the caseload began to rise from its post-welfare reform low in August 2008 (1.7 million families), peaking in December 2010 at close to 2.0 million families. By December 2013, the cash assistance caseload had declined to approximately match its post-welfare reform low at about 1.7 million families.

Figure 2. Number of Families Receiving Cash Assistance: July 1959-December 2013
(Families in millions)



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

Notes: Shaded areas denote months when the national economy was in recession. Information represents families receiving cash assistance from Aid to Dependent Children (ADC), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and TANF. For October 1999 through December 2013, includes families receiving assistance from Separate State Programs (SSPs) with expenditures countable toward the TANF maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement. See **Table A-4** for annual average data on families, recipients, adult recipients, and child recipients of ADC/AFDC and TANF cash assistance for 1961 to 2013.

Table B-5 shows recent trends in the number of cash assistance families by state.

What Are the Characteristics of Cash Assistance Families?

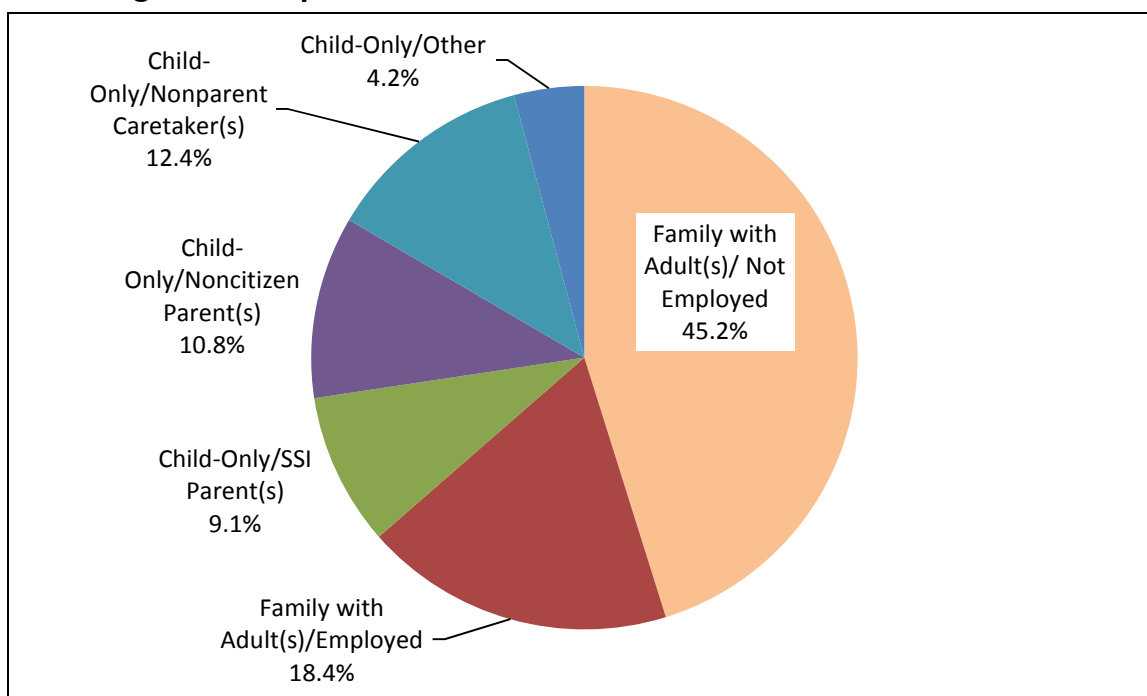
Historically, the “typical” cash assistance family has been headed by a single parent (usually the mother) with one or two children. The single parent has also typically been unemployed.

However, the cash assistance caseload decline has occurred together with a major shift in the composition of the rolls. Today, less than half of all cash assistance families are headed by an unemployed adult recipient. Almost 4 in 10 of all cash assistance families had no adult recipient or work-eligible individual at all, with the adults in the family ineligible for aid and the benefits paid only on behalf of the child (these are known as “child-only” families). This shift occurred

because the caseload decline was concentrated among the families thought of as the “typical” cash assistance families, and welfare-to-work efforts have been concentrated on this population.

Figure 3 shows the composition of the cash assistance caseload in FY2012. Families with an unemployed adult recipient represent 45% of all cash assistance families. Families with an employed (in a regular job) adult recipient, who receive cash assistance as an earnings supplement, comprise an additional 18% of the cash assistance rolls. Within the “child-only” portion of the caseload, families with a parent (usually a disabled parent) receiving SSI and the children receiving TANF as a supplement to that benefit represent 9% of the cash assistance caseload. Families that are made up of children living with a non-parent relative (grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc.) represent 12% of the cash assistance caseload. Families of child citizens living with ineligible parents who are noncitizens or who have not reported their citizenship status make up 11% of the total cash assistance caseload. The remainder of the cash assistance caseload represents child recipients for whom data on the adults they live with are not available.

Figure 3. Composition of the TANF Cash Assistance Caseload, FY2012



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulations of the FY2012 TANF National Data Files.

Notes: Includes families receiving assistance from Separate State Programs (SSPs) with expenditures countable toward the TANF maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement. Families with an adult include families with nonrecipient parents who are “work-eligible.” Most non-recipient parents who are “work-eligible” are those who have reached time limits or have been sanctioned off the rolls in states that permit continuation of aid to children of such parents.

For more information on the characteristics and the changes in the composition of the cash assistance caseload, see CRS Report R43187, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): Size and Characteristics of the Cash Assistance Caseload*, by Gene Falk.

TANF Cash Benefits: How Much Does a Family Receive in TANF Cash Per Month?

There are *no* federal rules that help determine the amount of TANF cash benefits paid to a family. (There are also no federal rules that require states to use TANF to pay cash benefits, though all states do so.) Benefit amounts are determined solely by the states.

Table 4 shows the maximum monthly TANF cash benefit by state for a single mother caring for two children (family of three) in July 2013.² The benefit amounts shown are those for a single-parent family with two children. Some states vary their benefit amounts for other family types such as two-parent families or “child-only” cases. States also vary their benefits by other factors such as housing costs and sub-state geography.

Most states base TANF cash benefit amounts on family size, paying larger cash benefits to larger families on the presumption that they have greater financial needs. The maximum monthly cash benefit is usually paid to a family that receives no other income (e.g., no earned or unearned income) and complies with program rules. Families with income other than TANF often are paid a reduced benefit. Moreover, some families are financially sanctioned for failure to meet a program requirement (e.g., a work requirement), and are also paid a lower benefit.

The table also shows the benefit amounts relative to poverty-level income. TANF pays a family in cash only a fraction of poverty level income (as officially determined and published by the Department of Health and Human Services). For a family of three, the maximum TANF benefit paid in July 2013 varied from \$170 per month in Mississippi (10.4% of poverty-level income) to \$923 per month in Alaska (45.4% of poverty-level income).³

Table 4. Maximum TANF Cash Assistance Benefit Amount for a Single Mother Caring for Two Children, by State, July 2013

| | Maximum Benefit | Maximum Benefit as a Percent of the 2013 Poverty Guidelines |
|------------|-----------------|---|
| Alabama | \$215 | 13.2% |
| Alaska | 923 | 45.4 |
| Arizona | 277 | 17.0 |
| Arkansas | 204 | 12.5 |
| California | 638 | 39.2 |
| Colorado | 462 | 28.4 |

² States are not required to report to the federal government their cash assistance benefit amounts in either the TANF state plan (under Section 402 of the Social Security Act) or in annual program reports (under Section 411 of the Social Security Act). The benefit amounts shown are from the “Welfare Rules Database,” maintained by the Urban Institute and funded by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

³ Different poverty thresholds, with greater dollar amounts, apply in Alaska than in the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. New York’s benefit of \$789 per month represents 48.5% of the poverty guidelines that apply in the 48 contiguous states and District of Columbia.

| | Maximum Benefit | Maximum Benefit as a Percent of the 2013 Poverty Guidelines |
|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Connecticut | 674 | 41.4 |
| Delaware | 338 | 20.8 |
| District of Columbia | 428 | 26.3 |
| Florida | 303 | 18.6 |
| Georgia | 280 | 17.2 |
| Hawaii | 610 | 32.6 |
| Idaho | 309 | 19.0 |
| Illinois | 432 | 26.5 |
| Indiana | 288 | 17.7 |
| Iowa | 426 | 26.2 |
| Kansas | 429 | 26.4 |
| Kentucky | 262 | 16.1 |
| Louisiana | 240 | 14.7 |
| Maine | 485 | 29.8 |
| Maryland | 576 | 35.4 |
| Massachusetts | 618 | 38.0 |
| Michigan | 492 | 30.2 |
| Minnesota | 532 | 32.7 |
| Mississippi | 170 | 10.4 |
| Missouri | 292 | 17.9 |
| Montana | 510 | 31.3 |
| Nebraska | 364 | 22.4 |
| Nevada | 383 | 23.5 |
| New Hampshire | 675 | 41.5 |
| New Jersey | 424 | 26.1 |
| New Mexico | 380 | 23.3 |
| New York | 789 | 48.5 |
| North Carolina | 272 | 16.7 |
| North Dakota | 477 | 29.3 |
| Ohio | 458 | 28.1 |
| Oklahoma | 292 | 17.9 |
| Oregon | 506 | 31.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 421 | 25.9 |
| Rhode Island | 554 | 34.0 |
| South Carolina | 223 | 13.7 |

| | Maximum Benefit | Maximum Benefit as a Percent of the 2013 Poverty Guidelines |
|---------------|-----------------|--|
| South Dakota | 582 | 35.8 |
| Tennessee | 185 | 11.4 |
| Texas | 271 | 16.7 |
| Utah | 498 | 30.6 |
| Vermont | 640 | 39.3 |
| Virginia | 389 | 23.9 |
| Washington | 478 | 29.4 |
| West Virginia | 340 | 20.9 |
| Wisconsin | 653 | 40.1 |
| Wyoming | 616 | 37.8 |

Source: : Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from the Urban Institute’s *Welfare Rules Database*.

For additional information on TANF benefit amounts by state, see CRS Report R43634, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): Eligibility and Benefit Amounts in State TANF Cash Assistance Programs*, by Gene Falk.

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 meet standards of participation in work or activities—that is, a family member must be in specified activities for a minimum number of hours.⁴ There is a separate participation standard that applies to the two-parent portion of a state’s caseload, requiring 90% of the state’s two-parent caseload to meet participation standards. States that fail the TANF work participation standards are at risk of being penalized by a reduction in their block grant amounts.

However, the statutory work participation standards are reduced by a “caseload reduction credit.” The caseload reduction credit reduces the participation standard one percentage point for each percentage point decline in a state’s caseload. Additionally, under a regulatory provision, a state may get “extra” credit for caseload reduction if it spends more than required under the TANF MOE. Therefore, the effective standards states face are often less than the 50% and 90% targets, and vary by state.

⁴ Some families are excluded from the participation rate calculation.

Have There Been Changes in the Work Participation Rules Enacted Since the 1996 Welfare Reform Law?

The 50% and 90% target standards that states face, as well as the caseload reduction credit, date back to the 1996 welfare reform law. However, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) made several changes to the work participation rules effective in FY2007:

- The caseload reduction credit was changed to measure caseload reduction from FY2005, rather than the original law's FY1995.
- The work participation standards were broadened to include families receiving cash aid in "separate state programs." Separate state programs are programs run with state funds, distinct from a state's "TANF program," but with expenditures countable toward the TANF MOE.
- HHS was instructed to provide definition to the allowable TANF work activities listed in law. HHS was also required to define what is meant by a "work-eligible" individual, expanding the number of families that are included in the work participation calculation.
- States were required to develop plans and procedures to verify work activities.

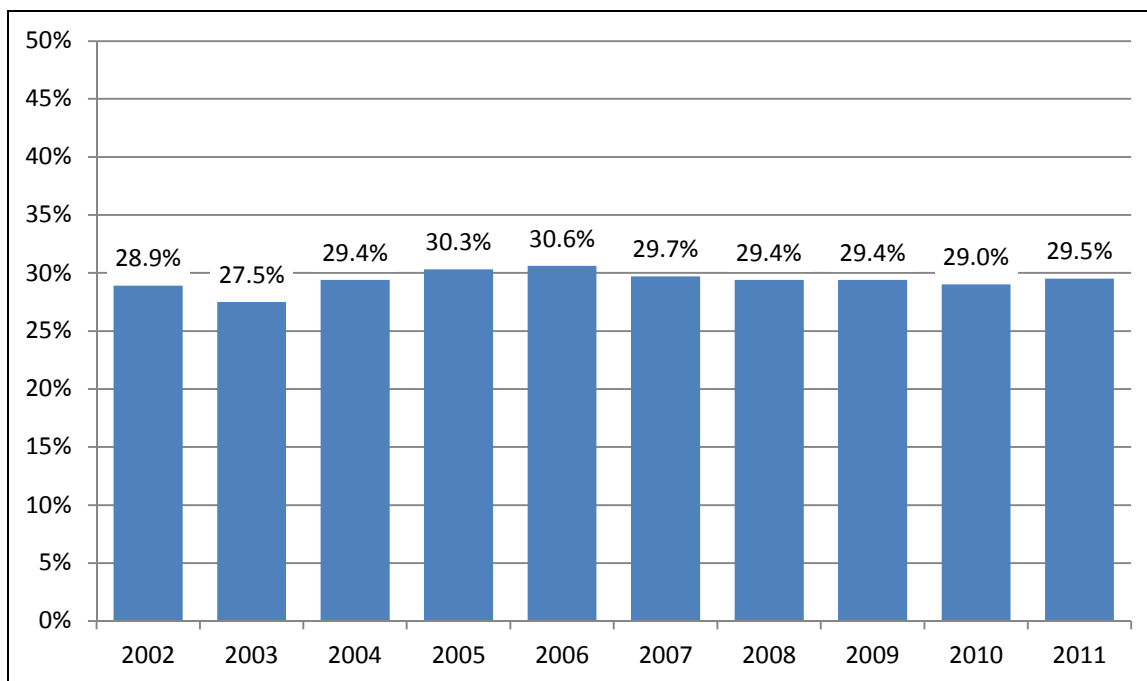
What Work Participation Rates Have the States Achieved?

HHS computes two work participation rates for each state that are then compared with the effective (after-credit) standard to determine if it has met the TANF work standard. An "all-families" work participation rate is computed and compared with the all-families effective standard (50% minus the state's caseload reduction credit). HHS also computes a two-parent work participation rate that is compared with the two-parent effective standard (90% minus the state's caseload reduction credit).

What Has Been the National Average All-Family Work Participation Rate?

Figure 4 shows the national average all-families work participation rate for FY2002 through FY2011. For that period, states have achieved an all-families work participation rate hovering around 30%. In FY2011, the all-families work participation rate was 29.5%. This is well below the statutory target of 50% for all families, but most (not all) states met the standard because of credits against the 50% standard.

Figure 4. National Average TANF Work Participation Rates for All Families: FY2002-FY2011



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

Notes: FY2002 through FY2006 work participation rates are based on federal work participation standard rules. They exclude the effects of “grandfathered” waivers of pre-1996. The 1996 welfare reform law gave states the option to continue their pre-reform “waiver” programs and have their work participation rates based on the rules of the state waivers, not the federal rules. The last of these pre-1996 waivers expired in 2006. The all family work participation rates for FY2002 through FY2006 that include the effect of the waivers are slightly higher than the rates shown here.

How Many Jurisdictions Have Failed the All-Families Standard From FY2002 Through FY2011?

Table 5 shows which states failed the TANF all-families work participation standards from FY2002 through FY2011. Before FY2007 (the first year policies under the DRA were effective), only a few jurisdictions failed to meet TANF all-families work participation standards. In FY2006, three jurisdictions failed the standard, and that was the greatest number that failed the standards over the FY2002 through FY2006 period.

However, in FY2007 15 jurisdictions failed to meet the all-families standard. This number declined to 9 in FY2008 and 8 in FY2009. In FY2011 (the most recent year for which data are available), 9 jurisdictions failed to meet the standard. Of these, 6 (California, Maine, Ohio, Oregon, Puerto Rico, and Guam) failed the standards in all years in the period FY2007 through FY2011.

**Table 5. States Failing TANF All-Families Work Participation Standard:
FY2002-FY2011**

(Changes to TANF Work Participation Standard Rules Under the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA)
Effective in FY2007)

| State | Pre-DRA | | | | | Post-DRA | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|----------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Alabama | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | | | | | | | | | | |
| California | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Colorado | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | | | | | X | | | | | |
| Delaware | | | | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | | | | | | | | X | X | X |
| Florida | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hawaii | | | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indiana | | | | X | X | X | | | | |
| Iowa | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Louisiana | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Maryland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Michigan | | | | | | X | X | | X | X |
| Minnesota | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Mississippi | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri | | | | | | | X | X | | X |
| Montana | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nebraska | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nevada | | X | | | | X | | | | |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | | | | | | X | | | | |

| State | Pre-DRA | | | | | Post-DRA | | | | |
|----------------|---------|------|------|------|------|----------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| New York | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Carolina | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Dakota | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Oklahoma | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Pennsylvania | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Rhode Island | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Carolina | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Dakota | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee | | | | | | | | | | |
| Texas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Utah | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vermont | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Virginia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Virginia | | | | | | X | X | | | |
| Wisconsin | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wyoming | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guam | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Virgin Islands | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Totals | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 |

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

Have States Met the Two-Parent Work Participation Standard?

In addition to meeting a work standard for all families, TANF also imposes a second, 90% standard for the two-parent portion of its cash assistance caseload. This standard too can be reduced for caseload reduction.

Table 6 shows whether each state met its two-parent work participation standard for FY2002 through FY2011. However, the display on the table is more complex than that for reporting whether a state failed its “all family” rate. A substantial number of states have reported *no two-*

parent families subject to the work participation standard.⁵ These states are denoted on the table with an “NA,” indicating that the two-parent standard was not applicable to the state in that year. For states with two-parent families in its caseload, the table reports “Yes” for states that met the two-parent standard, and “No” for states that failed the two-parent standard.

In FY2011, 27 jurisdictions reported that no two-parent families were included in the TANF work participation standard calculation. Of the 27 jurisdictions that had two-parent families in their TANF work participation calculation, 22 met the standard and 5 did not.

Table 6. Two-Parent TANF Work Participation Standard, Status by State: FY2002-FY2011

(“Yes” indicates a state met the standard; “No” indicates the state failed to meet the standard; and “NA” means the standard was not applicable to the state in that year [no two-parent families in its caseload].)

| State | Pre- Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) | | | | | Post-Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Alabama | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Alaska | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| Arizona | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Arkansas | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| California | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Colorado | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Connecticut | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | YES | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Delaware | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| District of Columbia | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Florida | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Georgia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hawaii | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | YES | NA | YES | YES |
| Idaho | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Illinois | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Indiana | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NO | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Iowa | YES | YES | NA | NA | NA | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Kansas | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Kentucky | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | NO | NO | YES | YES |
| Louisiana | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Maine | YES | YES | NA | NA | NA | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO |

⁵ Before the changes made by the DRA were effective, a number of states had their two-parent families in separate state programs that were not included in the work participation calculation. When DRA brought families receiving assistance in separate state programs into the work participation rate calculations, a number of states moved these families into solely-state-funded programs. These are state-funded programs with expenditures *not* countable toward the TANF maintenance of effort requirement, and hence are outside of TANF’s rules.

| State | Pre- Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) | | | | | Post-Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Maryland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Massachusetts | YES | YES | YES | YES | MA | NA | YES | YES | YES | NA |
| Michigan | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Minnesota | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Mississippi | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Missouri | NO | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Montana | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Nebraska | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Nevada | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| New Hampshire | YES | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| New Jersey | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| New Mexico | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | NO | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| New York | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| North Carolina | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| North Dakota | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ohio | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | NO | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Oklahoma | NA | YES | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Oregon | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| Pennsylvania | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Puerto Rico | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Rhode Island | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| South Carolina | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| South Dakota | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Tennessee | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Texas | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | YES | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Utah | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Vermont | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Virginia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Washington | YES | YES | NO | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| West Virginia | NO | NO | NA | NA | NA | NO | NA | NA | YES | NA |
| Wisconsin | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Wyoming | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Guam | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| Virgin Islands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

| State | Pre- Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) | | | | | Post-Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Number of Jurisdictions without Two-Parent Families | 24 | 25 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 27 |
| Number of Jurisdictions with Two-Parent Families | 30 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 29 | 27 |
| Number of Jurisdictions Meeting Two-Parent Standard | 25 | 25 | 21 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 23 | 22 |
| Number of Jurisdictions Failing Two-Parent Standard | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 |

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

Are States that Recently Failed the TANF Work Standards Being Penalized?

States that fail to meet the TANF work participation standard are at *risk* of being penalized through a reduction in their block grant. However, penalties can be forgiven if a state claims, and the Secretary of HHS finds, that it had “reasonable cause” for failing the standard. Penalties can also be forgiven for states that enter into “corrective compliance plans,” and subsequently meet the work standard.

Failure to meet the two-parent standard alone typically has smaller financial consequences for the state than failure to meet the all-family standard or failure to meet both the all-family and two-parent standards. Under HHS regulations, if a state fails only the two-parent standard, the penalty reduction in the block grant is prorated for the share of the overall cash assistance caseload that represents two-parent families. Two-parent families typically account for a small share of the overall cash assistance caseload.

HHS has yet to provide information on whether states that failed to meet the TANF work standards for the period FY2007 through FY2011 have been penalized.

Appendix A. Supplementary Tables

Table A-1. Temporary Extensions of TANF, FY2003-FY2006

| Public Law | Time Period | Notes |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---|
| P.L. 107-229 | Oct. 1, 2002-Dec. 31, 2002 | Extension as 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 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 | Freestanding bill that extended funding authority for the program through June 30, 2004. |
| P.L. 108-262 | July 1, 2004-Sept. 30, 2004 | Freestanding bill that extended funding authority for the program through Sept. 30, 2004. |
| P.L. 108-308 | Oct. 1, 2004- Mar. 31, 2005 | Freestanding bill that extended funding authority for the programs through Mar. 31, 2005. |
| P.L. 109-4 | Apr. 1, 2005-June 30, 2005 | Freestanding bill that extended funding authority for the programs through June 30, 2005. |
| P.L. 109-19 | July 1, 2005-Sept. 30, 2005 | Freestanding bill that extended funding authority for the programs through Sept. 30, 2005. |
| P.L. 109-68 | Oct. 1, 2005-Dec. 31, 2005 | Bill to provide extra funding to help states provide benefits to families affected by Hurricane Katrina, suspend certain requirements in states affected by the hurricane, and extend the funding authority for the programs through December 31, 2005. |
| P.L. 109-161 | Jan. 1, 2006-Mar. 31, 2006 | Freestanding bill that extended funding authority for the programs through March 31, 2006. It reduced the bonus for reducing out-of-wedlock births for FY2006-FY2010 to offset the costs of the temporary extension. |

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS).

Table A-2. Temporary Extensions of TANF, FY2011-FY2015

| Public Law | Time Period | Notes |
|--------------|--|---|
| P.L. 111-242 | Oct. 1, 2010-Dec. 3, 2010 | Extension as part of a continuing resolution. |
| P.L. 111-290 | Dec. 4, 2010-Dec. 7, 2010 | Extension as part of a continuing resolution. |
| P.L. 111-291 | Dec. 8, 2010-Sept. 30, 2011 (except supplemental grants, Dec. 8, 2010-June 30, 2011) | Extension as part of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. It funded supplemental grants only through the first three quarters of FY2011 and at a reduced rate. |
| P.L. 112-35 | Oct. 1, 2011-Dec. 31, 2011 | Free-standing bill to extend TANF for three months. No funding for TANF supplemental grants. |
| P.L. 112-78 | Jan 1, 2012-February 21, 2012 | Extension of TANF for two months, as part of a bill to provide a two-month extension for the 2011 payroll tax reduction, extended unemployment compensation, and other expiring provisions. |
| P.L. 112-96 | February 22, 2012-Sept. 30, 2012 | Extension of TANF for the remainder of FY2012 included as part of a bill to extend the 2011 payroll tax reduction, unemployment compensation, and other expiring provisions. |
| P.L. 112-175 | Oct. 1, 2011-March 27, 2013 | Extension of TANF for the first six months of FY2013 as part of a continuing resolution. |
| P.L. 113-6 | March 28, 2013-Sept. 30, 2013 | Extension of TANF for the remainder of FY2013 as part of a continuing resolution. |
| P.L. 113-46 | Oct. 17, 2013-Jan 15, 2014 | Extension of TANF as a part of a continuing resolution. The resolution ended the “government shutdown,” and a TANF funding gap between Oct 1 and Oct 16, 2013 |
| P.L. 113-73 | Jan. 16, 2014-Jan. 18, 2014 | Extension of TANF funding as part of a short-term continuing resolution. |
| P.L. 113-76 | Jan 19, 2014-Sept. 30, 2014 | Extension of TANF funding for the remainder of FY2014 as part of an omnibus appropriation act. |
| P.L. 113-164 | Oct. 1, 2014-Dec 11, 2014 | Extension of TANF funding through Dec. 11, 2014, as part of a continuing resolution. |
| P.L. 113-202 | Dec. 12, 2014-Dec 13, 2014 | Extension of TANF funding through Dec. 13, 2014, as part of a short-term continuing resolution. |
| P.L. 113-203 | Dec 14, 2014-Dec 17, 2014 | Extension of TANF funding through Dec. 17, 2014, as part of a short-term continuing resolution. |
| P.L. 113-235 | Dec. 18, 2014-Sept. 30, 2015 | Extension of TANF funding for the remainder of FY2015 as part of an omnibus appropriations act. |

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS).

Table A-3. Use of TANF and State Maintenance of Effort Funds: FY2013

(Dollars in Billions)

| | Billions of Dollars | Percent of Total Federal TANF and State MOE Dollars |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Basic Assistance | \$8.7 | 27.6% |
| Administration | 2.3 | 7.2 |
| Work Program Expenditures | 2.0 | 6.4 |
| Child Care | 5.0 | 15.8 |
| Other Work Supports | 2.8 | 9.0 |
| Other Expenditures | 10.7 | 33.9 |
| Totals | 31.6 | 100.0 |

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

Table A-4. Trends in the Cash Assistance Caseload: 1961 to 2013

| Year | Families | Recipients | Adults | Children | TANF Child Recipients | |
|------|----------|------------|--------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | As a Percent of All Children | As a Percent of All Poor Children |
| 1961 | 0.873 | 3.363 | 0.765 | 2.598 | 3.7% | 14.3% |
| 1962 | 0.939 | 3.704 | 0.860 | 2.844 | 4.0 | 15.7 |
| 1963 | 0.963 | 3.945 | 0.988 | 2.957 | 4.1 | 17.4 |
| 1964 | 1.010 | 4.195 | 1.050 | 3.145 | 4.3 | 18.6 |
| 1965 | 1.060 | 4.422 | 1.101 | 3.321 | 4.5 | 21.5 |
| 1966 | 1.096 | 4.546 | 1.112 | 3.434 | 4.7 | 26.5 |
| 1967 | 1.220 | 5.014 | 1.243 | 3.771 | 5.2 | 31.2 |
| 1968 | 1.410 | 5.702 | 1.429 | 4.274 | 5.9 | 37.8 |
| 1969 | 1.696 | 6.689 | 1.716 | 4.973 | 6.9 | 49.7 |
| 1970 | 2.207 | 8.462 | 2.250 | 6.212 | 8.6 | 57.7 |
| 1971 | 2.763 | 10.242 | 2.808 | 7.435 | 10.4 | 68.5 |
| 1972 | 3.048 | 10.944 | 3.039 | 7.905 | 11.1 | 74.9 |
| 1973 | 3.148 | 10.949 | 3.046 | 7.903 | 11.2 | 79.9 |
| 1974 | 3.219 | 10.847 | 3.041 | 7.805 | 11.2 | 75.0 |
| 1975 | 3.481 | 11.319 | 3.248 | 8.071 | 11.8 | 71.2 |
| 1976 | 3.565 | 11.284 | 3.302 | 7.982 | 11.8 | 76.2 |
| 1977 | 3.568 | 11.015 | 3.273 | 7.743 | 11.6 | 73.9 |

| Year | Families | Recipients | Adults | Children | TANF Child Recipients | |
|------|----------|------------|--------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | As a Percent of All Children | As a Percent of All Poor Children |
| 1978 | 3.517 | 10.551 | 3.188 | 7.363 | 11.2 | 72.8 |
| 1979 | 3.509 | 10.312 | 3.130 | 7.181 | 11.0 | 68.0 |
| 1980 | 3.712 | 10.774 | 3.355 | 7.419 | 11.5 | 63.2 |
| 1981 | 3.835 | 11.079 | 3.552 | 7.527 | 11.7 | 59.2 |
| 1982 | 3.542 | 10.358 | 3.455 | 6.903 | 10.8 | 49.6 |
| 1983 | 3.686 | 10.761 | 3.663 | 7.098 | 11.1 | 50.1 |
| 1984 | 3.714 | 10.831 | 3.687 | 7.144 | 11.2 | 52.3 |
| 1985 | 3.701 | 10.855 | 3.658 | 7.198 | 11.3 | 54.4 |
| 1986 | 3.763 | 11.038 | 3.704 | 7.334 | 11.5 | 56.0 |
| 1987 | 3.776 | 11.027 | 3.661 | 7.366 | 11.5 | 56.4 |
| 1988 | 3.749 | 10.915 | 3.586 | 7.329 | 11.4 | 57.8 |
| 1989 | 3.798 | 10.992 | 3.573 | 7.419 | 11.5 | 57.9 |
| 1990 | 4.057 | 11.695 | 3.784 | 7.911 | 12.1 | 57.9 |
| 1991 | 4.497 | 12.930 | 4.216 | 8.715 | 13.2 | 59.8 |
| 1992 | 4.829 | 13.773 | 4.470 | 9.303 | 13.9 | 59.9 |
| 1993 | 5.012 | 14.205 | 4.631 | 9.574 | 14.1 | 60.0 |
| 1994 | 5.033 | 14.161 | 4.593 | 9.568 | 13.9 | 61.7 |
| 1995 | 4.791 | 13.418 | 4.284 | 9.135 | 13.1 | 61.5 |
| 1996 | 4.434 | 12.321 | 3.928 | 8.600 | 12.3 | 58.7 |
| 1997 | 3.740 | 10.376 | NA | NA | 10.0 | 50.1 |
| 1998 | 3.050 | 8.347 | NA | NA | 8.1 | 42.9 |
| 1999 | 2.578 | 6.924 | NA | NA | 6.7 | 39.4 |
| 2000 | 2.303 | 6.143 | 1.655 | 4.479 | 6.1 | 38.1 |
| 2001 | 2.192 | 5.717 | 1.514 | 4.195 | 5.7 | 35.3 |
| 2002 | 2.187 | 5.609 | 1.479 | 4.119 | 5.6 | 33.6 |
| 2003 | 2.180 | 5.490 | 1.416 | 4.063 | 5.5 | 31.3 |
| 2004 | 2.153 | 5.342 | 1.362 | 3.969 | 5.4 | 30.2 |
| 2005 | 2.061 | 5.028 | 1.261 | 3.756 | 5.1 | 28.9 |
| 2006 | 1.906 | 4.582 | 1.120 | 3.453 | 4.6 | 26.7 |
| 2007 | 1.730 | 4.075 | 0.956 | 3.119 | 4.2 | 23.2 |
| 2008 | 1.701 | 4.005 | 0.946 | 3.059 | 4.1 | 21.6 |
| 2009 | 1.838 | 4.371 | 1.074 | 3.296 | 4.4 | 21.2 |
| 2010 | 1.919 | 4.598 | 1.163 | 3.435 | 4.6 | 20.9 |
| 2011 | 1.907 | 4.557 | 1.149 | 3.408 | 4.6 | 20.9 |

| Year | Families | Recipients | Adults | Children | TANF Child Recipients | |
|------|----------|------------|--------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | As a Percent of All Children | As a Percent of All Poor Children |
| 2012 | 1.852 | 4.402 | 1.104 | 3.298 | 4.4 | 20.3 |
| 2013 | 1.726 | 4.042 | 0.993 | 3.050 | 4.1 | 20.6 |

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

Notes: NA denotes not available. During transition reporting from AFDC to TANF, caseload statistics on adult and child recipients were not collected. For those years, TANF children as a percent of all children and percent of all poor children were estimated by HHS and published in *Welfare Indicators and Risk Factors, Annual Report to Congress*, Table TANF 2, p. A-7. See http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/14/indicators/rpt_indicators.pdf.

Appendix B. State Tables

Table B-1. Use of FY2013 TANF and MOE Funds by Category

(Dollars in millions)

| State | Basic Assistance | Administration | Work | Child Care | Other Work Supports | Other Expenditures | Total |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Alabama | \$45.9 | \$24.4 | \$21.0 | \$5.5 | \$3.8 | \$70.3 | \$170.9 |
| Alaska | 38.7 | 4.6 | 12.6 | 27.4 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 89.2 |
| Arizona | -21.8 | 44.4 | 8.8 | 10.1 | 0.2 | 337.7 | 379.4 |
| Arkansas | 13.2 | 14.0 | 23.5 | 8.6 | 3.2 | 94.2 | 156.6 |
| California | 3,225.3 | 556.6 | 507.3 | 840.4 | 183.5 | 1,718.7 | 7,031.8 |
| Colorado | 70.7 | 20.7 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 8.3 | 212.7 | 315.7 |
| Connecticut | 81.3 | 29.3 | 16.1 | 35.5 | 4.9 | 318.1 | 485.2 |
| Delaware | 12.9 | -0.2 | 1.4 | 57.2 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 83.2 |
| District of Columbia | 59.0 | 7.4 | 37.4 | 76.4 | 16.0 | 57.4 | 253.7 |
| Florida | 173.2 | 30.3 | 58.4 | 342.7 | 5.5 | 387.4 | 997.5 |
| Georgia | 47.5 | 15.7 | -0.7 | 22.2 | 20.1 | 389.1 | 493.9 |
| Hawaii | 64.1 | 14.9 | 94.7 | 13.0 | 4.0 | 53.9 | 244.5 |
| Idaho | 6.5 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 10.8 | 0.3 | 16.8 | 46.3 |
| Illinois | 81.0 | 27.5 | 31.1 | 645.5 | 25.1 | 350.7 | 1,160.9 |
| Indiana | 28.9 | 18.0 | 16.0 | 77.7 | 33.9 | 104.9 | 279.3 |
| Iowa | 54.1 | 7.1 | 15.9 | 44.2 | 13.3 | 76.1 | 210.7 |
| Kansas | 27.5 | 13.5 | 0.4 | 22.5 | 54.2 | 55.5 | 173.6 |
| Kentucky | 102.1 | 11.9 | 34.1 | 74.4 | 21.7 | 33.5 | 277.7 |
| Louisiana | 25.7 | 20.4 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 19.0 | 145.1 | 221.7 |

| State | Basic Assistance | Administration | Work | Child Care | Other Work Supports | Other Expenditures | Total |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|-------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Maine | 49.8 | 2.7 | 12.4 | 9.9 | 11.9 | 9.2 | 95.9 |
| Maryland | 139.2 | 61.2 | 36.3 | 24.2 | 147.6 | 175.9 | 584.2 |
| Massachusetts | 338.7 | 33.3 | 6.5 | 296.2 | 109.3 | 354.3 | 1,138.4 |
| Michigan | 206.6 | 180.5 | 81.0 | 19.5 | 51.6 | 890.4 | 1,429.6 |
| Minnesota | 94.1 | 46.3 | 54.7 | 53.7 | 134.7 | 53.4 | 437.0 |
| Mississippi | 16.7 | 3.2 | 33.0 | 19.1 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 106.4 |
| Missouri | 101.3 | 9.4 | 17.4 | 42.3 | 0.0 | 232.7 | 403.1 |
| Montana | 15.3 | 8.4 | 12.1 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 53.6 |
| Nebraska | 24.2 | 3.5 | 19.4 | 23.5 | 36.0 | 2.3 | 108.9 |
| Nevada | 43.5 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 35.5 | 90.1 |
| New Hampshire | 23.9 | 12.0 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 1.3 | 20.1 | 73.0 |
| New Jersey | 304.0 | 81.5 | 87.6 | 73.2 | 190.5 | 558.1 | 1,295.0 |
| New Mexico | 53.1 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 36.3 | 47.6 | 57.1 | 213.5 |
| New York | 1,606.0 | 333.9 | 124.4 | 536.9 | 1,432.6 | 1,576.8 | 5,610.7 |
| North Carolina | 59.1 | 47.8 | 42.6 | 172.3 | 60.8 | 240.4 | 623.0 |
| North Dakota | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 18.5 | 33.9 |
| Ohio | 301.9 | 146.0 | 36.1 | 382.0 | 9.9 | 126.5 | 1,002.3 |
| Oklahoma | 19.8 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 70.0 | 25.7 | 59.6 | 199.0 |
| Oregon | 141.8 | 37.3 | 17.1 | 11.1 | 3.8 | 112.8 | 324.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 271.5 | 80.0 | 78.1 | 395.4 | 9.5 | 208.2 | 1,042.8 |
| Rhode Island | 42.4 | 16.2 | 9.4 | 24.4 | 13.6 | 80.4 | 186.4 |
| South Carolina | 34.8 | 19.1 | 20.1 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 150.3 | 230.2 |
| South Dakota | 12.6 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 27.6 |

| State | Basic Assistance | Administration | Work | Child Care | Other Work Supports | Other Expenditures | Total |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Tennessee | 108.2 | 31.4 | 71.2 | 29.5 | 0.0 | 77.7 | 318.1 |
| Texas | 75.4 | 68.3 | 87.8 | 26.8 | 5.6 | 591.0 | 854.9 |
| Utah | 23.2 | 7.6 | 18.0 | 10.5 | 0.3 | 18.1 | 77.6 |
| Vermont | 20.0 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 28.9 | 24.9 | 11.4 | 92.5 |
| Virginia | 100.5 | 22.3 | 52.7 | 30.8 | 8.7 | 66.0 | 281.0 |
| Washington | 201.7 | 59.9 | 159.5 | 130.7 | 2.5 | 308.9 | 863.3 |
| West Virginia | 31.0 | 26.2 | 1.8 | 10.4 | 29.8 | 45.4 | 144.6 |
| Wisconsin | 134.2 | 23.0 | 34.2 | 200.0 | 47.8 | 164.7 | 603.9 |
| Wyoming | 2.5 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 32.8 |
| Totals | 8,737.9 | 2,290.9 | 2,033.7 | 5,006.5 | 2,844.8 | 10,735.3 | 31,649.2 |

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

Notes: Negative entries denote adjustments for prior year reporting changes.

Table B-2. Use of FY2013 TANF and MOE Funds by Category as a Percent of Total Federal TANF and State MOE Funding

| State | Basic Assistance | Administration | Work | Child Care | Other Work Supports | Other Expenditures | Total |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Alabama | 26.9% | 14.3% | 12.3% | 3.2% | 2.2% | 41.1% | 100.0% |
| Alaska | 43.3 | 5.2 | 14.1 | 30.7 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 100.0 |
| Arizona | -5.8 | 11.7 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 89.0 | 100.0 |
| Arkansas | 8.4 | 8.9 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 60.2 | 100.0 |
| California | 45.9 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 12.0 | 2.6 | 24.4 | 100.0 |
| Colorado | 22.4 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 67.4 | 100.0 |
| Connecticut | 16.8 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 65.6 | 100.0 |
| Delaware | 15.5 | -0.2 | 1.7 | 68.7 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 100.0 |
| District of Columbia | 23.3 | 2.9 | 14.8 | 30.1 | 6.3 | 22.6 | 100.0 |
| Florida | 17.4 | 3.0 | 5.8 | 34.4 | 0.6 | 38.8 | 100.0 |
| Georgia | 9.6 | 3.2 | -0.1 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 78.8 | 100.0 |
| Hawaii | 26.2 | 6.1 | 38.7 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 22.0 | 100.0 |
| Idaho | 14.2 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 23.3 | 0.6 | 36.4 | 100.0 |
| Illinois | 7.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 55.6 | 2.2 | 30.2 | 100.0 |
| Indiana | 10.4 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 27.8 | 12.1 | 37.6 | 100.0 |
| Iowa | 25.7 | 3.4 | 7.5 | 21.0 | 6.3 | 36.1 | 100.0 |
| Kansas | 15.8 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 13.0 | 31.2 | 32.0 | 100.0 |
| Kentucky | 36.8 | 4.3 | 12.3 | 26.8 | 7.8 | 12.1 | 100.0 |
| Louisiana | 11.6 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 65.4 | 100.0 |
| Maine | 51.9 | 2.8 | 12.9 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 9.6 | 100.0 |
| Maryland | 23.8 | 10.5 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 25.3 | 30.1 | 100.0 |
| Massachusetts | 29.8 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 26.0 | 9.6 | 31.1 | 100.0 |

| State | Basic Assistance | Administration | Work | Child Care | Other Work Supports | Other Expenditures | Total |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Michigan | 14.5 | 12.6 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 62.3 | 100.0 |
| Minnesota | 21.5 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 30.8 | 12.2 | 100.0 |
| Mississippi | 15.7 | 3.0 | 31.0 | 17.9 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 100.0 |
| Missouri | 25.1 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 57.7 | 100.0 |
| Montana | 28.6 | 15.7 | 22.6 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 100.0 |
| Nebraska | 22.3 | 3.2 | 17.8 | 21.6 | 33.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| Nevada | 48.2 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 39.4 | 100.0 |
| New Hampshire | 32.7 | 16.4 | 9.5 | 12.0 | 1.8 | 27.5 | 100.0 |
| New Jersey | 23.5 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 14.7 | 43.1 | 100.0 |
| New Mexico | 24.9 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 17.0 | 22.3 | 26.8 | 100.0 |
| New York | 28.6 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 9.6 | 25.5 | 28.1 | 100.0 |
| North Carolina | 9.5 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 27.7 | 9.8 | 38.6 | 100.0 |
| North Dakota | 15.0 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 54.6 | 100.0 |
| Ohio | 30.1 | 14.6 | 3.6 | 38.1 | 1.0 | 12.6 | 100.0 |
| Oklahoma | 10.0 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 35.2 | 12.9 | 29.9 | 100.0 |
| Oregon | 43.8 | 11.5 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 34.8 | 100.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 26.0 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 37.9 | 0.9 | 20.0 | 100.0 |
| Rhode Island | 22.7 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 13.1 | 7.3 | 43.2 | 100.0 |
| South Carolina | 15.1 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 65.3 | 100.0 |
| South Dakota | 45.7 | 10.0 | 15.3 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 25.7 | 100.0 |
| Tennessee | 34.0 | 9.9 | 22.4 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 100.0 |
| Texas | 8.8 | 8.0 | 10.3 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 69.1 | 100.0 |
| Utah | 29.9 | 9.8 | 23.2 | 13.5 | 0.3 | 23.3 | 100.0 |

| State | Basic Assistance | Administration | Work | Child Care | Other Work Supports | Other Expenditures | Total |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Vermont | 21.7 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 31.2 | 27.0 | 12.3 | 100.0 |
| Virginia | 35.8 | 7.9 | 18.8 | 11.0 | 3.1 | 23.5 | 100.0 |
| Washington | 23.4 | 6.9 | 18.5 | 15.1 | 0.3 | 35.8 | 100.0 |
| West Virginia | 21.4 | 18.1 | 1.3 | 7.2 | 20.6 | 31.4 | 100.0 |
| Wisconsin | 22.2 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 33.1 | 7.9 | 27.3 | 100.0 |
| Wyoming | 7.5 | 22.5 | 5.4 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 53.4 | 100.0 |
| Totals | 27.6 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 15.8 | 9.0 | 33.9 | 100.0 |

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

Notes: Negative entries denote adjustments for prior year reporting changes.

Table B-3. Unspent TANF Funds at the End of FY2013

(September 30, 2013, in millions of dollars)

| State | Obligated but not Spent | Unobligated | Total Unspent Funds |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Alabama | \$3.7 | \$10.6 | \$14.3 |
| Alaska | 0.0 | 69.7 | 69.7 |
| Arizona | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.7 |
| Arkansas | 18.3 | 16.0 | 34.3 |
| California | 8.4 | 0.0 | 8.4 |
| Colorado | 0.0 | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Connecticut | 0.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| Delaware | 9.6 | 10.4 | 20.0 |
| District of Columbia | 6.5 | 54.4 | 60.9 |
| Florida | 29.6 | 0.5 | 30.1 |
| Georgia | 21.2 | 60.9 | 82.1 |
| Hawaii | 5.8 | 59.5 | 65.2 |
| Idaho | 31.7 | 0.0 | 31.7 |
| Illinois | 0.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 |
| Indiana | 238.1 | 21.7 | 259.7 |
| Iowa | 14.1 | 3.0 | 17.1 |
| Kansas | 11.6 | 32.3 | 43.9 |
| Kentucky | 0.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Louisiana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Maine | 0.0 | 24.6 | 24.6 |
| Maryland | 4.9 | 0.0 | 4.9 |
| Massachusetts | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Michigan | 0.0 | 42.4 | 42.4 |
| Minnesota | 0.0 | 161.4 | 161.4 |
| Mississippi | 4.0 | 7.9 | 11.9 |
| Missouri | 22.3 | -0.2 | 22.1 |
| Montana | 0.4 | 42.7 | 43.1 |
| Nebraska | 0.0 | 59.6 | 59.6 |
| Nevada | 0.0 | 12.7 | 12.7 |
| New Hampshire | 0.0 | 13.2 | 13.2 |
| New Jersey | 32.4 | 37.5 | 69.9 |
| New Mexico | 50.2 | 0.0 | 50.2 |
| New York | 273.4 | 104.0 | 377.4 |

| State | Obligated but not Spent | Unobligated | Total Unspent Funds |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| North Carolina | 192.6 | 3.5 | 196.1 |
| North Dakota | 0.0 | 15.8 | 15.8 |
| Ohio | 201.3 | 34.0 | 235.4 |
| Oklahoma | 53.3 | 0.0 | 53.3 |
| Oregon | 0.0 | 17.9 | 17.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 52.1 | 300.1 | 352.2 |
| Rhode Island | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| South Carolina | 0.0 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| South Dakota | 0.0 | 14.9 | 14.9 |
| Tennessee | 0.0 | 59.3 | 59.3 |
| Texas | 152.7 | 0.0 | 152.7 |
| Utah | 0.0 | 109.2 | 109.2 |
| Vermont | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Virginia | 5.1 | 33.9 | 39.0 |
| Washington | 69.5 | 0.0 | 69.6 |
| West Virginia | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wisconsin | 0.0 | 12.9 | 12.9 |
| Wyoming | 3.2 | 21.2 | 24.5 |
| Totals | 1,518.7 | 1,525.0 | 3,043.7 |

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

Table B-4. Number of Families, Recipients, Children, and Adults Receiving TANF Cash Assistance by State: December 2013

| State | Families | Recipients | Children | Adults |
|----------------------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| Alabama | 18,394 | 44,511 | 33,232 | 11,279 |
| Alaska | 3,439 | 9,186 | 6,221 | 2,965 |
| Arizona | 14,036 | 31,709 | 22,980 | 8,729 |
| Arkansas | 6,395 | 14,518 | 10,433 | 4,085 |
| California | 533,081 | 1,284,440 | 1,010,939 | 273,501 |
| Colorado | 17,270 | 45,454 | 32,220 | 13,234 |
| Connecticut | 14,335 | 28,553 | 20,119 | 8,434 |
| Delaware | 4,792 | 13,475 | 8,233 | 5,242 |
| District of Columbia | 4,388 | 11,159 | 8,235 | 2,924 |
| Florida | 53,087 | 93,559 | 77,244 | 16,315 |

| State | Families | Recipients | Children | Adults |
|----------------|----------|------------|----------|---------|
| Georgia | 16,481 | 32,290 | 28,480 | 3,810 |
| Guam | 1,342 | 3,284 | 2,531 | 753 |
| Hawaii | 8,865 | 25,641 | 17,032 | 8,609 |
| Idaho | 1,843 | 2,762 | 2,625 | 137 |
| Illinois | 20,354 | 45,141 | 37,320 | 7,821 |
| Indiana | 11,195 | 22,758 | 20,194 | 2,564 |
| Iowa | 16,126 | 40,675 | 28,719 | 11,956 |
| Kansas | 7,553 | 18,291 | 13,312 | 4,979 |
| Kentucky | 29,488 | 59,662 | 47,635 | 12,027 |
| Louisiana | 6,151 | 13,835 | 12,079 | 1,756 |
| Maine | 26,609 | 55,384 | 30,691 | 24,693 |
| Maryland | 21,310 | 51,801 | 38,044 | 13,757 |
| Massachusetts | 71,012 | 168,647 | 113,949 | 54,698 |
| Michigan | 30,316 | 69,758 | 52,710 | 17,048 |
| Minnesota | 22,267 | 49,474 | 37,857 | 11,617 |
| Mississippi | 9,260 | 19,293 | 14,254 | 5,039 |
| Missouri | 32,161 | 77,551 | 53,125 | 24,426 |
| Montana | 3,487 | 7,648 | 5,624 | 2,024 |
| Nebraska | 6,379 | 15,232 | 12,378 | 2,854 |
| Nevada | 11,914 | 31,302 | 22,656 | 8,646 |
| New Hampshire | 6,080 | 14,903 | 10,120 | 4,783 |
| New Jersey | 28,894 | 68,809 | 49,106 | 19,703 |
| New Mexico | 13,206 | 35,807 | 27,210 | 8,597 |
| New York | 153,078 | 391,474 | 280,567 | 110,907 |
| North Carolina | 18,575 | 35,846 | 30,338 | 5,508 |
| North Dakota | 1,366 | 3,422 | 2,730 | 692 |
| Ohio | 64,371 | 125,618 | 104,417 | 21,201 |
| Oklahoma | 7,270 | 15,998 | 13,541 | 2,457 |
| Oregon | 43,762 | 112,924 | 75,116 | 37,808 |
| Pennsylvania | 69,667 | 172,295 | 124,050 | 48,245 |
| Puerto Rico | 12,088 | 35,452 | 22,240 | 13,212 |
| Rhode Island | 5,815 | 14,030 | 9,675 | 4,355 |
| South Carolina | 11,770 | 26,726 | 21,102 | 5,624 |
| South Dakota | 3,204 | 6,438 | 5,592 | 846 |
| Tennessee | 50,850 | 122,730 | 89,577 | 33,153 |
| Texas | 38,460 | 85,256 | 74,837 | 10,419 |
| Utah | 4,382 | 10,756 | 7,842 | 2,914 |

| State | Families | Recipients | Children | Adults |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| Vermont | 3,083 | 6,737 | 4,902 | 1,835 |
| Virgin Islands | 432 | 1,284 | 916 | 368 |
| Virginia | 28,857 | 63,346 | 46,199 | 17,147 |
| Washington | 42,747 | 98,448 | 68,071 | 30,377 |
| West Virginia | 8,862 | 19,337 | 14,391 | 4,946 |
| Wisconsin | 27,522 | 66,896 | 49,176 | 17,720 |
| Wyoming | 380 | 815 | 651 | 164 |
| Totals | 1,668,051 | 3,922,340 | 2,953,437 | 968,903 |

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

Notes: Caseload data include those families in Separate State Programs with expenditures countable toward the TANF maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement.

Table B-5. Number of Needy Families with Children Receiving Cash Assistance by State, December of Selected Years

| State | 1994 | 2007 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | Percent Change to Dec. 2013 from Dec ... | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|-------|--------|
| | | | | | | 1994 | 2007 | 2012 |
| Alabama | 47,903 | 18,584 | 24,212 | 20,914 | 18,394 | -61.6% | -1.0% | -12.0% |
| Alaska | 12,370 | 2,989 | 3,572 | 3,654 | 3,439 | -72.2 | 15.1 | -5.9 |
| Arizona | 72,158 | 37,122 | 19,366 | 17,078 | 14,036 | -80.5 | -62.2 | -17.8 |
| Arkansas | 25,047 | 8,741 | 8,632 | 7,383 | 6,395 | -74.5 | -26.8 | -13.4 |
| California | 923,358 | 477,465 | 601,286 | 571,728 | 533,081 | -42.3 | 11.6 | -6.8 |
| Colorado | 40,244 | 9,094 | 8,064 | 14,687 | 17,270 | -57.1 | 89.9 | 17.6 |
| Connecticut | 60,965 | 19,424 | 16,750 | 15,148 | 14,335 | -76.5 | -26.2 | -5.4 |
| Delaware | 11,227 | 3,997 | 5,745 | 5,083 | 4,792 | -57.3 | 19.9 | -5.7 |
| District of Columbia | 27,420 | 5,237 | 9,410 | 6,812 | 4,388 | -84.0 | -16.2 | -35.6 |
| Florida | 238,564 | 48,608 | 58,144 | 55,507 | 53,087 | -77.7 | 9.2 | -4.4 |
| Georgia | 141,154 | 22,740 | 20,686 | 18,738 | 16,481 | -88.3 | -27.5 | -12.0 |
| Guam | 2,088 | NA | 1,260 | 1,319 | 1,342 | -35.7 | NA | 1.7 |
| Hawaii | 21,489 | 6,621 | 10,240 | 9,801 | 8,865 | -58.7 | 33.9 | -9.6 |
| Idaho | 8,953 | 1,527 | 1,848 | 1,866 | 1,843 | -79.4 | 20.7 | -1.2 |
| Illinois | 241,091 | 20,562 | 27,177 | 20,323 | 20,354 | -91.6 | -1.0 | 0.2 |
| Indiana | 69,933 | 31,103 | 31,461 | 13,878 | 11,195 | -84.0 | -64.0 | -19.3 |
| Iowa | 38,022 | 19,762 | 21,037 | 18,348 | 16,126 | -57.6 | -18.4 | -12.1 |
| Kansas | 28,838 | 12,853 | 15,647 | 9,129 | 7,553 | -73.8 | -41.2 | -17.3 |
| Kentucky | 76,824 | 29,323 | 31,336 | 30,840 | 29,488 | -61.6 | 0.6 | -4.4 |
| Louisiana | 82,792 | 11,106 | 11,117 | 8,619 | 6,151 | -92.6 | -44.6 | -28.6 |

| State | 1994 | 2007 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | Percent Change to Dec. 2013 from Dec ... | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1994 | 2007 | 2012 |
| Maine | 22,025 | 12,235 | 15,435 | 28,737 | 26,609 | 20.8 | 117.5 | -7.4 |
| Maryland | 80,890 | 20,466 | 26,160 | 23,069 | 21,310 | -73.7 | 4.1 | -7.6 |
| Massachusetts | 105,769 | 52,473 | 51,179 | 65,681 | 71,012 | -32.9 | 35.3 | 8.1 |
| Michigan | 209,695 | 69,327 | 67,596 | 41,309 | 30,316 | -85.5 | -56.3 | -26.6 |
| Minnesota | 61,343 | 26,387 | 24,726 | 23,469 | 22,267 | -63.7 | -15.6 | -5.1 |
| Mississippi | 53,221 | 11,631 | 12,078 | 10,891 | 9,260 | -82.6 | -20.4 | -15.0 |
| Missouri | 91,802 | 39,054 | 39,617 | 36,911 | 32,161 | -65.0 | -17.6 | -12.9 |
| Montana | 11,660 | 3,192 | 3,694 | 3,266 | 3,487 | -70.1 | 9.2 | 6.8 |
| Nebraska | 15,427 | 7,515 | 8,406 | 6,895 | 6,379 | -58.7 | -15.1 | -7.5 |
| Nevada | 15,559 | 7,410 | 11,066 | 10,600 | 11,914 | -23.4 | 60.8 | 12.4 |
| New Hampshire | 11,078 | 4,497 | 6,168 | 6,381 | 6,080 | -45.1 | 35.2 | -4.7 |
| New Jersey | 113,293 | 34,175 | 35,153 | 33,046 | 28,894 | -74.5 | -15.5 | -12.6 |
| New Mexico | 34,854 | 12,195 | 21,664 | 16,389 | 13,206 | -62.1 | 8.3 | -19.4 |
| New York | 463,692 | 155,798 | 158,133 | 158,323 | 153,078 | -67.0 | -1.7 | -3.3 |
| North Carolina | 128,848 | 24,544 | 23,639 | 21,001 | 18,575 | -85.6 | -24.3 | -11.6 |
| North Dakota | 5,309 | 2,072 | 1,931 | 1,489 | 1,366 | -74.3 | -34.1 | -8.3 |
| Ohio | 236,298 | 80,629 | 103,513 | 71,095 | 64,371 | -72.8 | -20.2 | -9.5 |
| Oklahoma | 45,893 | 8,951 | 9,472 | 8,282 | 7,270 | -84.2 | -18.8 | -12.2 |
| Oregon | 39,967 | 19,299 | 33,123 | 44,899 | 43,762 | 9.5 | 126.8 | -2.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 208,949 | 55,389 | 59,034 | 74,212 | 69,667 | -66.7 | 25.8 | -6.1 |
| Puerto Rico | 56,132 | 12,356 | 14,621 | 13,392 | 12,088 | -78.5 | -2.2 | -9.7 |
| Rhode Island | 22,599 | 8,349 | 6,778 | 6,362 | 5,815 | -74.3 | -30.4 | -8.6 |
| South Carolina | 50,251 | 14,428 | 19,038 | 13,388 | 11,770 | -76.6 | -18.4 | -12.1 |
| South Dakota | 6,521 | 2,904 | 3,290 | 3,268 | 3,204 | -50.9 | 10.3 | -2.0 |
| Tennessee | 105,616 | 55,161 | 63,150 | 53,888 | 50,850 | -51.9 | -7.8 | -5.6 |
| Texas | 281,011 | 57,002 | 52,972 | 43,306 | 38,460 | -86.3 | -32.5 | -11.2 |
| Utah | 17,240 | 5,140 | 6,811 | 4,614 | 4,382 | -74.6 | -14.7 | -5.0 |
| Vermont | 9,707 | 4,242 | 3,335 | 3,674 | 3,083 | -68.2 | -27.3 | -16.1 |
| Virgin Islands | 1,264 | 399 | 511 | 425 | 432 | -65.8 | 8.3 | 1.6 |
| Virginia | 74,203 | 31,041 | 37,105 | 32,242 | 28,857 | -61.1 | -7.0 | -10.5 |
| Washington | 102,603 | 52,013 | 69,805 | 49,541 | 42,747 | -58.3 | -17.8 | -13.7 |
| West Virginia | 39,546 | 8,725 | 10,676 | 9,144 | 8,862 | -77.6 | 1.6 | -3.1 |
| Wisconsin | 73,714 | 17,788 | 25,270 | 24,920 | 27,522 | -62.7 | 54.7 | 10.4 |
| Wyoming | 5,400 | 265 | 312 | 335 | 380 | -93.0 | 43.4 | 13.4 |
| Total | 4,971,819 | 1,703,910 | 1,952,451 | 1,795,299 | 1,668,051 | -66.4 | -2.2 | -7.1 |

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

Notes: Caseload data for 2007 through 2013 include those families in Separate State Programs with expenditures countable toward the TANF maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement.

Table B-6. TANF Families by Number of Parents in Assisted Unit by State: December 2013

| State | Single Parent | Two Parent | No Parent | Totals | Single Parent | Two Parent | No Parent |
|----------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 10,886 | 205 | 7,303 | 18,394 | 59.2% | 1.1% | 39.7% |
| Alaska | 2,149 | 371 | 919 | 3,439 | 62.5 | 10.8 | 26.7 |
| Arizona | 7,618 | 492 | 5,926 | 14,036 | 54.3 | 3.5 | 42.2 |
| Arkansas | 3,826 | 152 | 2,417 | 6,395 | 59.8 | 2.4 | 37.8 |
| California | 250,617 | 50,353 | 232,111 | 533,081 | 47.0 | 9.4 | 43.5 |
| Colorado | 10,017 | 1,240 | 6,013 | 17,270 | 58.0 | 7.2 | 34.8 |
| Connecticut | 8,360 | 0 | 5,975 | 14,335 | 58.3 | 0.0 | 41.7 |
| Delaware | 1,658 | 23 | 3,111 | 4,792 | 34.6 | 0.5 | 64.9 |
| District of Columbia | 2,990 | 0 | 1,398 | 4,388 | 68.1 | 0.0 | 31.9 |
| Florida | 12,841 | 628 | 39,618 | 53,087 | 24.2 | 1.2 | 74.6 |
| Georgia | 3,746 | 0 | 12,735 | 16,481 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 77.3 |
| Guam | 418 | 184 | 740 | 1,342 | 31.1 | 13.7 | 55.1 |
| Hawaii | 5,160 | 2,089 | 1,616 | 8,865 | 58.2 | 23.6 | 18.2 |
| Idaho | 137 | 0 | 1,706 | 1,843 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 92.6 |
| Illinois | 6,910 | 0 | 13,444 | 20,354 | 33.9 | 0.0 | 66.1 |
| Indiana | 3,215 | 123 | 7,857 | 11,195 | 28.7 | 1.1 | 70.2 |
| Iowa | 9,878 | 871 | 5,377 | 16,126 | 61.3 | 5.4 | 33.3 |
| Kansas | 3,871 | 476 | 3,206 | 7,553 | 51.3 | 6.3 | 42.4 |
| Kentucky | 10,570 | 689 | 18,229 | 29,488 | 35.8 | 2.3 | 61.8 |
| Louisiana | 1,724 | 0 | 4,427 | 6,151 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 72.0 |
| Maine | 23,450 | 635 | 2,524 | 26,609 | 88.1 | 2.4 | 9.5 |
| Maryland | 13,771 | 0 | 7,539 | 21,310 | 64.6 | 0.0 | 35.4 |
| Massachusetts | 45,481 | 5,174 | 20,357 | 71,012 | 64.0 | 7.3 | 28.7 |
| Michigan | 17,022 | 0 | 13,294 | 30,316 | 56.1 | 0.0 | 43.9 |
| Minnesota | 11,746 | 0 | 10,521 | 22,267 | 52.8 | 0.0 | 47.2 |
| Mississippi | 4,266 | 0 | 4,994 | 9,260 | 46.1 | 0.0 | 53.9 |
| Missouri | 24,809 | 0 | 7,352 | 32,161 | 77.1 | 0.0 | 22.9 |
| Montana | 1,735 | 300 | 1,452 | 3,487 | 49.8 | 8.6 | 41.6 |
| Nebraska | 2,949 | 0 | 3,430 | 6,379 | 46.2 | 0.0 | 53.8 |
| Nevada | 5,826 | 1,380 | 4,708 | 11,914 | 48.9 | 11.6 | 39.5 |
| New Hampshire | 4,591 | 70 | 1,419 | 6,080 | 75.5 | 1.2 | 23.3 |

| State | Single Parent | Two Parent | No Parent | Totals | Single Parent | Two Parent | No Parent |
|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| New Jersey | 20,584 | 0 | 8,310 | 28,894 | 71.2 | 0.0 | 28.8 |
| New Mexico | 6,493 | 1,052 | 5,661 | 13,206 | 49.2 | 8.0 | 42.9 |
| New York | 96,191 | 2,830 | 54,057 | 153,078 | 62.8 | 1.8 | 35.3 |
| North Carolina | 5,064 | 222 | 13,289 | 18,575 | 27.3 | 1.2 | 71.5 |
| North Dakota | 692 | 0 | 674 | 1,366 | 50.7 | 0.0 | 49.3 |
| Ohio | 16,353 | 2,139 | 45,879 | 64,371 | 25.4 | 3.3 | 71.3 |
| Oklahoma | 2,457 | 0 | 4,813 | 7,270 | 33.8 | 0.0 | 66.2 |
| Oregon | 38,498 | 0 | 5,264 | 43,762 | 88.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 48,995 | 979 | 19,693 | 69,667 | 70.3 | 1.4 | 28.3 |
| Puerto Rico | 8,973 | 730 | 2,385 | 12,088 | 74.2 | 6.0 | 19.7 |
| Rhode Island | 3,545 | 449 | 1,821 | 5,815 | 61.0 | 7.7 | 31.3 |
| South Carolina | 5,825 | 0 | 5,945 | 11,770 | 49.5 | 0.0 | 50.5 |
| South Dakota | 846 | 0 | 2,358 | 3,204 | 26.4 | 0.0 | 73.6 |
| Tennessee | 31,964 | 272 | 18,614 | 50,850 | 62.9 | 0.5 | 36.6 |
| Texas | 10,419 | 0 | 28,041 | 38,460 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 72.9 |
| Utah | 2,262 | 0 | 2,120 | 4,382 | 51.6 | 0.0 | 48.4 |
| Vermont | 1,413 | 211 | 1,459 | 3,083 | 45.8 | 6.8 | 47.3 |
| Virgin Islands | 432 | 0 | 0 | 432 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Virginia | 17,620 | 0 | 11,237 | 28,857 | 61.1 | 0.0 | 38.9 |
| Washington | 22,143 | 3,987 | 16,617 | 42,747 | 51.8 | 9.3 | 38.9 |
| West Virginia | 3,948 | 0 | 4,914 | 8,862 | 44.5 | 0.0 | 55.5 |
| Wisconsin | 15,017 | 893 | 11,612 | 27,522 | 54.6 | 3.2 | 42.2 |
| Wyoming | 136 | 12 | 232 | 380 | 35.8 | 3.2 | 61.1 |
| Totals | 872,107 | 79,231 | 716,713 | 1,668,051 | 52.3 | 4.7 | 43.0 |

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

Notes: Caseload data for 2007 through 2013 include those families in Separate State Programs with expenditures countable toward the TANF maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement.

**Table B-7. TANF All-Family Work Participation Rate by State:
FY2002 Through FY2011**

| State | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United States | 28.9% | 27.5% | 29.4% | 30.3% | 30.6% | 29.75 | 29.4% | 29.4% | 29.0% | 29.5% |
| Alabama | 37.3 | 37.1 | 37.9 | 38.6 | 41.6 | 34.0 | 37.4 | 32.4 | 37.1 | 40.6 |
| Alaska | 39.6 | 41.1 | 43.6 | 45.7 | 45.6 | 46.8 | 42.8 | 37.2 | 33.3 | 38.5 |
| Arizona | 25.9 | 13.4 | 25.5 | 30.3 | 29.6 | 30.0 | 27.8 | 27.1 | 29.1 | 33.5 |
| Arkansas | 21.4 | 22.4 | 27.3 | 28.3 | 27.9 | 35.3 | 38.8 | 37.1 | 34.1 | 36.1 |
| California | 27.3 | 24.0 | 23.1 | 25.9 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 25.1 | 26.8 | 26.2 | 27.8 |
| Colorado | 35.9 | 32.5 | 34.7 | 25.8 | 30.0 | 27.3 | 32.3 | 37.8 | 33.6 | 32.1 |
| Connecticut | 26.6 | 30.6 | 24.3 | 33.8 | 30.8 | 28.8 | 25.3 | 34.4 | 37.2 | 59.2 |
| Delaware | 11.7 | 18.2 | 22.1 | 22.6 | 25.3 | 32.7 | 48.8 | 37.5 | 38.8 | 39.0 |
| District of Columbia | 16.4 | 23.1 | 18.2 | 23.5 | 17.1 | 35.0 | 49.6 | 23.5 | 15.0 | 20.0 |
| Florida | 30.4 | 33.1 | 40.4 | 38.0 | 41.0 | 64.2 | 42.4 | 46.1 | 47.5 | 44.8 |
| Georgia | 8.2 | 10.9 | 24.8 | 57.2 | 64.9 | 54.2 | 59.0 | 57.1 | 67.5 | 66.0 |
| Hawaii | 32.5 | 34.6 | 40.3 | 35.5 | 37.3 | 28.7 | 34.4 | 40.3 | 47.6 | 51.2 |
| Idaho | 40.7 | 43.7 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 44.2 | 53.0 | 59.5 | 52.0 | 49.5 | 51.6 |
| Illinois | 58.4 | 57.8 | 46.1 | 43.0 | 53.0 | 55.5 | 42.6 | 49.3 | 49.1 | 44.1 |
| Indiana | 45.3 | 40.3 | 36.3 | 30.9 | 26.7 | 27.5 | 29.4 | 17.5 | 19.2 | 19.5 |
| Iowa | 51.2 | 45.1 | 50.0 | 47.8 | 39.0 | 40.2 | 41.1 | 35.4 | 34.8 | 37.6 |
| Kansas | 37.6 | 32.4 | 88.0 | 86.7 | 77.2 | 12.8 | 19.6 | 23.9 | 27.2 | 27.6 |
| Kentucky | 32.4 | 32.8 | 38.1 | 39.7 | 44.6 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 37.3 | 46.4 | 52.5 |
| Louisiana | 38.7 | 34.6 | 35.4 | 34.6 | 38.4 | 42.2 | 40.0 | 34.4 | 27.4 | 25.3 |
| Maine | 44.5 | 27.7 | 32.1 | 28.3 | 26.6 | 21.9 | 11.4 | 16.8 | 19.7 | 19.1 |
| Maryland | 8.3 | 9.1 | 16.0 | 20.5 | 44.5 | 46.7 | 36.9 | 44.0 | 40.7 | 43.6 |
| Massachusetts | 9.2 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 12.6 | 13.6 | 17.0 | 44.7 | 47.5 | 22.2 | 7.3 |
| Michigan | 28.9 | 25.3 | 24.5 | 22.0 | 21.6 | 28.0 | 33.6 | 27.9 | 22.8 | 26.6 |
| Minnesota | 31.2 | 25.0 | 26.8 | 28.9 | 30.3 | 28.1 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 40.2 | 43.9 |
| Mississippi | 18.5 | 17.2 | 21.0 | 22.6 | 35.5 | 61.9 | 63.2 | 67.5 | 66.3 | 65.1 |
| Missouri | 25.4 | 28.0 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 18.7 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 17.5 | 14.4 |
| Montana | 37.9 | 37.4 | 86.7 | 83.1 | 79.2 | 46.4 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 51.6 | 49.0 |
| Nebraska | 22.8 | 29.4 | 34.5 | 31.8 | 32.0 | 23.0 | 51.2 | 50.3 | 49.5 | 51.9 |
| Nevada | 21.6 | 22.3 | 34.5 | 42.3 | 47.8 | 34.0 | 42.1 | 39.4 | 37.6 | 37.8 |
| New Hampshire | 32.6 | 28.2 | 30.2 | 24.6 | 24.1 | 42.0 | 47.4 | 46.5 | 46.6 | 49.2 |
| New Jersey | 36.4 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 29.0 | 29.2 | 33.0 | 18.9 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 17.5 |
| New Mexico | 42.7 | 42.0 | 46.2 | 41.6 | 42.3 | 36.4 | 37.5 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 42.0 |
| New York | 38.5 | 37.1 | 37.8 | 35.2 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 37.3 | 33.4 | 35.0 | 33.8 |

| State | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| North Carolina | 27.4 | 25.3 | 31.4 | 27.5 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 24.5 | 32.3 | 37.1 | 49.5 |
| North Dakota | 30.4 | 27.0 | 25.3 | 31.4 | 51.9 | 58.7 | 50.2 | 61.0 | 68.7 | 67.6 |
| Ohio | 56.1 | 62.2 | 65.2 | 58.3 | 54.9 | 23.7 | 24.5 | 23.3 | 23.1 | 27.3 |
| Oklahoma | 26.7 | 29.2 | 33.2 | 34.0 | 32.9 | 38.1 | 29.2 | 23.0 | 24.3 | 24.9 |
| Oregon | 8.0 | 14.7 | 32.1 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 24.1 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 14.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 10.4 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 15.2 | 26.1 | 48.9 | 38.6 | 45.8 | 46.0 | 39.3 |
| Puerto Rico | 5.6 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 8.2 | 11.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 11.8 |
| Rhode Island | 24.6 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 24.2 | 24.9 | 26.8 | 17.5 | 13.8 | 12.0 | 11.0 |
| South Carolina | 30.2 | 28.6 | 53.7 | 54.3 | 49.5 | 53.3 | 51.7 | 45.1 | 37.2 | 37.3 |
| South Dakota | 42.5 | 46.1 | 54.8 | 57.5 | 57.9 | 53.5 | 62.2 | 59.4 | 61.4 | 56.7 |
| Tennessee | 14.3 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 16.8 | 45.9 | 25.2 | 25.5 | 26.5 | 27.4 |
| Texas | 21.1 | 28.1 | 34.2 | 38.9 | 42.0 | 34.6 | 29.3 | 37.0 | 36.1 | 39.4 |
| Utah | 27.9 | 28.1 | 26.2 | 30.3 | 42.5 | 49.8 | 37.6 | 32.6 | 33.8 | 26.3 |
| Vermont | 21.4 | 24.3 | 24.9 | 22.4 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 23.2 | 29.0 | 34.9 | 40.5 |
| Virginia | 22.6 | 29.9 | 50.1 | 46.3 | 53.9 | 43.5 | 45.4 | 44.3 | 42.9 | 44.0 |
| Washington | 49.8 | 46.2 | 35.4 | 38.6 | 36.1 | 25.4 | 18.3 | 23.0 | 24.2 | 15.0 |
| West Virginia | 19.2 | 14.2 | 11.7 | 16.3 | 26.2 | 15.4 | 17.6 | 19.6 | 25.9 | 32.9 |
| Wisconsin | 69.4 | 67.2 | 61.3 | 44.3 | 36.2 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 39.9 | 42.5 | 37.6 |
| Wyoming | 82.9 | 83.0 | 77.8 | 82.1 | 77.2 | 65.4 | 50.5 | 61.3 | 63.4 | 68.7 |
| Guam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.3 |
| Virgin Islands | 17.7 | 5.0 | 10.6 | 16.9 | 14.5 | 17.1 | 15.5 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 8.4 |

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

Notes: FY2002 through FY2006 work participation rates are based on federal work participation standard rules. They exclude the effects of “grandfathered” waivers of pre-1996. The 1996 welfare reform law gave states the option to continue their pre-reform “waiver” programs and have their work participation rates based on the rules of the state waivers, not the federal rules. The last of these pre-1996 waivers expired in 2006. The all-family work participation rates for FY2002 through FY2006 that include the effect of the waivers are slightly higher than the rates shown here.

Table B-8. TANF Two-Parent Work Participation Rate: FY2002-FY2011

(NA denotes not applicable; state has no two-parent families in the participation rate calculation)

| State | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United States | 44.2% | 41.8% | 45% | 40.8% | 45.9% | 35.7% | 27.6% | 28.3% | 33.4% | 32.0% |
| Alabama | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 29.1 | 28.1 | 24.7 | 28.6 | 34.3 |
| Alaska | 44.5 | 44.6 | 52.8 | 54.7 | 54.2 | 58.6 | 47.0 | 40.5 | 35.3 | 62.6 |
| Arizona | 52.2 | 55.3 | 65.6 | 74.2 | 67.5 | 72.1 | 64.3 | 62.6 | 72.8 | 73.0 |
| Arkansas | 24.4 | 31.8 | 34.4 | 45.9 | 22.3 | 19.2 | 32.0 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 24.8 |
| California | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 31.7 | 26.5 | 28.6 | 35.6 | 33.9 |
| Colorado | 45.6 | 40.1 | 37.5 | 32.1 | 35.2 | 31.4 | 30.8 | 33.3 | 28.6 | 23.6 |
| Connecticut | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 26.8 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Delaware | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| District of Columbia | 13.4 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 35.9 | 13.1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Florida | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 59.4 | 37.5 | 54.4 | 56.4 | 56.1 |
| Georgia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hawaii | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 70.4 | NA | 56.3 | 63.7 |
| Idaho | 40.2 | 42.3 | 37.1 | 41.4 | 39.2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Illinois | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Indiana | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 30.7 | 31.4 | 17.8 | 18.7 | 16.0 |
| Iowa | 41.6 | 39.2 | NA | NA | NA | 39.7 | 39.8 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 32.6 |
| Kansas | 38.5 | 30.3 | 93.7 | 92.8 | 82.3 | 12.1 | 15.5 | 25.6 | 28.9 | 31.0 |
| Kentucky | 43.7 | 46.2 | 51.2 | 48.9 | 51.3 | 48.1 | 38.8 | 35.1 | 42.7 | 49.6 |
| Louisiana | 57.2 | 39.0 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 42.5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Maine | 58.2 | 29.2 | NA | NA | NA | 30.1 | 8.6 | 16.6 | 17.2 | 18.7 |
| Maryland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Massachusetts | 12.9 | 12.0 | 15.4 | 13.5 | NA | NA | 96.4 | 92.8 | 90.1 | NA |
| Michigan | 46.5 | 36.2 | 35.7 | 30.4 | 26.2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Minnesota | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Mississippi | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Missouri | 27.5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Montana | 54.8 | 55.9 | 90.8 | 85.4 | 83.3 | 55.8 | 51.6 | 58.7 | 57.2 | 58.6 |
| Nebraska | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Nevada | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 45.7 | 51.4 | 46.8 | 45.2 | 46.3 |
| New Hampshire | 30.4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| New Jersey | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| New Mexico | 57.5 | 52.0 | 55.3 | 57.5 | 54.5 | 47.2 | 50.9 | 63.0 | 57.4 | 49.2 |
| New York | 56.3 | 52.2 | 48.3 | 43.4 | 48.9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| North Carolina | 46.7 | 49.2 | 47.2 | 44.7 | 54.0 | 53.6 | 51.3 | 46.6 | 60.9 | 66.7 |

| State | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| North Dakota | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ohio | 60.0 | 67.8 | 68.4 | 58.1 | 55.5 | 29.3 | 27.9 | 23.1 | 25.4 | 29.5 |
| Oklahoma | NA | 50.5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Oregon | 18.9 | 23.4 | 35.5 | 21.1 | 22.6 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 11.0 | 8.8 | 15.0 | 17.7 | 32.5 | 89.8 | 79.8 | 84.2 | 86.8 | 61.6 |
| Puerto Rico | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Rhode Island | 93.8 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 95.1 | 94.3 | 98.5 | 94.5 | 13.6 | 9.2 | 8.3 |
| South Carolina | 30.1 | 25.5 | 55.9 | 63.7 | 64.7 | 88.0 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| South Dakota | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Tennessee | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 44.1 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Texas | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 59.2 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Utah | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Vermont | 32.7 | 37.5 | 38.2 | 35.8 | 33.9 | 31.6 | 31.8 | 24.0 | 38.2 | 45.7 |
| Virginia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Washington | 50.7 | 44.3 | 31.1 | 37.7 | 43.1 | 25.2 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 22.3 | 14.8 |
| West Virginia | 26.5 | 25.2 | NA | NA | NA | 16.4 | NA | NA | 89.6 | NA |
| Wisconsin | 39.3 | 40.3 | 33.1 | 25.5 | 17.1 | 20.9 | 31.6 | 33.0 | 31.1 | 22.0 |
| Wyoming | 93.8 | 91.5 | 87.5 | 65.2 | 75.9 | 74.1 | 69.4 | 75.7 | 48.5 | 80.4 |
| Guam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Virgin Islands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

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

Notes: FY2002 through FY2006 work participation rates are based on federal work participation standard rules. They exclude the effects of “grandfathered” waivers of pre-1996. The 1996 welfare reform law gave states the option to continue their pre-reform “waiver” programs and have their work participation rates based on the rules of the state waivers, not the federal rules. The last of these pre-1996 waivers expired in 2006. The all-family work participation rates for FY2002 through FY2006 that include the effect of the waivers are slightly higher than the rates shown here.

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