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

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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, territories (Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands), and American Indian tribes. The basic block grant totals \$16.5 billion per year. States are also required to contribute, from their own funds, under a maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement. Both the basic block grant and the required MOE spending are based on expenditures in pre-TANF programs in the early- to mid-1990s.

The basic block grant and required spending under the MOE are not adjusted for changes in circumstances (e.g., inflation, population) over time. Adjusted for inflation, in FY2022, the TANF basic block grant was 45% below what its value was in FY1997. The MOE requirements have also not been adjusted for inflation.

Though TANF is best known for funding basic assistance payments for needy families with children, the block grant and MOE funds are used for a wide variety of benefits and activities. In FY2020, expenditures on basic assistance totaled \$7.1 billion—22% of total federal TANF and MOE dollars. Basic assistance is often—but not exclusively—paid as cash and on an ongoing basis (monthly). 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.

The TANF Assistance Caseload

A total of 0.9 million families, composed of 2.5 million recipients, received TANF- or MOE-funded assistance in March 2022. The bulk of the recipients were children—1.8 million in that month.

Assistance Benefits

TANF assistance benefit amounts are set by states. In July 2020, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of two (single parent and one child) ranged from \$862 in New Hampshire to \$146 in Mississippi. Only New Hampshire (at 60% of the federal poverty level) 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 FY2021, states achieved, on average, an all-family participation rate of 33.6% and a two-parent rate of 37.9%.

In FY2021, Florida, Maryland, and Oregon did not meet their all-family participation standard. California, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wyoming did not meet their two-parent participation standard. Jurisdictions that did not meet their standards are at risk of being penalized through a reduction in their block grants, though they may either enter into a corrective compliance plan or claim good cause to avoid the penalty.

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For a copy of the full report, please call 7-5700 or visit www.crs.gov.

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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 FY2023 Continuing Appropriation and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations (P.L. 117-180), enacted September 30, 2022, funds TANF through December 16, 2022.¹

How Are State TANF Programs Funded?

TANF programs are funded through a combination of federal and state funds. 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.² 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 a minimum of at least 80% of what they spent in FY1994 on TANF's predecessor programs. The MOE spending requirement is reduced in states that met their work participation standards to 75% of what a state spent in FY1994.

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

TANF was created by 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 law. That amount 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. The basic block grant 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

¹ Section 150 of P.L. 117-180.

² American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands do not operate TANF programs. The former is eligible but does not operate programs; the latter is ineligible for TANF funds.

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 constant 1997 (inflation-adjusted) dollars for each year, FY1997 through FY2022. In inflation-adjusted terms, the FY2022 block grant was 45% below its value in FY1997.

Table 1. TANF Basic Block Grant Funding in Nominal and Constant Dollars
(\$ in billions)

Fiscal Year	State Family Assistance Grant: 50 States, DC, Tribes, and Territories	State Family Assistance Grant Constant 1997 Dollars	Cumulative Percent Change Since FY1997, Constant 1997 Dollars
1997	\$16.567	\$16.567	
1998	16.567	16.306	-1.6%
1999	16.567	15.991	-3.5
2000	16.567	15.498	-6.5
2001	16.567	15.020	-9.3
2002	16.567	14.792	-10.7
2003	16.567	14.456	-12.7
2004	16.567	14.124	-14.7
2005	16.567	13.680	-17.4
2006	16.567	13.190	-20.4
2007	16.567	12.893	-22.2
2008	16.567	12.345	-25.5
2009	16.567	12.382	-25.3
2010	16.567	12.182	-26.5
2011	16.567	11.859	-28.4
2012	16.567	11.585	-30.1
2013	16.567	11.394	-31.2
2014	16.567	11.217	-32.3
2015	16.567	11.179	-32.5
2016	16.567	11.082	-33.1
2017	16.512	10.820	-34.7
2018	16.512	10.564	-36.2
2019	16.512	10.372	-37.4
2020	16.512	10.224	-38.3
2021	16.512	9.893	-40.3

Fiscal Year	State Family Assistance Grant: 50 States, DC, Tribes, and Territories	State Family Assistance Grant Constant 1997 Dollars	Cumulative Percent Change Since FY1997, Constant 1997 Dollars
2022	16.512	9.168	-44.7

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Family Assistance; 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).

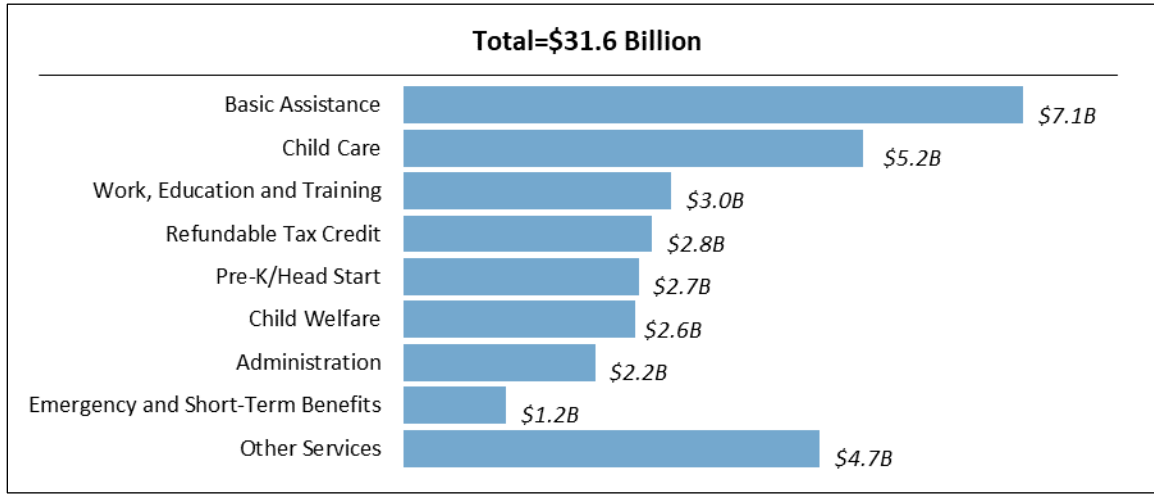
How Have States Used TANF Funds?

In FY2020, a total of \$31.6 billion of both federal TANF and state MOE expenditures were either expended or transferred to other block grant programs. (This total excludes expenditures in tribal TANF programs or those operated in the territories.) Basic assistance—ongoing benefits to families to meet basic needs—represented 22% (\$7.1 billion) of total FY2020 TANF and MOE dollars.

TANF is a major contributor of child care funding. In FY2020, \$5.2 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 \$3.0 billion, or 10% 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 FY2020 totaled \$2.8 billion, or 9% of total TANF and MOE spending.

TANF and MOE funds also help fund state pre-kindergarten (pre-K) programs, with total FY2020 expenditures for that category at \$2.7 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 \$2.6 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 FY2020.

Figure I. Uses of TANF Funds by Spending Category, FY2020
(\$ in billions)



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Family Assistance.

Notes: 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 FY2020 (September 30, 2020), a total of \$6.0 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. Of this amount, states had made such commitments to spend—that is, had obligated—a total of \$0.9 billion. At the end of FY2020, states had \$5.2 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.³ 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 approximately 940,000 families, composed of 2.5 million recipients, received TANF- or MOE-funded assistance in March 2022. The bulk of the recipients were children—1.8 million in that month. For state-by-state assistance caseloads, see **Table B-4**.

Table 2. Families and Recipients of TANF Assistance, March 2022

Families	939,480
Recipients	2,498,736
Children	1,808,872
Adults	689,864

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Data as of 3/10/22 and are subject to revision.

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

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 March 2022. 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.

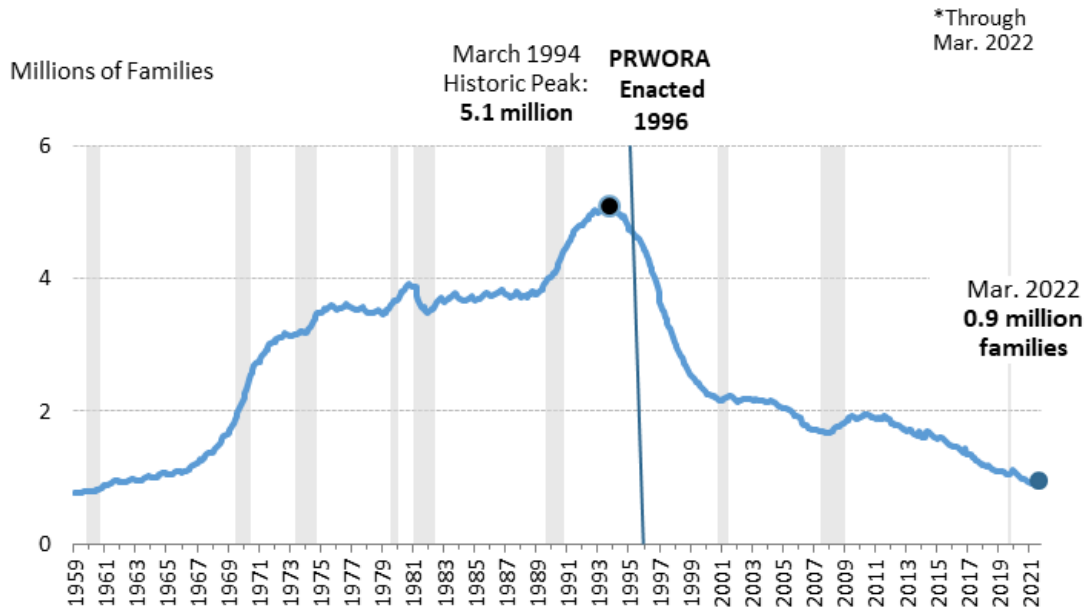
The figure shows two periods of sustained caseload increases: the period from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s and a second period from 1988 to 1994. The number of families receiving

³ 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. Section 260.31.

assistance peaked in March 1994 at 5.1 million families. The assistance caseload fell rapidly in the late 1990s, after PRWORA, 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. The number of families receiving assistance declined by almost half (to a little over 1 million families) during the long economic expansion of 2010 through 2019.

During 2020, a year when the economy was affected by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, there was a brief uptick in the number of families receiving assistance. The number of families receiving assistance increased in the April through June 2020 period. However, after June 2020, the number of families receiving TANF assistance again began to decline.⁴

Figure 2. Number of Families Receiving Assistance, June 1959 to March 2022



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), with data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Data as of 3/10/22 and are subject to revision.

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 the last month shown, 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 2021.

⁴ In 2020 and 2021, Congress enacted expansions to other programs – in particular, unemployment insurance—that might have lessened the need for need-tested cash from TANF. See CRS Report R46687, *Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefits: Permanent-Law Programs and the COVID-19 Pandemic Response*. For estimates of the impact of the poverty interventions in response to COVID-19’s economic downturn, see Laura Wheaton, Linda Giannarelli, and Ilham Dehry, *2021 Poverty Projections: Assessing the Impact of Benefits and Stimulus Measures*, Urban Institute, July 2021.

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

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

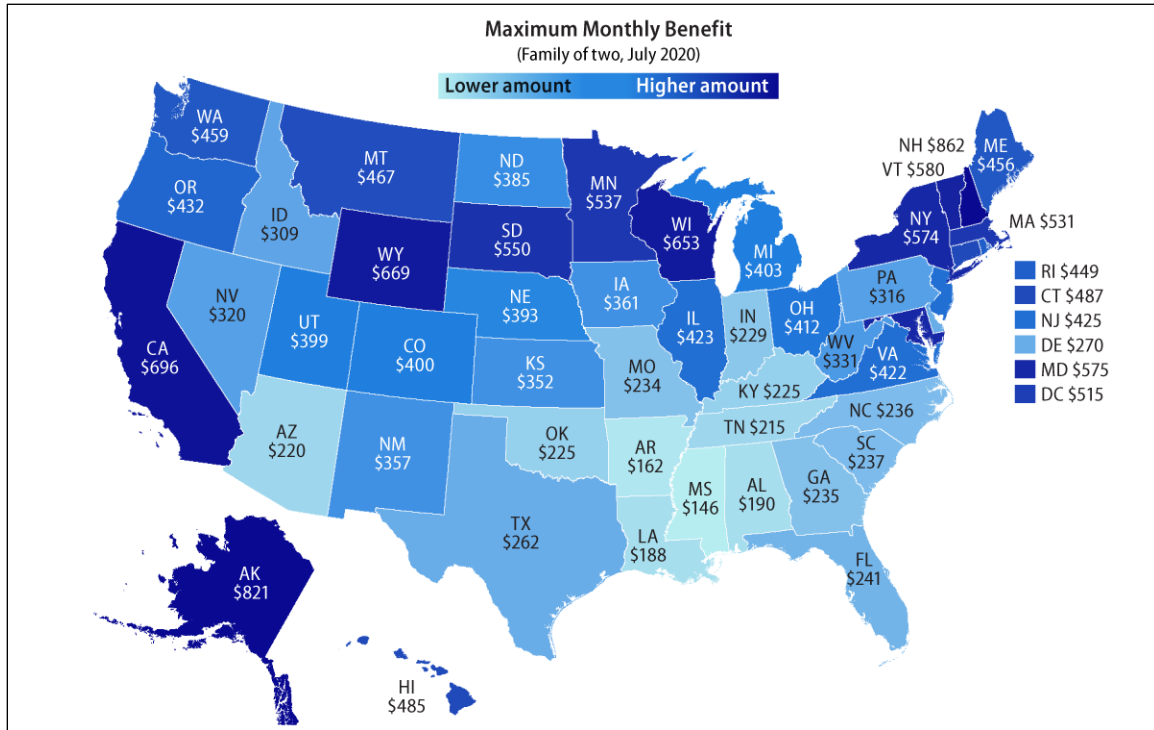
There are *no* federal rules that help determine the amount of TANF cash benefits paid to a family. (There are also no federal rules that require states to use TANF to pay cash benefits, though all states do so.) Benefit amounts are determined solely by the states.

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 3 shows the maximum monthly TANF cash benefit by state for a single parent caring for one child (family of two) in July 2020.⁵ For a family of two, the maximum TANF benefit paid in July 2020 varied from \$146 per month in Mississippi to \$862 per month in New Hampshire. The map shows a regional pattern to the maximum monthly benefit paid, with lower benefit amounts in general in the South compared to 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.

⁵ 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). 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.

Figure 3. TANF Cash Assistance Maximum Monthly Benefit Amounts for a Single-Parent Family with One Child, 50 States and the District of Columbia, July 2020



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from the Welfare Rules Database, funded by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and maintained by the Urban Institute. 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 U.S. Virgin Islands or tribal TANF programs.

Table B-6 shows these benefit amounts by state in dollars and as a percentage of the federal poverty level (FPL).

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.⁶ 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.

⁶ 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.

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.

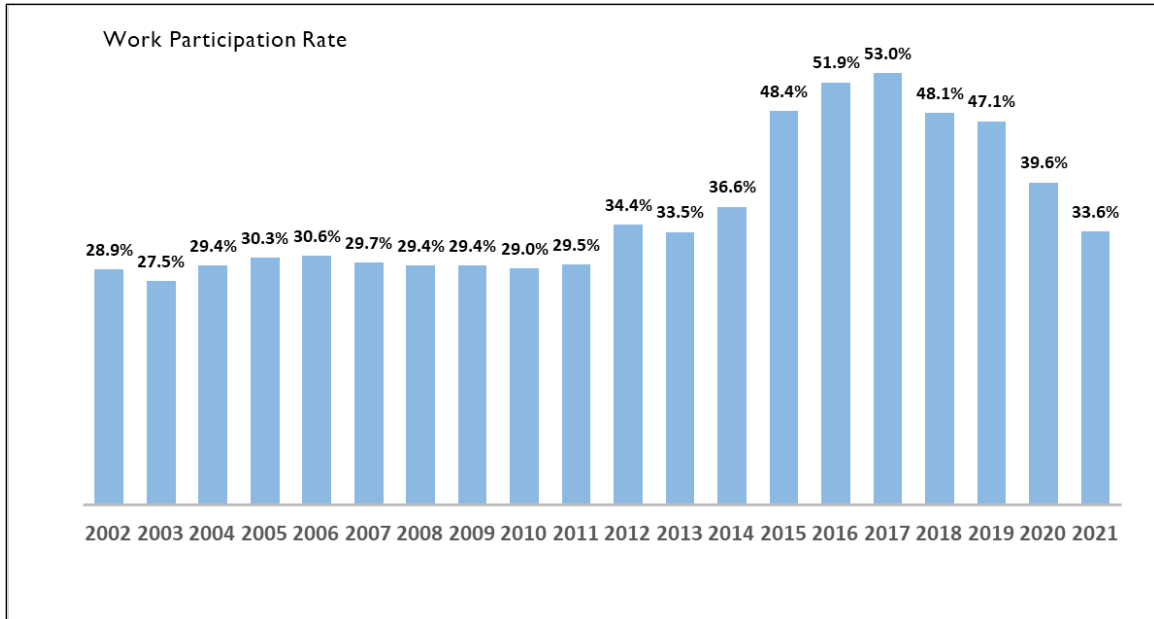
What Work Participation Rates Have the States Achieved?

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 4 shows the national average all-families work participation rate for FY2002 through FY2021. For the period FY2002 through FY2011, states achieved an average all-families work participation rate hovering around 30%. Then, work participation rate increased. 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 did 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 stemmed 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.

The national average TANF work participation rate for all families declined in FY2018 through FY2021. In FY2020 and FY2021, years affected by COVID-19 and its economic fallout, the national average all-families rate was 33.6%. In FY2020, all states met their all-families TANF work participation standards despite this decline. However, in FY2021, Florida, Maryland, and Oregon did not meet their “all families” work participation standard.

Figure 4. National Average TANF Work Participation Rate for All Families, FY2002-FY2021



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

In FY2021, ten jurisdictions (California, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wyoming) did not meet the separate, higher two-parent standard. **Table B-7** provides information for each jurisdiction on the TANF work standard, caseload reduction credit, and work participation rate for all families for FY2021. **Table B-8** provides that information for two-parent families. The table shows that 26 jurisdictions did not have two-parent families receiving assistance funded by TANF or MOE funds (denoted with an “NA” in the table).

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, under the Trump Administration, 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 HHS has not revised this statement under the Biden Administration.

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: 1961-2021

Calendar 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

Calendar 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
2019	1.093	2.866	0.747	2.199	2.9	20.2
2020	1.052	2.757	0.728	2.029	2.8	17.2
2021	0.931	2.450	0.661	1.788	2.5	16.0

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 <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/private/pdf/116161/FINAL%20Fourteenth%20Report%20-%20FINAL%209%2022%2015.pdf>. For 2019, the ratio of TANF recipient children to all children in poverty might be overstated. This is because child poverty might have been underestimated, as responses to the survey used to estimate poverty were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. See Jonathan Rothbaum and Adam Bee, *Coronavirus Infects Surveys, Too: Nonresponse Bias During the Pandemic in the CPS ASEC*, U.S. Census Bureau, SEHSD Working Paper no. 2020-10, September 15, 2020.

Appendix B. State Tables

Table B-1. Use of FY2020 TANF and MOE Funds by Category
(\$ in millions)

State	Basic Assistance	Child Care	Work, Education, and Training	Refundable Tax Credits	Pre-K/Head Start	Child Welfare	Administration	Emergency and Short-Term Benefits	Other Benefits and Services	Total Spending
Alabama	\$16.378	\$24.228	\$6.875	\$0.000	\$10.660	\$40.010	\$24.372	\$46.281	\$35.511	\$204.316
Alaska	45.590	13.968	12.085	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.905	0.326	12.898	91.771
Arizona	45.033	0.000	0.565	0.000	0.000	238.209	18.940	9.179	43.640	355.567
Arkansas	4.257	7.798	12.439	0.000	26.742	0.913	14.984	5.902	11.093	84.129
California	2,598.201	762.874	1,574.497	0.000	0.101	0.062	549.893	261.704	955.710	6,703.043
Colorado	80.602	15.238	8.473	72.077	91.198	53.148	51.730	21.549	57.943	451.957
Connecticut	36.207	62.591	10.506	58.091	70.878	68.389	42.288	18.565	138.266	505.781
Delaware	11.544	82.878	6.475	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.367	2.433	17.632	126.329
District of Columbia	185.408	37.433	39.216	23.842	0.000	0.000	11.578	11.552	7.327	316.355
Florida	133.883	341.154	50.224	0.000	0.000	244.252	97.793	0.877	81.413	949.598
Georgia	109.858	22.183	8.286	0.000	0.000	228.090	22.445	5.799	87.628	484.290
Hawaii	38.679	9.974	41.531	0.000	0.000	1.417	15.754	7.929	105.609	220.893
Idaho	7.915	10.965	2.946	0.000	1.487	1.726	6.480	11.798	0.415	43.731
Illinois	50.912	560.158	17.587	86.933	104.551	239.565	0.000	0.879	96.901	1,157.486
Indiana	16.013	114.016	5.707	24.845	0.000	2.759	28.415	0.290	141.256	333.302
Iowa	30.373	52.604	8.490	25.390	0.000	46.660	6.518	0.347	20.756	191.137
Kansas	13.061	6.673	0.641	38.493	18.375	42.921	9.903	0.000	47.006	177.072

State	Basic Assistance	Child Care	Work, Education, and Training	Refundable Tax Credits	Pre-K/Head Start	Child Welfare	Administration	Emergency and Short-Term Benefits	Other Benefits and Services	Total Spending
Kentucky	179.973	32.666	29.722	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.107	0.000	9.214	263.682
Louisiana	15.122	12.653	35.222	19.933	51.151	26.963	16.848	6.898	29.031	213.821
Maine	37.473	19.990	11.593	7.579	0.507	9.802	6.317	5.177	29.047	127.485
Maryland	153.087	5.484	30.478	154.133	76.530	29.930	23.337	27.518	44.909	545.407
Massachusetts	240.784	265.421	203.514	220.172	0.000	6.559	33.135	103.344	78.870	1,151.798
Michigan	129.478	27.019	1.958	43.518	191.413	78.645	53.354	20.648	794.532	1,340.566
Minnesota	93.963	159.106	52.951	177.877	5.700	0.000	42.407	22.554	18.005	572.564
Mississippi	4.074	1.715	22.769	0.000	0.000	21.756	9.419	0.000	17.110	76.844
Missouri	31.551	27.504	62.874	0.000	0.000	112.570	9.297	73.252	54.188	371.236
Montana	17.448	10.621	2.664	0.000	0.000	1.927	4.709	2.038	9.057	48.464
Nebraska	28.344	18.375	12.299	32.472	0.000	6.100	2.977	0.090	3.238	103.896
Nevada	33.047	13.902	1.302	0.000	0.000	28.275	9.894	8.956	18.736	114.112
New Hampshire	34.201	4.582	7.225	0.000	0.000	4.544	11.407	2.373	16.217	80.549
New Jersey	82.639	218.423	73.767	361.436	614.997	0.000	50.883	16.103	72.455	1,490.702
New Mexico	68.684	34.278	20.737	74.691	70.361	1.019	6.133	6.369	22.966	305.238
New York	1,444.193	479.272	120.136	1,296.116	496.529	348.868	431.817	212.620	330.864	5,160.413
North Carolina	34.722	226.371	4.005	0.000	92.153	135.889	43.433	3.574	44.245	584.392
North Dakota	3.857	1.239	3.915	0.000	0.000	24.228	4.941	0.079	0.926	39.184
Ohio	247.480	423.168	82.829	0.000	0.158	18.212	99.060	76.521	248.456	1,195.884
Oklahoma	19.303	59.713	9.208	0.000	0.000	13.408	8.399	0.587	34.063	144.682
Oregon	83.504	11.102	18.507	3.381	11.599	14.496	36.467	23.731	42.954	245.739

State	Basic Assistance	Child Care	Work, Education, and Training	Refundable Tax Credits	Pre-K/Head Start	Child Welfare	Administration	Emergency and Short-Term Benefits	Other Benefits and Services	Total Spending
Pennsylvania	130.776	482.527	86.953	0.000	219.345	0.000	62.785	9.851	142.789	1,135.026
Rhode Island	21.679	41.607	9.897	22.214	1.190	26.256	5.141	0.000	26.679	154.664
South Carolina	48.818	4.085	8.203	0.000	27.777	5.063	18.961	0.000	53.150	166.057
South Dakota	13.022	0.803	2.798	0.000	0.000	3.494	2.205	3.792	2.823	28.937
Tennessee	23.612	57.000	23.053	0.000	83.207	0.000	32.009	0.000	2.907	221.788
Texas	45.249	0.000	85.947	0.000	339.179	377.214	68.821	4.337	63.466	984.212
Utah	17.343	22.619	14.777	0.000	12.486	1.348	6.507	1.983	19.620	96.684
Vermont	13.144	33.365	0.734	19.246	0.000	8.364	5.114	0.674	14.094	94.735
Virginia	65.836	38.566	36.533	0.186	6.635	56.980	48.434	5.392	41.402	299.964
Washington	139.722	150.607	131.210	0.000	51.343	28.400	54.971	76.080	424.139	1,056.473
West Virginia	40.212	21.096	0.587	0.000	0.000	26.446	14.834	13.620	27.733	144.529
Wisconsin	73.364	195.758	28.987	69.700	0.000	7.317	28.730	32.356	129.978	566.190
Wyoming	11.461	1.554	5.192	0.000	1.709	0.000	3.517	3.220	2.841	29.494
Totals	7,051.079	5,226.926	3,049.091	2,832.324	2,677.958	2,632.197	2,181.733	1,169.148	4,731.712	31,552.168

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Family Assistance.

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

Table B-2. Uses of FY2020 TANF and MOE Funds by Category as a Percentage of Total Federal TANF and State MOE Spending

State	Basic Assistance	Child Care	Work, Education, and Training	Refundable Tax Credits	Pre-K/Head Start	Child Welfare	Administration	Emergency and Short-Term Benefits	Other Benefits and Services	Total Spending
Alabama	8.0%	11.9%	3.4%	0.0%	5.2%	19.6%	11.9%	22.7%	17.4%	100.0%
Alaska	49.7	15.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.4	14.1	100.0
Arizona	12.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	67.0	5.3	2.6	12.3	100.0
Arkansas	5.1	9.3	14.8	0.0	31.8	1.1	17.8	7.0	13.2	100.0
California	38.8	11.4	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	3.9	14.3	100.0
Colorado	17.8	3.4	1.9	15.9	20.2	11.8	11.4	4.8	12.8	100.0
Connecticut	7.2	12.4	2.1	11.5	14.0	13.5	8.4	3.7	27.3	100.0
Delaware	9.1	65.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.9	14.0	100.0
District of Columbia	58.6	11.8	12.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	2.3	100.0
Florida	14.1	35.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	25.7	10.3	0.1	8.6	100.0
Georgia	22.7	4.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	47.1	4.6	1.2	18.1	100.0
Hawaii	17.5	4.5	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.1	3.6	47.8	100.0
Idaho	18.1	25.1	6.7	0.0	3.4	3.9	14.8	27.0	0.9	100.0
Illinois	4.4	48.4	1.5	7.5	9.0	20.7	0.0	0.1	8.4	100.0
Indiana	4.8	34.2	1.7	7.5	0.0	0.8	8.5	0.1	42.4	100.0
Iowa	15.9	27.5	4.4	13.3	0.0	24.4	3.4	0.2	10.9	100.0
Kansas	7.4	3.8	0.4	21.7	10.4	24.2	5.6	0.0	26.5	100.0
Kentucky	68.3	12.4	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	3.5	100.0
Louisiana	7.1	5.9	16.5	9.3	23.9	12.6	7.9	3.2	13.6	100.0

State	Basic Assistance	Child Care	Work, Education, and Training	Refundable Tax Credits	Pre-K/Head Start	Child Welfare	Administration	Emergency and Short-Term Benefits	Other Benefits and Services	Total Spending
Maine	29.4	15.7	9.1	5.9	0.4	7.7	5.0	4.1	22.8	100.0
Maryland	28.1	1.0	5.6	28.3	14.0	5.5	4.3	5.0	8.2	100.0
Massachusetts	20.9	23.0	17.7	19.1	0.0	0.6	2.9	9.0	6.8	100.0
Michigan	9.7	2.0	0.1	3.2	14.3	5.9	4.0	1.5	59.3	100.0
Minnesota	16.4	27.8	9.2	31.1	1.0	0.0	7.4	3.9	3.1	100.0
Mississippi	5.3	2.2	29.6	0.0	0.0	28.3	12.3	0.0	22.3	100.0
Missouri	8.5	7.4	16.9	0.0	0.0	30.3	2.5	19.7	14.6	100.0
Montana	36.0	21.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	9.7	4.2	18.7	100.0
Nebraska	27.3	17.7	11.8	31.3	0.0	5.9	2.9	0.1	3.1	100.0
Nevada	29.0	12.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	24.8	8.7	7.8	16.4	100.0
New Hampshire	42.5	5.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	14.2	2.9	20.1	100.0
New Jersey	5.5	14.7	4.9	24.2	41.3	0.0	3.4	1.1	4.9	100.0
New Mexico	22.5	11.2	6.8	24.5	23.1	0.3	2.0	2.1	7.5	100.0
New York	28.0	9.3	2.3	25.1	9.6	6.8	8.4	4.1	6.4	100.0
North Carolina	5.9	38.7	0.7	0.0	15.8	23.3	7.4	0.6	7.6	100.0
North Dakota	9.8	3.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	61.8	12.6	0.2	2.4	100.0
Ohio	20.7	35.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	8.3	6.4	20.8	100.0
Oklahoma	13.3	41.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	9.3	5.8	0.4	23.5	100.0
Oregon	34.0	4.5	7.5	1.4	4.7	5.9	14.8	9.7	17.5	100.0
Pennsylvania	11.5	42.5	7.7	0.0	19.3	0.0	5.5	0.9	12.6	100.0
Rhode Island	14.0	26.9	6.4	14.4	0.8	17.0	3.3	0.0	17.2	100.0

State	Basic Assistance	Child Care	Work, Education, and Training	Refundable Tax Credits	Pre-K/Head Start	Child Welfare	Administration	Emergency and Short-Term Benefits	Other Benefits and Services	Total Spending
South Carolina	29.4	2.5	4.9	0.0	16.7	3.0	11.4	0.0	32.0	100.0
South Dakota	45.0	2.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	12.1	7.6	13.1	9.8	100.0
Tennessee	10.6	25.7	10.4	0.0	37.5	0.0	14.4	0.0	1.3	100.0
Texas	4.6	0.0	8.7	0.0	34.5	38.3	7.0	0.4	6.4	100.0
Utah	17.9	23.4	15.3	0.0	12.9	1.4	6.7	2.1	20.3	100.0
Vermont	13.9	35.2	0.8	20.3	0.0	8.8	5.4	0.7	14.9	100.0
Virginia	21.9	12.9	12.2	0.1	2.2	19.0	16.1	1.8	13.8	100.0
Washington	13.2	14.3	12.4	0.0	4.9	2.7	5.2	7.2	40.1	100.0
West Virginia	27.8	14.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	18.3	10.3	9.4	19.2	100.0
Wisconsin	13.0	34.6	5.1	12.3	0.0	1.3	5.1	5.7	23.0	100.0
Wyoming	38.9	5.3	17.6	0.0	5.8	0.0	11.9	10.9	9.6	100.0
Totals	22.3	16.6	9.7	9.0	8.5	8.3	6.9	3.7	15.0	100.0

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Family Assistance.

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

Table B-3. Unspent TANF Funds at the End of FY2020
(September 30, 2020; \$ in millions)

State	Unliquidated Obligations	Unobligated Balance
Alabama	\$5.000	\$96.385
Alaska	3.823	17.833
Arizona	0.000	38.786
Arkansas	42.772	56.406
California	100.860	0.000
Colorado	0.000	87.486
Connecticut	0.000	0.000
Delaware	5.356	35.457
District of Columbia	0.000	15.236
Florida	50.819	0.000
Georgia	26.758	79.824
Hawaii	15.302	364.301
Idaho	0.000	8.269
Illinois	0.000	0.000
Indiana	13.406	18.647
Iowa	11.008	0.000
Kansas	3.567	57.065
Kentucky	0.000	38.810
Louisiana	0.000	65.375
Maine	22.300	93.075
Maryland	0.000	0.051
Massachusetts	0.000	0.000
Michigan	0.000	94.231
Minnesota	0.000	103.991
Mississippi	0.000	47.037
Missouri	0.000	0.000
Montana	0.000	19.455
Nebraska	39.053	52.068
Nevada	33.445	1.769
New Hampshire	0.000	44.926
New Jersey	27.786	25.000
New Mexico	1.195	60.053
New York	311.017	586.125
North Carolina	55.335	0.000

State	Unliquidated Obligations	Unobligated Balance
North Dakota	0.000	1.500
Ohio	0.000	582.599
Oklahoma	0.000	264.061
Oregon	0.000	45.203
Pennsylvania	88.075	410.985
Rhode Island	0.000	25.051
South Carolina	0.000	0.000
South Dakota	0.000	22.795
Tennessee	0.000	789.634
Texas	0.000	281.369
Utah	0.000	59.430
Vermont	0.000	0.000
Virginia	7.366	125.804
Washington	25.809	105.845
West Virginia	0.000	101.445
Wisconsin	0.000	204.997
Wyoming	0.000	27.231
Totals	890.054	5,155.608

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Family Assistance.

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, March 2022

State	Families	Recipients	Children	Adults
Alabama	5,607	12,514	10,498	2,016
Alaska	1,619	4,244	2,968	1,276
Arizona	5,938	12,448	10,335	2,113
Arkansas	1,229	2,661	2,182	479
California	316,819	1,027,878	720,028	307,850
Colorado	12,036	29,087	21,349	7,738
Connecticut	4,670	10,008	7,519	2,489
Delaware	2,755	7,732	4,596	3,136
District of Columbia	3,834	10,691	8,590	2,101
Florida	25,517	40,224	33,638	6,586

State	Families	Recipients	Children	Adults
Georgia	6,387	12,321	11,095	1,226
Guam	354	943	705	238
Hawaii	4,660	13,690	9,082	4,608
Idaho	1,545	2,176	2,151	25
Illinois	10,346	20,842	18,335	2,507
Indiana	4,362	9,202	8,023	1,179
Iowa	5,506	13,381	10,290	3,091
Kansas	3,134	3,134	1,597	1,537
Kentucky	11,767	23,665	20,319	3,346
Louisiana	3,090	7,229	6,135	1,094
Maine	11,668	39,396	24,792	14,604
Maryland	22,633	58,961	40,929	18,032
Massachusetts	50,001	133,740	93,886	39,854
Michigan	8,665	22,397	17,742	4,655
Minnesota	14,586	34,333	25,878	8,455
Mississippi	1,621	2,994	2,561	433
Missouri	6,348	14,463	11,274	3,189
Montana	1,936	4,364	3,601	763
Nebraska	3,186	7,431	6,451	980
Nevada	6,109	15,903	11,684	4,219
New Hampshire	3,816	9,031	6,778	2,253
New Jersey	9,254	23,158	16,707	6,451
New Mexico	10,978	28,314	20,222	8,092
New York	113,612	291,748	195,755	95,993
North Carolina	11,583	20,640	18,358	2,282
North Dakota	691	1,678	1,451	227
Ohio	42,519	74,989	69,067	5,922
Oklahoma	3,800	8,177	7,304	873
Oregon	35,050	102,976	67,611	35,365
Pennsylvania	29,101	71,531	54,830	16,701
Puerto Rico	3,579	9,641	5,933	3,708
Rhode Island	2,768	7,189	5,196	1,993
South Carolina	6,559	15,172	12,383	2,789
South Dakota	2,342	4,563	4,304	259
Tennessee	13,536	27,856	23,022	4,834
Texas	11,590	21,417	19,110	2,307
Utah	2,058	4,627	3,483	1,144

State	Families	Recipients	Children	Adults
Vermont	1,997	4,348	3,214	1,134
Virgin Islands	70	234	163	71
Virginia	19,202	38,869	29,399	9,470
Washington	38,956	95,653	63,864	31,789
West Virginia	5,312	10,268	8,738	1,530
Wisconsin	12,706	27,493	22,895	4,598
Wyoming	473	1,112	852	260
Totals	939,480	2,498,736	1,808,872	689,864

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Data as of 3/10/22 and are subject to revision.

Note: 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, March of Selected Years

	Percentage Change					
	1994	2010	2019	2022	1994-2022	2019-2022
Alabama	46,690	22,992	6,946	5,607	-88.0%	-19.3%
Alaska	13,132	3,743	2,202	1,619	-87.7	-26.5
Arizona	70,692	18,198	6,766	5,938	-91.6	-12.2
Arkansas	24,666	8,114	2,237	1,229	-95.0	-45.1
California	933,062	608,644	351,909	316,819	-66.0	-10.0
Colorado	39,426	12,894	13,396	12,036	-69.5	-10.2
Connecticut	61,890	16,449	7,278	4,670	-92.5	-35.8
Delaware	10,871	5,418	3,119	2,755	-74.7	-11.7
District of Columbia	26,971	8,900	7,165	3,834	-85.8	-46.5
Florida	231,670	55,671	35,438	25,517	-89.0	-28.0
Georgia	140,246	19,717	8,331	6,387	-95.4	-23.3
Guam	2,124	1,309	399	354	-83.3	-11.3
Hawaii	21,665	9,982	3,969	4,660	-78.5	17.4
Idaho	9,495	1,847	1,995	1,545	-83.7	-22.6
Illinois	239,781	27,759	10,765	10,346	-95.7	-3.9
Indiana	68,610	28,526	5,378	4,362	-93.6	-18.9
Iowa	37,053	20,781	8,175	5,506	-85.1	-32.6
Kansas	28,592	14,870	3,740	3,134	-89.0	-16.2

	<u>Percentage Change</u>					
	1994	2010	2019	2022	1994-2022	2019-2022
Kentucky	76,252	30,772	15,545	11,767	-84.6	-24.3
Louisiana	80,888	10,346	3,050	3,090	-96.2	1.3
Maine	22,086	15,699	13,770	11,668	-47.2	-15.3
Maryland	80,607	24,874	16,020	22,633	-71.9	41.3
Massachusetts	102,126	50,653	48,685	50,001	-51.0	2.7
Michigan	204,589	65,898	10,968	8,665	-95.8	-21.0
Minnesota	61,673	25,205	15,137	14,586	-76.3	-3.6
Mississippi	52,661	11,352	2,731	1,621	-96.9	-40.6
Missouri	91,523	39,084	9,338	6,348	-93.1	-32.0
Montana	11,833	3,412	3,053	1,936	-83.6	-36.6
Nebraska	15,470	8,034	4,215	3,186	-79.4	-24.4
Nevada	16,305	10,765	7,654	6,109	-62.5	-20.2
New Hampshire	11,093	6,079	5,107	3,816	-65.6	-25.3
New Jersey	112,121	34,821	8,914	9,254	-91.7	3.8
New Mexico	34,538	20,085	9,433	10,978	-68.2	16.4
New York	462,611	158,342	110,781	113,612	-75.4	2.6
North Carolina	128,711	22,806	13,833	11,583	-91.0	-16.3
North Dakota	5,316	1,799	936	691	-87.0	-26.2
Ohio	230,613	99,971	50,600	42,519	-81.6	-16.0
Oklahoma	45,674	8,823	5,400	3,800	-91.7	-29.6
Oregon	40,499	33,814	35,483	35,050	-13.5	-1.2
Pennsylvania	207,424	57,759	35,557	29,101	-86.0	-18.2
Puerto Rico	55,066	15,397	4,291	3,579	-93.5	-16.6
Rhode Island	22,494	6,410	3,599	2,768	-87.7	-23.1
South Carolina	49,960	17,244	7,587	6,559	-86.9	-13.5
South Dakota	6,410	3,211	2,801	2,342	-63.5	-16.4
Tennessee	104,027	61,666	17,585	13,536	-87.0	-23.0
Texas	274,450	47,643	19,629	11,590	-95.8	-41.0
Utah	16,910	5,885	3,010	2,058	-87.8	-31.6
Vermont	9,802	3,296	2,501	1,997	-79.6	-20.2
Virgin Islands	1,303	443	70	70	-94.6	0.0
Virginia	73,974	35,892	16,045	19,202	-74.0	19.7
Washington	104,130	62,392	36,727	38,956	-62.6	6.1
West Virginia	38,849	10,343	6,283	5,312	-86.3	-15.5
Wisconsin	73,641	25,961	14,362	12,706	-82.7	-11.5

	<u>Percentage Change</u>					
	1994	2010	2019	2022	1994-2022	2019-2022
Wyoming	5,380	324	518	473	-91.2	-8.7
Totals	4,937,645	1,922,314	1,040,426	939,480	-81.0	-9.7

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Data as of 3/10/22 and are subject to revision.

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

Table B-6. TANF Cash Assistance Maximum Monthly Benefit Amounts for a Single-Parent Family with One Child, By Jurisdiction, July 2020

Monthly Dollar Amount and as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level for 2020

	Maximum Monthly Benefit (\$)	Maximum Monthly Benefit as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level
Alabama	\$190	13.2%
Alaska	821	45.7
Arizona	220	15.3
Arkansas	162	11.3
California	696	48.4
Colorado	400	27.8
Connecticut	487	33.9
Delaware	270	18.8
District of Columbia	515	35.8
Florida	241	16.8
Georgia	235	16.4
Hawaii	485	29.3
Idaho	309	21.5
Illinois	423	29.4
Indiana	229	15.9
Iowa	361	25.1
Kansas	352	24.5
Kentucky	225	15.7

	Maximum Monthly Benefit (\$)	Maximum Monthly Benefit as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level
Louisiana	188	13.1
Maine	456	31.7
Maryland	575	40.0
Massachusetts	531	37.0
Michigan	403	28.1
Minnesota	537	37.4
Mississippi	146	10.2
Missouri	234	16.3
Montana	467	32.5
Nebraska	393	27.4
Nevada	320	22.3
New Hampshire	862	60.0
New Jersey	425	29.6
New Mexico	357	24.8
New York	574	40.0
North Carolina	236	16.4
North Dakota	385	26.8
Ohio	412	28.7
Oklahoma	225	15.7
Oregon	432	30.1
Pennsylvania	316	22.0
Rhode Island	449	31.3
South Carolina	237	16.5
South Dakota	550	38.3
Tennessee	215	15.0
Texas	262	18.2
Utah	399	27.8
Vermont	580	40.4
Virginia	422	29.4
Washington	459	31.9
West Virginia	331	23.0
Wisconsin	653	45.5
Wyoming	669	46.6
Maximum State	862	60.0

	Maximum Monthly Benefit (\$)	Maximum Monthly Benefit as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level
Minimum State	146	10.2
Median State	399	27.8

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from the Welfare Rules Database, funded by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and maintained at the Urban Institute. 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 U.S. Virgin Islands or tribal TANF programs. Federal poverty level is from HHS at <https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-federal-register-references/2020-poverty-guidelines>.

Table B-7. TANF Work Participation Standard and Rate, By Jurisdiction for All Families: FY2021

State	Statutory Standard	Caseload Reduction Credit (percentage points)	Effected (after credit) standard	Work Participation Rate	Met the standard?
Alabama	50.0%	-50.0	0.0%	36.9%	Yes
Alaska	50.0	-42.0	8.0	30.7	Yes
Arizona	50.0	-50.0	0.0	11.7	Yes
Arkansas	50.0	-50.0	0.0	14.1	Yes
California	50.0	-30.2	19.8	52.1	Yes
Colorado	50.0	-49.2	0.8	44.2	Yes
Connecticut	50.0	-50.0	0.0	3.4	Yes
Delaware	50.0	-50.0	0.0	27.6	Yes
District of Col.	50.0	-39.7	10.3	15.0	Yes
Florida	50.0	-34.5	15.5	3.7	No
Georgia	50.0	-50.0	0.0	4.6	Yes
Guam	50.0	-50.0	0.0	2.9	Yes
Hawaii	50.0	-50.0	0.0	10.9	Yes
Idaho	50.0	0.0	50.0	71.4	Yes
Illinois	50.0	-42.4	7.6	56.0	Yes
Indiana	50.0	-50.0	0.0	12.6	Yes
Iowa	50.0	-50.0	0.0	13.1	Yes
Kansas	50.0	-50.0	0.0	28.7	Yes
Kentucky	50.0	-50.0	0.0	20.6	Yes
Louisiana	50.0	-50.0	0.0	0.5	Yes

State	Statutory Standard	Caseload Reduction Credit (percentage points)	Effected (after credit) standard	Work Participation Rate	Met the standard?
Maine	50.0	0.0	50.0	79.7	Yes
Maryland	50.0	-35.7	14.3	3.2	No
Massachusetts	50.0	-29.3	20.7	53.8	Yes
Michigan	50.0	-50.0	0.0	25.2	Yes
Minnesota	50.0	-47.3	2.7	14.9	Yes
Mississippi	50.0	-50.0	0.0	41.7	Yes
Missouri	50.0	-50.0	0.0	17.4	Yes
Montana	50.0	-39.1	10.9	36.3	Yes
Nebraska	50.0	-50.0	0.0	9.6	Yes
Nevada	50.0	-45.8	4.2	22.8	Yes
New Hampshire	50.0	0.0	50.0	58.9	Yes
New Jersey	50.0	-50.0	0.0	4.3	Yes
New Mexico	50.0	-50.0	0.0	7.2	Yes
New York	50.0	-50.0	0.0	10.3	Yes
North Carolina	50.0	-48.7	1.3	4.7	Yes
North Dakota	50.0	-50.0	0.0	8.5	Yes
Ohio	50.0	-41.2	8.8	31.9	Yes
Oklahoma	50.0	-50.0	0.0	13.7	Yes
Oregon	50.0	0.0	50.0	34.1	No
Pennsylvania	50.0	-50.0	0.0	11.3	Yes
Puerto Rico	50.0	-50.0	0.0	0.6	Yes
Rhode Island	50.0	-50.0	0.0	6.5	Yes
South Carolina	50.0	-50.0	0.0	9.0	Yes
South Dakota	50.0	0.0	50.0	58.8	Yes
Tennessee	50.0	-50.0	0.0	24.8	Yes
Texas	50.0	-50.0	0.0	3.1	Yes
Utah	50.0	-50.0	0.0	10.5	Yes
Vermont	50.0	-48.9	1.1	35.4	Yes
Virgin Islands	50.0	-50.0	0.0	1.2	Yes
Virginia	50.0	-50.0	0.0	14.5	Yes
Washington	50.0	-50.0	0.0	34.7	Yes
West Virginia	50.0	-50.0	0.0	20.8	Yes
Wisconsin	50.0	-42.5	7.5	36.9	Yes
Wyoming	50.0	0.0	50.0	73.8	Yes

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

Table B-8. TANF Work Participation Standard and Rate, By Jurisdiction, for Two-Parent Families: FY2021

(NA denotes that the jurisdiction did not have two-parent families receiving TANF or MOE-funded assistance)

State	Statutory Standard	Caseload Reduction Credit (percentage points)	Effective (after credit) standard	Work Participation Rate	Met the Standard?
Alabama	90.0	-90.0	0.0	55.7	Yes
Alaska	90.0	-52.1	37.9	40.9	Yes
Arizona	90.0	-75.9	14.1	15.1	Yes
Arkansas	90.0	-76.7	13.3	17.7	Yes
California	90.0	-34.4	55.6	22.8	No
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Col.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	90.0	-46.8	43.2	1.0	No
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	90.0	-54.7	35.3	0.6	No
Hawaii	90.0	-74.3	15.7	12.4	No
Idaho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	90.0	-77.7	12.3	16.6	Yes
Iowa	90.0	-84.7	5.3	10.7	Yes
Kansas	90.0	-67.0	23.0	31.5	Yes
Kentucky	90.0	-62.2	27.8	32.5	Yes
Louisiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	90.0	0.0	90.0	91.6	Yes
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	90.0	-29.3	60.7	91.4	Yes
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Montana	90.0	-70.4	19.6	38.5	Yes

State	Statutory Standard	Caseload Reduction Credit (percentage points)	Effective (after credit) standard	Work Participation Rate	Met the Standard?
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	90.0	-45.8	44.2	29.0	No
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	90.0	-83.8	6.2	95.9	Yes
New Mexico	90.0	-66.2	23.8	8.5	No
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	90.0	-48.7	41.3	9.7	No
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	90.0	-83.0	7.0	29.6	Yes
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	90.0	0.0	90.0	67.8	No
Pennsylvania	90.0	-90.0	0.0	34.0	Yes
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	90.0	-63.7	26.3	6.8	No
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	90.0	-76.7	13.3	24.0	Yes
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	90.0	-58.9	31.1	79.9	Yes
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	90.0	-52.5	37.5	58.1	Yes
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	90.0	-63.1	26.9	39.9	Yes
Wyoming	90.0	0.0	90.0	70.4	No

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

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