



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

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Summary

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

TANF Funding. TANF provides fixed funding to states, the bulk of which is provided in a \$16.5 billion-per-year basic block grant. States are required in total to contribute, from their own funds, at least \$10.4 billion under a maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement. The basic block grant is not adjusted for inflation or changes in the cash welfare caseload (see “The Caseload,” below). It has lost 28% of its value to inflation from FY1997 through FY2011.

State Spending. Though TANF is best known for funding cash welfare payments for needy families with children, the block grant and MOE funds are used for a wide variety of benefits and activities. In FY2011, expenditures on basic assistance (cash welfare) totaled \$9.6 billion—28.8% of total federal TANF and MOE dollars. TANF also contributes funds for child care and services for children who have been, or are at risk of being, abused and neglected.

Cash Welfare Caseload. A total of 1.9 million families, composed of 4.5 million recipients, received TANF- or MOE-funded cash in December 2011. The bulk of the “recipients” were children—3.4 million in that month. The cash welfare caseload is very heterogeneous. The type of family historically thought of as the “typical” cash welfare family—one with an unemployed adult recipient—accounted for less than half of all families on the rolls in FY2009. Additionally, 14.7% of cash welfare families had an employed adult, while almost half of all families had no adult recipient. Child-only families include those with disabled adults receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), adults who are nonparents (e.g., grandparents, aunts, uncles) caring for children, and families consisting of citizen children and ineligible noncitizen parents.

Cash Welfare Benefits. TANF cash benefits are set by states. In July 2010, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of three ranged from \$923 in Alaska to \$170 in Mississippi. Benefits in all states represent a fraction of poverty-level income. In the median jurisdiction (District of Columbia), the maximum monthly benefit of \$428 for a family of three represents 28% of poverty-level income.

Cash Welfare Work Requirements. TANF requires states to engage 50% of all families and 90% of two-parent families in work activities. However, these standards are reduced by caseload reduction from FY2005. Further, states may get an extra credit against these standards by spending more than required under the TANF MOE. In FY2009, states achieved an all-family participation rate of 29.4% and a two-parent rate of 28.3%. That year, eight jurisdictions failed the all-family standard, and seven jurisdictions failed the two-parent standard. States that fail to meet work standards are *at risk* of being penalized by a reduction in their block grant.

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Introduction

This report provides responses to frequently asked questions about the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant. It is intended to serve as a quick reference to provide easy access to information and data. This report does not provide information on TANF program rules. For such information, see CRS Report RL32748, *The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant: A Primer on TANF Financing and Federal Requirements*, by Gene Falk. For a non-technical overview of TANF, see CRS Report R40946, *The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant: An Introduction*, by Gene Falk.

Current Topics

What Is TANF's Current Funding Status?

TANF is currently funded through March 2013. Its funding was extended for the first six months of FY2013 by the government-wide continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175).

What Is TANF's Current Funding Level?

Table 1 shows TANF funding for FY2006 through FY2013. (The FY2013 numbers are for the first six months; but for comparability are shown at its annualized level.) The bulk of TANF funding is in a basic block grant (the state family assistance grant), which provides annual funding totaling \$16.5 billion for the 50 states and District of Columbia. This grant and amount was established in the 1996 welfare reform law and has not been changed since then.

Table 1. Federal TANF Funding: FY2006 through FY2013

(Dollars in millions)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (First six months, at its Annual Rate)
State family assistance grant	\$16,489	\$16,489	\$16,489	\$16,489	\$16,489	\$16,489	\$16,489	\$16,489
Supplemental grants	319	319	319	319	319	211		
Healthy marriage/responsible fatherhood grants	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Grants to the territories	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Grants for tribal work programs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Regular contingency funds	93	59	428	1,107	212	334	612	612

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (First six months, at its Annual Rate)
Emergency contingency funds				617	4,383			
Totals	17,137	17,103	17,472	18,768	21,639	17,270	17,337	17,337

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

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

Did the Cash Welfare Caseload Rise During the Recent Recession?

The TANF cash welfare caseload rose from August 2008 through December 2010, increasing 17% from 1,675,297 families in July 2008 to a peak of 1,952,451 families in December 2010. Since then, the caseload has fluctuated, and in December 2011 stood at 1,882,817, 3.6% off its peak December 2010 level. The December 2011 caseload remained 12.4% above its July 2008 level.

What Is the Administration’s “Waiver” Initiative

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

May States Require Drug Testing of Welfare Recipients?

Yes. The 1996 welfare reform law gave states the *option* of requiring drug tests for welfare recipients and penalizing those who fail such tests. (See Section 902 of P.L. 104-193.)

In addition to this option, the 1996 welfare reform law contained two other provisions related to drug abuse and TANF applicants or recipients. The law established a lifetime ban on eligibility for TANF and food stamps for those convicted of a drug-related felony. However, states may either opt out entirely or modify and limit this lifetime ban. (See Section 115 of P.L. 104-193.)

Further, TANF allows states to establish Individual Responsibility Plans (IRPs) for their TANF families. The IRP may require participation in a substance abuse treatment program. A family may be sanctioned for failure to comply with its IRP.

For a discussion of states that require drug testing in TANF and related programs, see CRS Report R42394, *Drug Testing and Crime-Related Restrictions in TANF, SNAP, and Housing Assistance*, by Maggie McCarty et al.

History

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

The TANF block grant was created by the 1996 welfare reform law, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA, P.L. 104-193). PRWORA is also referred to in this report as the 1996 welfare reform law. TANF replaced the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), which dated back to the Social Security Act of 1935, and several other related programs.

Has Legislation Modified TANF Since the 1996 Law?

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

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

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

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

In addition, P.L. 112-96

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

Funding and Expenditures

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

From FY1997 (the first full year of TANF funding) through FY2011 (ended September 30, 2011), the real value of the TANF block grant declined by 28%. **Table 2** shows the impact of inflation on the value of the TANF block grant for each year, FY1997 through FY2011.

Table 2. Basic TANF Block Grant in Constant 1997 Dollars

Fiscal Year	Value of the Block Grant in Billions of FY1997 Dollars	Cumulative Loss of Value in Percent
1997	\$16.5	0
1998	16.2	-2%
1999	15.9	-3%
2000	15.4	-6%
2001	14.9	-9%
2002	14.7	-11%
2003	14.4	-13%
2004	14.1	-15%
2005	13.6	-17%
2006	13.1	-20%
2007	12.8	-22%
2008	12.3	-25%
2009	12.3	-25%
2010	12.1	-26%
2011	11.8	-28%

Source: Prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). Constant dollars were computed using the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

How Have States Used TANF Funds?

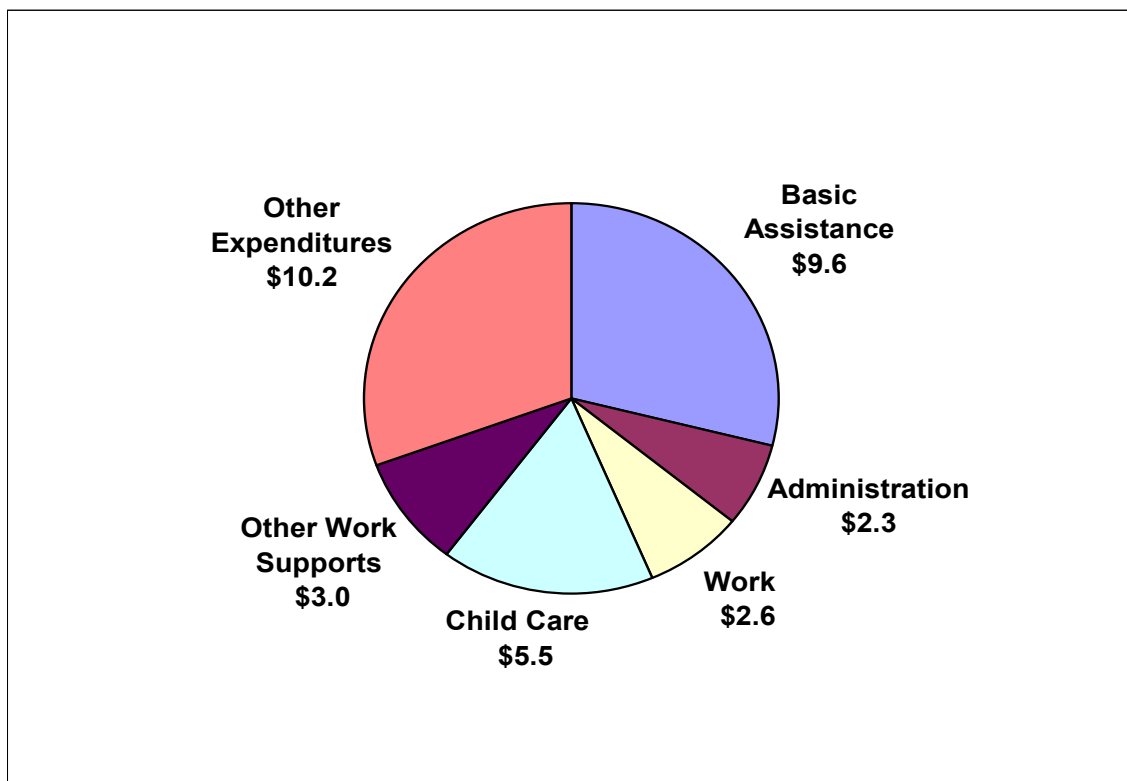
TANF is best known as a funding source of cash welfare benefits for needy families with children. However, states have considerable discretion in using TANF funds, and have used them for a wide range of benefits and services.

Figure 1 shows the uses of federal TANF grants to states and state MOE funds in FY2011. In FY2011, a total of \$33.3 billion of both federal TANF and state MOE expenditures were either expended or transferred to other block grant programs. Basic assistance, the category that most closely reflects cash welfare, had expenditures of \$9.6 billion in FY2011—28.8% of total TANF and MOE dollars.

TANF is a major contributor of child care funding. In FY2011, 16.6% of all TANF funds used were either expended on child care or transferred to the child care block grant (the Child Care and Development Fund, or CCDF). TANF is also a major contributor to the child welfare system, which provides foster care, adoption assistance, and services to families with children who either have experienced or are at risk of experiencing child abuse or neglect. However, TANF’s accounting system does a poor job of capturing expenditures associated with spending on the child welfare system. Most TANF funding for these programs is subsumed in the catch-all “other” expenditure category.

Figure 1. Federal TANF and State MOE Funds Used in FY2011, by Major Benefit and Service Category

(Dollars in billions; total federal and state MOE funds used—\$33.3 billion)



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

See **Appendix A, Table A-3** for percentages of total federal TANF and state MOE funds associated with each of these categories. For state-specific information on the use of TANF funds, see **Appendix B, 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 FY2011 (the most recent data available), a total of \$2.9 billion of federal TANF funding had neither been transferred nor spent. However, some of these unspent funds represent monies that states had already committed to spend later. At the end of FY2011, states had made such commitments to spend—that is, had obligated—a total of \$1.1 billion. Generally, obligations are binding commitments to spend, and they come in the form of contracts and grants to provide benefits and services. However, the definition of “obligation” varies from program to program, and because TANF essentially consists of 54 different programs (one for each state, the District of Columbia, and the territories), what constitutes an obligation may vary.

At the end of FY2011, states also had \$1.9 billion of “unobligated balances.” These funds are available to states to make *new* spending commitments. **Table B-3** in **Appendix B** 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* (generally cash welfare), with no complete reporting on families receiving other TANF benefits and services. As discussed in a previous section of this report, TANF basic assistance accounts for about 28.8% of all TANF expenditures. Therefore, the federal reporting requirements that pertain to families receiving “assistance” are very likely to undercount the number of families receiving any TANF-funded benefit or service.

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

Table 3 provides cash welfare caseload information. A total of 1.9 million families, composed of 4.5 million recipients, received TANF- or MOE-funded cash in December 2011. The bulk of the “recipients” were children—3.4 million in that month. For state-by-state cash assistance caseloads, see **Appendix B**.

Table 3. TANF and MOE-Funded Cash Welfare Rolls, December 2011

Families	1,882,817
Total Recipients	4,506,228
Child Recipients	3,373,654
Adult Recipients	1,132,574

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

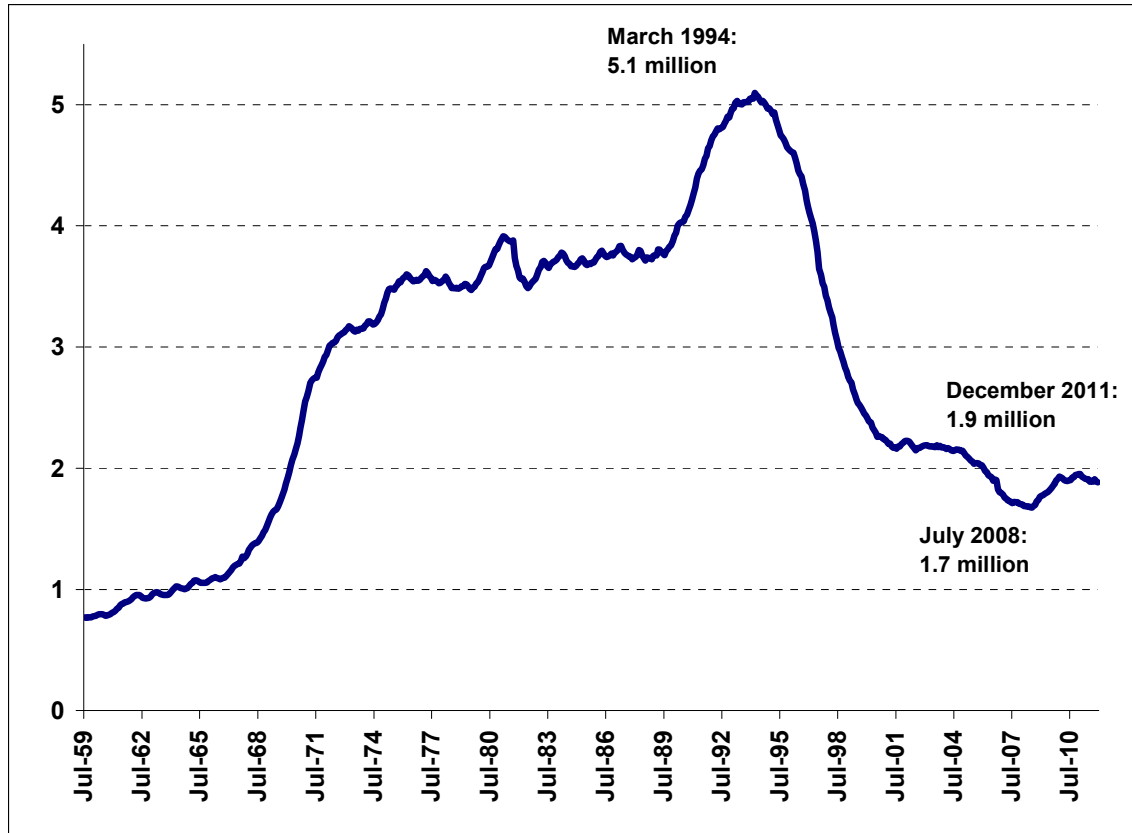
How Does the Current Cash Welfare Caseload Level Compare with Historical Levels?

The number of families receiving cash welfare peaked in March 1994 at 5.1 million families. The cash welfare 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. Nationally, the caseload began to rise beginning in August 2008, peaking in December 2010 at close to 2.0 million families.

Figure 2 provides a long-term historical perspective on the number of families receiving cash welfare, from July 1959 to December 2011.

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

Figure 2. Number of Families Receiving Cash Welfare
(Millions of families, July 1959 to December 2011)



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

What Are the Characteristics of Cash Welfare Families?

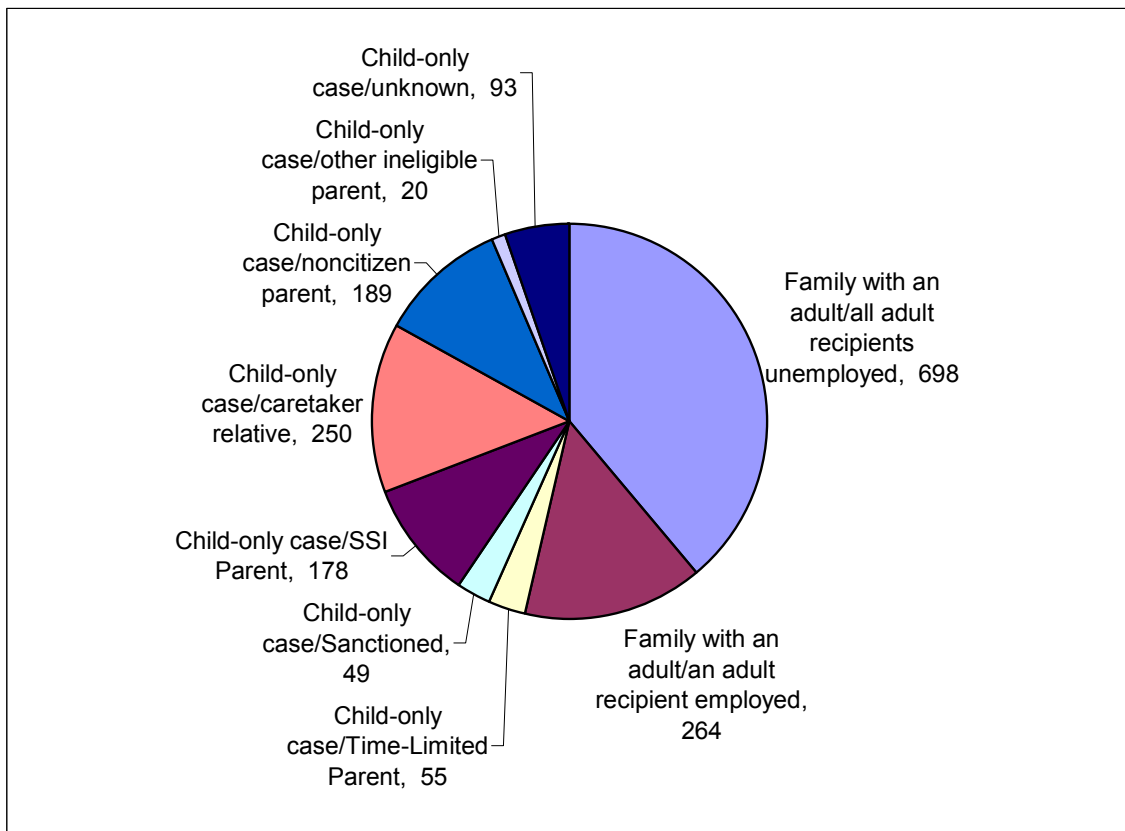
Historically, the “typical” cash welfare family has been headed by a single parent (usually the mother) with one or two children. The single parent has also typically been unemployed.

However, the cash welfare caseload decline has occurred together with a major shift in the composition of the rolls. Today, less than half of all cash welfare families are headed by an unemployed adult recipient. Almost half of all cash welfare families had no adult recipient at all, with the adults in the family ineligible for aid and the benefits paid only on behalf of the child (these are known as “child-only” families). This shift occurred because the caseload decline was concentrated among the families thought of as the “typical” cash welfare families, and welfare-to-work efforts have been concentrated on this population.

Figure 3 shows the composition of the cash welfare caseload in FY2009. Families with an unemployed adult recipient represent 39% of all cash welfare families. Families with an employed (in a regular job) adult recipient, who receive cash welfare as an earnings supplement, comprise an additional 15% of the cash welfare rolls. Within the “child-only” portion of the caseload, families with a parent (usually a disabled parent) receiving SSI and the children receiving TANF as a supplement to that benefit represent 10% of the cash welfare caseload.

Families that are made up of children living with a non-parent relative (grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc.) represent 14% of the cash welfare caseload. Families with adults who were either sanctioned or time-limited off the rolls (and thus had their family’s benefit reduced) represented about 6% of all cash assistance families. Families of child citizens living with ineligible parents who are noncitizens or who have not reported their citizenship status make up 11% of the total cash welfare caseload. The remainder of the cash welfare caseload represents child recipients for whom data on the adults they live with are not available.

Figure 3. Composition of the Cash Welfare Caseload: FY2009
(Families in thousands)



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) analysis of the FY2009 TANF National Data Files.

As previously discussed, the composition of the caseload has changed considerably over time. **Table A-4** shows the change in this categorization of families over time.

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

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

Table 4 shows the maximum monthly TANF cash benefit by state for a family of three in July 2010.¹ The benefit amounts shown are those for a single-parent family with two children. Some states vary their benefit amounts for other family types such as two-parent families or “child-only” cases. States also vary their benefits by other factors such as housing costs and sub-state geography.

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

The table also shows the benefit amounts relative to poverty-level income. TANF pays a family in cash only a fraction of poverty level income (as officially determined and published by the Department of Health and Human Services). For a family of three, the maximum TANF benefit paid in July 2010 varied from \$170 per month in Mississippi (11% of poverty-level income) to \$923 per month in Alaska (48% of poverty-level income).²

Table 4. Monthly TANF Cash Welfare Maximum Benefit Amount for a Family of Three, July 2010

	Maximum Monthly Benefit Amount	Maximum Monthly Benefit Amount as a Percent of the Poverty Threshold
Alabama	\$215	14.1%
Alaska	923	48.4
Arizona	278	18.2
Arkansas	204	13.4
California	694	45.5
Colorado	462	30.3

¹ States are not required to report to the federal government their cash welfare 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).

² Different poverty thresholds, with greater dollar amounts, apply in Alaska than in the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. New York’s benefit of \$753 per month represents 49.4% of the poverty thresholds that apply in the 48 contiguous states and District of Columbia.

	Maximum Monthly Benefit Amount	Maximum Monthly Benefit Amount as a Percent of the Poverty Threshold
Connecticut	656	43.0
Delaware	338	22.2
District of Columbia	428	28.1
Florida	303	19.9
Georgia	280	18.4
Hawaii	610	34.8
Idaho	309	20.3
Illinois	417	27.3
Indiana	288	18.9
Iowa	426	27.9
Kansas	429	28.1
Kentucky	262	17.2
Louisiana	240	15.7
Maine	485	31.8
Maryland	574	37.6
Massachusetts	618	40.5
Michigan	492	32.2
Minnesota	532	34.9
Mississippi	170	11.1
Missouri	292	19.1
Montana	504	33.0
Nebraska	364	23.9
Nevada	383	25.1
New Hampshire	675	44.2
New Jersey	424	27.8
New Mexico	447	29.3
New York	753	49.4
North Carolina	272	17.8
North Dakota	477	31.3
Ohio	434	28.4
Oklahoma	292	19.1
Oregon	528	34.6
Pennsylvania	421	27.6
Rhode Island	554	36.3
South Carolina	270	17.7
South Dakota	555	36.4

	Maximum Monthly Benefit Amount	Maximum Monthly Benefit Amount as a Percent of the Poverty Threshold
Tennessee	185	12.1
Texas	260	17.0
Utah	498	32.6
Vermont	665	43.6
Virginia	389	25.5
Washington	562	36.8
West Virginia	340	22.3
Wisconsin	673	44.1
Wyoming	561	36.8
Median State	428	28.1
Maximum	923	49.4
Minimum	170	11.1

Source: Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database, funded by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

As discussed above, most states vary maximum benefits by family size, paying larger benefits for larger families. The exceptions are Idaho and Wisconsin, which pay a flat maximum benefit. Additionally, some states do not increase benefits—or provide a smaller than usual increase in benefits—for a family already on the rolls when a new baby is born. This is known as the “family cap” policy, which 17 states had in July 2010.³

Table 5. TANF Cash Assistance Benefits by Family Size, July 2010

Maximum monthly cash benefit

	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
Alabama	165	190	215	245	275	305
Alaska	514	821	923	1025	1127	1229
Arizona	163	220	278	334	392	449
Arkansas	81	162	204	247	286	331
California	345	561	694	828	941	1057

³ States that had a family cap policy as of July 2010 are: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
Colorado	128	364	462	561	665	767
Connecticut	415	529	656	765	862	965
Delaware	201	270	338	407	475	544
District of Columbia	270	336	428	523	602	708
Florida	180	241	303	364	426	487
Georgia	155	235	280	330	378	410
Hawaii	376	486	610	736	861	986
Idaho	309	309	309	309	309	309
Illinois	233	307	417	461	540	605
Indiana	140	230	288	346	405	464
Iowa	183	361	426	495	548	610
Kansas	267	352	429	497	558	619
Kentucky	186	225	262	328	383	432
Louisiana	122	188	240	284	327	366
Maine	230	363	485	611	733	856
Maryland	259	453	574	695	805	885
Massachusetts	418	518	618	713	812	912
Michigan	306	403	492	597	694	828
Minnesota	250	437	532	621	697	773
Mississippi	110	146	170	194	218	242
Missouri	136	234	292	342	388	431
Montana	298	401	504	606	709	812
Nebraska	222	293	364	435	506	577
Nevada	253	318	383	448	513	578
New Hampshire	539	606	675	738	798	879
New Jersey	162	322	424	488	552	616
New Mexico	266	357	447	539	630	721
New York	443	548	753	905	1063	1172
North Carolina	181	236	272	297	324	349
North Dakota	282	378	477	573	670	767
Ohio	259	355	434	536	627	698
Oklahoma	180	225	292	361	422	483
Oregon	352	448	528	647	770	871
Pennsylvania	215	330	421	514	607	687
Rhode Island	327	449	554	634	714	794

	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
South Carolina	160	215	270	326	381	436
South Dakota	405	496	555	613	671	730
Tennessee	95	142	185	226	264	305
Texas	109	225	260	312	347	399
Utah	288	399	498	583	663	731
Vermont	459	560	665	751	842	904
Virginia	242	323	389	451	537	570
Washington	359	453	562	661	762	866
West Virginia	262	301	340	384	420	460
Wisconsin	673	673	673	673	673	673
Wyoming	321	528	561	561	594	594
Median State	253	352	428	514	594	619

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

TANF Work Participation Standards

What Is the TANF Work Participation Standard States Must Meet?

The TANF statute requires states to have 50% of their caseload meet standards of participation in work or activities—that is, a family member must be in specified activities for a minimum number of hours.⁴ There is a separate participation standard that applies to the two-parent portion of a state’s caseload, requiring 90% of the state’s two-parent caseload to meet participation standards. States that fail the TANF work participation standards are at risk of being penalized by a reduction in their block grant amounts.

However, the statutory work participation standards are reduced by a “caseload reduction credit.” The caseload reduction credit reduces the participation standard one percentage point for each percentage point decline in the caseload. Through FY2006, states were given credit for caseload declines that occurred since FY1995.

Beginning in FY2007, states were only credited with caseload declines that have occurred since FY2005. The FY2007 effective (after-credit) standard is based on caseload declines from FY2005 to FY2006. However, under a regulatory provision, states may get “extra” credit for caseload reduction if they spend more than required under the TANF MOE. States can exclude those families funded by state funds in excess of required state spending.

⁴ Some families are excluded from the participation rate calculation.

The ARRA temporarily modifies the caseload reduction credit states receive toward their TANF work participation. The modification is effective for the FY2009 through FY2011 standards. The ARRA provides that a state's credit would not be reduced for any caseload increases that occurred in FY2008 through FY2010.

What Actual Work Participation Rates Have the States Achieved?

In FY2009, the national average work participation rate achieved by states for all families was 29.4%. The participation rate within TANF achieved nationwide for the two-parent portion of the caseload was 28.3%. These rates are well below the statutory target of 50% for all families and 90% for two-parent families. They are also well below the targets even when adjusting for actual caseload reduction between FY2005 and FY2008. However, only eight jurisdictions failed the all-family standard, and seven jurisdictions failed the two-parent standard. This is because (1) many states obtained fairly large "extra" credits for spending above the required MOE level; (2) states were "held harmless" for any caseload increases between FY2007 and FY2008 (based on the temporary ARRA modification to the caseload reduction credit, noted above); and (3) many states eliminated two-parent families from their TANF and MOE caseloads. Presumably, many states aided two-parent families with their own funds.

The jurisdictions that failed to meet the all-family standard were California, the District of Columbia, Guam, Maine, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, and Puerto Rico. The jurisdictions that failed to meet the two-parent standard were Alaska, Guam, Kentucky, Maine, Nevada, Oregon, and Rhode Island. States that fail to meet work standards are *at risk* of being penalized by a reduction in their block grant. States can avoid the penalty by entering into a corrective compliance plan with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). They can also claim reasonable cause for failing to meet the penalty. Further, penalties are reduced based on the degree of noncompliance, and may be reduced by the Secretary of HHS for those states that were economically needy during FY2009.

See **Table B-7** for state-by-state FY2009 work participation rates.

Appendix A. Supplementary Tables

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

Public Law	Time Period	Notes
P.L. 107-229	Oct. 1, 2002-Dec. 31, 2002	Extension as part of a continuing resolution.
P.L. 107-294	Jan. 1, 2003-Mar. 31, 2003	Extension as part of a continuing resolution.
P.L. 108-7	Apr. 1, 2003-June 30, 2003	Extension as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act.
P.L. 108-40	July 1, 2003-Sept. 30, 2003	Free-standing bill that amended the Social Security Act to extend TANF and related programs.
P.L. 108-89	Oct. 1, 2003-Mar. 31, 2004	Multipurpose bill that extended programs through the first half of FY2004.
P.L. 108-210	Apr. 1, 2004-June 30, 2004	Freestanding bill that extended funding authority for the program through June 30, 2004.
P.L. 108-262	July 1, 2004-Sept. 30, 2004	Freestanding bill that extended funding authority for the program through Sept. 30, 2004.
P.L. 108-308	Oct. 1, 2004- Mar. 31, 2005	Freestanding bill that extended funding authority for the programs through Mar. 31, 2005.
P.L. 109-4	Apr. 1, 2005-June 30, 2005	Freestanding bill that extended funding authority for the programs through June 30, 2005.
P.L. 109-19	July 1, 2005-Sept. 30, 2005	Freestanding bill that extended funding authority for the programs through Sept. 30, 2005.
P.L. 109-68	Oct. 1, 2005-Dec. 31, 2005	Bill to provide extra funding to help states provide benefits to families affected by Hurricane Katrina, suspend certain requirements in states affected by the hurricane, and extend the funding authority for the programs through December 31, 2005.
P.L. 109-161	Jan. 1, 2006-Mar. 31, 2006	Freestanding bill that extended funding authority for the programs through March 31, 2006. It reduced the bonus for reducing out-of-wedlock births for FY2006-FY2010 to offset the costs of the temporary extension.

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS).

Table A-2. Temporary Extensions of TANF, FY2011-FY2012

Public Law	Time Period	Notes
P.L. 111-242	Oct. 1, 2010-Dec. 3, 2010	Extension as part of a continuing resolution.
P.L. 111-290	Dec. 4, 2010-Dec. 7, 2010	Extension as part of a continuing resolution.
P.L. 111-291	Dec. 8, 2010-Sept. 30, 2011 (except supplemental grants, Dec. 8, 2010-June 30, 2011)	Extension as part of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. It funded supplemental grants only through the first three quarters of FY2011 and at a reduced rate.
P.L. 112-35	Oct. 1, 2011-Dec. 31, 2011	Free-standing bill to extend TANF for three months. No funding for TANF supplemental grants.
P.L. 112-78	Jan 1, 2012-February 21, 2012	Extension of TANF for two months, as part of a bill to provide a two-month extension for the 2011 payroll tax reduction, extended unemployment compensation, and other expiring provisions.
P.L. 112-96	February 22, 2012-Sept. 30, 2012	Extension of TANF for the remainder of FY2012 included as part of a bill to extend the 2011 payroll tax reduction, unemployment compensation, and other expiring provisions.
P.L. 112-175	Oct. 1, 2011-March 31, 2013	Extension of TANF for the first six months of FY2013.

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS).

Table A-3. Use of TANF and State Maintenance of Effort Funds: FY2011

	Millions of Dollars	Percent of Total Federal and MOE Funds
Basic Assistance	\$9,604.2	28.8%
Administration	2,304.1	6.9
Work	2,648.3	7.9
Child Care	5,522.6	16.6
Other Work Supports	3,027.7	9.1
Other Expenditures	10,217.5	30.7
Totals	33,324.4	100.0

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

Table A-4. Cash Assistance Families by Family Type: FY1988, FY1994, and FY2009

	1988	1994	2009	Change	
				1988-1994	1994-2009
Total number of families	3,748	5,046	1,796	1,298	-3,250
Family with an adult/all adult recipients unemployed	3,137	3,799	698	662	-3,101
Family with an adult/an adult recipient employed	244	379	264	135	-115
Child-only case/Time-Limited Parent	NA	NA	55	NA	55
Child-only case/Sanctioned	NA	NA	49	NA	49
Child-only case/SSI Parent	61	178	178	117	0
Child-only case/caretaker relative	189	328	250	140	-78
Child-only case/noncitizen parent	46	174	189	129	14
Child-only case/other ineligible parent	53	150	20	97	-129
Child-only case/unknown	20	38	93	18	55
As a Percent of All Families Receiving Cash Assistance					
Total number of families	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	—	—
Family with an adult/all adult recipients unemployed	83.7	75.3	38.9	-8.4	-36.4
Family with an adult/an adult recipient employed	6.5	7.5	14.7	1.0	7.2
Child-only case/Time-Limited Parent	NA	NA	3.0	NA	3.0
Child-only case/Sanctioned	NA	NA	2.7	NA	2.7
Child-only case/SSI Parent	1.6	3.5	9.9	1.9	6.4
Child-only case/caretaker relative	5.0	6.5	13.9	1.5	7.4
Child-only case/noncitizen parent	1.2	3.5	10.5	2.2	7.1
Child-only case/other ineligible parent	1.4	3.0	1.1	1.6	-1.8
Child-only case/unknown	0.5	0.8	5.2	0.2	4.4

Sources: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulations of the 1988 AFDC Quality Control Public Use Data File; the 1994 AFDC Quality Control Public Use Data File; and the 2009 TANF National Data File.

Note: For FY2009, the cash welfare caseload includes those whose benefits were funded from TANF dollars as well as those whose benefits were funded with MOE dollars under SSPs. NA denotes not applicable.

Appendix B. State Tables

Table B-1. Use of FY2011 TANF and MOE Funds by Category

(Dollars in millions)

State	Basic Assistance	Administration	Work	Child Care	Other Work Supports	Other Expenditures	Totals
Alabama	\$54.0	\$23.0	\$24.1	\$8.7	\$7.5	\$79.4	\$196.7
Alaska	40.8	6.3	12.5	15.3	0.6	5.7	81.2
Arizona	87.4	45.5	7.7	26.5	0.5	212.6	380.2
Arkansas	15.7	13.6	28.1	0.9	3.5	125.1	186.8
California	3,719.7	574.9	627.0	920.7	187.3	985.4	7,015.1
Colorado	78.2	21.9	5.7	10.7	8.8	219.7	345.0
Connecticut	89.9	32.6	17.0	36.9	5.1	327.8	509.2
Delaware	25.7	6.7	1.3	28.6	0.8	10.7	73.8
District of Columbia	67.2	7.8	22.9	67.5	16.4	72.0	253.8
Florida	171.7	33.7	73.7	360.0	4.9	368.8	1,012.8
Georgia	51.2	32.0	23.3	22.2	13.6	419.2	561.5
Hawaii	71.9	12.5	133.0	32.2	3.1	89.6	342.2
Idaho	4.6	-6.4	9.1	7.7	0.3	20.3	35.7
Illinois	106.4	33.6	180.2	609.4	21.1	368.2	1,319.0
Indiana	71.5	24.7	16.0	42.5	34.1	130.6	319.4
Iowa	68.7	10.4	18.7	46.0	18.5	69.1	231.4
Kansas	56.2	14.6	1.5	33.8	66.9	69.0	241.9
Kentucky	105.2	12.1	30.7	61.0	21.3	30.2	260.5
Louisiana	82.8	18.8	7.9	9.6	4.8	173.5	297.4
Maine	80.7	3.8	11.6	12.6	18.6	2.2	129.6
Maryland	88.5	72.5	36.7	34.2	130.0	125.9	487.8
Massachusetts	337.1	35.4	12.6	313.6	102.2	358.9	1,159.9

State	Basic Assistance	Administration	Work	Child Care	Other Work Supports	Other Expenditures	Totals
Michigan	185.5	123.6	83.9	32.4	219.3	809.3	1,454.2
Minnesota	94.9	45.2	75.1	78.7	133.5	55.7	483.1
Mississippi	19.9	5.4	47.0	20.3	24.1	21.0	137.7
Missouri	91.3	13.4	7.8	78.2	0.0	177.3	368.0
Montana	16.7	7.2	12.3	10.8	0.0	8.1	55.2
Nebraska	28.5	5.3	32.1	23.5	34.5	4.8	128.6
Nevada	45.4	9.4	2.2	0.0	2.8	59.9	119.6
New Hampshire	36.5	11.6	7.1	6.4	1.6	17.9	81.1
New Jersey	234.8	76.2	83.9	121.7	248.4	508.7	1,273.7
New Mexico	80.9	10.3	8.4	30.9	49.8	36.5	216.8
New York	1,443.6	333.6	171.2	568.0	1,376.5	1,720.1	5,613.0
North Carolina	58.4	43.5	94.1	203.3	56.6	268.9	724.8
North Dakota	6.8	4.2	4.1	1.0	1.8	17.0	34.9
Ohio	440.1	154.4	44.2	395.0	10.4	186.7	1,230.7
Oklahoma	21.7	22.6	1.1	78.2	26.2	66.6	216.2
Oregon	162.6	24.2	45.2	22.9	8.0	79.8	342.6
Pennsylvania	188.7	80.4	149.2	469.3	23.8	221.1	1,132.4
Rhode Island	35.7	13.7	10.0	24.7	13.6	61.6	159.2
South Carolina	37.4	14.5	17.3	15.3	1.9	151.0	237.5
South Dakota	15.0	2.8	4.0	0.8	0.1	10.4	33.2
Tennessee	131.4	40.1	93.1	90.8	0.0	67.4	422.7
Texas	104.5	93.7	85.9	27.0	7.1	524.7	842.9
Utah	31.4	11.9	30.9	10.5	3.0	31.1	118.8
Vermont	16.2	6.2	0.2	26.3	25.0	13.1	87.0
Virginia	119.7	21.0	52.5	39.0	8.8	73.6	314.6
Washington	305.7	42.5	115.2	197.2	3.1	516.3	1,180.0

State	Basic Assistance	Administration	Work	Child Care	Other Work Supports	Other Expenditures	Totals
West Virginia	34.2	22.2	5.9	35.6	15.0	70.1	183.0
Wisconsin	127.8	34.1	63.1	210.6	62.7	154.8	653.0
Wyoming	13.7	1.0	0.3	3.7	0.0	20.2	38.8
Totals	9,604.2	2,304.1	2,648.3	5,522.6	3,027.7	10,217.5	33,324.4

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

Table B-2. Use of FY2011 TANF and MOE Funds by Category as a Percent of Total Federal TANF and State MOE Funding

State	Basic Assistance	Administration	Work	Child Care	Other Work Supports	Other Expenditures	Totals
Alabama	27.4%	11.7%	12.3%	4.4%	3.8%	40.4%	100.0%
Alaska	50.2	7.7	15.4	18.8	0.8	7.1	100.0
Arizona	23.0	12.0	2.0	7.0	0.1	55.9	100.0
Arkansas	8.4	7.3	15.0	0.5	1.9	66.9	100.0
California	53.0	8.2	8.9	13.1	2.7	14.0	100.0
Colorado	22.7	6.3	1.6	3.1	2.5	63.7	100.0
Connecticut	17.7	6.4	3.3	7.2	1.0	64.4	100.0
Delaware	34.9	9.1	1.7	38.7	1.1	14.5	100.0
District of Columbia	26.5	3.1	9.0	26.6	6.5	28.4	100.0
Florida	17.0	3.3	7.3	35.5	0.5	36.4	100.0
Georgia	9.1	5.7	4.2	4.0	2.4	74.7	100.0
Hawaii	21.0	3.6	38.9	9.4	0.9	26.2	100.0
Idaho	12.9	-18.0	25.5	21.6	0.9	57.0	100.0
Illinois	8.1	2.5	13.7	46.2	1.6	27.9	100.0
Indiana	22.4	7.7	5.0	13.3	10.7	40.9	100.0
Iowa	29.7	4.5	8.1	19.9	8.0	29.8	100.0
Kansas	23.2	6.0	0.6	14.0	27.6	28.5	100.0
Kentucky	40.4	4.6	11.8	23.4	8.2	11.6	100.0
Louisiana	27.9	6.3	2.6	3.2	1.6	58.3	100.0
Maine	62.3	3.0	8.9	9.7	14.4	1.7	100.0
Maryland	18.1	14.9	7.5	7.0	26.6	25.8	100.0
Massachusetts	29.1	3.1	1.1	27.0	8.8	30.9	100.0
Michigan	12.8	8.5	5.8	2.2	15.1	55.7	100.0
Minnesota	19.6	9.4	15.6	16.3	27.6	11.5	100.0
Mississippi	14.4	3.9	34.2	14.7	17.5	15.2	100.0
Missouri	24.8	3.7	2.1	21.2	0.0	48.2	100.0
Montana	30.3	13.1	22.2	19.6	0.0	14.7	100.0
Nebraska	22.2	4.1	25.0	18.3	26.8	3.7	100.0
Nevada	37.9	7.8	1.9	0.0	2.3	50.1	100.0
New Hampshire	45.1	14.2	8.7	7.9	2.0	22.1	100.0
New Jersey	18.4	6.0	6.6	9.6	19.5	39.9	100.0
New Mexico	37.3	4.7	3.9	14.2	23.0	16.8	100.0

State	Basic Assistance	Administration	Work	Child Care	Other Work Supports	Other Expenditures	Totals
New York	25.7	5.9	3.1	10.1	24.5	30.6	100.0
North Carolina	8.1	6.0	13.0	28.0	7.8	37.1	100.0
North Dakota	19.6	11.9	11.8	2.9	5.2	48.5	100.0
Ohio	35.8	12.5	3.6	32.1	0.8	15.2	100.0
Oklahoma	10.0	10.4	0.5	36.2	12.1	30.8	100.0
Oregon	47.5	7.1	13.2	6.7	2.3	23.3	100.0
Pennsylvania	16.7	7.1	13.2	41.4	2.1	19.5	100.0
Rhode Island	22.4	8.6	6.3	15.5	8.5	38.7	100.0
South Carolina	15.7	6.1	7.3	6.4	0.8	63.6	100.0
South Dakota	45.3	8.5	12.2	2.4	0.4	31.2	100.0
Tennessee	31.1	9.5	22.0	21.5	0.0	15.9	100.0
Texas	12.4	11.1	10.2	3.2	0.8	62.3	100.0
Utah	26.4	10.0	26.0	8.8	2.6	26.2	100.0
Vermont	18.6	7.1	0.2	30.3	28.7	15.1	100.0
Virginia	38.0	6.7	16.7	12.4	2.8	23.4	100.0
Washington	25.9	3.6	9.8	16.7	0.3	43.8	100.0
West Virginia	18.7	12.1	3.2	19.5	8.2	38.3	100.0
Wisconsin	19.6	5.2	9.7	32.3	9.6	23.7	100.0
Wyoming	35.4	2.6	0.7	9.4	0.0	52.0	100.0
Totals	28.8	6.9	7.9	16.6	9.1	30.7	100.0

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

Table B-3. Unspent TANF Funds at the End of FY2011

(September 30, 2011; dollars in millions)

State	Obligated but not Expended	Unobligated Funds	Total Unspent Funds
Alabama	\$6.5	\$0.0	\$6.5
Alaska	0.0	78.1	78.1
Arizona	0.0	25.2	25.2
Arkansas	0.0	59.9	59.9
California	99.2	0.0	99.2
Colorado	0.0	5.6	5.6
Connecticut	0.0	6.7	6.7
Delaware	0.0	10.5	10.5
District of Columbia	3.2	42.6	45.9
Florida	25.0	109.5	134.5
Georgia	69.3	38.3	107.6
Hawaii	11.1	7.5	18.6
Idaho	30.8	0.0	30.8
Illinois	0.0	57.9	57.9
Indiana	108.8	21.7	130.4
Iowa	3.4	5.4	8.8
Kansas	0.0	10.4	10.4
Kentucky	35.0	7.7	42.7
Louisiana	39.6	1.5	41.1
Maine	0.0	1.3	1.3
Maryland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0.0	160.3	160.3
Minnesota	15.3	120.7	135.9
Mississippi	7.4	8.9	16.3
Missouri	4.8	3.7	8.5
Montana	0.5	48.2	48.7
Nebraska	0.2	53.2	53.5
Nevada	0.0	11.0	11.0
New Hampshire	0.0	6.8	6.8
New Jersey	60.1	22.9	82.9
New Mexico	13.5	0.0	13.5
New York	186.5	332.4	518.8
North Carolina	214.4	3.5	217.9
North Dakota	4.4	16.1	20.5

State	Obligated but not Expended	Unobligated Funds	Total Unspent Funds
Ohio	31.9	1.7	33.6
Oklahoma	33.7	6.8	40.4
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	49.6	188.2	237.8
Rhode Island	12.8	1.9	14.7
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	15.6	15.6
Tennessee	0.0	60.7	60.7
Texas	1.3	154.4	155.7
Utah	3.8	87.6	91.4
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	0.9	18.4	19.3
Washington	0.0	2.5	2.5
West Virginia	0.0	9.4	9.4
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	1.8	30.2	32.0
Totals	1,074.6	1,855.0	2,929.6

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

Table B-4. Number of Families, Recipients, Children, and Adults Receiving TANF Cash Welfare, December 2011

State	Families	Total Recipients	Children	Adults
Alabama	22,981	55,835	41,047	14,788
Alaska	3,810	10,371	6,993	3,378
Arizona	17,156	39,173	27,999	11,174
Arkansas	8,023	18,371	13,057	5,314
California	578,590	1,412,397	1,109,994	302,403
Colorado	13,219	33,758	24,927	8,831
Connecticut	15,648	30,871	21,719	9,152
Delaware	5,565	15,823	9,793	6,030
District of Columbia	6,802	19,359	14,611	4,748
Florida	53,041	92,979	76,785	16,194

State	Families	Total Recipients	Children	Adults
Georgia	19,472	37,636	33,144	4,492
Guam	1,392	3,339	2,486	853
Hawaii	10,176	30,776	20,366	10,410
Idaho	1,907	2,915	2,692	223
Illinois	33,829	99,843	80,521	19,322
Indiana	20,312	45,674	37,346	8,328
Iowa	19,372	49,833	34,196	15,637
Kansas	12,864	33,234	22,723	10,511
Kentucky	30,876	62,726	49,558	13,168
Louisiana	10,287	23,946	20,115	3,831
Maine	15,141	39,029	25,592	13,437
Maryland	25,505	62,635	45,079	17,556
Massachusetts	63,691	139,571	92,575	46,996
Michigan	48,631	116,063	82,813	33,250
Minnesota	24,565	54,170	40,769	13,401
Mississippi	12,240	26,401	18,990	7,411
Missouri	38,585	92,966	63,231	29,735
Montana	3,450	8,779	6,246	2,533
Nebraska	7,467	18,349	14,621	3,728
Nevada	10,905	28,032	20,918	7,114
New Hampshire	7,806	18,114	12,662	5,452
New Jersey	35,357	85,372	59,104	26,268
New Mexico	19,561	49,936	35,872	14,064
New York	158,982	401,393	288,828	112,565
North Carolina	22,597	43,940	36,898	7,042
North Dakota	1,722	4,370	3,316	1,054
Ohio	88,513	193,447	144,445	49,002
Oklahoma	8,957	20,232	16,492	3,740
Oregon	36,993	90,916	63,210	27,706
Pennsylvania	79,900	210,867	148,179	62,688
Puerto Rico	15,833	42,535	28,081	14,454
Rhode Island	6,668	16,006	10,954	5,052
South Carolina	16,323	38,332	29,027	9,305
South Dakota	3,334	6,999	5,899	1,100
Tennessee	60,203	151,808	109,799	42,009
Texas	48,994	112,431	96,583	15,848

State	Families	Total Recipients	Children	Adults
Utah	5,721	14,741	10,506	4,235
Vermont	3,414	7,854	5,419	2,435
Virgin Islands	438	1,258	892	366
Virginia	35,038	76,001	54,479	21,522
Washington	54,092	127,305	87,101	40,204
West Virginia	9,833	22,172	16,023	6,149
Wisconsin	26,737	64,782	48,505	16,277
Wyoming	299	563	474	89
Totals	1,882,817	4,506,228	3,373,654	1,132,574

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

Table B-5. Number of Families Receiving Cash Assistance, December 1994, 2007, 2010, and 2011

State	1994	2007	2010	2011	Percentage Change to December 2011 from ...		
					1994	2007	2010
Alabama	47,903	18,584	24,212	22,981	-52.0%	23.7%	-5.1%
Alaska	12,370	2,989	3,572	3,810	-69.2	27.5	6.7
Arizona	72,158	37,122	19,366	17,156	-76.2	-53.8	-11.4
Arkansas	25,047	8,741	8,632	8,023	-68.0	-8.2	-7.1
California	923,358	477,465	601,286	578,590	-37.3	21.2	-3.8
Colorado	40,244	9,094	8,064	13,219	-67.2	45.4	63.9
Connecticut	60,965	19,424	16,750	15,648	-74.3	-19.4	-6.6
Delaware	11,227	3,997	5,745	5,565	-50.4	39.2	-3.1
District of Columbia	27,420	5,237	9,410	6,802	-75.2	29.9	-27.7
Florida	238,564	48,608	58,144	53,041	-77.8	9.1	-8.8
Georgia	141,154	22,740	20,686	19,472	-86.2	-14.4	-5.9
Guam	2,088	0	1,260	1,392	-33.3		10.5
Hawaii	21,489	6,621	10,240	10,176	-52.6	53.7	-0.6
Idaho	8,953	1,527	1,848	1,907	-78.7	24.9	3.2
Illinois	241,091	20,562	27,177	33,829	-86.0	64.5	24.5
Indiana	69,933	31,103	31,461	20,312	-71.0	-34.7	-35.4

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State	1994	2007	2010	2011	Percentage Change to December 2011 from ...		
					1994	2007	2010
Iowa	38,022	19,762	21,037	19,372	-49.1	-2.0	-7.9
Kansas	28,838	12,853	15,647	12,864	-55.4	0.1	-17.8
Kentucky	76,824	29,323	31,336	30,876	-59.8	5.3	-1.5
Louisiana	82,792	11,106	11,117	10,287	-87.6	-7.4	-7.5
Maine	22,025	12,235	15,435	15,141	-31.3	23.8	-1.9
Maryland	80,890	20,466	26,160	25,505	-68.5	24.6	-2.5
Massachusetts	105,769	52,473	51,179	63,691	-39.8	21.4	24.4
Michigan	209,695	69,327	67,596	48,631	-76.8	-29.9	-28.1
Minnesota	61,343	26,387	24,726	24,565	-60.0	-6.9	-0.7
Mississippi	53,221	11,631	12,078	12,240	-77.0	5.2	1.3
Missouri	91,802	39,054	39,617	38,585	-58.0	-1.2	-2.6
Montana	11,660	3,192	3,694	3,450	-70.4	8.1	-6.6
Nebraska	15,427	7,515	8,406	7,467	-51.6	-0.6	-11.2
Nevada	15,559	7,410	11,066	10,905	-29.9	47.2	-1.5
New Hampshire	11,078	4,497	6,168	7,806	-29.5	73.6	26.6
New Jersey	113,293	34,175	35,153	35,357	-68.8	3.5	0.6
New Mexico	34,854	12,195	21,664	19,561	-43.9	60.4	-9.7
New York	463,692	155,798	158,133	158,982	-65.7	2.0	0.5
North Carolina	128,848	24,544	23,639	22,597	-82.5	-7.9	-4.4
North Dakota	5,309	2,072	1,931	1,722	-67.6	-16.9	-10.8
Ohio	236,298	80,629	103,513	88,513	-62.5	9.8	-14.5
Oklahoma	45,893	8,951	9,472	8,957	-80.5	0.1	-5.4
Oregon	39,967	19,299	33,123	36,993	-7.4	91.7	11.7
Pennsylvania	208,949	55,389	59,034	79,900	-61.8	44.3	35.3
Puerto Rico	56,132	12,356	14,621	15,833	-71.8	28.1	8.3
Rhode Island	22,599	8,349	6,778	6,668	-70.5	-20.1	-1.6
South Carolina	50,251	14,428	19,038	16,323	-67.5	13.1	-14.3
South Dakota	6,521	2,904	3,290	3,334	-48.9	14.8	1.3
Tennessee	105,616	55,161	63,150	60,203	-43.0	9.1	-4.7
Texas	281,011	57,002	52,972	48,994	-82.6	-14.0	-7.5
Utah	17,240	5,140	6,811	5,721	-66.8	11.3	-16.0
Vermont	9,707	4,242	3,335	3,414	-64.8	-19.5	2.4
Virgin Islands	1,264	399	511	438	-65.3	9.8	-14.3
Virginia	74,203	31,041	37,105	35,038	-52.8	12.9	-5.6
Washington	102,603	52,013	69,805	54,092	-47.3	4.0	-22.5

State	1994	2007	2010	2011	Percentage Change to December 2011 from ...		
					1994	2007	2010
West Virginia	39,546	8,725	10,676	9,833	-75.1	12.7	-7.9
Wisconsin	73,714	17,788	25,270	26,737	-63.7	50.3	5.8
Wyoming	5,400	265	312	299	-94.5	12.8	-4.2
Totals	4,971,819	1,703,910	1,952,451	1,882,817	-62.1	10.4	-3.6

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

Note: Caseload data include those aided under TANF and under separate state programs (SSPs) funded by TANF maintenance-of-effort (MOE) dollars.

Table B-6. Families Receiving Cash Assistance, By Number of Parents Receiving Assistance on Their Own Behalf: December 2011

State	No Parent	Single Parent	Two Parents	Total Families	No Parent	Single Parent	Two Parents	Total Families
Alabama	8,420	14,348	213	22,981	36.6%	62.4%	0.9%	100.0%
Alaska	1,012	2,308	490	3,810	26.6	60.6	12.9	100.0
Arizona	6,741	9,783	632	17,156	39.3	57.0	3.7	100.0
Arkansas	2,906	4,888	229	8,023	36.2	60.9	2.9	100.0
California	261,686	259,169	57,735	578,590	45.2	44.8	10.0	100.0
Colorado	5,229	7,057	933	13,219	39.6	53.4	7.1	100.0
Connecticut	6,584	9,064	0	15,648	42.1	57.9	0.0	100.0
Delaware	3,169	2,367	29	5,565	56.9	42.5	0.5	100.0
District of Columbia	1,615	5,187	0	6,802	23.7	76.3	0.0	100.0
Florida	39,551	12,625	865	53,041	74.6	23.8	1.6	100.0
Georgia	15,106	4,366	0	19,472	77.6	22.4	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1,616	6,123	2,437	10,176	15.9	60.2	23.9	100.0
Idaho	1,694	213	0	1,907	88.8	11.2	0.0	100.0
Illinois	14,630	19,199	0	33,829	43.2	56.8	0.0	100.0
Indiana	9,120	10,572	620	20,312	44.9	52.0	3.1	100.0
Iowa	5,413	13,046	913	19,372	27.9	67.3	4.7	100.0
Kansas	3,783	7,964	1,117	12,864	29.4	61.9	8.7	100.0
Kentucky	18,441	11,811	624	30,876	59.7	38.3	2.0	100.0
Louisiana	6,535	3,752	0	10,287	63.5	36.5	0.0	100.0
Maine	2,563	10,656	1,922	15,141	16.9	70.4	12.7	100.0
Maryland	7,901	17,604	0	25,505	31.0	69.0	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	16,989	43,260	3,442	63,691	26.7	67.9	5.4	100.0

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State	No Parent	Single Parent	Two Parents	Total Families	No Parent	Single Parent	Two Parents	Total Families
Michigan	15,442	33,189	0	48,631	31.8	68.2	0.0	100.0
Minnesota	10,945	13,620	0	24,565	44.6	55.4	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	4,928	7,312	0	12,240	40.3	59.7	0.0	100.0
Missouri	8,453	30,132	0	38,585	21.9	78.1	0.0	100.0
Montana	1,396	1,695	359	3,450	40.5	49.1	10.4	100.0
Nebraska	3,638	3,829	0	7,467	48.7	51.3	0.0	100.0
Nevada	4,987	4,828	1,090	10,905	45.7	44.3	10.0	100.0
New Hampshire	2,522	5,153	131	7,806	32.3	66.0	1.7	100.0
New Jersey	9,313	26,044	0	35,357	26.3	73.7	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	6,940	11,257	1,364	19,561	35.5	57.5	7.0	100.0
New York	58,235	97,982	2,765	158,982	36.6	61.6	1.7	100.0
North Carolina	15,792	6,568	237	22,597	69.9	29.1	1.0	100.0
North Dakota	669	1,053	0	1,722	38.9	61.1	0.0	100.0
Ohio	46,358	36,441	5,714	88,513	52.4	41.2	6.5	100.0
Oklahoma	5,217	3,740	0	8,957	58.2	41.8	0.0	100.0
Oregon	6,123	30,063	807	36,993	16.6	81.3	2.2	100.0
Pennsylvania	22,447	56,184	1,269	79,900	28.1	70.3	1.6	100.0
Puerto Rico	3,325	12,508	0	15,833	21.0	79.0	0.0	100.0
Rhode Island	2,054	4,064	550	6,668	30.8	60.9	8.2	100.0
South Carolina	6,745	9,578	0	16,323	41.3	58.7	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	2,234	1,100	0	3,334	67.0	33.0	0.0	100.0
Tennessee	12,793	45,813	1,597	60,203	21.2	76.1	2.7	100.0
Texas	33,331	15,663	0	48,994	68.0	32.0	0.0	100.0
Utah	2,873	2,848	0	5,721	50.2	49.8	0.0	100.0
Vermont	1,707	1,425	282	3,414	50.0	41.7	8.3	100.0
Virginia	12,553	22,485	0	35,038	35.8	64.2	0.0	100.0
Washington	19,772	28,640	5,680	54,092	36.6	52.9	10.5	100.0
West Virginia	4,921	4,912	0	9,833	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	12,014	14,030	693	26,737	44.9	52.5	2.6	100.0
Wyoming	213	84	2	299	71.2	28.1	0.7	100.0
Guam	746	464	182	1,392	53.6	33.3	13.1	100.0
Virgin Islands	0	438	0	438	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Totals	779,390	1,008,504	94,923	1,882,817	41.4	53.6	5.0	100.0

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

Note: Caseload data include those aided under TANF and under separate state programs (SSPs) funded by TANF maintenance-of-effort (MOE) dollars.

Table B-7. TANF Work Participation Rates: FY2009

State	All Family Standard		Two-Parent Standard	
	Participation Rate	Met Standard?	Participation Rate	Met Standard?
United States	29.4		28.3	
Alabama	32.4	YES	24.7	YES
Alaska	37.2	YES	40.5	NO
Arizona	27.1	YES	62.6	YES
Arkansas	37.1	YES	21.7	YES
California	26.8	NO	28.6	YES
Colorado	37.8	YES	33.3	YES
Connecticut	34.4	YES	NA	NA
Delaware	37.5	YES	NA	NA
Dist. Of Col.	23.5	NO	NA	NA
Florida	46.1	YES	54.4	YES
Georgia	57.1	YES	NA	NA
Guam	0.0	NO	0.0	NO
Hawaii	40.3	YES	NA	NA
Idaho	52.0	YES	NA	NA
Illinois	49.3	YES	NA	NA
Indiana	17.5	YES	17.8	YES
Iowa	35.4	YES	27.0	YES
Kansas	23.9	YES	25.6	YES
Kentucky	37.3	YES	35.1	NO
Louisiana	34.4	YES	NA	NA
Maine	16.8	NO	16.6	NO
Maryland	44.0	YES	NA	NA
Massachusetts	47.5	YES	92.8	YES
Michigan	27.9	YES	NA	NA
Minnesota	29.8	YES	NA	NA
Mississippi	67.5	YES	NA	NA
Missouri	13.2	NO	NA	NA
Montana	44.2	YES	58.7	YES

State	All Family Standard		Two-Parent Standard	
	Participation Rate	Met Standard?	Participation Rate	Met Standard?
Nebraska	50.3	YES	NA	NA
Nevada	39.4	YES	46.8	NO
New Hampshire	46.5	YES	NA	NA
New Jersey	20.1	YES	NA	NA
New Mexico	43.1	YES	63.0	YES
New York	33.4	YES	NA	NA
North Carolina	32.3	YES	46.6	YES
North Dakota	61.0	YES	NA	NA
Ohio	23.3	NO	23.1	YES
Oklahoma	23.0	YES	NA	NA
Oregon	9.5	NO	5.9	NO
Pennsylvania	45.8	YES	84.2	YES
Puerto Rico	8.7	NO	NA	NA
Rhode Island	13.8	YES	13.6	NO
South Carolina	45.1	YES	NA	NA
South Dakota	59.4	YES	NA	NA
Tennessee	25.5	YES	0.0	YES
Texas	37.0	YES	NA	NA
Utah	32.6	YES	NA	NA
Vermont	29.0	YES	24.0	YES
Virgin Islands	7.1	YES	NA	NA
Virginia	44.3	YES	NA	NA
Washington	23.0	YES	18.6	YES
West Virginia	19.6	YES	NA	NA
Wisconsin	39.9	YES	33.0	YES
Wyoming	61.3	YES	75.7	YES

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

Note: NA denotes not applicable. State did not service two-parent families in its TANF or MOE-funded programs. NR denotes not reported.

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