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

Updated November 17, 2020

Congressional Research Service

<https://crsreports.congress.gov>

RL32760



RL32760

November 17, 2020

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

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 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996 (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 and Expenditures. TANF provides fixed funding for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the territories, and American Indian tribes. The basic block grant totals \$16.5 billion per year. States are also required in total to contribute, from their own funds, at least \$10.3 billion annually under a maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement. The basic block grant is not adjusted for changes in circumstances (e.g., inflation, population) over time. In FY2019, the TANF basic block grant was 37% below what its value (adjusting for inflation) was in FY1997.

Though TANF is best known for funding assistance payments for needy families with children, the block grant and MOE funds are used for a wide variety of benefits and activities. In FY2018, expenditures on assistance totaled \$6.7 billion—21% of total federal TANF and MOE dollars. Assistance is often—but not exclusively—paid as cash. In addition to funding basic assistance, TANF also contributes funds for child care, employment services (for both assistance recipients and others), state refundable tax credits for low income families, pre-Kindergarten and Head Start programs, and services for children who have been, or are at risk of being, abused and neglected. Some states also count expenditures in prekindergarten programs toward the MOE requirement.

The TANF Assistance Caseload. A total of 1.1 million families, composed of 2.9 million recipients, received TANF- or MOE-funded assistance in September 2019. The bulk of the “recipients” were children—2.1 million in that month. The assistance caseload is heterogeneous. The type of family once thought of as the “typical” assistance family—one with an unemployed adult recipient—accounted for 32% of all families on the rolls in FY2018. Additionally, 27% of cash assistance families had an employed adult, while 41% 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.

Assistance Benefits. TANF assistance benefit amounts are set by states. In July 2018, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of three ranged from \$1,039 in New Hampshire to \$170 in Mississippi. Only New Hampshire (at 60% of the federal poverty guidelines) had a maximum TANF assistance amount for this sized family in excess of 50% of poverty-level income.

Work Requirements. TANF’s main federal work requirement is a performance measure that applies to the states. States determine the work rules that apply to individual recipients. TANF law requires states to engage 50% of all families and 90% of two-parent families with work-eligible individuals in work activities, though these standards can be reduced by “credits.” Therefore, the effective standards states face are often less than the 50% or 90% targets, and vary by state. In FY2019, states achieved, on average, an all-family participation rate of 47.1% and a two-parent rate of 54.8%. In FY2019, only Montana did not meet the all-family participation standard and five jurisdictions (California, Montana, Nevada, Rhode Island, and Wyoming) did not meet the two-parent standard.

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is likely to affect states’ ability to meet TANF work standards. These standards are in statute and cannot be waived other than through legislation. However, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) can waive financial penalties for states that do not meet standards. In policy guidance, HHS has said it would use its authority to provide relief from the penalty for not meeting work standards “to the maximum extent possible.”

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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. **Appendix A** provides additional data on families receiving TANF assistance over time. **Appendix B** presents a series of tables with state-level data on TANF expenditures and families receiving assistance.

This report does not provide information on TANF program rules (for a discussion of TANF rules, see CRS Report RL32748, *The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant: A Primer on TANF Financing and Federal Requirements*, by Gene Falk).

Funding and Expenditures

What Is TANF's Funding Status?

The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 116-159) funds TANF through December 11, 2020.

How Are State TANF Programs Funded?

TANF programs are funded through a combination of federal and state funds. In FY2018, TANF has two federal grants to states. The bulk of the TANF funding is in a basic block grant to the states, totaling \$16.5 billion for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Indian tribes. There is also a contingency fund available that provides extra federal funds to states that meet certain conditions.

Additionally, states are required to expend a minimum amount of their own funds for TANF and TANF-related activities under what is known as the maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement. States are required to spend at least 75% of what they spent in FY1994 on TANF's predecessor programs. The minimum MOE amount, in total, is \$10.3 billion per year for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories.

How Much Has the Value of the TANF Basic Block Grant Changed Over Time?

TANF was created in the 1996 welfare reform law, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA, P.L. 104-193). A TANF basic block grant amount—both nationally and for each state—was established in the 1996 welfare reform law. The amount established in that law for the 50 states, District of Columbia, territories, and tribes was \$16.6 billion in total. From FY1997 through FY2016, that amount remained the same. It was not adjusted for changes that occur over time, such as inflation, the size of the TANF assistance caseload, or changes in the poverty population. During this period, the real (inflation-adjusted) value of the block grant declined by one-third (33.1%). Beginning with FY2017, the state family assistance grant was reduced by 0.33% from its historical levels to finance TANF-related research and technical assistance. The reduced block grant amount is \$16.5 billion.

Table 1 shows the state family assistance grant, in both nominal (actual) and real (inflation-adjusted) dollars for each year, FY1997 through FY2019. In real (inflation-adjusted) terms, the FY2019 block grant was 37% below its value in FY1997.

Table I. TANF Basic Block Grant Funding in Nominal and Constant Dollars
(In billions of \$)

Fiscal Year	State Family Assistance Grant (50 states, DC, territories, and tribes)	State Family Assistance Grant in FY1997 Dollars	Cumulative Change in the Purchasing Power of the State Family Assistance Grant
1997	\$16.567	\$16.567	
1998	16.567	16.300	-1.6%
1999	16.567	15.993	-3.5
2000	16.567	15.501	-6.4
2001	16.567	15.017	-9.4
2002	16.567	14.796	-10.7
2003	16.567	14.456	-12.7
2004	16.567	14.128	-14.7
2005	16.567	13.679	-17.4
2006	16.567	13.193	-20.4
2007	16.567	12.891	-22.2
2008	16.567	12.342	-25.5
2009	16.567	12.382	-25.3
2010	16.567	12.177	-26.5
2011	16.567	11.862	-28.4
2012	16.567	11.583	-30.1
2013	16.567	11.397	-31.2
2014	16.567	11.215	-32.3
2015	16.567	11.181	-32.5
2016	16.567	11.078	-33.1
2017	16.512	10.819	-34.7
2018	16.512	10.563	-36.2
2019	16.512	10.371	-37.4

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?

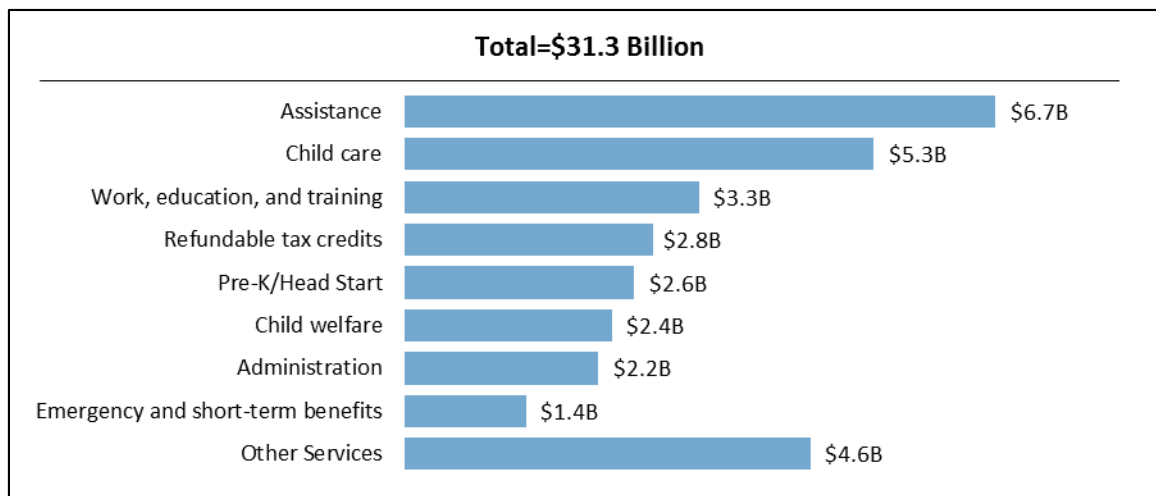
In FY2018, a total of \$31.3 billion of both federal TANF and state MOE expenditures were either expended or transferred to other block grant programs. Assistance—ongoing benefits to families to meet basic needs—represented 21% (\$6.7 billion) of total FY2018 TANF and MOE dollars.

TANF is a major contributor of child care funding. In FY2018, \$5.3 billion (17% of all TANF and MOE funds) were either expended on child care or transferred to the child care block grant (the

Child Care and Development Fund, or CCDF). TANF work-related activities (including education and training) were the third-largest TANF and MOE spending category at \$3.3 billion, or 11% of total TANF and MOE funds. TANF also helps low-wage parents by helping to finance state refundable tax credits, such as state add-ons to the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). TANF and MOE expenditures on refundable tax credits in FY2018 totaled \$2.8 billion, or 9% of total TANF and MOE spending.

TANF and MOE funds also help fund state prekindergarten (pre-K) programs, with total FY2018 expenditures for that category at \$2.6 billion. 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, spending about \$2.4 billion on such activities. TANF and MOE funds are also used for short-term and emergency benefits and a wide range of other social services. **Figure 1** shows the uses of federal TANF grants to states and state MOE funds in FY2018.

Figure 1. Uses of TANF Funds by Spending Category, FY2018
(Dollars in billions)



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

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Excludes TANF funds used in the territories and in tribal TANF programs.

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 FY2018 (September 30, 2018, the most recent data currently available), a total of \$5.1 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 FY2018, states had made such commitments to spend—that is, had obligated—a total of \$1.4 billion. At the end of FY2018, states had \$3.7 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 assistance. There is no complete reporting on families receiving other TANF benefits and services.

“Assistance” is defined as benefits provided to families to meet ongoing, basic needs.¹ It is most often paid in cash. However, some states use TANF or MOE funds to provide an “earnings supplement” to working parents added to monthly Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) allotments. These earnings supplements are paid separately from the regular TANF cash assistance program. Additionally, TANF MOE dollars are used to fund food assistance for immigrants barred from regular SNAP benefits in certain states. These forms of nutrition aid meet an ongoing need, and thus are considered TANF assistance.

As discussed in a previous section of this report, TANF basic assistance accounts for about 21% of all TANF expenditures. Therefore, the federal reporting requirements that pertain to families receiving assistance are 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 Assistance?

Table 2 provides assistance caseload information. A total of 1.1 million families, composed of 2.9 million recipients, received TANF- or MOE-funded assistance in September 2019. The bulk of the “recipients” were children—2.1 million in that month. For state-by-state assistance caseloads, see **Table B-4**.

Table 2. TANF Assistance Caseload: September 2019

Families	1,090,066
Recipients	2,863,340
Child Recipients	2,106,950
Adult Recipients	756,390

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.

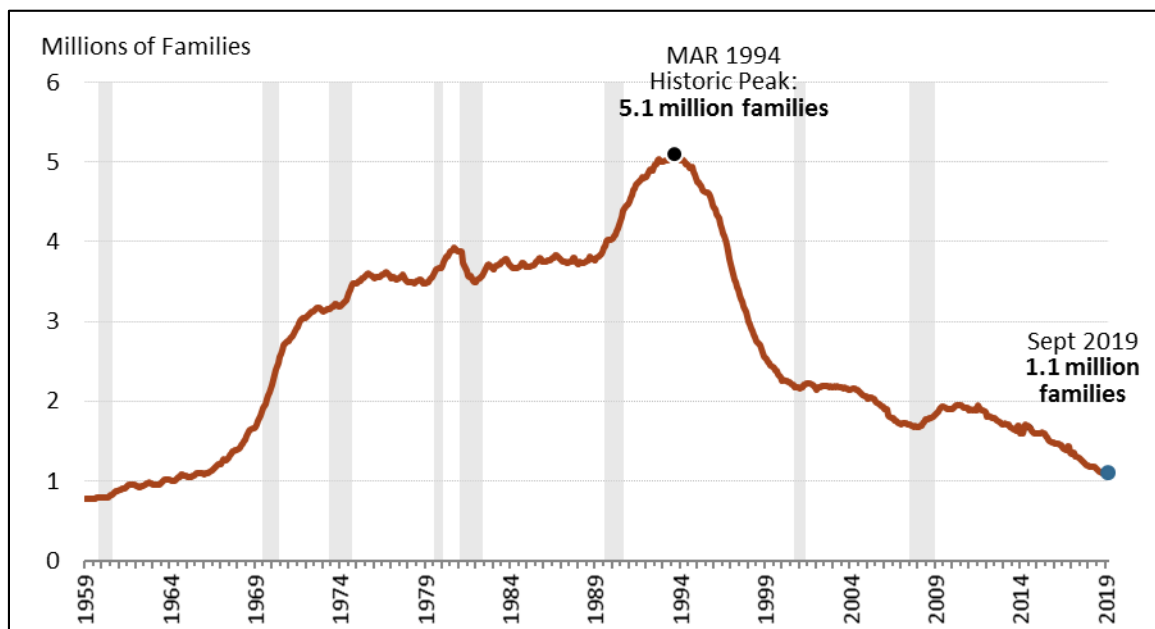
¹ The definition of TANF assistance is not in statute. However, because the statutory language has most TANF requirements triggered by a family receiving “assistance,” the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) regulations define assistance at 45 C.F.R. §260.31.

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

Figure 2 provides a long-term historical perspective on the number of families receiving assistance from TANF or its predecessor program, from July 1959 to September 2019. The shaded areas of the figure represent months when the national economy was in recession. Though the health of the national economy has affected the trend in the cash assistance caseload, the long-term trend in receipt of cash assistance does not follow a classic countercyclical 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 have 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 assistance peaked in March 1994 at 5.1 million families. The 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 2007-2009 recession and its aftermath, the caseload began to rise from 1.7 million families in August 2008, peaking in December 2010 at close to 2.0 million families. By September 2019, the assistance caseload had declined to 1.1 million families. As of September 2020, TANF assistance caseload data are unavailable for the early part of 2020, including months of the economic recession associated with the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.

Figure 2. Number of Families Receiving Cash Assistance, July 1959-September 2019



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 September 2019, includes families receiving assistance from Separate State Programs (SSPs) with expenditures countable toward the TANF maintenance of effort requirement. See **Table A-1** for average annual data on families, recipients, adult recipients, and child recipients of ADC, AFDC, and TANF cash assistance for 1961 to 2019.

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

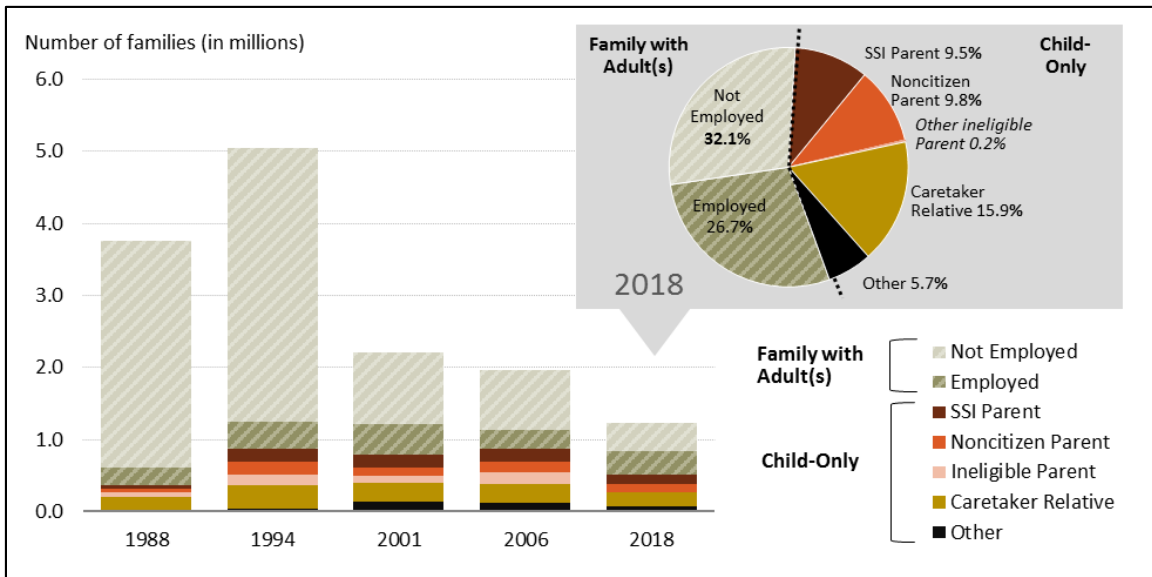
What Are the Characteristics of Families Receiving TANF Assistance?

Before PRWORA, the “typical” family receiving assistance had been headed by a single parent (usually the mother) with one or two children. That single parent had also typically been unemployed. However, since 1996, the assistance caseload decline has occurred together with a major shift in the composition of the rolls. **Figure 3** shows the change in the size and composition of the assistance caseload under both AFDC (1988 and 1994) and TANF. In FY1988, an estimated 84% of AFDC families were headed by an unemployed adult recipient. In FY2018, families with an unemployed adult recipient represented 32% of all cash assistance families. This decline occurred, in large part, as the number of families headed by unemployed adult recipients declined more rapidly than other components of the assistance caseload. In FY1994, a monthly average of 3.8 million families per month who received AFDC cash assistance had adult recipients who were not working. In FY2018, a monthly average of 394,000 families per month had adult recipients or work-eligible individuals, with no adult recipient or work-eligible individual working.

With the decline in families headed by unemployed adults, the share of the caseload represented by families with employed adults and “child-only” families has increased. The first category includes families in “earnings supplement” programs separate from the regular TANF cash assistance program. In FY2018, families with an employed adult comprised 27% of all TANF families.

Child-only TANF families are those where no adult recipient receives benefits in their own right; the family receives benefits on behalf of its children. The share of the caseload that was child-only in FY2018 was 41%. In FY2018, families with a non-recipient, nonparent relative (grandparents, aunts, uncles) represented 16% of all assistance families. Families with ineligible, noncitizen adults or adults who have not reported their citizenship status made up 10% of the assistance caseload in that year. Families where the parent received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and the children received TANF also made up 10% of all assistance families in FY2018.

Figure 3. Characteristics of Assistance Families, Selected Years FY1988 to FY2018



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulations of the TANF national data files.

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

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.

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 not meeting a program requirement (e.g., a work requirement), and are also paid a lower benefit.

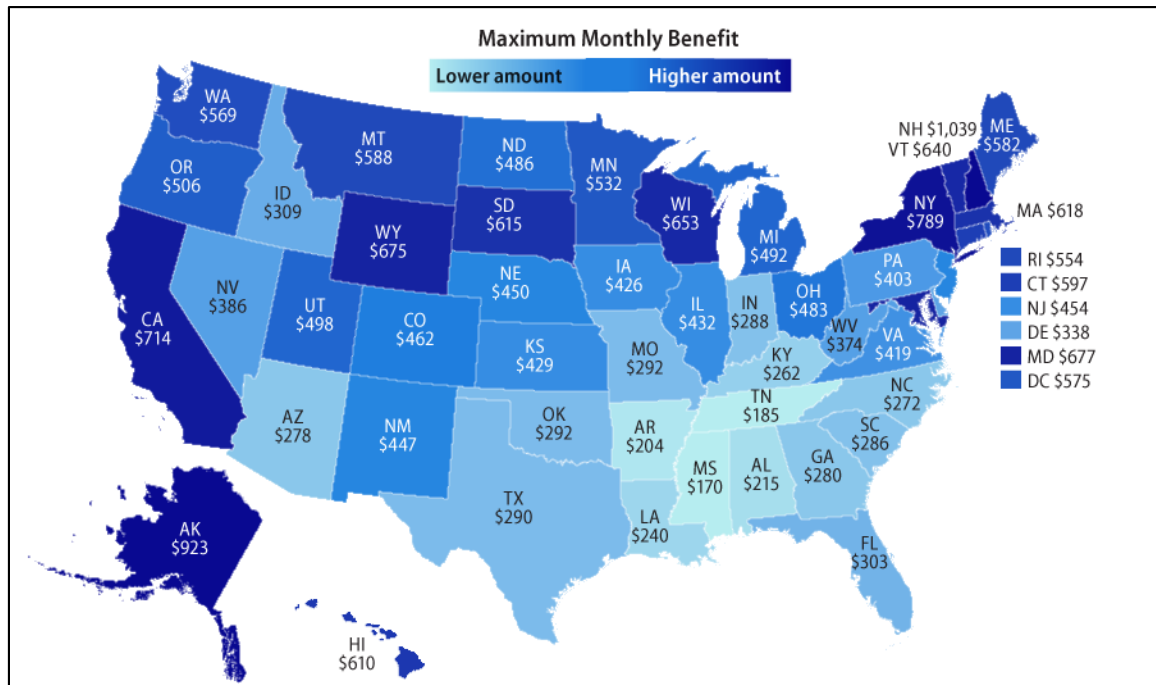
Figure 4 shows the maximum monthly TANF cash benefit by state for a single parent caring for two children (family of three) in July 2018.² The benefit amounts shown are those for a single-parent family with two children.³ For a family of three, the maximum TANF benefit paid in July 2018 varied from \$170 per month in Mississippi to \$1,039 per month in New Hampshire. The map shows a regional pattern to the maximum monthly benefit paid, with lower benefit amounts

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 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 substate geography.

in the South than in other regions. Only New Hampshire (at 60% of the federal poverty guidelines) had a maximum TANF cash assistance amount for this sized family in excess of 50% of poverty-level income.⁴

Figure 4. TANF Cash Assistance Maximum Monthly Benefit Amounts for a Single-Parent Family with Two Children, 50 States and the District of Columbia, July 2018



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from the Urban Institute’s *Welfare Rules Database*. The welfare rules database has information for the 50 states and District of Columbia. It does not have information on TANF assistance programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands or tribal TANF programs.

TANF Work Participation Standards

TANF’s main federal work requirement is actually a performance measure that applies to the states, rather than individual recipients. States determine the work rules that apply to individual recipients.

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.⁵ There is a separate participation standard that applies to the two-parent portion

⁴ In 2018, the HHS poverty guidelines for the contiguous 48 states and the District of Columbia for a family of three was \$1,732 per month. Higher poverty lines applied in Alaska (\$2,165 per month for a family of three) and Hawaii (\$1,992 per month for a family of three).

⁵ Families without a work-eligible individual are excluded from the participation rate calculation. It excludes families where the parent is a nonrecipient (for example, disabled receiving Supplemental Security Income or an ineligible noncitizen) or the children in the family are being cared for by a nonparent relative (e.g., grandparent, aunt, uncle) who does not receive assistance on his or her behalf.

of a state's caseload, requiring 90% of the state's two-parent caseload to meet participation standards.

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 and by year.

States that do not 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 not meeting the standard. Penalties can also be forgiven for states that enter into "corrective compliance plans," and subsequently meet the work standard.

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 (DRA, 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.

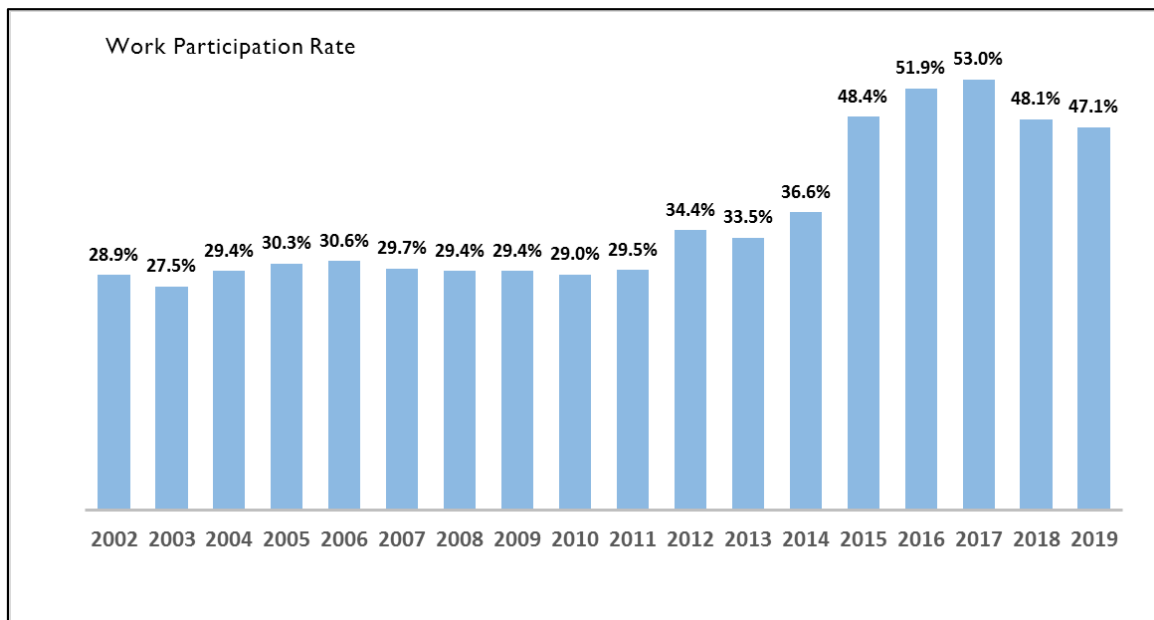
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA, P.L. 111-5), a law enacted in response to the sharp economic downturn of 2007-2009, held states "harmless" for caseload increases affecting the work participation standards for FY2009 through FY2011. It did so by allowing states to "freeze" caseload reduction credits at pre-recession levels through the FY2011 standards.

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).

Figure 5 shows the national average all-families work participation rate for FY2002 through FY2019. For the period FY2002 through FY2011, states achieved an average all-families work participation rate hovering around 30%. The work participation rate increased since then. In FY2016, it exceeded 50% for the first time since TANF was established. However, it is important to note that the increase in the work participation rate has not come from an increase in the number of recipients in regular TANF assistance programs who are either working or in job preparation activities. This increase stems mostly from states creating new “earnings supplement” programs that use TANF funds to aid working parents in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps) or who have left the regular TANF assistance programs for work.⁶

Figure 5. National Average TANF Work Participation Rate for All Families, FY2002-FY2019



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

How Many Jurisdictions Did Not Meet TANF Work Standards in FY2019?

In FY2019, Montana was the only jurisdiction that did not meet its TANF work participation standard for all families. Montana also did not meet its standard in FY2018. In terms of the higher two-parent standard, five jurisdictions did not meet it for FY2019: California, Montana, Nevada, Rhode Island, and Wyoming. **Table B-7** provides information for each jurisdiction on the TANF work standard, caseload reduction credit, and work participation rate for all families for FY2019. **Table B-8** provides that information for two-parent families.

⁶ See CRS In Focus IF10856, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: Work Requirements*.

How Might the COVID-19 Pandemic Affect the Ability of States to Meet TANF Work Standards

The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to affect states' ability to meet their work participation standards. Employment losses, disruptions in education, and the inability of states to engage recipients in group activities (e.g., job clubs) could all result in lower participation in work or job preparation activities. Additionally, if the economic dislocation results in higher assistance caseloads, a state's caseload reduction credit would be reduced, resulting in a higher effective (after-credit) participation standard for the state to meet.

The rules governing the TANF work participation standards cannot be waived, other than through new legislation. However, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has the ability to reduce or waive the penalty on states for failing to meet the TANF work participation standard. HHS has said that it would exercise its authority to provide states with relief from the penalty for not meeting participation standards "to the maximum extent possible."⁷

⁷ U.S. Department of Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, *Questions and answers about TANF and the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic*, TANF-ACF-Pi-2020-01, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-acf-pi-2020-01>.

Appendix A. Supplementary Tables

Table A-1. Trends in the Cash Assistance Caseload: 1961-2018

Year	Families (millions)	Recipients (millions)	Adults (millions)	Children (millions)	TANF Child Recipients	
					As a Percentage of All Children	As a Percentage 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
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

Year	Families (millions)	Recipients (millions)	Adults (millions)	Children (millions)	TANF Child Recipients	
					As a Percentage of All Children	As a Percentage of All Poor Children
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
2012	1.852	4.402	1.104	3.298	4.4	20.3
2013	1.726	4.042	0.993	3.050	4.1	19.1
2014	1.650	3.957	1.007	2.950	4.0	18.9
2015	1.609	4.126	1.155	2.971	4.0	20.4
2016	1.479	3.780	1.037	2.743	3.7	20.7
2017	1.358	3.516	0.930	2.577	3.5	20.1
2018	1.196	3.150	0.833	2.317	3.2	19.5

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.

Table A-2. Families Receiving AFDC/TANF Assistance by Family Category, Selected Years, FY1988-FY2018

	1988	1994	2001	2006	2018
Adult Recipient or Work-Eligible Parent/Not Working	3,136,566	3,798,997	992,445	825,490	394,316
Adult Recipient or Work-Eligible Parent/Working	243,573	378,620	420,794	259,001	327,649
Child-Only/SSI Parent	59,988	171,391	171,951	176,670	116,859
Child-Only/Noncitizen Parent	47,566	184,397	125,900	153,445	120,438
Child-Only/Other Ineligible Parent	51,764	146,227	91,447	158,113	3,007
Child-Only/Caretaker Relative	188,598	328,290	255,984	261,944	194,935
Child-Only/Unknown	19,897	38,341	143,834	122,738	70,205
Totals	3,747,952	5,046,263	2,202,356	1,957,402	1,227,410
Adult Recipient or Work-Eligible Parent/Not Working	83.7	75.3	45.1	42.2	32.1
Adult Recipient or Work-Eligible Parent/Working	6.5	7.5	19.1	13.2	26.7
Child-Only/SSI Parent	1.6	3.4	7.8	9.0	9.5
Child-Only/Noncitizen Parent	1.3	3.7	5.7	7.8	9.8
Child-Only/Other Ineligible Parent	1.4	2.9	4.2	8.1	0.2
Child-Only/Caretaker Relative	5.0	6.5	11.6	13.4	15.9
Child-Only/Unknown	0.5	0.8	6.5	6.3	5.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulations of the FY1988 and FY1994 AFDC Quality Control (QC) data files and the FY2001, FY2006, and FY2018 TANF National Data Files.

Notes: FY2001 through FY2018 data include families receiving assistance from separate state programs (SSPs) with expenditures countable toward the TANF maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement. For FY2018, TANF families with an adult recipient include those families with “work-eligible” nonrecipient parents. These include nonrecipient parents who have been time-limited or sanctioned off the rolls, but the family continues to receive a reduced benefit. For FY2001 and FY2006, such families cannot be identified and are classified as “child-only” families.

Appendix B. State Tables

Table B-1. Use of FY2018 TANF and MOE Funds by Category

(Dollars in millions)

State	Assistance	Child Care	Work, Education, and Training	Refundable Tax Credits	Pre-K/Head Start	Child Welfare	Administration	Emergency Short-Term Benefits	Other Benefits and Services	Totals
Alabama	\$20.322	\$5.869	\$6.318	\$0.000	\$22.273	\$40.456	\$19.381	\$34.229	\$34.613	\$183.461
Alaska	42.074	18.167	8.775	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.356	0.303	15.111	92.786
Arizona	41.697	2.547	0.377	0.000	0.000	227.246	19.510	9.483	33.361	334.222
Arkansas	4.099	15.515	14.674	0.000	108.351	0.330	13.143	4.079	4.985	165.175
California	2,329.995	742.572	1,778.602	0.000	0.000	0.003	536.493	254.368	951.812	6,593.846
Colorado	55.969	17.933	10.675	78.133	62.010	46.305	23.917	20.468	65.744	381.154
Connecticut	50.236	39.992	11.732	56.444	76.203	62.230	36.063	19.726	145.736	498.362
Delaware	13.868	76.442	3.791	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.521	2.649	16.273	116.543
District of Columbia	114.482	59.117	29.873	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.730	67.559	8.899	289.659
Florida	160.443	316.879	43.770	0.000	0.000	269.205	70.038	0.902	80.325	941.562
Georgia	95.550	22.183	10.626	0.000	0.000	247.792	19.767	4.672	89.556	490.146
Hawaii	28.603	11.042	41.180	0.000	0.181	0.536	13.425	5.701	98.041	198.708
Idaho	8.219	13.637	2.759	0.000	1.509	1.507	7.759	12.651	1.506	49.547
Illinois	31.883	593.251	19.252	66.150	106.476	242.283	0.062	0.740	83.502	1,143.599
Indiana	14.744	118.452	83.762	27.530	0.000	9.337	24.102	0.388	136.557	414.873
Iowa	33.549	58.003	10.485	25.939	0.000	55.569	5.965	0.298	21.696	211.506
Kansas	13.026	6.673	1.021	49.902	15.198	24.611	11.446	0.001	43.604	165.480
Kentucky	172.118	36.051	29.026	0.000	0.000	0.000	11.201	0.000	13.154	261.549

State	Assistance	Child Care	Work, Education, and Training	Refundable Tax Credits	Pre-K/Head Start	Child Welfare	Administration	Emergency Short-Term Benefits	Other Benefits and Services	Totals
Louisiana	19.673	11.122	33.016	13.627	45.490	37.556	18.429	11.686	34.916	225.516
Maine	30.393	16.412	12.457	7.592	0.719	8.425	5.099	4.867	31.073	117.038
Maryland	111.809	7.336	28.247	152.658	58.188	26.017	21.845	42.786	51.461	500.347
Massachusetts	197.096	338.728	168.496	173.120	0.000	5.412	37.800	106.280	68.388	1,095.319
Michigan	168.726	27.829	4.868	47.087	187.157	98.198	53.241	66.007	750.442	1,403.556
Minnesota	85.569	156.198	61.434	152.779	5.700	0.000	54.632	24.678	22.180	563.170
Mississippi	7.283	1.715	28.282	0.000	0.000	20.758	16.345	0.000	60.413	134.797
Missouri	35.600	48.658	77.253	0.000	0.000	131.817	7.822	76.644	37.671	415.466
Montana	25.091	9.410	3.931	0.000	0.000	2.460	4.688	2.748	11.092	59.420
Nebraska	26.057	22.244	11.926	33.834	0.000	4.174	5.032	0.146	0.741	104.154
Nevada	38.178	16.590	1.489	0.000	0.000	15.604	8.163	2.721	20.390	103.135
New Hampshire	30.651	4.582	7.689	0.000	0.000	5.309	11.234	7.129	17.733	84.327
New Jersey	81.594	166.219	80.724	348.961	549.240	0.000	51.532	15.091	71.483	1,364.843
New Mexico	55.419	31.278	18.902	71.929	41.168	0.870	4.953	2.919	19.230	246.666
New York	1,489.959	577.447	131.513	1,403.065	498.970	247.188	417.750	313.621	308.739	5,388.252
North Carolina	36.847	216.874	5.437	0.000	120.828	124.292	44.812	5.421	42.710	597.221
North Dakota	3.934	1.074	3.893	0.000	0.000	28.739	4.255	0.019	1.212	43.127
Ohio	236.819	405.938	90.064	0.000	0.000	11.916	110.937	54.605	222.014	1,132.292
Oklahoma	29.493	39.188	9.354	0.000	12.079	14.304	8.623	3.155	30.506	146.702
Oregon	83.385	11.175	16.521	3.381	8.630	14.588	41.043	32.056	65.658	276.435
Pennsylvania	167.239	478.148	102.955	0.000	176.997	0.000	73.820	14.928	140.721	1,154.808
Rhode Island	25.472	40.366	9.874	22.705	0.000	23.308	8.839	24.855	12.235	167.654

State	Assistance	Child Care	Work, Education, and Training	Refundable Tax Credits	Pre-K/Head Start	Child Welfare	Administration	Emergency Short-Term Benefits	Other Benefits and Services	Totals
South Carolina	52.919	4.085	33.401	0.000	26.382	5.050	18.931	0.000	23.993	164.761
South Dakota	15.094	0.803	3.517	0.000	0.000	4.863	2.016	3.451	2.896	32.639
Tennessee	18.417	0.000	7.592	0.000	85.990	0.000	26.241	0.000	0.187	138.426
Texas	53.170	0.000	84.856	0.000	340.550	240.425	77.213	3.802	62.412	862.428
Utah	18.920	23.452	22.689	0.000	7.767	3.750	13.811	2.963	25.509	118.861
Vermont	14.148	29.849	1.989	18.312	0.000	5.770	6.032	1.317	15.925	93.342
Virginia	67.733	37.011	39.856	0.000	4.383	8.160	40.268	4.727	76.812	278.950
Washington	135.807	227.095	101.517	0.000	39.450	0.000	122.470	58.065	374.341	1,058.746
West Virginia	26.206	16.242	0.473	0.000	0.000	31.757	14.329	12.749	25.317	127.074
Wisconsin	82.282	203.163	26.142	69.700	0.000	5.364	26.429	38.640	129.371	581.091
Wyoming	9.075	1.554	3.033	0.000	0.939	0.000	4.270	3.175	1.582	23.628
Totals	6,710.93	5,326.11	3,340.09	2,822.85	2,602.83	2,353.48	2,196.78	1,379.47	4,603.83	31,336.37

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

Note: Excludes TANF funds used in the territories and in tribal TANF programs.

Table B-2. Uses of FY2018 TANF and MOE Funds by Category as a Percentage of Total Federal TANF and State MOE Spending

State	Assistance	Child Care	Work, Education and Training	Refund-able Tax Credits	Pre-K/Head Start	Child Welfare	Admin-istration	Emer-gency Short-Term Benefits	Other Benefits and Services	Totals
Alabama	11.1%	3.2%	3.4%	0.0%	12.1%	22.1%	10.6%	18.7%	18.9%	100.0%
Alaska	45.3	19.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.3	16.3	100.0
Arizona	12.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	68.0	5.8	2.8	10.0	100.0
Arkansas	2.5	9.4	8.9	0.0	65.6	0.2	8.0	2.5	3.0	100.0
California	35.3	11.3	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	3.9	14.4	100.0
Colorado	14.7	4.7	2.8	20.5	16.3	12.1	6.3	5.4	17.2	100.0
Connecticut	10.1	8.0	2.4	11.3	15.3	12.5	7.2	4.0	29.2	100.0
Delaware	11.9	65.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.3	14.0	100.0
District of Columbia	39.5	20.4	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	23.3	3.1	100.0
Florida	17.0	33.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	28.6	7.4	0.1	8.5	100.0
Georgia	19.5	4.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	50.6	4.0	1.0	18.3	100.0
Hawaii	14.4	5.6	20.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	6.8	2.9	49.3	100.0
Idaho	16.6	27.5	5.6	0.0	3.0	3.0	15.7	25.5	3.0	100.0
Illinois	2.8	51.9	1.7	5.8	9.3	21.2	0.0	0.1	7.3	100.0
Indiana	3.6	28.6	20.2	6.6	0.0	2.3	5.8	0.1	32.9	100.0
Iowa	15.9	27.4	5.0	12.3	0.0	26.3	2.8	0.1	10.3	100.0
Kansas	7.9	4.0	0.6	30.2	9.2	14.9	6.9	0.0	26.3	100.0
Kentucky	65.8	13.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	5.0	100.0
Louisiana	8.7	4.9	14.6	6.0	20.2	16.7	8.2	5.2	15.5	100.0
Maine	26.0	14.0	10.6	6.5	0.6	7.2	4.4	4.2	26.5	100.0

State	Assistance	Child Care	Work, Education and Training	Refundable Tax Credits	Pre-K/Head Start	Child Welfare	Administration	Emergency Short-Term Benefits	Other Benefits and Services	Totals
Maryland	22.3	1.5	5.6	30.5	11.6	5.2	4.4	8.6	10.3	100.0
Massachusetts	18.0	30.9	15.4	15.8	0.0	0.5	3.5	9.7	6.2	100.0
Michigan	12.0	2.0	0.3	3.4	13.3	7.0	3.8	4.7	53.5	100.0
Minnesota	15.2	27.7	10.9	27.1	1.0	0.0	9.7	4.4	3.9	100.0
Mississippi	5.4	1.3	21.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	12.1	0.0	44.8	100.0
Missouri	8.6	11.7	18.6	0.0	0.0	31.7	1.9	18.4	9.1	100.0
Montana	42.2	15.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.9	4.6	18.7	100.0
Nebraska	25.0	21.4	11.5	32.5	0.0	4.0	4.8	0.1	0.7	100.0
Nevada	37.0	16.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	15.1	7.9	2.6	19.8	100.0
New Hampshire	36.3	5.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	13.3	8.5	21.0	100.0
New Jersey	6.0	12.2	5.9	25.6	40.2	0.0	3.8	1.1	5.2	100.0
New Mexico	22.5	12.7	7.7	29.2	16.7	0.4	2.0	1.2	7.8	100.0
New York	27.7	10.7	2.4	26.0	9.3	4.6	7.8	5.8	5.7	100.0
North Carolina	6.2	36.3	0.9	0.0	20.2	20.8	7.5	0.9	7.2	100.0
North Dakota	9.1	2.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	9.9	0.0	2.8	100.0
Ohio	20.9	35.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	9.8	4.8	19.6	100.0
Oklahoma	20.1	26.7	6.4	0.0	8.2	9.8	5.9	2.2	20.8	100.0
Oregon	30.2	4.0	6.0	1.2	3.1	5.3	14.8	11.6	23.8	100.0
Pennsylvania	14.5	41.4	8.9	0.0	15.3	0.0	6.4	1.3	12.2	100.0
Rhode Island	15.2	24.1	5.9	13.5	0.0	13.9	5.3	14.8	7.3	100.0
South Carolina	32.1	2.5	20.3	0.0	16.0	3.1	11.5	0.0	14.6	100.0
South Dakota	46.2	2.5	10.8	0.0	0.0	14.9	6.2	10.6	8.9	100.0

State	Assistance	Child Care	Work, Education and Training	Refundable Tax Credits	Pre-K/Head Start	Child Welfare	Administration	Emergency Short-Term Benefits	Other Benefits and Services	Totals
Tennessee	13.3	0.0	5.5	0.0	62.1	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Texas	6.2	0.0	9.8	0.0	39.5	27.9	9.0	0.4	7.2	100.0
Utah	15.9	19.7	19.1	0.0	6.5	3.2	11.6	2.5	21.5	100.0
Vermont	15.2	32.0	2.1	19.6	0.0	6.2	6.5	1.4	17.1	100.0
Virginia	24.3	13.3	14.3	0.0	1.6	2.9	14.4	1.7	27.5	100.0
Washington	12.8	21.4	9.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	11.6	5.5	35.4	100.0
West Virginia	20.6	12.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	25.0	11.3	10.0	19.9	100.0
Wisconsin	14.2	35.0	4.5	12.0	0.0	0.9	4.5	6.6	22.3	100.0
Wyoming	38.4	6.6	12.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	18.1	13.4	6.7	100.0
Totals	21.4	17.0	10.7	9.0	8.3	7.5	7.0	4.4	14.7	100.0

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

Note: Excludes TANF funds used in the territories and in tribal TANF programs.

Table B-3. Unspent TANF Funds at the End of FY2018
(September 30, 2018, in millions of dollars)

State	Obligated But Not Spent	Unobligated and Unspent
Alabama	\$0.0	\$86.4
Alaska	0.0	36.3
Arizona	0.0	49.4
Arkansas	20.4	53.4
California	257.8	0.0
Colorado	0.0	104.5
Connecticut	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0.6	14.1
District of Columbia	0.0	48.7
Florida	15.9	0.0
Georgia	10.7	66.8
Hawaii	20.7	280.6
Idaho	0.0	13.8
Illinois	0.0	0.0
Indiana	13.7	50.8
Iowa	0.7	0.0
Kansas	2.0	73.8
Kentucky	0.0	63.8
Louisiana	9.5	0.0
Maine	14.2	130.8
Maryland	0.0	8.6
Massachusetts	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0.0	56.1
Minnesota	0.0	58.0
Mississippi	0.0	8.4
Missouri	0.0	5.3
Montana	0.0	15.6
Nebraska	0.0	70.4
Nevada	0.0	32.8
New Hampshire	0.0	55.4

State	Obligated But Not Spent	Unobligated and Unspent
New Jersey	10.9	11.1
New Mexico	0.0	88.7
New York	34.1	513.3
North Carolina	51.1	0.0
North Dakota	1.9	0.0
Ohio	542.3	0.5
Oklahoma	134.5	0.0
Oregon	0.0	13.8
Pennsylvania	77.4	430.7
Rhode Island	0.0	16.8
South Carolina	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	19.6
Tennessee	0.0	570.7
Texas	204.9	123.5
Utah	0.0	60.6
Vermont	0.0	0.0
Virginia	6.9	133.9
Washington	0.0	48.4
West Virginia	0.0	74.6
Wisconsin	0.0	175.6
Wyoming	4.5	25.4
Totals	1,434.9	3,691.1

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

Note: Excludes TANF funds used in the territories and in tribal TANF programs.

Table B-4. Number of Families, Recipients, Children, and Adults Receiving TANF Assistance by Jurisdiction, September 2019

Jurisdiction	Families	Recipients	Children	Adults
Alabama	7,687	17,453	14,340	3,113
Alaska	2,245	5,876	4,088	1,788
Arizona	7,010	14,003	11,511	2,492

Jurisdiction	Families	Recipients	Children	Adults
Arkansas	2,357	5,296	4,006	1,290
California	367,313	1,186,031	834,509	351,522
Colorado	14,226	35,165	25,631	9,534
Connecticut	7,724	15,857	11,568	4,289
Delaware	3,249	9,060	5,413	3,647
District of Columbia	7,745	22,316	16,169	6,147
Florida	38,093	60,050	51,103	8,947
Georgia	8,837	16,202	15,214	988
Guam	439	974	826	148
Hawaii	4,029	11,005	7,829	3,176
Idaho	2,043	2,946	2,859	87
Illinois	10,874	21,635	19,449	2,186
Indiana	5,164	10,425	9,356	1,069
Iowa	8,922	21,527	16,498	5,029
Kansas	4,039	4,039	2,080	1,959
Kentucky	16,586	33,282	29,002	4,280
Louisiana	4,726	11,496	9,619	1,877
Maine	14,634	49,039	30,601	18,438
Maryland	16,469	39,936	29,814	10,122
Massachusetts	50,166	134,451	95,321	39,130
Michigan	10,794	27,295	22,311	4,984
Minnesota	15,399	36,303	28,132	8,171
Mississippi	3,083	5,863	4,864	999
Missouri	9,760	22,622	17,343	5,279
Montana	3,236	7,785	6,049	1,736
Nebraska	4,364	10,775	9,065	1,710
Nevada	8,042	20,194	15,297	4,897
New Hampshire	5,206	12,363	9,028	3,335
New Jersey	8,857	20,115	15,669	4,446
New Mexico	10,087	25,027	18,877	6,150
New York	113,971	293,343	205,260	88,083
North Carolina	13,064	21,922	20,157	1,765
North Dakota	939	2,325	1,986	339
Ohio	51,140	92,366	83,662	8,704
Oklahoma	5,949	13,048	11,389	1,659
Oregon	36,971	108,967	70,854	38,113
Pennsylvania	39,746	97,743	73,234	24,509

Jurisdiction	Families	Recipients	Children	Adults
Puerto Rico	4,475	12,279	7,625	4,654
Rhode Island	4,002	9,809	7,187	2,622
South Carolina	7,649	16,922	14,339	2,583
South Dakota	2,923	5,741	5,329	412
Tennessee	19,221	41,313	33,537	7,776
Texas	22,821	49,308	42,670	6,638
Utah	3,170	7,448	5,572	1,876
Vermont	2,669	6,031	4,369	1,662
Virgin Islands	96	318	222	96
Virginia	19,875	35,582	27,876	7,706
Washington	36,023	86,306	59,713	26,593
West Virginia	6,331	12,481	10,442	2,039
Wisconsin	15,122	32,503	27,173	5,330
Wyoming	504	1,179	913	266
Totals	1,090,066	2,863,340	2,106,950	756,390

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.

Table B-5. Number of Needy Families with Children Receiving Assistance by Jurisdiction, September of Selected Years

Jurisdiction	1994	2010	2018	2019	Percentage Change to 2019 from ...	
					2018	1994
Alabama	48,752	23,052	8,182	7,687	-6.0	-84.2
Alaska	12,450	3,507	2,571	2,245	-12.7	-82.0
Arizona	72,728	18,774	7,372	7,010	-4.9	-90.4
Arkansas	25,298	8,469	2,859	2,357	-17.6	-90.7
California	916,795	590,121	409,043	367,313	-10.2	-59.9
Colorado	40,544	11,707	12,502	14,226	13.8	-64.9
Connecticut	60,336	16,848	8,964	7,724	-13.8	-87.2
Delaware	11,408	5,508	3,760	3,249	-13.6	-71.5
District of Columbia	27,320	8,547	5,840	7,745	32.6	-71.7
Florida	239,702	57,742	41,469	38,093	-8.1	-84.1
Georgia	141,596	20,133	10,484	8,837	-15.7	-93.8
Guam	2,089	1,276	491	439	-10.6	-79.0
Hawaii	21,312	9,953	4,229	4,029	-4.7	-81.1

Jurisdiction	1994	2010	2018	2019	Percentage Change to 2019 from ...	
					2018	1994
Idaho	8,635	1,820	2,046	2,043	-0.1	-76.3
Illinois	241,290	24,337	11,048	10,874	-1.6	-95.5
Indiana	72,654	36,062	6,048	5,164	-14.6	-92.9
Iowa	39,137	21,548	9,650	8,922	-7.5	-77.2
Kansas	29,524	15,554	4,360	4,039	-7.4	-86.3
Kentucky	78,720	30,875	18,774	16,586	-11.7	-78.9
Louisiana	84,162	10,849	5,402	4,726	-12.5	-94.4
Maine	22,322	15,377	17,367	14,634	-15.7	-34.4
Maryland	80,266	25,110	17,352	16,469	-5.1	-79.5
Massachusetts	108,985	49,836	50,270	50,166	-0.2	-54.0
Michigan	215,873	67,241	12,338	10,794	-12.5	-95.0
Minnesota	59,987	24,574	16,973	15,399	-9.3	-74.3
Mississippi	55,232	11,895	4,040	3,083	-23.7	-94.4
Missouri	91,875	39,262	10,761	9,760	-9.3	-89.4
Montana	11,416	3,686	3,691	3,236	-12.3	-71.7
Nebraska	15,435	8,702	4,832	4,364	-9.7	-71.7
Nevada	14,620	10,612	9,023	8,042	-10.9	-45.0
New Hampshire	11,398	6,175	5,257	5,206	-1.0	-54.3
New Jersey	122,376	34,516	10,326	8,857	-14.2	-92.8
New Mexico	34,535	21,223	10,632	10,087	-5.1	-70.8
New York	461,751	154,936	122,363	113,971	-6.9	-75.3
North Carolina	129,258	23,705	14,762	13,064	-11.5	-89.9
North Dakota	5,410	1,996	984	939	-4.6	-82.6
Ohio	244,099	105,140	42,549	51,140	20.2	-79.0
Oklahoma	46,572	9,388	6,176	5,949	-3.7	-87.2
Oregon	40,504	31,751	40,932	36,971	-9.7	-8.7
Pennsylvania	212,457	53,274	45,022	39,746	-11.7	-81.3
Puerto Rico	57,337	13,371	4,992	4,475	-10.4	-92.2
Rhode Island	22,776	6,758	4,213	4,002	-5.0	-82.4
South Carolina	50,430	19,347	8,314	7,649	-8.0	-84.8
South Dakota	6,601	3,291	2,952	2,923	-1.0	-55.7
Tennessee	109,678	62,714	20,951	19,221	-8.3	-82.5
Texas	284,973	51,931	26,109	22,821	-12.6	-92.0
Utah	17,505	6,646	3,546	3,170	-10.6	-81.9
Vermont	9,761	3,256	2,918	2,669	-8.5	-72.7
Virgin Islands	1,146	537	160	96	-40.0	-91.6

Jurisdiction	1994	2010	2018	2019	Percentage Change to 2019 from ...	
					2018	1994
Virginia	74,257	37,448	20,513	19,875	-3.1	-73.2
Washington	101,542	70,200	37,270	36,023	-3.3	-64.5
West Virginia	40,279	10,496	6,572	6,331	-3.7	-84.3
Wisconsin	75,086	24,746	15,740	15,122	-3.9	-79.9
Wyoming	5,351	318	499	504	1.0	-90.6
Totals	5,015,545	1,926,140	1,175,493	1,090,066	-7.3	-78.3

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

Notes: Caseload data for 2010 through 2019 include those families in Separate State Programs with expenditures countable toward the TANF maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement.

Table B-6. TANF Assistance Families by Number of Parents by Jurisdiction: September 2019

Jurisdiction	Single-Parent	Two-Parent	No-Parent	Total Families	Percentage of Total Families			
					Single-Parent	Two-Parent	No-Parent	Total Families
Alabama	3,021	25	4,641	7,687	39.3%	0.3%	60.4%	100.0%
Alaska	1,303	203	739	2,245	58.0	9.0	32.9	100.0
Arizona	2,165	126	4,719	7,010	30.9	1.8	67.3	100.0
Arkansas	1,175	56	1,126	2,357	49.9	2.4	47.8	100.0
California	224,473	24,435	118,405	367,313	61.1	6.7	32.2	100.0
Colorado	8,955	0	5,271	14,226	62.9	0.0	37.1	100.0
Connecticut	2,317	0	5,407	7,724	30.0	0.0	70.0	100.0
Delaware	756	11	2,482	3,249	23.3	0.3	76.4	100.0
District of Columbia	6,147	0	1,598	7,745	79.4	0.0	20.6	100.0
Florida	4,625	209	33,259	38,093	12.1	0.5	87.3	100.0
Georgia	1,019	0	7,818	8,837	11.5	0.0	88.5	100.0
Guam	93	19	327	439	21.2	4.3	74.5	100.0
Hawaii	2,413	588	1,028	4,029	59.9	14.6	25.5	100.0
Idaho	87	0	1,956	2,043	4.3	0.0	95.7	100.0
Illinois	2,170	0	8,704	10,874	20.0	0.0	80.0	100.0
Indiana	1,247	81	3,836	5,164	24.1	1.6	74.3	100.0
Iowa	4,255	350	4,317	8,922	47.7	3.9	48.4	100.0
Kansas	1,979	247	1,813	4,039	49.0	6.1	44.9	100.0
Kentucky	3,639	330	12,617	16,586	21.9	2.0	76.1	100.0

Jurisdiction	Single-Parent	Two-Parent	No-Parent	Total Families	Percentage of Total Families			
					Single-Parent	Two-Parent	No-Parent	Total Families
Louisiana	1,849	0	2,877	4,726	39.1	0.0	60.9	100.0
Maine	7,745	5,383	1,506	14,634	52.9	36.8	10.3	100.0
Maryland	10,172	238	6,059	16,469	61.8	1.4	36.8	100.0
Massachusetts	34,984	2,744	12,438	50,166	69.7	5.5	24.8	100.0
Michigan	4,152	0	6,642	10,794	38.5	0.0	61.5	100.0
Minnesota	8,252	0	7,147	15,399	53.6	0.0	46.4	100.0
Mississippi	989	0	2,094	3,083	32.1	0.0	67.9	100.0
Missouri	5,758	0	4,002	9,760	59.0	0.0	41.0	100.0
Montana	1,512	215	1,509	3,236	46.7	6.6	46.6	100.0
Nebraska	1,718	0	2,646	4,364	39.4	0.0	60.6	100.0
Nevada	3,517	618	3,907	8,042	43.7	7.7	48.6	100.0
New Hampshire	3,132	37	2,037	5,206	60.2	0.7	39.1	100.0
New Jersey	4,913	54	3,890	8,857	55.5	0.6	43.9	100.0
New Mexico	4,846	652	4,589	10,087	48.0	6.5	45.5	100.0
New York	71,751	2,989	39,231	113,971	63.0	2.6	34.4	100.0
North Carolina	1,262	6	11,796	13,064	9.7	0.0	90.3	100.0
North Dakota	497	0	442	939	52.9	0.0	47.1	100.0
Ohio	7,271	362	43,507	51,140	14.2	0.7	85.1	100.0
Oklahoma	1,659	0	4,290	5,949	27.9	0.0	72.1	100.0
Oregon	26,126	5,481	5,364	36,971	70.7	14.8	14.5	100.0
Pennsylvania	24,232	312	15,202	39,746	61.0	0.8	38.2	100.0
Puerto Rico	4,023	237	215	4,475	89.9	5.3	4.8	100.0
Rhode Island	2,869	131	1,002	4,002	71.7	3.3	25.0	100.0
South Carolina	2,583	0	5,066	7,649	33.8	0.0	66.2	100.0
South Dakota	412	0	2,511	2,923	14.1	0.0	85.9	100.0
Tennessee	7,010	172	12,039	19,221	36.5	0.9	62.6	100.0
Texas	6,638	0	16,183	22,821	29.1	0.0	70.9	100.0
Utah	1,346	0	1,824	3,170	42.5	0.0	57.5	100.0
Vermont	1,180	231	1,258	2,669	44.2	8.7	47.1	100.0
Virgin Islands	77	0	19	96	80.2	0.0	19.8	100.0
Virginia	10,822	0	9,053	19,875	54.5	0.0	45.5	100.0
Washington	17,021	6,983	12,019	36,023	47.3	19.4	33.4	100.0
West Virginia	1,522	0	4,809	6,331	24.0	0.0	76.0	100.0
Wisconsin	4,853	224	10,045	15,122	32.1	1.5	66.4	100.0
Wyoming	228	19	257	504	45.2	3.8	51.0	100.0

Jurisdiction	Single-Parent	Two-Parent	No-Parent	Total Families	Percentage of Total Families			
					Single-Parent	Two-Parent	No-Parent	Total Families
Totals	558,760	53,768	477,538	1,090,066	51.3	4.9	43.8	100.0

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.

Table B-7. TANF Work Participation Standard and Rate, By Jurisdiction, for All Families: FY2019

State	Standard	Caseload Reduction Credit	Effective (After Credit) Standard	Work Participation Rate
Alabama	50.0	50.0	0.0	54.8
Alaska	50.0	31.0	19.0	48.5
Arizona	50.0	50.0	0.0	21.6
Arkansas	50.0	50.0	0.0	26.4
California	50.0	16.2	33.8	55.3
Colorado	50.0	38.3	11.7	34.7
Connecticut	50.0	50.0	0.0	26.7
Delaware	50.0	50.0	0.0	23.1
District of Col.	50.0	48.0	2.0	50.0
Florida	50.0	31.6	18.4	41.5
Georgia	50.0	50.0	0.0	26.6
Guam	50.0	47.5	2.5	24.1
Hawaii	50.0	50.0	0.0	29.3
Idaho	50.0	0.0	50.0	59.6
Illinois	50.0	43.0	7.0	61.5
Indiana	50.0	50.0	0.0	30.5
Iowa	50.0	50.0	0.0	27.2
Kansas	50.0	50.0	0.0	32.4
Kentucky	50.0	45.5	4.5	55.6
Louisiana	50.0	50.0	0.0	5.8
Maine	50.0	0.0	50.0	87.7
Maryland	50.0	44.3	5.7	26.6
Massachusetts	50.0	20.5	29.5	66.4
Michigan	50.0	50.0	0.0	60.5

State	Standard	Caseload Reduction Credit	Effective (After Credit) Standard	Work Participation Rate
Minnesota	50.0	40.4	9.6	35.7
Mississippi	50.0	50.0	0.0	49.1
Missouri	50.0	50.0	0.0	24.3
Montana ^a	50.0	10.9	39.1	37.2
Nebraska	50.0	50.0	0.0	43.9
Nevada	50.0	22.0	28.0	38.1
New Hampshire	50.0	0.0	50.0	62.9
New Jersey	50.0	50.0	0.0	29.8
New Mexico	50.0	50.0	0.0	42.5
New York	50.0	44.4	5.6	21.7
North Carolina	50.0	44.6	5.4	26.4
North Dakota	50.0	50.0	0.0	54.1
Ohio	50.0	42.8	7.2	34.8
Oklahoma	50.0	46.9	3.1	31.5
Oregon	50.0	0.0	50.0	65.9
Pennsylvania	50.0	50.0	0.0	22.2
Puerto Rico	50.0	50.0	0.0	19.1
Rhode Island	50.0	50.0	0.0	8.9
South Carolina	50.0	50.0	0.0	29.9
South Dakota	50.0	0.0	50.0	57.7
Tennessee	50.0	50.0	0.0	33.2
Texas	50.0	50.0	0.0	21.8
Utah	50.0	50.0	0.0	11.8
Vermont	50.0	42.6	7.4	46.2
Virgin Islands	50.0	50.0	0.0	6.2
Virginia	50.0	50.0	0.0	40.5
Washington	50.0	46.8	3.2	50.5
West Virginia	50.0	45.6	4.4	34.7
Wisconsin	50.0	41.2	8.8	51.8
Wyoming	50.0	0.0	50.0	72.5

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

a. State did not meet its work participation standard.

Table B-8. TANF Work Participation Standard and Rate, By Jurisdiction, for Two-Parent Families: FY2019

State	Standard	Caseload Reduction Credit	Effective (After Credit) Standard	Work Participation Rate
Alabama	90.0	89.5	0.5	52.9
Alaska	90.0	39.5	50.5	64.2
Arizona	90.0	74.0	16.0	55.9
Arkansas	90.0	84.2	5.8	27.0
California ^a	90.0	25.6	64.4	31.1
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Col.	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	90.0	80.8	9.2	44.3
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	90.0	47.5	42.5	54.6
Hawaii	90.0	75.3	14.7	46.4
Idaho	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	90.0	77.2	12.8	29.8
Iowa	90.0	80.2	9.8	22.3
Kansas	90.0	75.6	14.4	39.6
Kentucky	90.0	45.5	44.5	57.9
Louisiana	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	90.0	0.0	90.0	97.3
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	90.0	20.5	69.5	84.8
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	NA
Montana ^a	90.0	41.0	49.0	40.2
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada ^a	90.0	22.0	68.0	50.3
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	90.0	77.3	12.7	92.8
New Mexico	90.0	62.5	27.5	52.7

State	Standard	Caseload Reduction Credit	Effective (After Credit) Standard	Work Participation Rate
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	90.0	44.6	45.4	46.7
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	90.0	84.1	5.9	37.7
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	90.0	0.0	90.0	98.6
Pennsylvania	90.0	89.4	0.6	37.8
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island ^a	90.0	58.8	31.2	11.8
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	90.0	69.4	20.6	32.8
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	90.0	61.2	28.8	58.0
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	90.0	46.8	43.2	69.6
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	90.0	68.3	21.7	66.5
Wyoming ^a	90.0	0.0	90.0	77.6

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

Note: NA = jurisdiction does not serve two-parent families in its TANF assistance program.

a. State did not meet its work participation standard.

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Acknowledgments

Amber Wilhelm and Calvin DeSouza produced this report's data visualizations.

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